

Fracking und Geothermie
Vater Staat greift in die Tiefe
Der Bundesrat will Aspekte des Untergrunds in das Raumplanungsgesetz integrieren. Fracking und Geothermie bringen diese Tiefen aber noch stärker in den staatlichen Fokus.

géothermie
soutenir

Les forages profonds, à quelque fin que ce soit, sont une succession d'échecs jusqu'à présent. Un projet semblait...

5.12.2014, 19:24 Uhr

St. Gallen macht weiter mit Geothermie-Projekt

Opposants et partisans de la géothermie s'organisent

Les Citoyens de Haute-Sorbonne...
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Public engagement for geothermal energy: From social acceptance to locally embedded projects

GEOENVI Seminar 16th March 2021:
Targeting acceptability and co-ownership for deep geothermal projects

Dr. Olivier Ejderyan, ETH Zürich

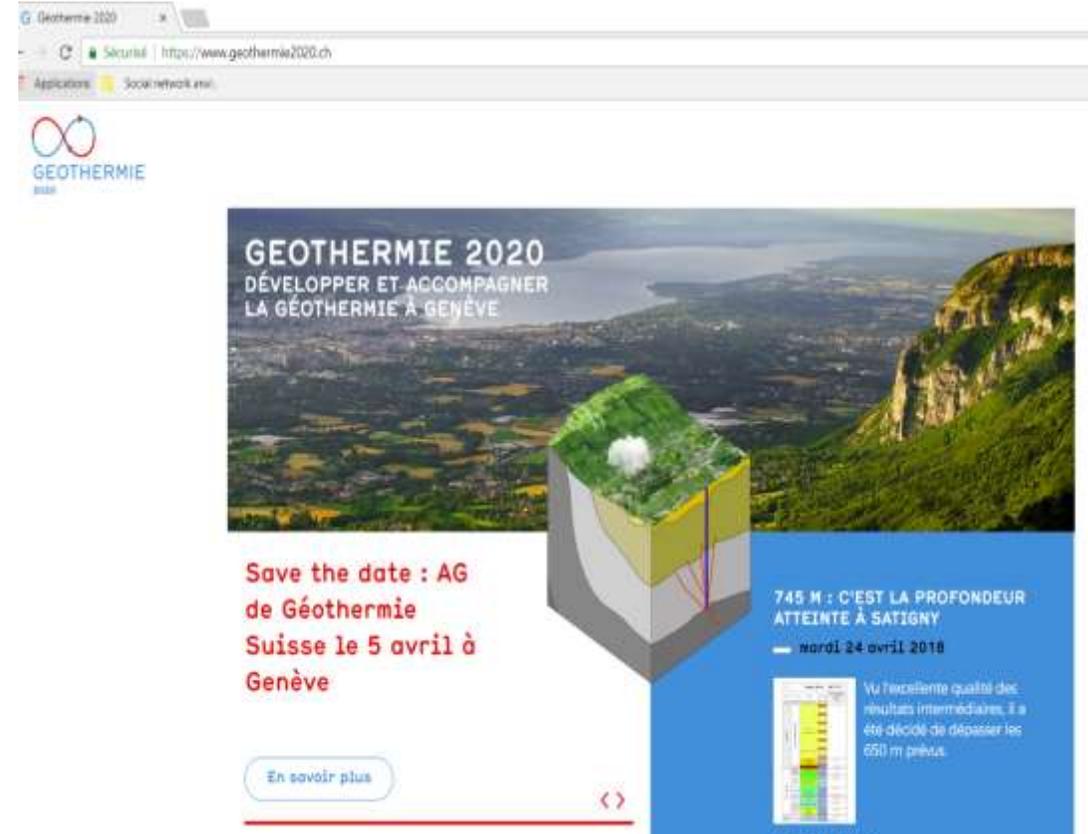
A few lessons learned

- The framing of the project matters (Ejderyan et al. 2020; Cuppen et al. 2020)



A few lessons learned

- The framing of the project matters (Ejderyan et al. 2020; Cuppen et al. 2020)
- Links to local priorities (Bennighaus & Bleicher 2018; Chavot et al. 2018)
→ „Context matters“
- The project context is responsive
→ The process matters (Ruef et al. 2020; Vargas Payera et al. 2020)



