



**RESHAPING EUROPEAN ADVANCES TOWARDS GREEN LEADERSHIP  
THROUGH DELIBERATIVE APPROACHES AND LEARNING**

**D5.3 – Policy Briefs**

**WP5 – Dissemination, communication, awareness-raising and  
capacity building**

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## Project Summary

REAL DEAL has stimulated a pan-European debate to reshape citizens' and stakeholders' active participation through deliberative processes around the European Green Deal (EGD). It has brought together researchers and practitioners of deliberative democracy from a wide range of disciplines including environmental rights and the law of public participation, ethics and responsible innovation, gender studies and intersectional ecofeminism, psychology, geography, urban planning, and sustainability studies. It has included the EU's largest civil society networks advocating on the environment, climate, sustainable development, local democracy, and the European movement. It has teamed up with youth climate, social justice and women's rights organisations, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), universities and research institutes, mobilising networks with thousands of Civil Society Organisations CSOs, uniting millions of citizens and activating contacts to thousands of policymakers. In a large co-creation exercise, REAL DEAL has developed, tested, and validated innovative tools and formats to propel deliberative democracy to the next level. It has tested its innovations at citizens assemblies for the transition in at least 13 countries. The REAL DEAL has scrutinised pan-European formats ranging from digital deliberation through our online platform [www.my.realdeal.eu](http://www.my.realdeal.eu) to in-person processes such as an Assembly for a Gender-Just Green Deal and a pan-European Youth Climate Assembly. REAL DEAL has co-created a comprehensive protocol for meaningful citizens' participation and deliberation to work towards the objectives of the EGD. It has validated recommendations on how to design such processes and how they can be applied by European institutions, Member States, and civil society alike. Gender equality has aimed to embed into the project's DNA. It has paid specific attention to UN's leave-no-one-behind principle, and made efforts to include and center groups that are disproportionately burdened by environmental damage. In sum, REAL DEAL has developed a new model of environmental citizenship across Europe.

## Project Information

<b>Acronym</b>	REAL DEAL
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<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://www.realdeal.eu">www.realdeal.eu</a>

## Consortium partners

Logo	Partner	Abbreviation	Country
	RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SUSTAINABILITY	RIFS	Germany
	EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENTAL BUREAU	EEB	Belgium
	ALLEANZA ITALIANA PER LO SVILUPPO SOSTENIBILE	ASviS	Italy
	ASSOCIATION DES AGENCES DE LA DEMOCRATIE LOCALE	AADL/ALDA	France
	CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY	CEU	Hungary
	CLIMATE ACTION NETWORK EUROPE	CAN EUROPE	Belgium
	DIALOGIK	DIA	Germany
	EUROPEAN MOVEMENT INTERNATIONAL	EMI	Belgium
	GLOBAL CLIMATE FORUM	GCF	Germany
	FORENINGEN NYT EUROPA	NYT EUROPA	Denmark
	SOLIDAR	SOLIDAR	Belgium
	TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN	TUB	Germany
	TRILATERAL RESEARCH	TRI IE	Ireland
	WAGENINGEN UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH	WR	Netherlands
	WOMEN ENGAGE FOR A COMMON FUTURE	WECF	Germany
	YOUTH AND ENVIRONMENT EUROPE	YEE	Czech Republic

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## Executive summary

The REAL DEAL project has aimed to strengthen citizen participation and democratic engagement in policymaking across Europe, focusing on the European Green Deal and participatory governance frameworks. Deliverable 5.3 includes a series of policy briefs that connect citizen insights from deliberative processes with actionable policy recommendations. These briefs have addressed global challenges such as climate change and economic inequality by integrating diverse societal perspectives into decision-making.

The policy briefs have served two primary objectives:

1. Presenting citizen-generated recommendations in an accessible manner for policymakers, especially regarding climate and energy policies linked to the European Green Deal.
2. Providing practical guidance for replicating deliberative initiatives, enabling participatory practices to scale across diverse governance contexts.

