



POTSDAM INSTITUTE FOR
CLIMATE IMPACT RESEARCH

INSPIRE-Grid General Assembly

Work Package 5 Update

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WP5 goal

An analysis and enhancement of the processes of stakeholder engagement and participation.

WP5 tasks

- 5.1 Theoretical framework to improve understanding of actors involved in participation and engagement process**
- 5.2 Checklist for the design of the participation process**
- 5.3 Decision tree to structure engagement process**
- 5.4 Stakeholder interaction**

WP5 Deliverables

- D5.1 Theoretical framework for methods development: Report on the development of a theoretical framework to improve the understanding of actors involved in the participation and engagement process.**
- D5.2 Preliminary handbook of guidelines: Checklist and decision tree to design/structure participation process.**
- D5.3 Final version of the handbook of guidelines.**
- D5.4 Improved theoretical framework based on outcomes of WP6.**

D5.1 – Background

- **Values**
 - **Economic vs. ethical definition**
 - **“Enduring beliefs that a specific mode of conduct is personally or socially preferable to an opposite or converse mode of conduct or end-state of existence” Rokeach, 1973**
 - **“Guiding principles of what is moral, desirable or just” Kempton, Boster & Hartley, 1995**
- **Beliefs**
 - **Normative understanding of the world**
 - **“Refer to what people think the world is like” Kempton et al., 1995**
 - **Correct vs. incorrect beliefs**
 - **When combined with values can lead to evaluative beliefs**



D5.1 – Background

- **Attitudes**
 - Values, beliefs and evaluative beliefs combine to form attitudes
 - Require attitude objects
 - Lean towards consistency but can be inconsistent
 - Direct experience leads to more stable attitudes
 - Connection to a person's identity
- **Behaviour**
 - Attitudes alone do not govern behaviour
 - Situation factors and social constraints also important – norms



D5.1 – Stakeholder attitude framework

- **Project characteristics**
 - Purpose
 - Scale
 - Landscape
 - Stakeholders
- **Stakeholder characteristics**
 - Past local experience
 - Concerns
 - Societal values
 - Energy system values
- **Temporal characteristic**
 - Phase



D5.1 – Stakeholder attitude framework

- **Purpose**
 - **Determines the context of how a project can be presented to stakeholders**
 - **Source of electricity – survey in Bavaria (2014):**
 - **59% in favour of wind power vs. 18% in favour of coal**
 - **System stability, security of supply, new line or upgrade**
- **Scale**
 - **Range of impacted landscapes/communities**
 - **Legal/institutional frameworks**
 - **Local, national, and international**

D5.1 – Stakeholder attitude framework

- **Landscape**
 - Rural/urban
 - Rural: undeveloped areas, protected areas, agricultural land
 - Spoilt vs. unspoilt? Value judgement
 - Emotional connection to land (European Landscape Convention)
- **Stakeholders**
 - Early stakeholder identification
 - TSOs, policy/institutional actors, power sector, industry, local communities, land owners/users, NGOs, experts, media

D5.1 – Stakeholder attitude framework

- **Past local experience**
 - **Positive or negative effect**
 - **Level of expectation – community benefits**
- **Concerns**
 - **Issue mapping (WP2)**
 - **Relate to beliefs/values**
 - **EMF, visual impacts, property values, socio-economic impacts, safety concerns, environmental impacts**

D5.1 – Stakeholder attitude framework

- **Societal values**
 - Rokeach's value survey
 - Values include: happiness, equality, freedom, family security, national security, a world of beauty, a comfortable life
- **Energy system values**
 - Study into values, beliefs and attitudes regarding the energy system in the UK
 - Values include: avoiding waste, efficiency, environmental protection, nature and naturalness, availability and affordability, reliability, safety, autonomy and freedom, choice and control, social justice, fairness, long-term trajectories, improvement and quality

D5.1 – Stakeholder attitude framework

- **Phase**
 - **Determines which stakeholders are likely to have an interest in the project**
 - **Sets boundaries regarding level of stakeholder input**
 - **Cross-cutting**
 - **Roland Berger report (2014) identified six project stages:**
 - **Determination of need**
 - **Project preparation**
 - **Spatial planning**
 - **Permitting**
 - **Construction**
 - **Operation**

D5.1 – Example project typologies

Characteristic	Example typology 1	Example typology 2
Purpose	New line to connect new sources of renewable energy	Upgrade to an existing line to increase capacity
Scale	Regional	Local
Landscape	Rural – likely to include nature reserves, forests, farmland	Urban – residential
Stakeholders	TSO National/regional policy makers Regulators Permitting authorities Local elected officials Environmental NGOs Power producer Adjacent rural communities Land owners Land users Local citizens' initiatives	TSO National/regional policy makers Regulators Permitting authorities Local elected officials Adjacent urban communities Local citizens' initiatives
Past local experience	None	Previous experience with the existing line

D5.1 – Example project typologies

Characteristic	Example typology 1	Example typology 2
Concerns	Visual impacts Environmental impacts	Visual impacts Health impacts – EMF Property values
Societal values	Happiness Equality Freedom National security A world of beauty	Happiness Equality Freedom Family security A world of beauty A comfortable life
Energy system values	Availability and affordability Autonomy and freedom Social justice Fairness, honesty and transparency Long-term trajectories Improvement and quality Reliability Reduced use of fossil fuels Environmental protection Nature and naturalness	Availability and affordability Autonomy and freedom Social justice Fairness, honesty and transparency Long-term trajectories Improvement and quality Reliability

D5.2 Draft handbook of guidelines

- Translation of the theoretical insights from task 5.1, and the empirical findings of WPs2-4
- Practical recommendations of what this means for the design of the permission process and its public engagement parts
- Integration of:
 - Stakeholder analysis / issue mapping (WP2)
 - Best practices for engagement process (WP3)
 - Tools for stakeholder engagement (WP3)
 - Assessment methods (WP4)
 - Stakeholder attitude framework (WP5)