



Deliverable 4.2: Good/Best Practice Portfolio

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Abstract

WP4 of the WinWind project develops a set of transferable best practice cases that showcase successful measures for improving the social acceptance of wind energy. These cases take into account the specific situations and needs of the WinWind target regions and can serve as orientation in other contexts. In practical terms, WP4 first develops a portfolio of good practices based on existing measures taken within the WinWind countries. Then, using the good practices cases within the portfolio, WP4 makes a selection of the best practices to be investigated in-depth. The selection of these is based on a pre-selection criteria and preliminary assessment of the good practice cases. Subsequently, WP4 carries out an in-depth assessment of those best practice cases. The in-depth investigation into the best practice cases is carried out using a variety of methods, these include primary and secondary literature analysis, desk research, semi-structured interviews with relevant stakeholders, and, where relevant, focus groups.

The present report (Deliverable 4.2) represents the first step for developing a set of transferable best practice cases and contains a comprehensive portfolio of 30 good practice portraits. These portraits are comprised of measures enhancing - or having the potential to enhance - social acceptance and are all exhibited in the annex of this report. Moreover, this report also outlines the process and final outcome for the selection of the 10 best practice measures which will be subsequently analysed in greater depth. Whilst doing so, this report will also summarise the steps taken for the identification and final selection of the best practice cases. Such steps have also been explained in detail in the Methodological Framework for Best Practice Selection & Analysis developed under Task 4.1 (Deliverable 4.1).

In sum, in order to ensure a substantiated, well-grounded selection and assessment of best practices, the partners decided to take an intermediate step. This step was to develop a portfolio of good practices, found in the present report. Using this portfolio, which contained various scientific selection criteria, the group collectively discussed and decided which of the cases in the portfolio were the “best ones”. The eventual decision making took into account the specific purposes of the project, particularly the project’s ambition to inspire and initiate domestic and international transfers of best practices. This whole process took a considerable amount of time in order to consider all practical issues such as time schedules, the possibility for input from project partners and stakeholders to cooperate, and the availability of data and information. The eventual best practice cases include novel participatory models and mechanisms in planning and permitting procedures, direct and indirect financial participation of communities and citizens, the promotion of regional co-benefits, measures to reduce environmental impacts of wind energy, and effective communication strategies.

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1 Methodology and assessment criteria for the selection of best practices

The foundation for the characterisation, analysis and assessment of the cases was within a previous deliverable of WP4 produced by FUB-FFU. This was the document titled ‘Guidelines and Selection Criteria for the Qualitative Case Study Analysis, with the Methodological Framework for Best Practice Selection & Analysis (Deliverable 4.1)’. On the basis of this common methodological framework, the project partners identified a total of 30 good practice cases. For each identified measure, descriptions and preliminary evaluations were provided by the responsible partners. An evaluation of all the collected good practice measures was performed based on a common criteria elaborated by FUB-FFU within the Methodological Framework mentioned above. The partners carried out self-evaluations of their good practice cases according to the following criteria: effectiveness, feasibility, innovativeness, model character for wind energy scarce regions, transferability as well as relevance/model character for other WinWind partner countries.

The descriptions of each of the good practice case, combined with the preliminary assessment by the partners based on a self-evaluation matrix, together served to facilitate the selection process. This process also ensured that there was an accurate and consistent understanding of all identified measures. Commanding a clear definition of a ‘good/best practice’ was crucial in order to evaluate such practices in a systematic and concise manner. Thus, in the context of the WinWind project, a “good practice” refers to measures either taken by the wind industry (project developers/planners, operators, investors) or by public/policy actors in order to enhance social acceptance and to address social acceptance barriers. Consequently, WP4 builds directly upon WP2 and the analysis of social acceptance barriers and drivers. Therefore, a good practice encompasses the process of carrying out a task using recommended methods. Indeed, the documentation of procedural manuals, guidelines and codes of practice are often required when implementing good practices. Similarly, according to the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations, a good practice is “not only a practice that is good, but a practice that has been proven to work well and produce good results, and is therefore recommended as a model. It is a successful experience, which has been tested and validated, in the broad sense, which has been repeated and deserves to be shared so that a greater number of people can adopt it.”¹

¹ www.fao.org/capacitydevelopment/goodpractices/gphome/en/

2 Identification and preparation the good practice portraits

In the process of developing the present deliverable (Deliverable 4.2), all the partners have contributed by identifying and elaborating a number of good practice measures from their own countries. These measures serve as potential best practice cases for enhancing the social acceptance of wind energy. In total, 30 cases were provided by the country desks and the table below shows how many good practice cases were provided by each country desk:

Table 1: Number of good practice portraits provided by each country

No.	Country	Number of good practice portraits
1	Germany	7
2	Italy	4
3	Latvia	4
4	Norway	5
5	Poland	4
6	Spain (and Canary Islands)	6

Gathering and explaining these 30 cases is a positive starting point for selecting a smaller group of cases for in-depth analysis. The possession of such a large collection of cases provides insight into a wide variety and diversity of measures, enabling the consortium to select a rich and representative mix of measures for the purpose of in-depth investigation and analysis.

3 Categorisation of good practice cases

Within the Grant Agreement, five categories of good practice measures were specifically set out and it was required that the measures selected by the country desk's serve as examples of those categories. Those categories are as follows:

- Novel participatory models and mechanisms in planning and permitting procedures;
- Direct and indirect financial participation of communities and citizens;
- Measures addressing distributional justice and the promotion of regional co-benefits;
- Measures to reduce environmental impacts of wind energy;
- Effective communication strategies.

Each of these categories were indeed represented by the good practice cases provided by the country desks. However, as part of the selection procedure of the 10 best practice measures, a minor modification of this categorisation was necessarily made. The modification slightly increased the number of categories in order to more accurately reflect on the types of measures presented by the country desks. Hence, the following six categories have elaborated:

1. **Novel participatory models and mechanisms in planning and permitting procedures;** such measures seek to influence planning and permitting processes. This is done with the aim of increasing social acceptance at the planning/permitting stages whilst also attempting to improve the planning and permitting process itself.
2. **Measures promoting distributional justice and regional co-benefits;** given that distributional justice concerns the fairness of how benefits and costs are shared/distributed across group of members, measures within this category seek to promote a fairer distribution of costs and benefits of renewable energy production. This category contains measures aiming to achieve a fair level of local benefits, preferably among all inhabitants without any direct financial involvement. These kinds of measures are connected with the usage of public utility facilities developed by wind project developers. Thus, this category mainly relates to additional activities/developments conducted by developers.
3. **Measures addressing direct and indirect financial participation of communities and citizens;** this category describes the financial engagement of local communities/citizens. Direct financial participation is where citizens/communities are shareholders or members, for instance through energy cooperatives. Indirect financial participation means that citizens do not directly participate with the profits or losses of the operating company/co-operative, but rather indirectly through loans, bonds, crowd investing.
4. **Measures to reduce environmental impacts of wind energy;** the measures within this category are fairly self-explanatory - they seek to minimise the damage that the installation of wind farms causes to the natural environment.
5. **Measures enhancing communication strategies and building of institutional structures including voluntary agreements and industry self-commitment;** such measures promote the establishment or development of institutions which act in many ways and functions. Key examples include planning, consulting, advice, information and even investing, managing wind farms.
6. **Multi measures approach;** this describes measures which entail a combination of many different measures, making it difficult to identify a single leading measure to define and explain the action.

The next step for the selection of the best practice cases was the examination and comparison of all of the 30 good practice cases. As part of this, KAPE conducted consultations with the each of the country desks and partners in order to gather additional explanations and clarifications for each of the good practice portraits. Following this, on the basis of the six identified categories of measures, KAPE performed the categorisation of all 30 good practice cases. In the categorisation process, the self-evaluation scores provided by the partners was noted.

For each of the categories above, a table is presented which shows all the different measures from the WinWind country desks which fall under that given category. These are presented below in: **Table 2, Table 3, Table 4, Table 5, Table 6 and Table 7.**

In each of the tables, the total scores are calculated as the sum of six self-evaluation scores (evaluation conducted based on common criteria) provided by the relevant partner. The third line “No.” in the tables below means the number of subsection in **Annex 1**, where the measure is described.

Table 2: Selected good practice cases subsumed under category: Novel participatory models and mechanisms in planning and permitting procedures

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total score	28	24	21	19,5	18	13	19
No.	4.5	3.1	3.4	5.4	1.1	6.3	6.2
Novel participatory models and mechanisms in planning and permitting procedures	A process for continuous developer and community dialogue in Afjord	Survey about inhabitant's awareness and attitude towards the wind farm	Participatory process for wind park sitting	Public participation in EIA	Informal procedural community participation in spatial planning in Brandenburg	Galicia Regional Wind Farm Plans	Galicia Singular Wind Farms
Measures addressing distributional justice and promotion of regional co-benefits							
Measures addressing direct and indirect financial participation of communities and citizens							
Measures to reduce environmental impacts of wind energy							
Measures enhancing communication strategies and building of institutional structures including voluntary agreements and industry self-commitments							
Multi measures approach							

This category only contains policy measures, thus implementation of novel participatory models in planning and permitting procedures strongly depends on policy makers and public actors. The selected good practice cases are mainly focused on making planning/permitting processes more visible and transparent for residents, ensuring better involvement of inhabitants in the planning process and creating voluntary dialogues between relevant stakeholders going beyond statutory requirements.

Table 3: Selected good practice cases subsumed under category: Measures addressing distributional justice and promotion of regional co-benefits

No.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Total score	10	22	18,5	22,5	18,5	22	25	21,5
No.	6.4	2.3	5.2	3.3	4.3	4.4	4.2	5.3
Novel participatory models and mechanisms in planning and permitting procedures								
Measures addressing distributional justice and promotion of regional co-benefits	El Hierro Energy Transition	Tax cuts and landscape commitment in Tula Municipality, Sardinia	Property tax on wind turbines	Sharing a profit from wind energy production with local communities through voluntary donations by wind park owner	Nord-Odal skiing facilities	A local innovation house in Birkenes	Møllestua cabin in Fosen	Additional activities undertaken by developer
Measures addressing direct and indirect financial participation of communities and citizens								
Measures to reduce environmental impacts of wind energy								
Measures enhancing communication strategies and building of institutional structures including voluntary agreements and industry self-commitments								
Multi measures approach								

Most of the collected measures can be subsumed under this category with a significant majority of these corporate measures where developers show initiatives aiming to ensure a fair distribution of benefits among the local community or residents. Typical compensatory measures are also included under this category as well measures which provide fixed donations per MWh energy produced or tax exemptions. Typical compensatory measures can be considered as voluntary measures aiming to compensate for the negative impacts the project would have on an existing local environment. These generally include measures for social purposes ensuring that the local community benefits from a proposed investment.