The development process involved collaborative efforts between civil society organizations, research institutions, and local contributors, and participants. Topics were selected transparently through discussions among REAL DEAL partners and approved to ensure alignment with project goals. These briefs exemplify REAL DEAL's commitment to participatory democracy by offering policymakers a roadmap to integrate citizen-driven insights into governance.

The policy briefs were developed through a structured, co-creative process to ensure relevance, impact, and accessibility. Test cases were selected based on:

1. **Methodological diversity** - Showcasing a range of deliberative techniques, such as citizen assemblies, feminist moderation and facilitation, and interactive workshops.
2. **Governance levels**
  - a. **EU level:** Examining the European Green Deal and supranational human rights and environmental policies.
  - b. **National level:** Contextualizing EU economic policies in Denmark and Italy.
  - c. **Local level:** Addressing urban and rural challenges in Zaragoza and Jérica, Spain.
3. **Dissemination potential:** Prioritising test cases with high strategic value for REAL DEAL's consortium partners.

The methodology emphasized inclusive decision-making, direct engagement with test case contributors, collaborative drafting and review processes, and unified dissemination plans. Accessibility was a key focus, with policy briefs designed to be comprehensible for both high-level policymakers and local stakeholders.

The policy briefs draw on three key test cases, each showcasing participatory processes at different governance levels:

Aspect	EU-Wide Citizens' Forums	Economic Governance in Europe	Urban and Rural Perspectives in Spain
Level	EU-level	National-level	Local-level
Focus Area	Green Transition	Economic governance	Urban-rural mobility
Objective	Engage citizens in EU policies	Adapt EU policies for national contexts	Address mobility challenges
Methodology	Feminist moderation and facilitation techniques	Deliberative workshops	World Café, SWOT analyses
Participants	Diverse EU citizens	Civil society and policymakers	Urban and rural residents
Outcomes	Sustainability recommendations	Proposals on economic well-being	Transport connectivity, green logistics

The key recommendations for policy-makers are listed below:

1. **Strengthen inclusive deliberation**
  - a. Use feminist moderation techniques for equitable discussions.
  - b. Take preventative measures for participation barriers, such as covering childcare costs.
2. **Improve communication:**
  - a. Provide accessible materials to bridge knowledge gaps.
  - b. Leverage local channels (e.g., WhatsApp) for rural outreach.
3. **Promote cross-sector collaboration:**
  - a. Establish multi-stakeholder platforms to integrate citizen input.
  - b. Promote knowledge exchange between urban and rural communities.
4. **Embed citizen insights into policymaking:**
  - a. Institutionalize citizen assemblies to enhance policy legitimacy.
  - b. Create feedback loops to sustain trust and engagement.
5. **Integrate Diverse Perspectives:**
  - a. Feminist selection criteria, using quotas for people from underrepresented groups.
  - b. Outreach plan for better reaching multi-marginalised underrepresented groups
  - c. Value indigenous knowledge for environmental policymaking.
6. **Promote transparency and long-term engagement:**
  - a. Share outcomes publicly to build trust.
  - b. Establish ongoing engagement channels for adaptive policymaking.

The REAL DEAL project employs a comprehensive dissemination strategy to maximize the impact of its policy briefs. Tools such as newsletters, social media, and personalized outreach are used to connect with key decision-makers across EU, national, and local levels.

Stakeholder mapping is a core element of this strategy, identifying influential actors in policymaking, civil society, and advocacy networks. This targeted approach ensures that dissemination efforts are effective and reach the intended audience.



Local advocacy plays a significant role in the dissemination process. Stakeholders involved in the test cases, including local governments and regional organizations, actively share the policy briefs within their networks, further amplifying their reach and impact.

In summary, the REAL DEAL policy briefs are a vital step toward integrating citizen perspectives into policymaking. They demonstrate the potential of collaborative, inclusive governance to address critical challenges. Dissemination activities in January 2025 will ensure policymakers act on these recommendations, supported by the upcoming Citizen Deliberation Academy for capacity building.

