

Engaging people through local initiatives:

a discourse analysis on sustainable energy



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Local energy initiatives (LEIs)





North
Sea

North
Sea

Haarlem
AMSTERDAM
Apeldoorn
The Hague
Utrecht
Hoek van Holland
Rotterdam
Waal
Wal
Mijmegen
Eindhoven
Maas

Schelde
BELGIUM
Maastricht
Heerlen

Frisian Is.

Leeuwarden
Groningen
Groningen
Apeldoorn
Lisselmeer
Zwolle
Apeldoorn
Lek Arnhem
Maas
Hijmegen
Rhine
Eindhoven
Maass
Heerlen

- Positioning: sustainability & public communication
- The **social dimension** of the transition to a low carbon economy is a key challenge.
- The establishment of local energy initiatives (LEIs) has recently been attracting attention.
- It is of great importance to draw lessons from **best practices** when LEIs have made a substantial contribution to green in local energy systems.

33.509 Zonnepanelen in Groningen!

How people talk about energy

This study is about:

- How people communicate about local energy initiatives
- How local initiatives present themselves

Aim:

 Identify successful frames in conversations (Edwards 1994; Potter 1996)

How:

 Case study around a local energy initiative by means of a discourse analysis of online interaction.



Changing roles & responsibilities

- Societal acceptance is necessary for adoption sustainable energy (NIMBY)→ active social engagement (Bosman et. al 2013; Schwenke 2012)
- Resistance leads to unexpected end of projects or increase of costs
 (Wuestenhagen, Wolsink & Buerer 2007).
- Understanding communication between different stakeholders becomes crucial (Heiskanen et al. 2008).
- It is key to identify ways of communication and understanding implicit concerns of citizens.

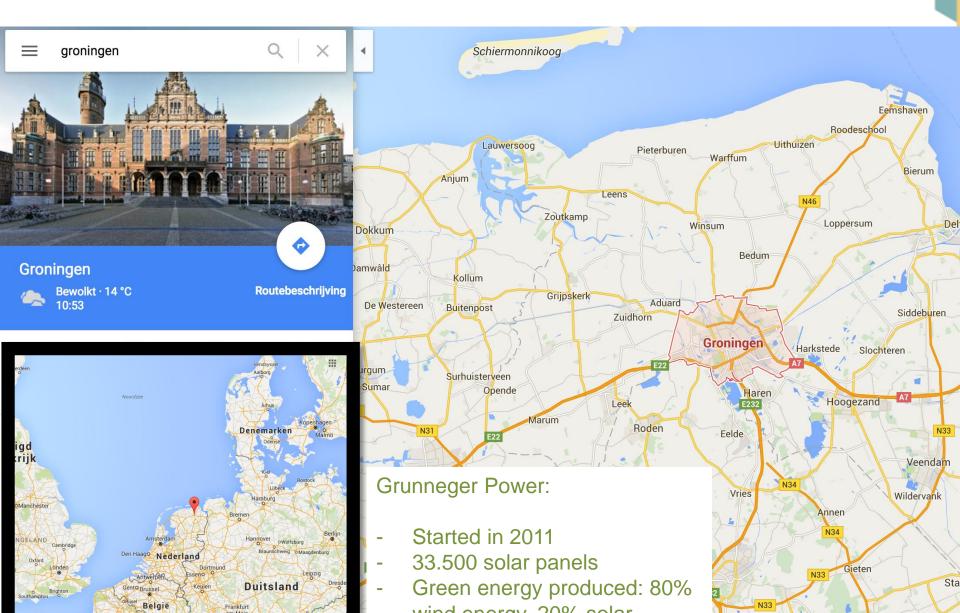
 (Best Waldhober, Brunsting & Paukovic 2012).
- Engagement with citizens as a grassroots' activity.

Citizens as stakeholders

- Citizens choose their own sources and experts
 (growingly: peer communication)
- So: 'objective' experts are accompanied by hundreds of lay experts (Mol 2005)
- Social media offers a massive platform for citizens to engage in interaction with each other.
- Citizens adopt soft strategies of approval (or opposition) to new forms of sustainable energy.