L'énergie géothermique est

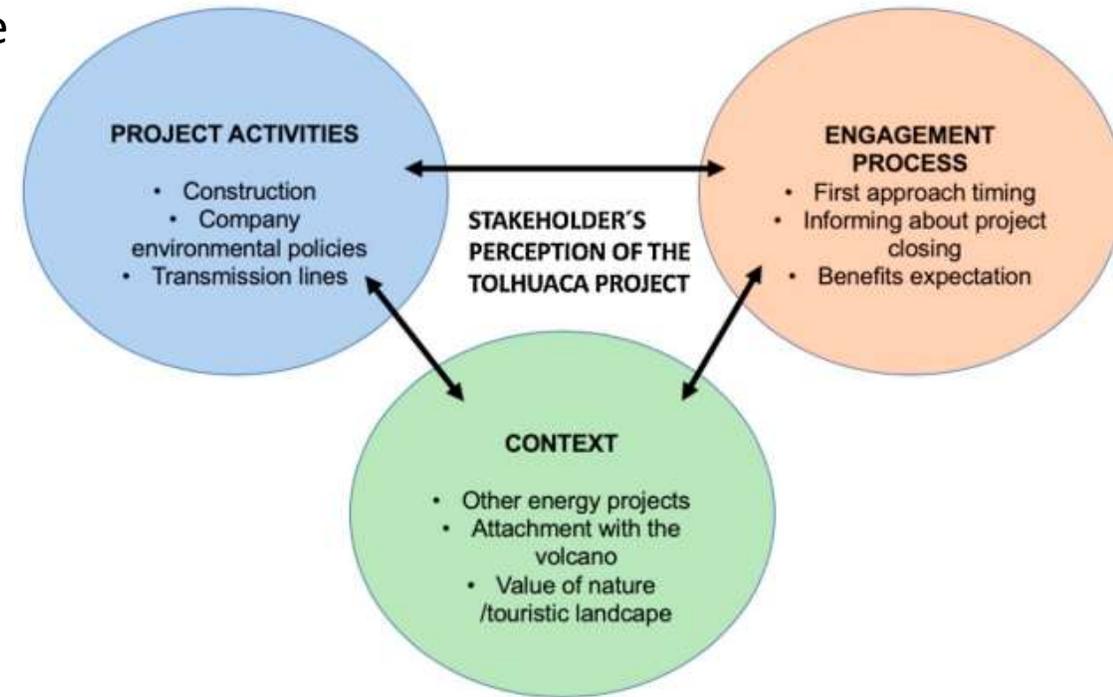


The context matters – the context is responsive

- No clear cut perception of geothermal energy among the public (Blumer et al. 2018; Ejderyan et al. 2019; Pellizzone et al. 2017)
- Local acceptance or opposition to geothermal energy projects is driven by many factors (economic, political, cultural, communication)
- ... including the project itself (risk, nuisances, benefits)
- It does not depend only individual preferences or simple risk/benefits assesment

→ The perception is socially constructed

→ No one-size-fits-all when it comes to public engagement for geothermal energy projects



Influence diagram of the perception factors (Vargas-Payera et al. 2020)

From social acceptance to local embeddedness

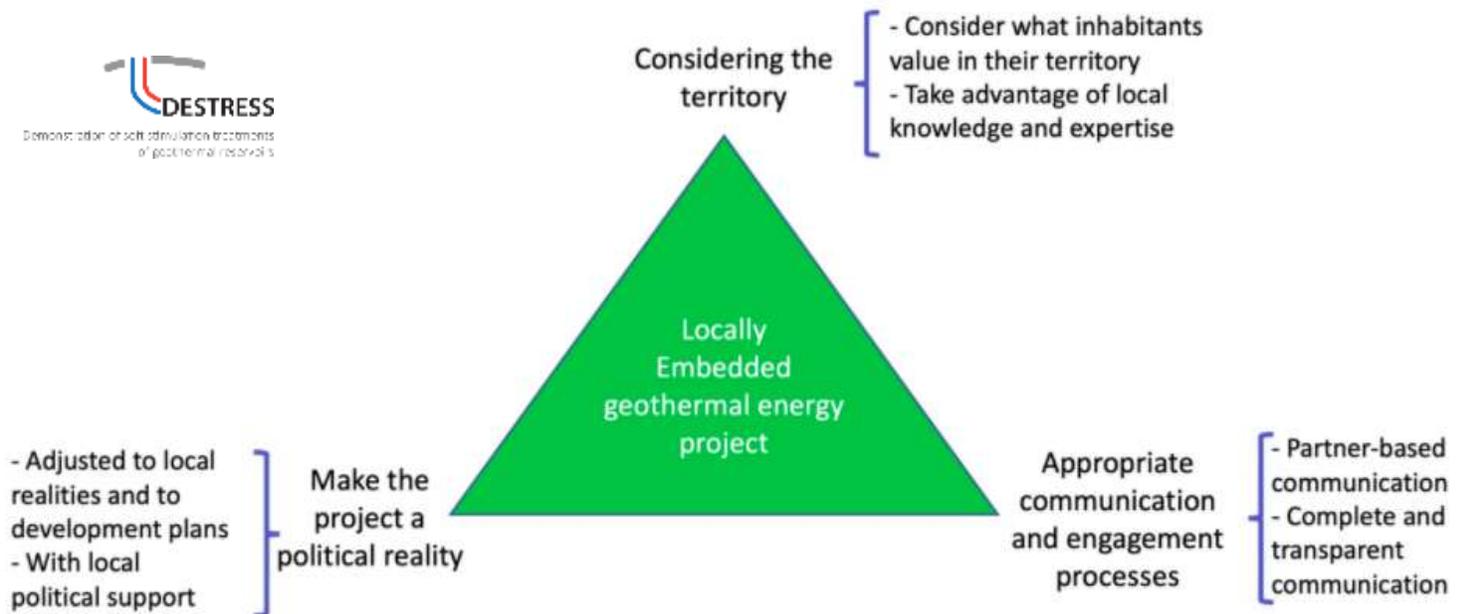
- Technology-society relationship thought in terms of acceptance;
- The public as barrier (to be educated, convinced, or overcome...)
- Strategically ineffective



