



NERC - with Royal Society, other Research Councils and Sciencewise-ERC

Consultants - Ipsos Mori, Dialogue by Design and BSA

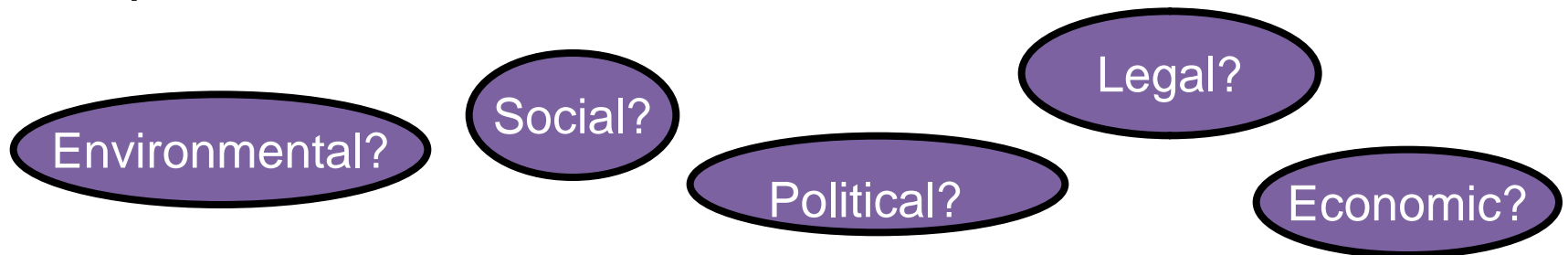


Why public dialogue on geoengineering?

- Public dialogue helps us:
 - decide what research to do and how to do it
 - inform the public about what we do and why
 - assess moral and ethical issues
- Geoengineering is a ‘new’ and potentially contentious science area

Dialogue process

- Steering group – stakeholders, scientists
- Series of workshops at different locations
 - Climate change context; geoengineering technologies;
 - Implications:



- Open access events; NGO meeting; online survey

KE/Comms activities on geoengineering

- Dialogue – KE
- Science museum event
- Cheltenham debate

Outputs and impacts

- Report, video
- Research strategy and projects
- Learning

Findings

- Cautious support for research
- Must go alongside mitigation efforts
- Should be assessed in terms of supporting 'natural processes'
- And assessed in terms of controllability, reversibility, cost-effectiveness
- CDR more acceptable on the whole
- Continued public engagement needed
- International participation

Carbon Dioxide Removal

Air Capture

"We are balancing the environment rather than unbalancing it with new technology"

Who would give permission? Who owns the oceans?"

Iron Fertilisation

"The landscape will be ruined - it's rather like windfarms"

Afforestation

Fertilisation

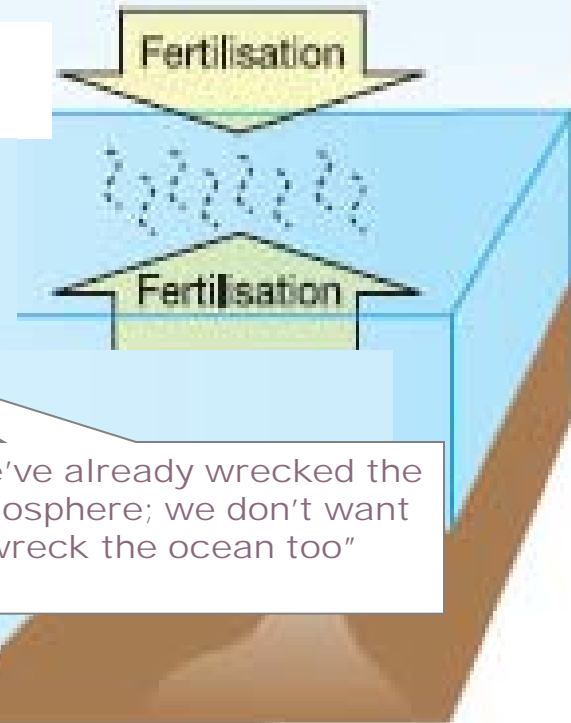
Bio-char

"Cheap, like a form of recycling, it's a natural process"