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## List of acronyms/abbreviations

Abbreviation	Explanation
EGD	European Green Deal
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
SMEs	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
UN	United Nations
QA	Quality Assurance
PMC	Project Management Committee
MSPs	Multi-Stakeholder Platforms
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats

Table 1 List of acronyms/abbreviations

## Glossary of terms

Term	Explanation
Deliberative Democracy	A form of democracy in which deliberation is central to decision-making, involving inclusive and reflective discussion among diverse participants.
Intersectional Ecofeminism	An analytical approach that examines environmental issues through the lens of

	gender and other intersecting social identities to address systemic inequalities.
Gender-Just Green Deal	A policy approach that ensures gender equality and inclusivity within the frameworks and actions of the European Green Deal.
Participatory Governance	A governance model that actively involves citizens, civil society, and stakeholders in decision-making processes.
Feminist Moderation	Facilitation techniques that aim to create inclusive, equitable, and safe discussion environments, addressing power imbalances.
Leave-No-One-Behind Principle	A commitment to inclusivity and equity, ensuring marginalized groups are actively involved in development processes.
World Café	A structured conversational process that facilitates open dialogue and knowledge sharing across diverse groups.
Urban-Rural Mobility	Policies and strategies aimed at improving transportation and connectivity between urban and rural areas to enhance accessibility and sustainability.
Deliberative Assemblies	Structured forums where citizens engage in discussions and decision-making on policy issues, ideally leading to actionable recommendations.

*Table 2 Glossary of terms*

# 1 Introduction

The REAL DEAL project has been committed to enhancing citizen participation and democratic engagement in policymaking processes across Europe. As part of this mission, Deliverable 5.3 comprises a series of **policy briefs designed to bridge the gap between citizen insights generated through deliberative processes and actionable policy recommendations**. These briefs have aimed to make complex policy discussions accessible to decision-makers, facilitating the integration of diverse societal perspectives into the European Green Deal and other critical governance frameworks.

The context for this deliverable is grounded in the REAL DEAL's overarching goals of promoting participatory democracy and co-creation. At a time when global challenges such as climate change, heightened geopolitical tensions and conflicts, economic inequality, pollution, and biodiversity loss demand innovative and inclusive solutions, engaging citizens and civil society in policymaking is more important than ever. The policy briefs have responded to this imperative by synthesising the outcomes of key test cases conducted at EU, national, and local levels. These test cases reflect a diversity of topics, methodologies, and governance structures, providing a comprehensive framework for understanding how citizen participation can enhance policy outcomes.

**The objective of the policy briefs** has been twofold. First, they have aimed to present the recommendations emerging from citizen deliberation processes in a clear and accessible manner that resonates with policymakers. This also relates to the use of the policy briefs as advocacy tools both on EU and national level and in relation to enhancing citizen participation, especially in climate and energy policies related to the European Green Deal. Second, they have offered practical guidance for organising and conducting similar deliberative initiatives in the future, ensuring that the lessons learned from the REAL DEAL project can be replicated and scaled across diverse contexts. The development of these policy briefs was rooted in a collaborative and co-creative process that drew on the strengths of the REAL DEAL consortium. Civil society organisations, research institutions, and local contributors worked together to identify the most impactful test cases and refine the content of the briefs.

## 2 Rationale and methodology

The selection and development of the REAL DEAL policy briefs were guided by a structured and deliberate process designed to ensure their relevance, impact, and accessibility. The rationale for the briefs was shaped by the need to synthesise citizen-generated insights and present them in a way that resonates with policymakers, while also reflecting the diversity of deliberative methodologies and governance levels explored in the REAL DEAL project.