Table 4: Selected good practice cases subsumed under category: Measures addressing direct and indirect financial participation of communities and citizens

No.	16	17	18	19
Total score	21	16	22	21,5
No.	6.1	7.1	1.6	1.7
Novel participatory models and mechanisms in planning and permitting procedures				
Measures addressing distributional justice and promotion of regional co-benefits				
Measures addressing direct and indirect financial participation of communities and citizens	Som Energia	Social Wind Energy Project (Lanzarote)	Wind turbine owned by a citizen co-operative (Wülknitz, Saxony)	Community wind park and civic non-profit association in the municipality of Neuenkirchen (Schleswig-Holstein)
Measures to reduce environmental impacts of wind energy				
Measures enhancing communication strategies and building of institutional structures including voluntary agreements and industry self-commitments				
Multi measures approach				

Under this category, mostly energy cooperatives were identified. These served to enable the financial participation of local residents in wind energy investments. These identified cases go beyond the “classical” economic benefits of wind farms such as profit/income, trade tax revenues for the site community, stimulation for local companies and jobs. They rather offer support for social welfare projects in the community via a civic non-profit association. It is relevant to show the broad spectre of benefits resulting from direct or indirect financial participation of citizens in wind projects.

Table 5: Selected good practice cases subsumed under category: Measures to reduce environmental impacts of wind energy

No.	20	21
Total score	20	23
No.	4.1	3.2
Novel participatory models and mechanisms in planning and permitting procedures		
Measures addressing distributional justice and promotion of regional co-benefits		
Measures addressing direct and indirect financial participation of communities and citizens		
Measures to reduce environmental impacts of wind energy	Funding for R&D	Pro-active planning for Wind energy areas in the Northern Vidzeme Biosphere Reserve (NVBR)
Measures enhancing communication strategies and building of institutional structures including voluntary agreements and industry self-commitments		
Multi measures approach		

Measures to reduce environmental impacts of wind energy are the type of measure which are least commonly employed and selected by the country desks as good practice cases. The case called “Funding for R&D” chosen by Norwegian partners showcases an approach on how to mitigate the impacts of wind energy development on sea eagles in the Smøla municipality in Norway. The impact of wind turbines on birds is in many cases a crucial argument made in opposition to wind energy. The second case consists of a clear of framework rules and criteria for the development of wind energy in an area as unique as a biosphere reserve. This measure exhibits a complex approach which includes the involvement of qualified researchers, the organisation of consultations with relevant stakeholders and the process of also taking into account Landscape Ecological Planning methodology.

Table 6: Selected good practice cases subsumed under category: Measures enhancing communication strategies and building of institutional structures including voluntary agreements and industry self-commitments

No.	22	23	24	25	26
Total score	21,5	21,5	21,5	21,5	22
No.	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.1
Novel participatory models and mechanisms in planning and permitting procedures					
Measures addressing distributional justice and promotion of regional co-benefits					
Measures addressing direct and indirect financial participation of communities and citizens					
Measures to reduce environmental impacts of wind energy					
Measures enhancing communication strategies and building of institutional structures including voluntary agreements and industry self-commitments	Service Unit Wind Energy, Wind Energy Masterplan and Guidelines for Community Wind Energy in the district of Steinfurt (North-Rhine-Westphalia)	Service Unit Wind Energy in Thuringia	Quality label "Partner for Fair Wind Energy" for project developers in Thuringia	Quality label and certification scheme "Fair Wind Park Developer" for project planners and developers in Schleswig-Holstein	Progetto Integrato Energie Rinnovabili per lo Sviluppo Ecocompatibile dell'Appennino (P.E.R.S.E.A.), Apulia and Campania
Multi measures approach					

In general, this category consists of good practice cases based on agreements, protocols and quality labels for wind energy developers. In addition, those initiatives establishing service units providing comprehensive advisory and technical assistance services were included under this category. Those advisory units are also related to the measures identified as quality labels for fair wind energy. Quality labels introduce a set of requirements for wind farm development through mandatory or voluntary schemes having an impact on perception of wind energy investments.

Table 7: Selected good practice cases subsumed under category: Multi measures approach

No.	27	28	29	30
Total score	26	25,5	21	27
No.	2.2	5.1	7.2	2.4
Novel participatory models and mechanisms in planning and permitting procedures				
Measures addressing distributional justice and promotion of regional co-benefits				
Measures addressing direct and indirect financial participation of communities and citizens				
Measures to reduce environmental impacts of wind energy				
Measures enhancing communication strategies and building of institutional structures including voluntary agreements and industry self-commitments				
Multi measures approach	Rivoli Veronese and Affi communities Wind Farm', Verona	Preparation of wind turbine investment in Kisielice region.	Mancomunidad del Sureste de Gran Canaria: Developing Wind and Water	Wind farm repowering in Abruzzo

Good practice cases which were impractical to define within a single category were included in the category names “Multi measure approaches”. The category serves to provide a more comprehensive approach, ensuring an adequate description of the variety of activities and tools.

4 Assessment of good practice cases

Table 8 provides an overview of all of the 30 good practice cases and these are grouped together with other cases from the same country. The relevant country desks used a six-fold criterion to assess each of the cases and they were encouraged to provide substantiated justifications to explain their assessment. These above-mentioned criteria are as follows:

- Effectiveness;
- Feasibility;
- Innovativeness;
- Model character of wind energy scarce regions;
- Transferability;
- Relevance/model character for other WinWind countries.

In the case of Germany, the additional criterion “social/ecological sustainability” was added by the country desk partners. However, this has not been considered for the purpose of the present report, which is to provide a comparative assessment of the good practices.

For each good practice measure, an average score was calculated in order to give an overall evaluation and indication of the strength of that relevant case. Moreover, additional calculations were also made using weights for each criterion, whereby the transferability of the measure was considered the most important criterion. The additional value of transferability is something that was stressed in the guidance of the Methodological Framework (Deliverable 4.1). Consequently, transferability strongly influences the average weighted score.

The calculations and scores of the good practice cases were considered during the subsequent process of selecting the 10 best practice case studies. Additionally, the screening and selection of the best practice case studies was performed taking into account the following information on:

- Matters of geography/spatiality e.g. concepts of centre/periphery and scale (local, regional, national);
- Brief stakeholder mappings;
- Quantitative and qualitative employment and gender issues;
- Drivers and success factors;
- Lessons learnt;
- Replication and transfer potential;
- Availability & comparability of data.

Table 8: Synthesis of all good practice cases

					Measure	0,14	0,14	0,14	0,14	0,3	0,14	weights			
No.	Country	No.	Title	type		E	F	I	M	T	R	A	Σ	av.	w. av.
1	Germany	1.1	Informal procedural community participation in spatial planning in Brandenburg	PP	4	3	1	3	4	3	0	18	3,00	3,16	
2		1.2	Service Unit Wind Energy in the rural district of Steinfurt (North-Rhine-Westphalia)	CI	3	3,5	3,5	3,5	4	4	2	21,5	3,58	3,65	
3		1.3	Service Unit Wind Energy in Thuringia	CI	3	3,5	3,5	3,5	4	4	2	21,5	3,58	3,65	
4		1.4	Quality label "Partner for Fair Wind Energy" for project developers in Thuringia	CI	3	3	4	3	4,5	3	2	20,5	3,42	3,59	
5		1.5	Quality label and certification scheme "Fair Wind Park Developer" for project planners and developers in Schleswig-Holstein	CI	n/a	3	4	3	3	3	1	16	3,20		
6		1.6	Wind turbine owned by a citizen co-operative in Wülknitz (Saxony)	FP	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	22	3,67	3,72	
7		1.7	Community wind park and civic non-profit association in the municipality of Neuenkirchen (Schleswig-Holstein)	FP	4	4	2,5	4	4	3	1	21,5	3,58	3,65	
8	Italy	2.1	Progetto Integrato Energie Rinnovabili per lo Sviluppo Ecocompatibile dell'Appennino (P.E.R.S.E.A.), Apulia and Campania	CI	4	3	4	4	3	4		22	3,67	3,56	
9		2.2	'Rivoli Veronese and Affi communities Wind Farm', Verona, Italy	MM	5	4	5	3	5	4		26	4,33	4,44	
10		2.3	Tax cuts and landscape commitment in Tula Municipality, Sardinia, Italy	DJ	4	4	4	3	4	3		22	3,67	3,72	
11		2.4	Wind farm repowering in Abruzzo	MM	5	4	5	4	5	4		27	4,50	4,58	
12	Latvia	3.1	Survey about inhabitant's awareness and attitude towards the wind farm	PP	3,5	5	3	4	4,5	4		24	4,00	4,08	
13		3.2	Pro-active planning for Wind energy areas in the Northern Vidzeme Biosphere Reserve (NVBR)	EI	4	3,5	3,5	4	3,5	4,5		23	3,83	3,78	
14		3.3	Sharing a profit from wind energy production with local communities through voluntary donations by wind park owner	DJ	4	4	3	4	4	3,5		22,5	3,75	3,79	
15		3.4	Participatory process for wind park sitting	PP	3,5	4	3	3,5	4	3		21	3,50	3,58	
16	Norway	4.1	Funding for Research and development (R&D)	EI	4	2	4	4	3	3		20	3,33	3,28	
17		4.2	Møllestua cabin in Fosen	DJ	4	4	3	5	4	5		25	4,17	4,14	
18		4.3	Nord-Odal skiing facilities	DJ	2,5	3	3	3	4	3		18,5	3,08	3,23	
19		4.4	A local innovation house in Birkenes	DJ	3	3	4	4	4	4		22	3,67	3,72	
20		4.5	A process for continuous developer and community dialogue in Åfjord	PP	5	5	3	5	5	5		28	4,67	4,72	
21	Poland	5.1	Preparation of wind turbine investment in Kisielice region	MM	4,5	4,5	4	4,5	4,5	3,5		25,5	4,25	4,29	
22		5.2	Property tax on wind turbines	DJ	3	2	3	3	4	3,5		18,5	3,08	3,23	
23		5.3	Additional activities undertaken by developer	DJ	4	4,5	3	4	3	3		21,5	3,58	3,49	
24		5.4	Public participation in Environmental Impact Assessment process	PP	4	4	2,5	3	3	3		19,5	3,25	3,21	
25	Spain	6.1	Energy cooperative - Som Energia	FP	4	3	3,5	1,5	4	5		21	3,50	3,58	
26		6.2	Galicja Singular Wind Farms	PP	2	5	3	5	4	1		20	3,33	3,44	
27		6.3	Galicja Regional Wind Farm Plans	PP											
28		6.4	El Hierro Energy Transition	DJ											
29	Spain -	7.1	Social Wind Energy Project (Lanzarote)	FP											
30	Canary	7.2	Mancomunidad del Sureste de Gran Canaria: Developing Wind and Water	MM	4	3	4	4	3	3		21	3,50	3,42	
						98	98,5	93	98,5	106	95				
						E	F	I	M	T	R	A			

