


Overlegorgaan  
Fysieke Leefomgeving

## Energy Transition – **With Or Without You**

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Cooperation Platform Physical Environment (OFL)  
Aim: improve dialogue between central government and society

| Dialogue  | Discussion  |
|---|---|
| New understanding, learning                                   | Keep their opinions to the best                                 |
| Everyone to win together                                      | I/we win!   |
| Outcome which may not have been in the starting point at all. | Outcome is that my/our own views to be accepted by the other(s) |
| Questions   | Answers   |
| Search for common values                                      | Search for differences  |
| Listen  | Talk  |
| Emotions  | Content   |

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## Cooperation Platform Physical Environment (OFL)

- Independent chairmen
- Network both in society and central government around physical living environment
- Legal basis for solicited and unsolicited advice to ministers (independent from current policies)
- Knowledge and experience with complex stakeholder processes and working methods

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## Cooperation Platform Physical Environment (OFL)

### Activities

1. Consultation
2. Collaboration
  - a. Negotiation
  - b. Innovation
  - c. Experimenting and learning
  - d. Handling conflict
3. Setting the societal agenda and priorities, signaling

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## Energy transition - Technical and Social



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## Technical and Social Innovation

| Factor     | Technical                      | Social                           |
|------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Motivation | Financial/Commercial           | Well-being of people             |
| Initiation | Business, Knowledge institutes | Government/NGO's                 |
| Indicator  | Profit/Market Share            | Social Goals/Sustainability      |
| Sources    | R&D investment                 | Political support/Voluntary work |

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## What is Social Innovation?

- No generally accepted definition, here pragmatic approach:
- *Activities and services that are motivated by the goal of meeting a social need and that are predominantly developed and diffused through organization's whose primary purposes are social*

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## Why Social Innovation?

- Acceptance of new technologies
- New social configurations and organizations (prosumers)
- New forms of governance, policies and regulations

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“ Social innovation – Why difficult?

VUCA

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| +<br>↑<br>How well can you predict the outcome of your actions? | <b>Complexity</b><br>Multiple key decision factors            | <b>Volatility</b><br>Rate of change             |
|   | <b>Ambiguity</b><br>Lack of clarity about meaning of an event | <b>Uncertainty</b><br>Unclear about the present |
| -   | → How much do you know about the situation? +                 |   |

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“ VUCA solution

- Volatile → Create a Vision ✓
- Uncertain → Understanding the context
- Complexity → Providing clarity and making it simple;
- Ambiguous → Agility, build in flexibility.

So: be clear about where you want to go, but be flexible in the way you will achieve that

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## OFL and Energy Transition

The OFL is asked by the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations to

- Contribute to the social learning process of the neighborhood-oriented approach to create natural gas free neighborhoods
- Give advice about how participation processes contribute to upscaling

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## The Dutch Energy Transition – gas-free neighborhoods

- Commitment made in the Paris Climate Agreement (2015)
- The Dutch climate agreement reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the Netherlands by at least 49 percent in 2030 compared to 1990.
- With regard to the built environment, almost all buildings in the Netherlands must be taken care of to achieve the climate goals.
- The government has set itself the target of making 30,000 to 50,000 existing homes gas-free (-ready) per year in 2021, with a view to scaling up to 200,000 homes per year.
- The government wants to achieve this through a neighborhood-oriented approach.

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## Natural gas-free neighborhoods

- Technical aspects

- Social Aspects

- Why?
- **Who?**
- **What**
- **When?**
- **Where?**
- **How?**
- How much?

What is the best way to collaborate?

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## What is the best way to collaborate?

- VUCA = There is always a catch
- Is there *one* best way?
- Who may, 'must' collaborate?
- Best way, for who?
- Free riders?

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## Let's find out!

- We turn this room into a neighborhood 'EnergyNow'.
- Only houses are in this neighborhood, no schools, factories, hospitals..., only residents.
- We have to answer the question: how can we best involve our neighbors in making a choice for a specific energy source?
- Who are our neighbors?
- → KAHOOT <https://kahoot.it/>

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## Let's work!

- Each group, taking into account the neighborhood characteristics, designs a participation approach for the neighborhood.
- The plan has at the following elements:
  1. The three major questions are you going to ask the neighbors;
  2. How to deal with neighbors who do not want to get rid of natural gas?
  3. How to deal with the unreachable neighbors?

**Only expenses for participation are available**  
**Plenary: convince the other groups = your neighbors!**

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## Recap – Participation dilemma's

1. In the beginning of the participation process a lot is unclear but there is a high degree of influence, at the end most is clear but often the only thing one can do is agree
2. As the intensity (and arguably quality) of a participation process increases, the representativeness of its output is likely to decrease, undermining its credibility.
3. The greater the success of the 'front runners', the smaller the will to participate of those who stay behind

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Thank You!



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