### Rationale for Selection

Three main factors influenced the selection of the test cases featured in the policy briefs:

1. **Methodological diversity:** The selected test cases exemplify a range of deliberative methodologies, showcasing how different approaches—such as structured citizen assemblies, feminist moderation techniques, and interactive workshops—can be applied effectively to engage diverse participants and generate actionable recommendations.
2. **Variety in topics and governance levels:** The policy briefs represent issues discussed at three distinct levels of governance:
  - a. **EU-level topic discussed at the EU level:** The EU-wide Citizens Forums test case demonstrates how supranational environmental policies can benefit from citizen input at a pan-European scale.
  - b. **EU-level topic discussed at the national level:** The European Semester deliberations in Denmark and Italy illustrate how EU-wide economic policies can be contextualised and addressed nationally, bringing an added layer of relevance to the deliberations.
  - c. **National and local topics discussed at the local level:** The Zaragoza and Jérica test cases focus on region-specific environmental challenges, offering insights into how localised deliberation can address the unique needs of urban and rural communities.
3. **Strategic dissemination :** The selection process also considered the strengths of the REAL DEAL consortium and its partners' ability to effectively disseminate the policy briefs. For example, the EU-level test case leverages the pan-European networks of organisations in the consortium, while the inclusion of Denmark and Italy reflects the countries' strong participation in the European Semester process. Spain was chosen due to its significant representation in the European Parliament and active engagement in deliberative practices, ensuring wide reach and impact across key policymaking arenas.

### Collaborative Methodology

The creation of the policy briefs was a co-creative process involving the full spectrum of REAL DEAL stakeholders. This methodology ensured that the briefs were not only comprehensive and practical but also reflective of the collective expertise and insights of the consortium:

1. **Inclusive decision-making:**
  - The selection of test cases was discussed at several levels, including work package meetings, project management meetings (PMC), and the General Assembly. This iterative process ensured that the decision-making was transparent and that all partners had an opportunity to contribute.
2. **On-the-ground engagement:**

- The individuals and organisations running the selected test cases were directly involved in the drafting process. Their first-hand experience and understanding of the deliberative processes provided crucial context and depth to the recommendations.
- 3. Collaborative drafting and review:**
    - Drafts of the policy briefs were reviewed and refined by a broad group of stakeholders within the consortium, ensuring that the final texts were accurate, actionable, and aligned with the REAL DEAL's goals. Each brief underwent approval by the on-the-ground contributors and the wider consortium.
  - 4. Unified dissemination plan:**
    - All consortium members committed to a coordinated dissemination effort, ensuring that the policy briefs would reach the relevant decision-makers at EU, national, and local levels. This collective strategy maximises the impact and adoption of the recommendations.

## Ensuring Accessibility

The methodology also prioritised accessibility to ensure that the policy briefs could be easily understood and utilised by their intended audience. By adopting plain language and clear formatting, the briefs aim to make complex policy discussions comprehensible to a wide range of stakeholders, from high-level policymakers to local decision-makers.

## 3 Summary of test cases

The REAL DEAL policy briefs are based on three carefully selected test cases, each offering unique insights into participatory and deliberative processes at different governance levels. These test cases demonstrate how citizen engagement can be effectively integrated into policymaking, showcasing diverse methodologies and addressing a variety of critical issues. Below is a summary of each test case.

The full policy briefs can be downloaded from our website:

- [Recommendations from EU-wide Citizens' forums](#)
- [Recommendations on Democratising Economic Governance in Europe](#)
- [Recommendations on Bridging Urban and Rural Perspectives in Spain](#)

