

A stylized, colorful illustration of a landscape. The foreground features rolling green hills with a brown path. On the left, there is a green tree, a purple flower, and an orange flower. A red bird is flying in the sky. The background consists of light blue and white wavy bands representing the sky.

# Deliberative Democracy and Resource Management Education

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# Main Argument

- *Deliberative Democracy (DD) has been fraught with implementation and other deficits when it comes to Climate Change (CC)*
- *Business models focusing on people, planet and profits are rapidly emerging*
- *This has greatly enhanced the role DD can play in protecting the earth*

# Topics to be Covered

1. *Deliberative Democracy: The Theory*
2. *Deliberative Democracy and Climate Change*
3. *Deliberative Democracy: Successes and Failures*
4. *Overcoming the Deliberative Democracy Deficit*
5. *Edmonton Citizens' Panel*

# Deliberative Democracy: The Theory

- *DD: Central Place for Reasoned Discussion on Politics*
- *No agreement on definition:*
  - *Education (Arendt)*
  - *Society-Creating/Consolidating (Habermas)*
  - *Mini-Publics (Dryzek)*
  - *Marginalized Voices (Kahane)*

# *Deliberative Democracy and Climate Change*

- Inclusive, unconstrained public reason-giving*
- Leads to better outcomes*
- Influencing both input and output sides of policy-making*

# *Deliberative Democracy: Successes*

- *Porto Alegre, Brazil (City Budget – social services)*
- *Bangla Desh (Health-care Watch committees)*
- *California (Health-care Reform)*

# Deliberative Democracy: Failure with Climate Change

- *Problematic Assumptions of Green Theory:*
  - *People will be transformed through DD (short-term only)*
  - *Unconstrained deliberation will take place (backgrounds affect decisions)*
  - *Good input will lead to good output (overlooks context)*
  - *Businesses will not try to influence input (TASSC, etc)*
  - *Wicked Reality (complex and long-term)*

# Overcoming the Deliberative Deficit (1)

- UN Global Compact – 10 principles:
- Human Rights
- Principle 1: Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and
- Principle 2: make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.
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- Labour
- Principle 3: Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;
- Principle 4: the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour;
- Principle 5: the effective abolition of child labour; and
- Principle 6: the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.



# Overcoming the Deliberative Deficit (2)

- UN Global Compact – 10 principles:
- Environment
- Principle 7: Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;
- Principle 8: undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and
- Principle 9: encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.
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- Anti-Corruption
- Principle 10: Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery (Global Compact Office, 2011).

# Overcoming the Deliberative Deficit (3)

- *Private International Law*
  - *Europe is ahead with Brussels I*
  - *America is behind*
  - *More of world following Europe's lead*

# Edmonton Citizens' Panel

- *Funded by:*
  - *SEE*
  - *SSHRC*
  - *Community Groups (DD)*
- *Made up of:*
  - *Edmontonians of all walks of life*

# Edmonton Citizens' Panel: Recommendations

- 1. Reduce the greenhouse gas intensity of the provincial electricity grid
- 2. Increase the proportion of development undertaken to create compact, mixed-used, transit-oriented neighbourhoods within already developed areas of the city
- 3. Reduce the energy use in industrial facilities through energy efficiency and a focus on industrial developments with lower energy use
- 4. Increase the uptake of distributed energy generation (e.g. solar heat and power, and natural gas combined heat and power plants) through barrier removal, capacity building, incentives, and regulations
- 5. Increase the energy efficiency of buildings (new and old) through capacity building, incentives, and regulations
- 6. Reduce the amount of gasoline and diesel used in the vehicle fleet through capacity building, incentives, and regulations (Edmonton Citizens' Panel, 2013, p. 1)

# *Deliberative Democracy is Integrative Education*

- Hard Integration: several disciplines*
- Soft Integration: heart, education, and doing good*

# Q & A

- *What questions do you have?*
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