E	Effectiveness	PP	Novel participatory models and mechanisms in planning and permitting procedures
F	Feasibility	FP	Measures addressing direct and indirect financial participation of communities and citizens
I	Innovativeness	DJ	Measures addressing distributional justice and promotion of regional co-benefits
M	Model character for wind energy scarce regions	EI	Measures to reduce environmental impacts of wind energy
T	Transferability		Measures enhancing communication strategies and building of institutional structures including
R	Relevance/model character for other WW countries	CI	voluntary agreements and industry self-commitments
A	Additional criterion: Social/ecological sustainability	MM	Multi measures approach

The good practices cases marked in green (**Table 8**) were classified as the most promising on the basis of the descriptions and grounds provided by the partners. Measures marked in yellow were also classified as potential best practice cases, however in those cases, clarifications and more information were deemed necessary.

Subsequently, a pre-selection of 10 best practice cases was performed by KAPE and Ecorys according the requirements having:

- At least one representative measure of each identified category;
- At least one selected case from each country;
- Preserving a balance between a number of selected cases among all categories and the represented countries.

As a result, the 10 pre-selected/potential best practice cases have been highlighted in **Table 8** in green and yellow. Due to a number of doubts and the necessity for further information, certain cases were marked in yellow in order to be further discussed with relevant partners to clarify and resolve any issues.

5 Final selection of 10 best practice cases

In order to determine the final 10 best practice cases, Ecorys and KAPE jointly elaborated a selection procedure to ensure the effective participation of all partners. To begin with, a working document was prepared and distributed among the partners, setting out the plan for the best practice case selection during a specific session in the partnership meeting, held in Tenerife in September 2018. Indeed, the session was to be dedicated to discussing the best good practices, followed by a procedure for the final selection of the best ones.

More specifically, this document served to ensure an efficient and appropriate selection procedure during the session, which would draw the contributions and inputs from all the partners. The document summarised the main theoretical and practical characteristics which the cases must satisfy in order to be selected for in-depth analysis. The partners of each country were asked to choose three of the best cases from their respective country's sample of good practice cases. Subsequently, the partners were asked to present the main elements and features of these cases at the meeting in Tenerife.

In order to facilitate the procedure and to ensure the optimal selection of cases, Ecorys and KAPE presented a reasoned proposal for the most appropriate and attractive cases to be further elaborated as in-depth case studies. This proposal was based on various criterion, outlined below:

- Ensuring a good combination of cases from each country – qualitative balance;
- Ensuring a broad spectre of identified categories of measures;
- Creating a portfolio of proven and tested measures enhancing social acceptance in many dimensions;
- Ensuring highly transferable measures are applied in different circumstances;
- Ensuring that the highest number of measures is subsumed under the category “Multi measure approach”.

The partners almost entirely agreed with the proposal made by Ecorys and KAPE. Only a few minor changes and improvements were suggested by the partners. These were duly considered and led to the final selection of 10 best practice cases which will be further analysed in-depth as part of Deliverable 4.3. The 10 cases are listed below and presented in **Table 9**. The best practice cases selected for in-depth analysis include:

- 1. A process for continuous developer and community dialogue in Afjord – Norway;**
- 2. Community wind park and civic non-profit association in the municipality of Neuenkirchen (Schleswig-Holstein) – Germany;**
- 3. Som Energia - Energy Cooperative – Spain;**
- 4. Tax cuts and landscape commitment in Tula Municipality, Sardinia – Italy;**
- 5. A local innovation house in Birkenes – Norway;**

6. **Pro-active planning for wind energy areas in the Northern Vidzeme Biosphere Reserve (NVBR) – Latvia;**
7. **Service Unit Wind Energy and quality label for project developers in Thuringia – Germany;**
8. **Wind farm repowering in Abruzzo – Italy;**
9. **Preparation of wind turbine investment in Kisielice region – Poland;**
10. **Mancomunidad del Sureste de Gran Canaria: Developing Wind and Water - Canary Islands.**

Elaborated categories represented by relevant best practice case/cases:

1. Novel participatory models and mechanisms in planning and permitting procedures:
 - **A process for continuous developer and community dialogue in Afjord – Norway**
2. Measures addressing distributional justice and promotion of regional co-benefits:
 - **Tax cuts and landscape commitment in Tula Municipality, Sardinia – Italy;**
 - **A local innovation house in Birkenes – Norway;**
3. Measures addressing direct and indirect financial participation of communities and citizens:
 - **Community wind park and civic non-profit association in the municipality of Neuenkirchen (Schleswig-Holstein) – Germany;**
 - **Som Energia - Energy Cooperative – Spain;**
4. Measures to reduce environmental impacts of wind energy:
 - **Pro-active planning for Wind energy areas in the Northern Vidzeme Biosphere Reserve (NVBR) – Latvia;**
5. Measures enhancing communication strategies and building of institutional structures including voluntary agreements and industry self-commitment:
 - **Service Unit Wind Energy and Quality label for project developers in Thuringia – Germany;**
6. Multi measures approach:
 - **Wind farm repowering in Abruzzo – Italy;**
 - **Preparation of wind turbine investment in Kisielice region – Poland;**
 - **Mancomunidad del Sureste de Gran Canaria: Canary Islands Developing Wind and Water.**

Table 9 Overview of selected best practice cases

	Novel participatory models and mechanisms in planning and permitting procedures	Measures addressing direct and indirect financial participation of communities and citizens	Measures addressing distributional justice and promotion of regional co-benefits	Measures to reduce environmental impacts of wind energy	Measures enhancing communication and building of institutional structures including voluntary agreements and industry self-commitment	Multi measures approach
Germany		Community wind park and civic non-profit association in the municipality of Neuenkirchen (Schleswig-Holstein)			Service Unit Wind Energy and Quality label for project developers in Thuringia	
Italy			Tax cuts and landscape commitment in Tula Municipality, Sardinia			Wind farm repowering in Abruzzo
Latvia				Pro-active planning for Wind energy areas in the Northern Vidzeme Biosphere Reserve (NVBR)		
Norway	A process for continuous developer and community dialogue in Afjord		A local innovation house in Birkenes			
Poland						Preparation of wind turbine investment in Kisielice region.
Spain		Som Energia - Energy Cooperative				Mancomunidad del Sureste de Gran Canaria: Developing Wind and Water

Annex 2 WinWind Good Practice Portraits

1 Germany

Overview

Good practice cases

- 1.1 Informal procedural community participation in spatial planning in Brandenburg
- 1.2 Service Unit Wind Energy in the rural district of Steinfurt (North-Rhine-Westphalia)
- 1.3 Service Unit Wind Energy in Thuringia
- 1.4 Quality label “Partner for Fair Wind Energy” for project developers in Thuringia
- 1.5 Quality label and certification scheme “Fair Wind Park Developer” for project planners and developers in Schleswig-Holstein
- 1.6 Wind turbine owned by a citizen co-operative in Wülknitz (Saxony)
- 1.7 Community wind park and civic non-profit association in the municipality of Neuenkirchen (Schleswig-Holstein)

1.1 Informal procedural community participation in spatial planning in Brandenburg

Title of measure	Informal procedural community participation in spatial planning in Brandenburg
Type and specification of measure	Communication, participation of the communities.
Country	Germany.
Administrative level of implementation	Regional planning level.
Brief description of the measure	<p>Wind energy is an important factor in the Energy Strategy 2030 of the federal state of Brandenburg. 2% of the territory should be allocated for wind energy production. The regional planning offices are responsible for designating the appropriate areas for wind energy development projects. The regional planning unit of Oderland-Spree, one of five regional planning units in Brandenburg, elaborated the first regional wind plan in 2004. Since then, 14 years have passed, leading to the request for a revision of the regional wind plan because of new federal requirements, regulations and laws. The steps towards the new plan were the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 08/2012 Public participation for the first draft • 10/2014-03/2015 Informal dialogue with the communities • 02/2016 Public participation for the second draft • 02/2017 – 11/2017 Informal dialogue with the communities and the citizen initiatives • 03/2017 Public participation for the third draft • 28.05.2018 Decision of the third draft <p>Several drafts were necessary because there were more than 2,000 objections against the plan and several exclusion criteria changed during this process. Between the first and second draft, and during the development of the third draft, an informal dialogue between the regional planning unit and the affected communities took place. The regional planning office presented the status of the planning and the communities were granted the right to present their arguments. This dialogue process was very successful in achieving a reduction of the number of objections and the communities had the opportunity to contribute towards the urban land-use planning.</p>
Motivation/rationale behind the measure	The process of informal dialogue is not part of the official procedure for the designation of appropriate zones for wind energy. However, in the respective region, numerous critical citizens initiatives were founded and the opposition against wind energy was very strong. The regional planning office was looking for an approach to harmonise the process and to reduce the number of objections.
Social acceptance	The process of dialogue became an integral part of the planning process. It is

barrier(s) addressed	a voluntary measure going beyond the formal statutory participation. Because of the early information and participation of the communities, the credibility and trust of the planning process increased significantly.
Type of region (target region, model region, other)	Brandenburg is one of the WinWind model regions.
Key actors involved	The regional planning unit jointly with the communities.
Key target group(s)	Communities and the citizens in the region.
Time frame	The dialogue took place from 2014 to 2015 and in 2017. The process is terminated.
Drivers and success factors	The success of the dialogue instrument is intimately linked with the individuals in charge with the discussions with the communities. These persons must be communicative, open minded, interested in solving conflicts and overall good mediators.
Transfer potential (Transfer initiatives)	The measure is transferable/adaptable to other regions in Germany where the regional planning units are responsible for setting up the wind energy plans (e.g. Saxony, Thuringia). The transfer potential is good for Germany, but due to different national/regional planning procedures could be only in part transferable to other countries.