Aspect	EU-wide Citizens' Forums	Democratising Economic Governance in Europe	Bridging Urban and Rural Perspectives in Spain
<b>Level of Governance</b>	EU-level	National-level	Local-level
<b>Focus Area</b>	Sustainability and the Green Transition	Economic governance and policy transparency	Urban and rural mobility
<b>Objective</b>	Broad-based citizen engagement on the future of the European Green Deal	Contextualising EU economic policies for national realities	Addressing urban and rural mobility challenges in Zaragoza and Jérica
<b>Methodology</b>	Structured forums with feminist moderation techniques	Knowledge upgrades, train-the-trainer sessions, and deliberative events	World Café discussions, SWOT analyses, and roundtable sessions
<b>Participants</b>	Diverse European demographic, recruited via open call	Danish citizens, civil society organisations, and policymakers	Urban residents (Zaragoza) and rural communities (Jérica), including people from marginalised groups
<b>Key Outcomes</b>	Recommendations on public transport, sustainable urban planning, and industrial standards	Proposals for citizen assemblies, well-being in economic policies, and sustainable agriculture	Urban: Solutions for public transport and green logistics Rural: Improved rural transport connectivity and women-centred mobility solutions
<b>Main Methodological Insight</b>	Importance of feminist moderation techniques for inclusivity	Need for clear entry points for civil society in policy processes	Tailoring engagement to urban and rural needs enriches outcomes
<b>Strategic Value</b>	Demonstrates the power of pan-European deliberation for	Bridges EU-wide economic policies with national contexts	Highlights the importance of localised engagement for regional needs

	supranational policies		
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Table 3 Overview of Test Cases



Figure 1 Collaborative Deliberation During EU-wide Citizens' Forum



## 4 Key recommendations for policymakers

The REAL DEAL policy briefs highlight actionable recommendations derived from citizen deliberation processes, addressing critical policy areas at EU, national, and local levels. These recommendations are grouped into thematic categories to provide a coherent framework for policymakers, supported by insights from the test cases.

### 1 - Strengthening inclusive and equitable deliberation processes

- **Adopt feminist moderation techniques:** Policymakers should integrate feminist moderation methods to ensure inclusive and balanced discussions, particularly in addressing power dynamics and convening a brave discussion space for people with diverse backgrounds. This approach was successfully demonstrated during the Feminist Festival as part of the European Green Deal deliberations, where inclusive dialogue fostered equitable outcomes (See [Recommendations from EU-wide Citizens' forums](#), p. 6) .
- **Remove participation barriers:** Practical measures, such as offering childcare and covering participant expenses in advance, are critical to achieving equitable participation. The lack of such provisions in some test cases, as highlighted in the European Green Deal deliberation, limited the participation of parents, particularly women ([Recommendations from EU-wide Citizens' forums](#), p. 7) .

### 2. Improving accessibility and communication

- **Provide accessible materials:** Policymakers must ensure that briefing materials are clear, concise, and adapted to the knowledge level of participants. The European Green Deal forum revealed that disparities in baseline knowledge affected participant engagement, underlining the need for simplified resources (See [Recommendations from EU-wide Citizens' forums](#), p. 7) .
- **Leverage local communication channels:** The Jérica test case demonstrated the importance of traditional communication methods, such as posters and WhatsApp groups, to reach rural populations effectively. This approach can be replicated in similar contexts to ensure wide-reaching engagement (See [Recommendations on Bridging Urban and Rural Perspectives in Spain](#), p. 5) .

### 3. Encouraging cross-sectoral collaboration

- **Promote Multi-Stakeholder Platforms:** Policymakers should establish multi-stakeholder platforms (MSPs) at national and local levels to integrate citizen and civil society input into policymaking. The European Semester test case emphasised the value of such collaborative structures for fostering dialogue between diverse actors (See [Recommendations on Democratising Economic Governance in Europe](#), p. 6) .
- **Promote knowledge exchange:** The Zaragoza and Jérica test cases illustrated the benefits of inter-community learning, where rural and urban areas shared strategies for addressing common challenges. Policymakers can institutionalise such

exchanges to enhance the adoption of innovative solutions (See Recommendations on Bridging Urban and Rural Perspectives in Spain, p. 6) .