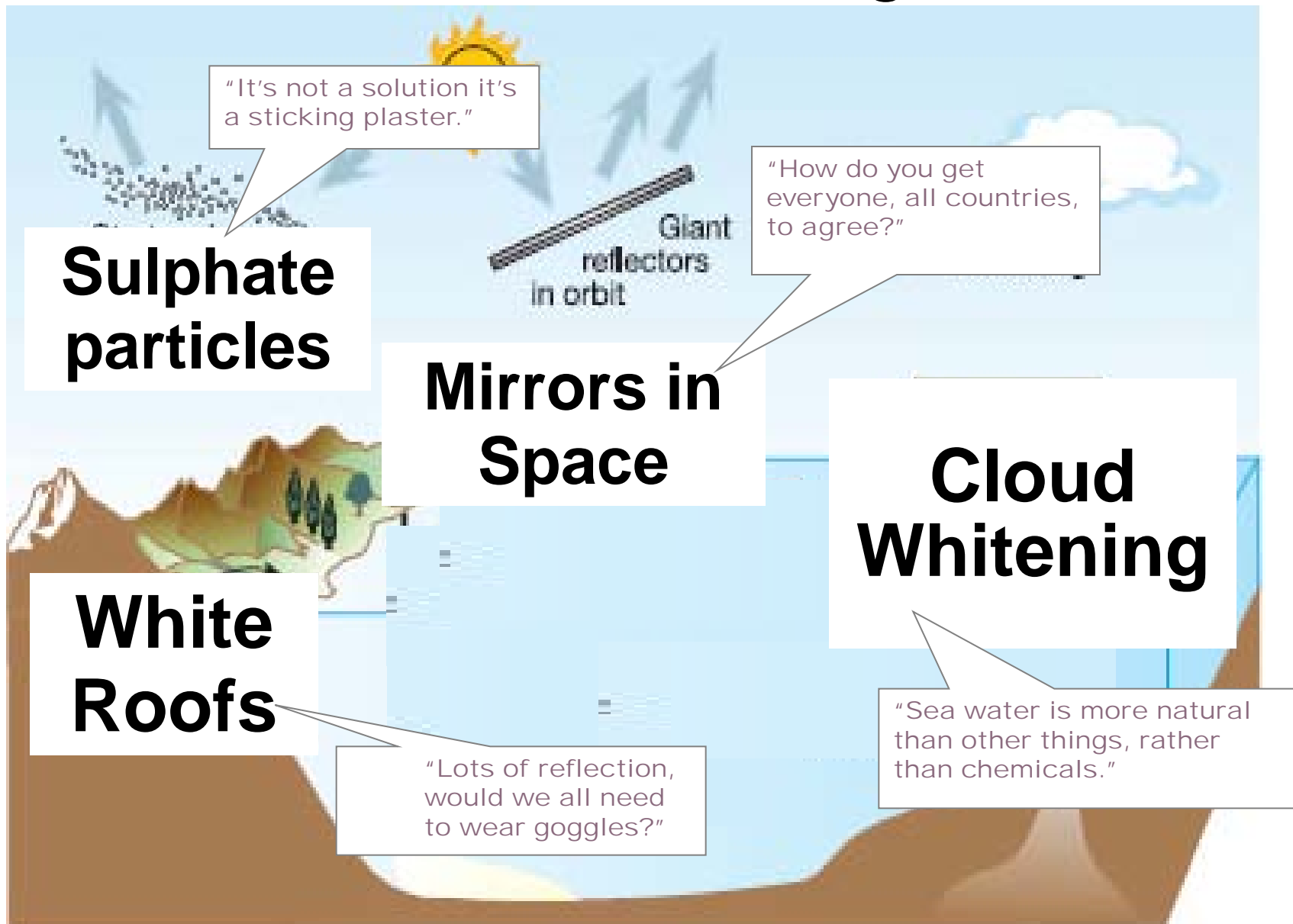
Liming the Ocean

"We've already wrecked the atmosphere; we don't want to wreck the ocean too"

Fertilisation



Solar Radiation Management



Sulphate particles

Mirrors in Space

Cloud Whitening

White Roofs

"It's not a solution it's a sticking plaster."

"How do you get everyone, all countries, to agree?"

"Sea water is more natural than other things, rather than chemicals."

"Lots of reflection, would we all need to wear goggles?"

Giant reflectors in orbit

Selected messages and impacts

- Risks unpredictable (e.g.moral hazard)
- Gaps in knowledge about science processes
- What is 'natural'?
- Communication of some concepts tricky
- Context and framing crucial
- Big commitment
- Need expert facilitation

Evaluation

- Dialogue met its objectives
- Well-timed e.g. sandpit
- Transparent, deliberative, inclusive
- Learning points:
 - Participation valued by public and experts
 - Public have their own expertise – don't ask them to comment on the science
 - Dialogue needs clear aims
 - Be clear about what dialogue will influence