Selection criteria	Evaluation	Comments
Effectiveness	4	Communication and participation, transparent process, decreasing number of objections.
Feasibility	3	Needs a lot of time and discussions, easy to implement.
Innovativeness	1	Limited innovation, other planning authorities or federal states in Germany have implemented similar informal approaches.
Model character for wind energy scarce regions	3	Depending on the regional/national responsibilities for wind energy planning.
Transferability	4	Transferable to other regions in Germany.
Relevance/model character for other WinWind partner countries	3	Depending on the regional/national responsibilities for wind energy planning.
Additional criterion: Social/ecological sustainability	0	Environmental issues are not addressed.

1.2 Service Unit Wind Energy in the rural district of Steinfurt (North-Rhine-Westphalia)

Title of measure	Service Unit Wind Energy, Wind Energy Masterplan and Guidelines for Community Wind Energy in the district of Steinfurt (North-Rhine-Westphalia)
Type and specification of measure	Integrated approach and policy mix, combination of multiple “soft” measures including capacity building (e.g. service unit wind energy, round table wind energy), information, consulting, advise, dialogue and conflict mediation, guidelines for community wind energy and voluntary agreements between district administration and developers on the compliance to the guidelines, accompanying measures.
Country	Germany (Federal State: North Rhine-Westphalia).
Administrative level of implementation	District level.
Brief description of the measure	<p>The Service Unit Wind Energy in the district of Steinfurt was set up in 2012 as a cooperation project of the two Local Action Groups Steinfurter Land e.V and Tecklenburger Land e.V. under the LEADER programme. The Service Unit provides comprehensive, independent, and free advisory and technical assistance services for citizens, municipalities and project developers. It serves as a key contact, networking and consultation point for all relevant actors and stakeholders. It accompanies the process of enhancing wind energy development in the district of Steinfurt at all levels. In order to support a balanced and environmentally sound expansion of wind energy, all stakeholders, in particular municipal and district authorities, land owners, farmers, nature protection organizations and municipal multi-utility companies (Stadtwerke) are involved in the process. A major concern is the procedural and financial participation of citizens.</p> <p>Further activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of transparent information (e.g. about community/citizen participation models); • Consultation of land and forest owners on land lease arrangements; • Organisation of regional stakeholder dialogues, roundtable approach; • Support of regional wind energy business network; • Involvement of nature conservation organisations and other stakeholders; • Initiation and support for interest groups/associations of land owners/municipalities; • Support in case of local conflicts, moderation, mediation; • Organisation of workshops regarding communication in community wind farms; • Further education for initiators of wind farms; • Support only for wind energy projects that comply with the guidelines for community wind energy.
Motivation/rationale	The district of Steinfurt, as a self-determined actor for climate protection, aims to

behind the measure	become energy self-sufficient by 2050. This self-sufficiency will be based on renewable energies and wind energy plays a central role for achieving this target. The district's mission being: "regional – decentral – CO ₂ -neutral". Steinfurt has a large expansion potential for wind energy. In a potential study launched in 2011, 1.5% of the territory of the district have been identified as potential areas for wind energy. Just like many similar rural areas in Germany, Steinfurt faces a number of problems including demographic change, migration, budgetary constraints and public debts. Therefore, next to the narrative of energy self-sufficiency until 2050, a well communicated sub-target is the support and strengthening of local and regional value creation and to maintain (decision-making) competences in the region.
Social acceptance barrier(s) addressed	<p>The pro-active, dialogue oriented and integrated approach promoting transparent planning, fair procedural and financial participation of citizens and communities in combination with trust building measures helped to keep social conflicts on wind energy development in the district limited. Relatively broad social acceptance has been achieved through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialogue and procedural engagement of local actors (e.g. a working group of different local stakeholders created the guidelines, Roundtable wind energy); • Financial participation of citizens, inclusiveness of the projects (e.g. low minimum investment amounts, majority shareholding to be avoided); • Balanced distribution of costs and benefits (e.g. fair participation of land owners who do not benefit directly, direct participation of citizens); • Strengthening local value creation; • Innovative governance and regulatory framework (voluntary agreements with developers based on guidelines for community wind farms); • Promoting a level playing field between citizens/municipalities and developers.
Type of region	Rural district of Steinfurt within the federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia. Hence, Steinfurt is neither part of a WinWind target region nor of a model region.
Key actors involved	The Service Unit Wind Energy has been set up by the rural district of Steinfurt. Funding was first provided by the European Union under the LEADER programme (from 2012-2015). Since 2015, funding is provided by the rural district of Steinfurt (co-financed by the district's saving bank Kreissparkasse Steinfurt). It is part of the district department for climate protection and sustainability. Further key actors are regional stakeholders including farmers and municipal services who helped to develop the guidelines, the business network that will provide advice for the expansion of renewable energies, and a wind energy roundtable.
Key target group(s)	Multiple (e.g. citizens, local communities, municipalities, regional companies, multi-utility companies, policy makers, project planners/developers).
Time frame	The Service Unit Wind Energy started its operation in 2012.
Drivers and success factors	The Service Unit has gained broad attention and recognition and serves as a "model" for other regions. The federal state government of Thuringia was inspired by the example of Steinfurt and decided to set up a similar service unit at the federal state ("Länder") level. This wide appreciation is the result of the strong

	<p>participatory approach of Steinfurt. The direct financial and procedural involvement of different citizen groups helps to strengthen social acceptance and make the measures very successful. Aims like the strengthening of regional value creation or the formulation of guidelines by citizens is empowering the region and its citizens. The success story of Steinfurt is also related to the fact that Steinfurt created a whole narrative and extensive issue and measure package in which wind energy fits as one piece of the bigger picture for a self-sufficient region. Financing of the service unit is rather innovative and includes European funds for rural development under the LEADER programme. Until today, there are almost no opponents of wind energy in the district.</p>
Model character for other regions	<p>The measure has a model character for other regions including wind energy scarce regions.</p>
Transfer potential Transfer initiatives/	<p>The transfer potential is comparatively high. Other regions in Germany aimed to follow the example of Steinfurt by transferring/adapting the Service Unit model (e.g. Thuringia, Brandenburg, Saxony). As in Thuringia, stakeholders in the federal state of Schleswig-Holstein were inspired by the example of Steinfurt when developing guidelines and a quality label for fair wind energy.</p>
Further information/ references	<p>https://windenergiemalanders.wordpress.com</p> <p>https://www.kreis-steinfurt.de/kv_steinfurt/Kreisverwaltung/%c3%84mter/Amt%20f%c3%bcr%20Klimaschutz%20und%20Nachhaltigkeit/energieland2050%20e.V./Themen%20und%20Projekte/Masterplan%20100%25%20Klimaschutz/</p> <p>https://www.kreis-steinfurt.de/kv_steinfurt/Kreisverwaltung/%c3%84mter/Amt%20f%c3%bcr%20Klimaschutz%20und%20Nachhaltigkeit/energieland2050%20e.V./Themen%20und%20Projekte/Windmasterplan/</p> <p>https://www.kreis-steinfurt.de/kv_steinfurt/Kreisverwaltung/%c3%84mter/Amt%20f%c3%bcr%20Klimaschutz%20und%20Nachhaltigkeit/energieland2050%20e.V./Service/Downloads/Kreis%20Steinfurt%20Leitlinien%20B%C3%BCrgerwindpark.pdf</p> <p>https://www.kreis-steinfurt.de/kv_steinfurt/Kreisverwaltung/%c3%84mter/Amt%20f%c3%bcr%20Klimaschutz%20und%20Nachhaltigkeit/energieland2050%20e.V./F%C3%BCr%20Unternehmen/Arbeitsgruppen/Runder%20Tisch%20Windenergie/</p> <p>https://www.netzwerk-laendlicher-raum.de/fileadmin/sites/ELER/Dateien/05_Service/Veranstaltungen/2016/Energiewende/14_Energiewende_Fachforum4_Schroeder.pdf</p>

Selection criteria	Evaluation	Comments
Effectiveness	4	The measures can be considered effective as it helped to stabilise social acceptance at various levels. At the same time, the share of wind energy has been continuously growing. Until today, in the district of Steinfurt, opposition to wind energy developments is an exception. Procedural and financial participation of communities and citizens (community wind parks) is widespread.
Feasibility	4	Guidelines as a soft measure can be easily implemented. The installation of a Service Unit needs a lot more organisational efforts and funding to finance jobs and services of the unit (e.g. workshops). This can nevertheless be cost-efficient, if the unit helps to strengthen acceptance and avoids time-and resource consuming lawsuits.
Innovativeness	5	In Germany, the district of Steinfurt can be regarded as a pioneer regarding the establishment of a service unit for wind energy and regarding the development of guidelines for community wind energy. As an instrument, the guidelines for community wind energy and its provisions to ensure procedural and distributive justice and inclusiveness in decision-making seem rather innovative. Also, its embeddedness in the whole narrative of “Energiewende 2050” is innovative as it strengthens the whole approach and the Wind Energy Masterplan. Financing of the service unit and the accompanying measures can be regarded innovative as well.
Model character for wind energy scarce regions	3-4	The replication in Thuringia, shows that at least within Germany the example of Steinfurt can serve as a model for wind energy scarce regions. The service unit might also serve as a model for other countries/regions, as its main function is to provide information, advice, consultation and support services within the specific context of its region. A more difficult question is, if guidelines for community wind energy and corresponding voluntary self-commitments by the industry might work in other countries/regions with different political, administrative and cultural backgrounds and traditions.

Transferability	4-5	The transfer potential is rather high. Other regions in Germany aim(ed) to follow the example of Steinfurt by transferring/adapting the service unit model (e.g. Thuringia, Brandenburg, Saxony). Stakeholders in the federal state of Schleswig-Holstein were inspired by the example of Steinfurt when developing guidelines and a quality label for fair wind energy.
Relevance/model character for other WinWind partner countries	3-4	The Service Unit seems to be highly adaptable to the special cultural and legal context of other countries/regions, as it provides expertise and consulting for the specific wind energy context of its region. A more difficult question is, if guidelines for community wind energy and corresponding voluntary self-commitments by the industry might work in other countries/regions with different political, administrative and cultural backgrounds and traditions.
Additional criterion: Social/ecological sustainability	3-4	One of the cornerstones of the approach in Steinburg is the involvement of nature conservation organisations and other related stakeholders. The advisory and support services offered by the unit cover also environmental issues related to wind energy developments.