#### 4. Embedding citizen insights into policymaking

- **Institutionalise citizen assemblies:** Regularly incorporating citizen assemblies into policymaking processes, as demonstrated in Denmark’s European Semester deliberation, can improve policy legitimacy and responsiveness. Recommendations such as promoting well-being in economic policies and supporting sustainable agriculture were directly shaped by citizen input (See [Recommendations on Democratising Economic Governance in Europe](#), p. 5) .
- **Ensure feedback loops:** To maintain participant trust and encourage sustained engagement, policymakers should establish mechanisms for ongoing feedback. This was successfully implemented in Zaragoza, where follow-up activities ensured that participants saw the impact of their contributions (See [Recommendations on Bridging Urban and Rural Perspectives in Spain](#), p. 6) .

#### 5. Integrating diverse perspectives

- **Include Marginalised Groups:** Both the Feminist Festival and Jérica test cases highlighted the importance of integrating perspectives from people from marginalised groups, such as women, gender diverse people, ethnic minorities and racialised people, youth, people from low-income households, and rural communities. Policymakers should adopt targeted recruitment strategies to ensure their voices are heard, coupled with inclusive facilitation methods. (See [Recommendations from EU-wide Citizens' forums](#), p. 7; and [Recommendations on Bridging Urban and Rural Perspectives in Spain](#), p. 5) .
- **Prioritise Indigenous and Local Knowledge:** Recommendations from the Wild Talks forum underscored the value of indigenous and local knowledge in addressing biodiversity and conservation issues. Policymakers should integrate these perspectives into environmental legislation and public discourse (See [Recommendations from EU-wide Citizens' forums](#), p. 8) .

#### 6. Promoting transparency and long-term engagement

- **Publicly share deliberation outcomes:** Transparency in how citizen inputs influence policy decisions is essential. The European Green Deal and Jérica test cases demonstrated the value of open communication in building public trust (See Recommendations from EU-wide Citizens' forums p. 8; and Recommendations on Bridging Urban and Rural Perspectives in Spain, p. 7) .
- **Establish Long-Term Engagement Channels:** Creating a continuum of engagement, such as the multi-actor mobility table in Jérica, ensures that policy

solutions remain adaptive and reflective of evolving community needs (See [Recommendations on Bridging Urban and Rural Perspectives in Spain](#), p. 6) .

## 5 Dissemination strategy

The REAL DEAL consortium has been deeply committed to ensuring the effective dissemination of the policy briefs to relevant stakeholders at EU, national, and local levels.

### Mission and Approach

The dissemination strategy has been guided by the consortium's overarching mission to connect the insights generated through deliberative processes with the decision-makers who can act upon them. The policy briefs have been crafted not only to inform but also to inspire concrete actions that integrate citizen perspectives into policymaking and to be used for this purpose also beyond the duration of the REAL DEAL project.

To achieve this, a comprehensive stakeholder map has been developed as part of this dissemination effort. This map identifies key stakeholders across sectors, including policymakers, civil society organisations, research institutions, and advocacy networks. It ensures that the dissemination strategy is targeted, effective, and aligned with the REAL DEAL's objectives.

### Tools and platforms for dissemination

The consortium will leverage a variety of tools and platforms to maximise the reach and impact of the policy briefs:

1. **One-to-one communication:**
  - a. Personalised emails will be sent to key stakeholders identified in the stakeholder map, ensuring direct and tailored communication. This method will target policymakers, advocacy groups, and other influential actors who are most likely to act on the recommendations.
2. **Partners' newsletters:**
  - a. The policy briefs will be featured in the newsletters of consortium partners, reaching their established audiences and networks. These newsletters have

proven to be effective tools for disseminating project outcomes to a wide range of stakeholders.

**3. REAL DEAL dissemination channels:**

- a. **Subscriber database:** The consortium’s extensive database, which includes thousands of subscribers, will be used to distribute the policy briefs.
- b. **REAL DEAL newsletter:** With a large and engaged audience, the project’s newsletter will ensure the briefs reach a broad spectrum of stakeholders.
- c. **Social media:** The policy briefs will be promoted through the project’s social media channels, utilising platforms such as Twitter, LinkedIn, and Facebook to engage diverse audiences and spark public dialogue.