The social acceptance triangle (Wüstenhagen et al., 2007)

From social acceptance to local embeddedness

- Technology-society relationship thought in terms of acceptance;
- The public as barrier (to be educated, convinced, or overcome...)
- Strategically ineffective
- „Acceptability“ emphasizes project features
- Embeddedness points to the variety of factors that make a project acceptable



A Responsible Research and Innovation approach to the social dimension of geothermal energy projects (Chavot, 2020)

What does it mean for public engagement ?

- No one size fits all engagement processes
- Local public values provide a basis for embedding projects in a territory (Ruef & Ejderyan, in review)

Value Cluster - Description	Values
Quality of energy resources and public infrastructures	<i>Aesthetics, cleanliness, reliability</i>
Autonomy and choice	<i>Independency, diversity of options, initiatives, renewables</i>
Environmental Sustainability	<i>Avoiding negative impacts, environmental consciousness</i>
Thinking beyond political constraints	<i>Avoiding short term-ism, cross-partisanship, overcoming inertia, commitment to publicness</i>
Localness	<i>Producing locally, local characteristics, adapting to local needs</i>
Economic benefits	<i>Investing for the long-term, cost savings, competitiveness, cooperativeness</i>
Responding to grand challenges of the time	<i>Necessity, urgency</i>
Familiarity	<i>Trust, proximity</i>

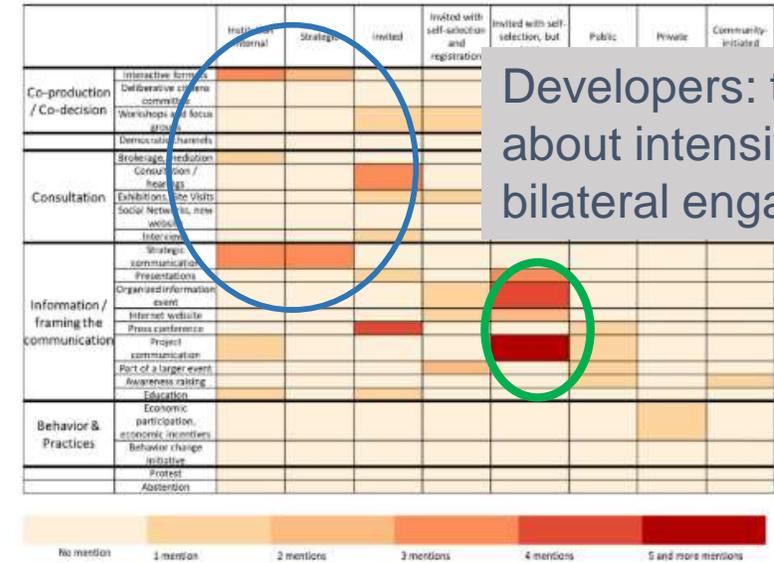
Public values for geothermal development in Geneva (Ruef & Ejderyan in review)

What does it mean for public engagement ?

- No one size fits all engagement processes
- Local public values provide a basis for embedding projects in a territory (Ruef & Ejderyan, in review)
- The public engagement process is perceived too
- Public engagement can be a challenge for participants too (Ruef, Stauffacher, Ejderyan, 2020)

→ Public engagement strategies should be informed

- Social science can provide the knowledge base
- Good communicators/moderators are needed for implementation



Developers: talk about intensive bilateral engagement

Fig. 2. Formats of participation referred to by project managers, understanding of participation known from the literature. (Source: 20 of the three project managers and 33 different external partners) may be found in the Appendix (Tables A.1 and A.2).

Both: information is important, but it depends who provides it



Residents: talk about being engaged without changing their routines

Fig. 3. Formats of participation referred to by residents. For residents, information provision is also a substantial part of referenced participatory formats. However, in contrast with the project managers, residents more often referred to self-organized than to institution-led formats of participation. Private formats such as buying responsibly and investing in renewable energy installations for one's own house came up in many discussions. (Source: Six focus groups with a total of 52 participants.) Detailed tables containing definitions of the different categories may be found in the Appendix (Tables A.1 and A.2)

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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