1.3 Service Unit Wind Energy in Thuringia

Title of measure	Service Unit Wind Energy in Thuringia
Type and specification of measure	Policy mix (federal state level). (Institution building, targeted advisory, dialogue and support measures, accompanying measures).
Country	Germany.
Administrative level of implementation	Federal state level.
Brief description of the measure	<p>The Service Unit was set up in 2015 under the head of the Thuringian Energy and GreenTech Agency. Its creation was inspired by the example of a similar service unit established in the rural district of Steinfurt (federal state of North-Rhine-Westphalia). The Service Unit in Thuringia provides comprehensive, neutral and free advisory and technical assistance services for citizens, municipalities and developers. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial consultation on possibilities for municipalities to act; • Support for elected politicians and local city counsellors; • Consultation of land and forest owners on land lease arrangements; • Information about community/citizen participation models; • Organisation of regional stakeholder dialogues; • Initiation and support for interest groups/associations of land owners; • Support in case of local conflicts, moderation, mediation; • Issuance of a quality label for project developers “Fair wind energy developer” (cf. separate good practice example).
Motivation/rationale behind the measure	<p>Only 10 % of the companies operating renewable energy plants, including wind turbines, in Thuringia are local companies (based in Thuringia). Hence, profits and taxes often do not stay in the municipalities. Moreover, the owners of the land where turbines are located are often not local residents. Regional value creation has so far been limited. Another problem is that there is a knowledge gap between professional wind energy developers on the one hand, and municipal decision-makers and citizens on the other. Hence, setting up the service unit also helped to create a level playing field between developers and municipalities who often face time, informational and staff constraints.</p>
Social acceptance barrier(s) addressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive, integrated approach addressing procedural/distributional “injustices”; • Provision of neutral, transparent information; • Procedural engagement of local communities; • Financial participation of communities/citizens to achieve a more balanced distribution of costs and benefits; • Strengthening local value creation; • Ensuring a level playing field;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trust building measure;
Type of region	Thuringia is one of the WinWind target regions.
Key actors involved	The Service Unit Wind Energy was set up by the federal state government of Thuringia under the Thuringian Energy and GreenTech Agency. Funding is provided by the Thuringian Ministry of Environment, Energy and Nature Protection and the European Regional Development Fund.
Key target group(s)	Multiple (e.g. citizens, municipalities, policy makers, project planners/developers).
Time frame	The Service Unit Wind Energy started its operation in May 2015.
Drivers and success factors	The Service Unit has gained broad attention and recognition even beyond Thuringia. Other regions in Germany aim to follow the example of Thuringia by transferring/adapting the “Thuringian model” (e.g. Brandenburg, Saxony). This wide appreciation is the result of the strong commitment of the service unit’s leadership and management. In contrast to other more prescriptive and regulatory approaches (e.g. Mecklenburg-Vorpommern), the voluntary label for fair wind energy issued by the service unit –enjoys the support of the industry (separate good practice example).
Model character for other regions	The measure has a model character for other regions.
Transfer potential Transfer initiatives/	The transfer potential is high. Other regions in Germany aim to follow the example of Thuringia by transferring/adapting the Thuringian model (e.g. Brandenburg, Saxony).
Further information/ references	https://www.thega.de/projekte/wind-gewinnt/start/

Selection criteria	Evaluation	Comments
Effectiveness	3	No evaluation/impact analysis is available so far. Reportedly, the transparency of wind energy planning processes has increased, measures to increase local added value generation have been initiated and several pilot projects have been successfully launched. Furthermore, it has become almost impossible for project developers to do business in Thuringia without having the label for fair wind energy. The label provides clear orientation for other initiatives.
Feasibility	3-4	The establishment of a Service Unit needs strong and continuous policy commitment and support, organisational efforts, qualified staff, time and funding. This can nevertheless be cost-efficient, if the unit helps to strengthen acceptance, contributes to increase local value generation, and avoids time- and resource consuming lawsuits.
Innovativeness	3-4	The example of Thuringia has been clearly inspired by the service unit which was established in the district of Steinfurt already in 2012. However, the unit in Thuringia is the first one which has been established at the level of a federal state. The label for fair wind energy developed by the unit is the first of its kind in Germany.
Model character for wind energy scarce regions	3-4	The Service Unit has been developed in Thuringia which can be regarded as a (comparatively) wind energy scarce region. Within Germany it serves as a model for both wind energy scarce and rich regions. Depending on the specific context, it might serve as a model also for other countries.
Transferability	4	The transfer potential is high. There have been transfer initiatives in other regions of Germany aiming to follow the example of Thuringia by transferring/adapting the concept of a service unit in combination with a labelling scheme for developers (e.g. Saxony-Anhalt, Brandenburg, Saxony).
Relevance/model character for other WinWind partner countries	4	The Service Unit seems to be highly adaptable to the special cultural and legal context of other countries/regions, as it provides expertise and consulting for the specific wind energy context of its region.
Additional criterion: Social/ecological sustainability	2	The advisory and support services offered by the unit cover also environmental issues related to wind energy developments.

1.4 Quality label “Partner for Fair Wind Energy” for project developers in Thuringia

Title of measure	Quality label “Partner for Fair Wind Energy” for project developers in Thuringia
Type and specification of measure	Policy measure (federal state level). Voluntary self-commitment of project planners/developers based on quality criteria developed by the Service Unit Wind Energy in Thuringia.
Country	Germany.
Administrative level of implementation	Federal state level.
Brief description of the measure	<div data-bbox="443 688 638 957">  </div> <p>Since 2015, the Service Unit Wind Energy in Thuringia provides comprehensive, neutral, free advisory and technical assistance services for citizens, municipalities and developers (cf. separate Good Practice Example). In 2016 the Service Unit started to award a quality label (certificate) for wind energy project developers committing themselves to adhere to certain quality/transparency/participation standards. Hence, this measure can be qualified as a voluntary agreement between the service unit and project developers. The corresponding criteria/guidelines include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Involvement of all interest groups in the vicinity of a planned wind farm during the entire planning phase. 2. Transparent handling of project-related information on-site, provision of assistance and informational services. 3. Fair participation of all persons affected and residents, including those not directly benefiting as land owners. 4. Involvement of regional energy supply companies and financing institutions. 5. Development of direct financial participation opportunities for citizens, enterprises and municipalities in Thuringia. <p>These criteria have been further broken down into more specific requirements. Based on these criteria and requirements, the Service Units concludes individual label contracts with the developers on a voluntary base. Developers are granted the “Fair partner” label for a period of twelve months. To date, 50 project developers have been awarded the label.</p>
Motivation/rationale behind the measure	Only 10 % of the companies operating renewable energy plants in Thuringia are local companies (based in Thuringia). Hence, profits and taxes often do not remain in the municipalities. Furthermore, often land owners are not local ones. Regional value creation has been limited so far. Another problem is that there is a knowledge gap between professional wind energy developers on the one hand and municipal decision-makers and citizens on the other side. The label was introduced in parallel to the comprehensive support and advisory services provided by the Service Unit, to abate existing barriers concerning planning procedures including participation and uneven distribution of costs and benefits hence strengthening procedural and distributional justice, to increase credibility of planners/developers and to build trust. It also should help to create a level playing field between developers and

	municipalities who often face time, informational and staff constraints.
Social acceptance barrier(s) addressed	The quality label can be regarded as an integral part of a comprehensive bundle of measures promoting local acceptance. It is an integrated approach seeking to promote procedural and distributional justice and trust-building. It contributes towards increasing transparency of planning processes, credibility of developers, procedural and financial participation of citizens and local communities, to achieve a more balanced distribution of costs and benefits of wind power, and to support local value creation.
Type of region (target region, model region, other)	Thuringia is one of the WinWind target regions.
Key actors involved	The Service Unit Wind Energy under the Thuringian Energy and GreenTech Agency; project planners and developers active in Thuringia.
Key target group(s)	Project planners and developers active in Thuringia.
Time frame	Issuance of the label started in 2015. Developers are awarded the “Fair partner” label for a period of twelve months. Then contracts have to be re-negotiated.
Drivers and success factors	The Service Unit and its activities have gained broad attention and recognition, even beyond Thuringia. Reportedly, transparency of wind energy planning processes has increased, measures to increase local added value have been initiated and several pilot projects have been successfully launched. Furthermore, it has become almost impossible for project developers to do business in Thuringia without having the label. Compared to other more prescriptive approaches (e.g. a mandatory obligation for developers to financially citizens/communities in the federal state of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern), this voluntary measure is also accepted by industry. Actors in other regions/federal states started initiatives to adopt/transfer the “Thuringian model”. Hence, the label has started to set certain standards regarding procedural and financial participation of citizens in wind energy projects.
Transfer potential (Transfer initiatives)	Policy actors and stakeholders in other regions/federal states started to adopt/transfer the “Thuringian model”. In April 2018, a similar label/certificate for project developers has been launched in the federal state of Schleswig-Holstein (separate good practice example). The scheme is inspired by and oriented at the Thuringian guidelines and label. In the federal states of Saxony-Anhalt, Brandenburg and Saxony opposition parties have launched parliamentary initiatives to transfer the “Thuringian model”. Hence, the transfer potential can be regarded as relatively high.
Further info/references	https://www.thega.de/projekte/wind-gewinnt/start/

Selection criteria	Evaluation	Comments
Effectiveness	3	So far, there has not been undertaken any comprehensive evaluation/impact analysis yet, analysing the effectiveness of the label as a measure to secure/raise local acceptance of wind energy in Thuringia. Reportedly, the transparency of wind energy planning processes has increased, measures to increase local added value generation have been initiated and several pilot projects have been successfully launched. Furthermore, it has become almost impossible for project developers to do business in Thuringia without having the label. The label gives orientation for other initiatives.
Feasibility	3	The establishment of a labelling system needs strong and continuous policy commitment and support, organizational efforts, qualified staff, time and funding. It is rather time and resource consuming, however, particularly if state-led, such systems can help to build trust, to strengthen acceptance, to increase local value generation, and to avoid likewise time-and resource consuming lawsuits.
Innovativeness	4	First labelling scheme in Germany addressing planning policies of wind project developers in Germany. The scheme has been inspired by the guidelines for community wind energy developed in the rural district of Steinfurt (federal state of North-Rhine-Westphalia).
Model character for wind energy scarce regions	3	The scheme has been developed for a (comparatively) wind energy scarce region. The actual parliamentary transfer initiatives in Saxony and Brandenburg show that that the scheme can principally serve as a model both for wind energy scarce (Saxony) and wind energy rich (Brandenburg) regions.
Transferability	4-5	The label in Thuringia and corresponding guidelines has been inspired by the guidelines for community wind energy in the district of Steinfurt (North-Rhine-Westphalia). It shows a high transferability as stakeholders in Schleswig-Holstein have recently launched a similar, market-based labelling/certification scheme under private law which is closely oriented towards the Thuringian model.
Relevance/model character for other WinWind partner countries	3	The label and corresponding guidelines reflect regional, structural and socioeconomic conditions. Its relevance for other countries depends very much on the context of the adapting country. Evaluation difficult.
Additional criterion: Social/ecological sustainability	2	Environmental issues are increasingly addressed by the guidelines/label.