**4. Local and national stakeholders**

- a. Stakeholders from the test cases, such as ECODES and local government representatives in Spain, will play an active role in sharing the briefs with their networks.



Figure 2 Images showcasing the dissemination by local stakeholders amongst key decision-makers in Spain

**Stakeholder map**

A detailed stakeholder map has been created specifically for this dissemination effort. This map categorises stakeholders by their relevance, influence, and capacity to act on the recommendations. This map ensures that dissemination efforts are not only broad but also strategically targeted to maximise the adoption of the policy briefs.

Country	Decision-makers and stakeholders
Denmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rethinking economics Denmark</li> <li>• Kira Marie-Peter Hansen MEP, Greens</li> <li>• Niels Fuglsang, S&amp;D Morten Løkkegaard, MEP, Renew Europe</li> </ul>

<p style="text-align: center;">Germany</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prime Minister Office Baden-Württemberg</li> <li>• Ministry for Environment Hesse</li> <li>• Prime Minister Office Baden-Württemberg</li> <li>• MEP Freund</li> <li>• Umweltbundesamt (UBA)</li> <li>• Felix Arndt (Deutscher Bundestag Head of Division 'Citizens' Assemblies Project Team' beim Bundestag)</li> <li>• Dr. Claudia Mauser Stadt Mannheim Geschäftsstelle 'Local Green Deal'</li> <li>• Marion Stock Netzwerk Bürgerbeteiligung c/o Stiftung Mitarbeit</li> <li>• Dr. Korinna Schack, Ministry of Environment</li> <li>• Karsten Klenner, Ministry of Environment</li> <li>• Nicole Schrön, Ministry of Environment</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;">Netherlands</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of the Interior</li> <li>• Esther Koopmanschap - Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Food and Nature</li> <li>• Simone van Vugt - Ministry of Foreign Affairs</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;">EU-level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All MEPs and political groups in the EP</li> <li>• EESC European Semester Group</li> <li>• President Seamus Boland, Civil Society Organisations' Group, EESC;</li> <li>• Laura Gornicioiu. Deputy Head of Unit Environmental Rule of Law &amp; Governance, European Commission</li> <li>• Sophia Eriksson Waterschoot, Deputy Director General, DG COMM</li> <li>• William NEALE (Adviser for Circular Economy DG ENV)</li> <li>• Aurel CIOBANU-DORDEA (Director Circular Economy DG ENV)</li> <li>• Davor PERCAN (Head of Regional &amp; Bilateral Environmental Cooperation (ENV.F.2) unit)</li> <li>• Sarah NELEN (Acting Director of Green Diplomacy &amp; Multilateralism (ENV.F) unit)</li> <li>• Jessika Roswall, Commissioner on Environment, Water Resilience and a Competitive Circular Economy;</li> <li>• Michael McGrath, Commissioner on Democracy, Justice, the Rule of Law and Consumer Protection;</li> <li>• Wopke Hoekstra, Commissioner on Climate, Net Zero and Clean Growth</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• George Papandreu, General Rapporteur on Democracy in the Council of Europe</li></ul>
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## 6 Conclusions and next steps

The development of the REAL DEAL policy briefs have marked a significant step forward in bridging the gap between citizen deliberations and actionable policymaking. By synthesising recommendations from EU-level, national, and local test cases, these briefs have provided policymakers with clear, evidence-based guidance for increasing participatory governance and addressing critical policy challenges.

### Next steps

The dissemination of the policy briefs have taken place as described in this document throughout January 2025.

To ensure the long-term impact and sustainability of these efforts, the dissemination activities have been closely linked to the upcoming **Citizen Deliberation Academy (Deliverable 5.4)**. This initiative will serve as a platform for training and capacity-building in deliberative processes, enabling stakeholders to replicate and expand the methodologies showcased in the policy briefs.