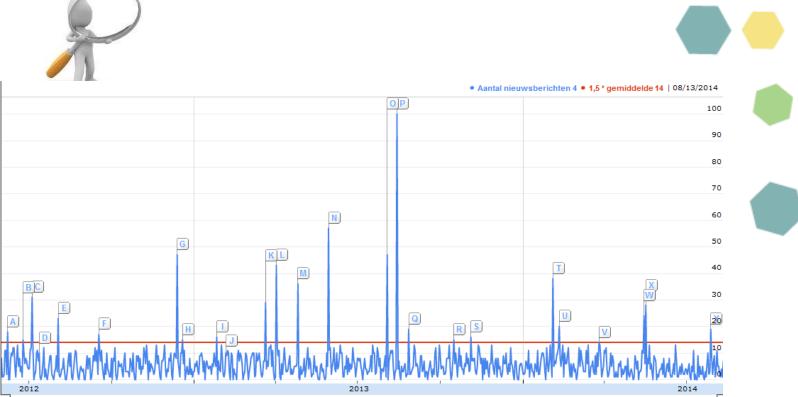
How do different stakeholders communicate around successful local initiatives for sustainable energy?

CASE: Grunneger Power



Online analysis: Grunneger Power

The first step: after using social media monitoring tool Coosto for obtaining data, we filtered the data set, based on 'peaks' in the online discourse



Online analysis: Grunneger Power

The second selection step:

- Within each peak we select articles, that comprise the nub of the communication in that phase of the public debate.
 - ☐ Articles which appeared in **media with a significant reach**. This can be among the 'wider' public, but also among a smaller group of specialists, in order to ensure that the article *can* have an influence on the public debate.
 - Articles referred to by both the regular and specialist media
 - Articles in the data set that adopt a strongly subjective position, but also articles which represent a broader tone.

Online analysis: data

Period	Newspapers		Social media	
	Dagblad v/h Noorden	4	Facebook	8
	OOGTV	2	Facebook reactions	7
	RTVNoord	1	Twitter	45
	Groninger Internet	2	Twitter reactions	30
	Courant	1	Hyves	2
	Regiokrant Groningen.nl	3	Youtube	1
From 22-03-	Noorderkrant	2	Blog	3
2011	NUjij.nl	1	Opinion column	1
	VNG Magazine	1		
to 08-11-2014	Energieoverheid.nl	1		
	Kennisplatform Energie.nl	1		
	Provincie Drenthe	1		
	ECNNoordseVeld	1		
	Windvogel.nl	1		
	Reactions			
Total = 119		22		93

Discourse analysis (Potter, 1996)

- Discursive psychological perspective:
 - Opinions of stakeholders are a reaction to something, they are part of an ongoing conversation
 - □ Focus on the way in which actors *create* meaning while they communicate.
- * Result:
 - Description of recurring frames (or themes)
 - Language constructions that give rise to frame
 - Effect the frame produces in the discourse.

Results: 4 Frames

1. Do it yourself, together



2. The answer to the world of multinationals



3. Everyone can join us



4. Your roof is worth money



Example from the data

→ Do it yourself, together

Emphasis is put on the size of the solar energy movement

an

100

Worldwide you see the number

amazing speed. This rises stee

Netherlands people from one

to get solar palels together was

Bridging the distance between the individual and the collective group (doing it yourself is doing it together)

"Script formulations" to show the normality and long lasting effect of GP's vision

the movement creates urgency (context of a much larger movement)

have alway

ura

GP as a collective entity (strengthens the claim)

Another example

→ Everyone can j

Idiomatic express into shared socia ("my hands are itching" sense of impatience

Comprehensible and easily accessible language (both public and GP)

- 1. RT@ahuijsen:[#Tegenlicht]
- 2. @VPRO I feel the urge: I also want to fill up
- 3. my roof with solarpanels!#energyrevolution

(Twitter, 19 June 2013)

Concrete position is taken within the group movement ("also")





To sum up

Local Energy Initiatives like Grunneger Power:

- Frequently use discursive resources to construct a collective identity.
- Use simple language, containing little technological terminology.
- Present their services as embedded in a larger social movement.

Implications for communication & sustainability:

- Results show ways in which energy transition can be framed in order to increase local acceptance for renewable energy projects.
- * Fostering acceptance through constructing collective identities, framing energy transition as a shared problem and engaging in a dialogue with citizens on their own terms (soft concerns).