1.5 Quality label and certification scheme “Fair Wind Park Developer” for project planners and developers in Schleswig-Holstein

Title of measure	Quality label and certification scheme “Fair Wind Park Developer” for project planners and developers in Schleswig-Holstein	
Type and specification of measure	The label was initiated and developed in the frame of a public-private partnership. However, implementation of the certification scheme is market based, and builds upon a voluntary self-commitment of project planners/developers complying with pre-defined quality criteria.	
Country	Germany.	
Administrative level of implementation	The quality label is awarded to project developers acting in the federal state of Schleswig-Holstein complying with pre-defined quality criteria.	
Brief description of the measure	<div data-bbox="436 716 854 945">  </div> <p>The label and corresponding guidelines for fair wind park developers have been developed by WETI (Wind Energy Technology Institute, Flensburg University of Applied Sciences) in co-operation with an expert advisory board. This board includes, multiple stakeholders, i.e. planners, operators, associations, institutions, funding institutions and public authorities. The label is based on an independent certification under private law. To obtain the label, companies must comply with the guidelines, criteria and requirements for fair wind park developers in Schleswig-Holstein. The inspection/certifying body is SCS Hohmeyer Partner GmbH in Flensburg, Germany. Thus, a private company is responsible for the certification and the costs for certification are borne by the certified project developers and planners. Certification costs are reported to be in the range of the upper four-digit euro segment.</p> <p>The guidelines are based on four key criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of comprehensive information regarding planning process, • Far reaching participation, • Possibilities for citizens and communities to participate financially, • Increased regional value creation. <p>These core criteria have been broken down into a set of further requirements. The guidelines and criteria are clearly inspired by the corresponding label/guidelines in Thuringia. However, unlike in Thuringia, public authorities accompany the process, but they do not define the criteria and are not responsible for awarding the label. Another crucial difference is that Schleswig-Holstein did not establish a service unit wind energy which in Thuringia has important functions as a key contact point, information advice and service provider, also (but not exclusively) with regards to the guidelines/quality label for project developers. The certification body in Schleswig-Holstein conducts audits to ensure that developers/planners are adhering to the terms of their voluntary self-commitment. The wind energy project developer WKN AG and its subsidiary WKN WERTEWIND GmbH are the first companies that were awarded the label.</p>	

	<p>In many ways, the guidelines are inspired by the Thuringian guidelines. They aim to ensure a transparent planning process, fair contracts with land owners, financial participation for the citizens and communities, and regional support and value creation. In certain respects, the requirements go beyond the Thuringian guidelines. For example, project developers need to document concerns and objections of citizens. These concerns should then be taken into account in the subsequent planning process. Upon request of the testing/certifying body, the reasons for objections have to be explained. Also, developers are to establish a website providing an overview of the project and including current information. Greater emphasis is put on regional value creation, for example through the involvement of regional companies (e.g. for construction works), the employment of a turbine supervisor/caretaker and/or the implementation of compensation measures. In other areas, the Thuringian guidelines are more demanding. While the guidelines in Thuringia favour a municipal trade tax allocation of at least 90% for the municipality where the plant is located, in Schleswig-Holstein, “only” improvements compared to the statutory share of 70% are required. The guidelines suggest a number of options for direct and indirect financial participation of citizens, but they do not include any further provisions, nor do they specify any minimum thresholds for community ownership.</p>
Motivation/rationale behind the measure	<p>The guidelines have been developed upon initiative of the regional branch of the German wind energy association in Schleswig-(BWE). The development of the guidelines/label has been inspired by the examples of the federal state of Thuringia and the experiences of the rural district of Steinfurt. An Expert Advisory Board of planners, operators, associations, institutions, funding institutions and authorities was involved in the development of the guidelines.</p>
Social acceptance barrier(s) addressed	<p>Schleswig-Holstein is one of the pioneering regions regarding the use of wind energy in Germany and in Europe. Community ownership of wind farms is widespread particularly in the coastal regions of North Frisia (close to the Danish border) where 90% of the wind power plants are citizen-owned. Although local acceptance of wind turbines has been rather high in the past, nowadays in Schleswig-Holstein acceptance is decreasing, even in regions like North Frisia. This is related to several factors including intransparent planning processes, unclear perspectives of spatial planning and the future designation of priority zones for wind energy, the high density of wind power plants particularly in North Frisia and Dithmarschen, compared to other regions in Germany, bottlenecks in the electricity grid due to which wind power plants often have to temporarily curtail electricity production, increasing conflicts about landscape/nature protection or noise disturbance and potential health risks. The quality label aims to increase the transparency of planning processes, the credibility of developers, procedural and financial participation of citizens and local communities, and to achieve a more balanced distribution of costs and benefits. It also seeks to strengthen local value creation and to build trust.</p>
Type of region (target region, model region, other)	<p>Being a European pioneer in wind energy with high market shares, Schleswig-Holstein is one of the two WinWind model regions.</p>
Key actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wind Energy Technology Institute (WETI) at Flensburg University of Applied

involved	<p>Sciences,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expert Advisory Board representing multiple stakeholders including planners, operators, associations, institutions, funding institutions and authorities, • SCS Hohmeyer Partner GmbH as the testing/certifying body.
Key target group(s)	Project planners and developers in the field of wind energy active in Schleswig-Holstein
Time frame	The guidelines have been published on April 18, 2018. Issuance of the label started in May 2018. Developers are awarded the label for a period of 12 months.
Drivers and success factors	<p>The label is quite new, and it is not clear how the market will accept it. A similar label/certificate for project developers was launched in 2016 in the federal state of Thuringia. This serves as a model not only for Schleswig-Holstein, but also for other federal states. The guidelines/label in Schleswig-Holstein have been developed by WETI (Wind Energy Technology Institute, Flensburg University of Applied Sciences) in co-operation with an expert advisory board.</p> <p>Although, due to its novelty, the measure cannot be regarded as “good practice” yet, for the purposes of WinWind it might be considered a “promising practice”. There are several critical issues: in a purely market based certification system, the question arises about the level of the certification costs and the affordability for small developers. Another issue is how to ensure independence of the certifying body if the company to be certified has to bear the cost. Furthermore, consumer surveys in the field of product certification show that consumers perceive non-governmental, environmental and consumer organisations as comparatively independent and trustworthy. On the other hand, commercial, profit-oriented testing certification bodies/ institutes are considered with scepticism.</p>
Transfer potential (Transfer initiatives)	The label has been inspired by the model in Thuringia and the guidelines for community wind parks in the rural district of Steinfurt (North-Rhine-Westphalia). The label in Schleswig-Holstein is quite new, so far no transfer initiatives are known, but in principle the certification scheme is transferable to other regions as well. The label is based on an independent certification under private law.
Further information/ references	http://fairewindenergie-sh.de/

Selection criteria	Evaluation	Comments
Effectiveness	n/a	New measure, too early to evaluate its effectiveness. So far, two companies have been certified since May 2018.
Feasibility	3	The label is rather new and it remains to be seen how it works in practice. It is based on an independent certification under private law is perhaps less complex than under a state led label. Two companies have been certified so far.
Innovativeness	4	Second social labelling scheme addressing planning policies of wind project developers in Germany, inspired by a similar scheme in the federal state of Thuringia.
Model character for wind energy scarce regions	3	Although the scheme has been developed for a region with high market penetration of wind energy (where local acceptance has been high but is shrinking), it might also serve as a model for developers in wind energy scarce regions. A similar scheme has been successfully developed in Thuringia, which can be regarded as a wind energy scarce region compared to other regions in Germany.
Transferability	3	New measure, so far no transfer initiatives, but in principle transferable
Relevance/model character for other WinWind partner countries	3	Labels and guidelines reflect regional, structural and socioeconomic conditions. The evaluation is difficult.
Additional criterion: Social/ecological sustainability	1	Environmental issues are scarcely addressed by the guidelines/label.

1.6 Wind turbine owned by a citizen co-operative in Wülknitz (Saxony)

Title of measure	Wind turbine owned by a citizen co-operative (Wülknitz, Saxony)
Type and specification of measure	Community-led initiative (initiation and strong support by mayor, local decision-makers and already existing regional renewable energy co-operative)
Country	Germany
Administrative level of implementation	Local level
Brief description of the measure	<p>The proposed good practice measure refers to the repowering project NEOS Wind 1. With a hub height of 135 meters, a rotor blade diameter of 100 meters and a capacity of 3.05 megawatts, a gearless wind energy plant (Enercon 101) replaced two older Dewind 48 turbines being part of the wind park Streumen Glaubitz. The wind park has been commissioned in 1999 and is located on the outskirts of the municipality of Wülknitz with 1,700 inhabitants. The new plant was expected to reach an electricity output of 6 million kWh, which is 8 to 9 times higher compared to the previous conditions with two installations. The respective new wind turbine is the first turbine in Saxony owned by a citizens' co-operative and was commissioned at the end of 2015. It is owned by the renewable energy co-operative egNEOS located in Dresden, which has approx. 220 members (2017). Approximately 10% of the co-operative's members are local residents living in the vicinity of the plant in Wülknitz. The co-operative egNEOS is based in Dresden. Investment cost of the project amounted to 5M EUR. The co-operative collected approx. 1.53 million EUR from its 220 members, i.e. on average 6.800 EUR per member. The rest was covered by loans (short-term bank loan and subordinated loans). The turbine was constructed with the help of local and regional companies. In 2016, the turbine reached an average technical availability of 98 to 99 %. From November 11, 2015 to June 18, 2018 the plant generated 16.19 million kWh which corresponds to 103.6% of the projected yields. The protection of endangered species has played a significant role in the permitting procedures. To protect bats, the turbine is turned off in summer during certain periods and at certain ambient temperatures. The plant has been equipped with a special batcorder, a device which records bat calls. These recordings are presently evaluated in order to plan further protection measures.</p>
Motivation/rationale behind the measure	<p>The mayor of the municipality was the initiator and one of the key drivers of the project. Although, citizens of the municipality Wülknitz did not participate financially in the pre-existing wind turbines of the nearby wind farm, acceptance of the wind park was rather high. However, when repowering of some of the turbines became an issue in 2013, the mayor was looking for solutions enabling citizens to participate financially. He contacted the energy cooperative "New energies East Saxony EC" (egNEOS) founded in the same year by citizens from the cities of Dresden and other municipalities. The advocates of the project were able to use a "window of opportunity" as there was the chance to replace older turbines by new ones. Due to very restrictive spatial planning regulations, at that time opportunities to build new plants were rather restrictive, which means that between 2011 and 2015 only up to 15 new units per year were effectively built in</p>

	Saxony. Since only 0.2 % of the state territory of Saxony had been designated for the use of wind energy, repowering was almost the only way to enhance new capacities.
Social acceptance barrier(s) addressed	Dominance of professional developers and external investors that are not rooted in the region. Low level of economic benefits and economic value creation on a local level.
Type of region	The wind turbine plants are located in Saxony, which is one of the WinWind target regions.
Key actors involved	Key actors include the mayor, the renewable energy cooperative "New energies East Saxony EC" (<i>egNEOS</i>), local residents, the <i>Dresdner Volksbank Raiffeisenbank eG</i> (project financing), <i>Enercon</i> (turbine manufacturer), <i>Aufwind Büro Präsen</i> (project development) <i>THS GmbH Streumen</i> (construction works: access roads, crane assembly pad), <i>Terraform GmbH</i> (Schkortitz bei Grimma) (construction works: foundations), engineering/surveying company (surveying), permitting authority. The renewable energy cooperative <i>egNEOS</i> was founded on November 25, 2013. The objective of this initiative is to enable many groups of the population in Dresden and the surrounding area to participate in the construction of renewable energy plants for the production of electricity and heat. The shares were set very low (one share amounting to 50 EUR) in order to enable a wide number of citizens to participate in the co-operative. For the future it is planned to offer also consulting services to increase energy efficiency and energy saving. Further activities include training opportunities and special events to raise the citizens' sensibility regarding energy production and consumption. The co-operative also acts as a renewable electricity provider for final customers.
Key target group(s)	Local citizens, local enterprises.
Time frame	The turbine has been commissioned in the end of 2015.
Drivers and success factors	The mayor of the municipality was one of the key drivers of the project. The proponents of the project were able to use a "window of opportunity" as there was the chance to replace older turbines by new ones. Another success factor was that residents were able to acquire shares in the co-operative even with a very low starting capital.
Model character for other regions	The measure can serve as a model for other regions including the WinWind target or model regions particularly for regions which have already some experience with (renewable) energy co-operatives or where there is a certain interest by citizens to engage in RES co-operatives or where policy makers are open to accept or even support co-operatives and community ownership models.
Transfer potential Transfer initiatives/	The transfer potential is high. The project might be transferred comparatively easily. Inspired by the experience of this project, in 2017 a similar initiative to construct an additional wind turbine in the same wind park was launched by the company <i>Energieanlagen Frank Bündig (EAB)</i> . The new turbine would be based on a similar ownership/business model. The total investment cost would also amount to 5 million EUR. 20% would be covered by the member of the co-operative, 80% by bank loans.
Further information/	https://egneos.de/portfoli/projekt-neos-wind-1/

references	https://www.sz-online.de/nachrichten/buergerwindrad-bekommt-einen-bruder-3755109.html https://www.sz-online.de/nachrichten/alle-ein-bis-zwei-jahre-stuerzt-ein-windrad-um-3578219.html https://www.unendlich-viel-energie.de/media/file/2231.egneos_Stoye.pdf http://www.kommunal-erneuerbar.de/de/energie-kommunen/energie-kommunen/wuelknitz.html
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Selection criteria	Evaluation	Comments
Effectiveness	4	Effective social acceptance measure due to direct involvement of citizens; citizens can participate with small shares, involvement of local firms, creation of local value
Feasibility	4	If enabling legal framework for co-operatives is in place; feasibility depends on the willingness of local residents to invest and also on land ownership
Innovativeness	4	For Saxony highly innovative, first co-operative owned wind turbine
Model character for wind energy scarce regions	3	Where there is some experience or at least openness for co-operatives/community ownership models, enabling legal framework for co-operatives should be in place
Transferability	4	High, a similar project (co-operative owned wind turbine) has been initiated in the same municipality by a different company
Relevance/model character for other WinWind partner countries	3	Where there is some experience or at least openness for co-operatives/community ownership models
Additional criterion: Social/ecological sustainability	4	Special provisions for bat protection

1.7 Community wind park and civic non-profit association in the municipality of Neuenkirchen (Schleswig-Holstein)

Title of measure	Community wind park and civic non-profit association in the municipality of Neuenkirchen (Schleswig-Holstein)
Type and specification of measure	Combination of corporate measures and municipal policy measures.
Country	Germany.
Administrative level of implementation	Municipal level.
Brief description of the measure	<p>The village of Neuenkirchen, with approximately 1,000 inhabitants, is located in the rural district of Dithmarschen in Schleswig-Holstein. Dithmarschen is located in the western part of Schleswig-Holstein, bordering to the North Sea. The district has one of the highest wind energy densities in terms of installed capacity per square kilometre in Germany. After a positive local referendum in 2011, supporting the designation of suitable zones for wind energy on the municipality's territory, a community wind park with 12 turbines and a total installed capacity of 36 MW was constructed. Operation of the wind park started in 2015. The installations are operated by <i>Bürgerwindpark Neuenkirchen UG (limited liability) & Co. KG</i>. The wind park was initiated by local investors (mostly farmers and land owners). In order to avoid conflicts among land owners, the investors decided to develop a "land lease pooling model" (<i>Flächenpoolmodell</i>) which allows those land owners whose property was not envisaged for turbine installations to benefit from land lease payments. Citizens had also the opportunity to obtain shares and participate directly as partners with limited liability. In order to enable a large number of citizens to participate financially, it was possible to buy shares from 500 EUR. By July 22, 2014 a total of 145 citizens were registered as limited partners in the operating company Neuenkirchen UG & Co.KG. The municipality also obtained shares amounting to 20,000 EUR (maximum amount which was legally allowed). Although the wind park can be regarded as a community wind park in the broader sense, the majority of the shares is held by land owners and founding shareholders. In order to make sure that also those community members who did not participate directly as shareholders, the mayor and the owners of the wind park agreed that 1% of the company's annual profits would flow to a non-profit civic association (<i>Bürgerverein Neuenkirchen e.V.</i>), established in 2016. The organization also receives donations from other local organizations. The bulk of the association's revenues is allocated to community organizations, associations and social services (e.g. purchase of citizens' bus, PC equipment for the school, construction of a multi-functional room for the local community, church renovation etc.).</p>
Motivation/rationale behind the measure	Beyond the "classical" economic benefits of wind farms (profits/income, trade tax revenues for the site community, stimulation for local companies and jobs, increase of purchasing power), the mayor and the investors reached an agreement to support social welfare projects in the community via a civic non-

	profit association. The main motivation was to make sure that the whole community would benefit from the wind park, not only the land owners, investors and shareholders.
Social acceptance barrier(s) addressed	The various acceptance measures seek to address/overcome the following social acceptance barriers: Unfair distribution of costs and benefits of a wind park, distributive injustices, low level of economic benefits and economic value creation on a local level. The community wind park enhances local acceptance through direct financial participation of the citizens as partners with limited liability, through a land lease pooling model and a benefit sharing mechanism via a civic non-profit association. The mayor played a pro-active role and reached a balance between the interests of the investors and the community.
Type of region	Neuenkirchen is located in Schleswig-Holstein, which is one of the WinWind model regions.
Key actors involved	Key actors involved include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayor; • Municipal council; • Local investors (mainly land owners, farmers); • Company operating the community wind park; • Civic non-profit association (Bürgerverein Neuenkirchen e.V.); • Citizens, local associations and stakeholders; • Planner/developer.
Key target group(s)	Local citizens, land owners, community groups, public organizations (school etc.)
Time frame	The community wind park was commissioned in 2015. The civic non-profit association was founded in 2016.
Drivers and success factors	The mayor of the municipality was one of the key facilitators of the acceptance measures in Neuenkirchen. He supported the referendum in 2011 and helped developing informal procedural participation formats (information events on the wind park and the financial participation possibilities). He also supported direct (as shareholders) and indirect (through the civic association) financial participation of the citizens resp. community. He played a pro-active role and succeeded to reach a balance between the interests of the investors and the community.
Model character for other regions	Civil associations or non-profit foundations can serve as a model for other regions including other WinWind target or model regions, particularly where direct financial participation of citizens/local communities is difficult, e.g. due to financial constraints.
Transfer potential Transfer initiatives/	The transfer potential is rather high, at least for Germany. The creation of civic associations and non-profit foundations/trusts in the context of wind power developments gain increasing significance in Germany and there are many similar cases. In Wesselburen, one of the municipalities close to Neuenkirchen, a

	<p>charitable (non-profit) foundation was established in 2012 (<i>Stiftung "Kinder des Windes" Wesselburen und Umland</i>). Beyond the "classical" economic benefits of wind farms (profits/income, trade tax revenues for the site community, economic stimulation for local companies and jobs, increase of purchasing power), the respective wind farm operators decided to support public welfare projects in the region. The foundation supports social projects including youth and education projects and geriatric care in the town of Wesselburen and neighbouring communities. One of the projects supported by the foundation is the "Bildungsmobil", an electric bus used for education purposes, school events, school excursions, school transport services etc. The foundation has been endowed by the operators of the wind farm with assets in the range of 100,000 EUR. Additionally, annual revenues accruing of the wind park operation are made available. Donations e.g. from firms or private persons complement the revenues.</p>
Further information/ references	<p>http://www.buergerwindpark-neuenkirchen.de/</p> <p>http://www.windmüller-dithmarschen.de/Bildungsmobil/Der-Nutzen</p> <p>http://www.wesselburen-online.de/PDF/StiftungWindDLZ%2030042013.pdf</p> <p>http://www.kinderdeswindes.de/</p>

Selection criteria	Evaluation	Comments
Effectiveness	4	Effective mix of different social acceptance measures including formal procedural participation (local referendum on the designation of suitable areas for wind energy), informal procedural participation formats (information events for the community), direct financial participation of citizens with small shares, pool model for land owners, benefit-sharing via a civic non-profit association supporting social community projects involvement of local firms, creation of local value.
Feasibility	4	The measures are comparatively easy to implement.
Innovativeness	2-3	Community wind parks are rather common in Schleswig-Holstein. Civic non-profit associations, foundations, land lease pooling schemes are getting increasingly common in Germany. Modest innovativeness
Model character for wind energy scarce regions	4	Civic non-profit associations or foundations can serve as a model for other regions including other WinWind target or model regions, particularly where direct financial participation of citizens/local communities is difficult, e.g. due to financial constraints.
Transferability	4	The transfer potential is rather high, at least for Germany. The creation of civic non-profit associations and foundations in the context of wind power developments gain increasing significance in Germany and there are many similar examples.
Relevance/model character for other WinWind partner countries	3	Civic non-profit associations or foundations can serve as a model for other regions including other WinWind target or model regions, particularly where direct financial participation of citizens/local communities is difficult, e.g. due to financial constraints.
Additional criterion: Social/ecological sustainability	1	The acceptance measures described above do not include any special provisions for nature protection. The civic association has a clear focus on community and social welfare projects.

2 Italy

Overview

Good practice case

2.1 Progetto Integrato Energie Rinnovabili per lo Sviluppo Ecocompatibile dell'Appennino (P.E.R.S.E.A.), Apulia and Campania

2.2 'Rivoli Veronese and Affi communities Wind Farm', Verona

2.3 Tax cuts and landscape commitment in Tula Municipality, Sardinia

2.4 Wind farm repowering in Abruzzo

2.1 Progetto Integrato Energie Rinnovabili per lo Sviluppo Ecocompatibile dell'Appennino (P.E.R.S.E.A.), Apulia and Campania

Title of measure	Progetto Integrato Energie Rinnovabili per lo Sviluppo Ecocompatibile dell'Appennino (P.E.R.S.E.A.), Apulia and Campania
Type and specification of measure	Policy measures: National Voluntary Agreement P.E.R.S.E.A.
Country	Italy.
Administrative level	<p>Local: Mountain Communities (Comunità Montane)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mountain communities are institutional entities coming together in mountain municipalities for the purpose of the development of regional policies and the enhancement of sustainable development. <p>National: CODIF (composed of ENEA and CISPEL, the Italian Confederation of Local Public Services).</p>
Detailed description of the measure	<p>Policy measures to promote an economic and social development of the Appulo-Samnite Appennino territory through stakeholder participation. This is achieved through ensuring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compatibility with environmental requirements; Consistency with national targets for reducing greenhouse gases; Focus on local population's expectations; Capability to create opportunities for work and development in a disadvantaged context. <p>Planning measures at different levels:</p> <p><i>Institutional level:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement between CODIF & Mountain Communities to promote investments in wind sector and disseminate information on social participatory methods and tools through workshops and public meetings; National voluntary agreement signed by the stakeholder in the framework of Bicameral Committee for Regional Affairs (2000); Agreement between mountain communities & the Ministry of Environment to carry out a social, technical, economic and financial feasibility study to assess the potential of the area for the production of energy from renewable sources (2002); <p><i>Entrepreneurial level:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mountain communities have undertaken a series of consultations with local public services and private companies potentially interested in shareholding the public company; The joint stock company, Fortore SPA, has been created in accordance with the principles of a public company to realise the wind farm implementation process.

Contextual factors including policies/programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislative Decree 79/99 (so-called "Bersani Decree") concerning the implementation of EU Directive 96/92/ EC on the internal electricity market which generally defined the reorganisation of the electricity sector in Italy. The first National Conference for Energy and Environment (November 1998) organised by the Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development (ENEA) offered a new framework to promote sustainable development in Italy. This was according to EU policies based on specific and sectoral voluntary agreements and participatory instruments. The consortium for the diffusion of rational uses of energy and renewable sources (CODIF) held a program financed by the EU to monitor the level of acceptance and participation of local entities in renewable energies. The stakeholders, employer's associations, trade unions, companies and non-profit associations were involved to suggest comments and contributions to implement the P.E.R.S.E.A. project.
Motivation/rationale behind the measure	<p>The area between Campania and Apulia coincides with the territories of the mountain communities of the Northern Dauni Mountains and the Fortore twenty-eight Municipalities. The provinces of Foggia and Benevento already housed the Italian Wind District in the year 2000. Approximately 700 MW was installed in Italy and a total capacity of about 500 MW was allocated to the Appulo-Campano Apennines.</p> <p>After this, the district was destined to grow further, thanks to the regulatory innovations introduced by the Legislative Decree 79/99. In addition to wind energy, other sources of energy were available in the area to promote an integrated development of renewables. These included biomasses, water and solar. They would allow the district to attain 20% of its energy from renewable sources 2006.</p>
Social acceptance barrier(s)	Environmental impact; individual factors; well-being and quality of life; factors related to the planning (transparency); trust in key actors and planning processes; more balanced distributions of costs and benefits.
Type of region	Apulia: Model region. Campania: Other region in WinWind country.
Target group of the measure	Public authorities, local public services, citizens and entrepreneurs.
Key actors and stakeholders	The Italian Ministry of Environment, mountain communities, municipalities, CODIF, ENEA, CISPEL, Fortore Energia SPA, private companies, industry associations, trade unions, non-profit associations (e.g. environmental and consumers association), local populations.
Time frame	1998-2006.

Drivers and success factors	<p>The stakeholder participation process was carried out at the institutional and socio-economic levels, by means of formal instruments such as agreements and protocols. At the preliminary stage of the project, different types of stakeholders identified actions to be undertaken, providing a broad range of experience and understanding for the development of an integrated local programme.</p> <p>The following steps should be considered as key factors for the success of the initiative:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Preliminary assessment and identification of areas suitable for wind energy development. 2) Agreements and conventions between local actors and Fortore Energia SPA related to the identified issues. 3) Clear definition of the contractual and authorisation procedures to ensure administrative transparency. 4) Integrated multi-sectorial planning of local, self-sustainable development to engage traditional local production systems (agriculture with 'wind farms'; small and medium-size enterprises and local artisans with eco-district; rural, environmental and cultural tourism with 'wind routes').
Model character for other regions	<p>The measure has a model character for other regions.</p>
Further information	<p>http://www.isprambiente.gov.it/files/pubblicazioni/quaderni/ambiente-societa/QAS_11_15_Indagine_eolico_Puglia_vol.1.pdf</p> <p>http://www.isprambiente.gov.it/files/pubblicazioni/quaderni/ambiente-societa/Quad_AS_12_15_Indagine_eolico_Puglia_vol.2.pdf</p> <p>https://www.researchgate.net/publication/264193917_RUMORE_DEGLI_IMPIANTI_EOLICI_CARATTERIZZAZIONE_DI_UN_PARCO_IN_PROVINCIA_DI_FOGGIA</p> <p>http://www.holdingfe.com/track-records-e-realizzazioni/</p> <p>https://digilander.libero.it/no_eolico_selvaggio/occupati/VolumePubblicazione.pdf</p> <p>Energia da fonti rinnovabili: un volano per lo sviluppo locale auto-sostenibile, Soluzioni Società Cooperativa, 2003</p> <p>Sviluppo Sostenibile E Processi di Partecipazione, ISFOL, 2007</p> <p>Energia eolica e sviluppo locale, RSE, 2012</p>

Selection criterion	Evaluation	Comments
Effectiveness	4	The broad stakeholder participation process was carried out by multilateral agreements to ensure effectiveness.
Feasibility	3	The formal procedures slightly slowed down the implementation of the wind farm.
Innovativeness	4	There were different entities involved at the institutional level.
Model character for wind energy scarce regions	4	
Transferability	3	The measure was realised thanks to a positive legislative framework. This measure could be transferred to other regions on the territorial level with the same features.
Relevance/model character for other WinWind partner countries	4	

2.2 ‘Rivoli Veronese and Affi communities Wind Farm’, Verona, Italy

Title of measure	‘Rivoli Veronese and Affi communities Wind Farm’, Verona,
Type of measure and specification of measure	<p>Policy measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning measures; • Environmental impact. <p>Corporate measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial measures.
Country	Italy.
Administrative level	Municipality.
Detailed description of the measure	<p>Planning measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal stakeholder consultations in the context of spatial planning and the identification of priority zones. <p>Environmental impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before the project started, the State Forestry Department prepared the worksite to enable restoration and maintenance of the dry meadows. This was done by cutting the vegetation in certain zones and also gathering, separating and preserving the indigenous seeds; • An expansion of the existing dry meadows which were lost during the last decades due to deforestation; • Mapping the existing wild orchid's populations in the worksite; taking the bulbs out of the soil and transplanting them elsewhere. The protected orchids were reproduced in the laboratory of “Parco Monte Barro” and then replanted in the new dry meadows created by the deforestation; • Sieving and sifting of the soil which was dug out of the worksite in order to create paths. The rest of the areas preserved the pedology of the area; • Creation of a bike lane that connects the rest of the areas to the bicycle path of Val d’Adige, making it possible to arrive close to the plant by bike; • Creation of a “didactic path” which allows visitors to learn about the technical-environmental peculiarities of the site, with the use of panels and tags to explain the wind plant and the floral species of the area. <p>Financial measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bond issue to finance the wind farms; • New power contract for citizens provided by AGSM at reduced prices.
Contextual factors including policies/programmes	The municipality is under the competence of the Verona Province, which adopted EMAS and UNI EN ISO 14001 and promoted the Smart Cities project.
Motivation/rationale behind the measure	<p>The wind farm of Monte Mesa is a wind power plant located in the town of Rivoli Veronese in the province of Verona. The plant was built between 2012 and 2013 and has in total four wind turbines, each generating 2 MW. In July 2017, the plant was expanded by the construction of two new turbines, each generating 2MW, on the Mount Danzie at Affi. Therefore, this is the largest wind farm in the Veneto region and has been a great success.</p> <p>Both plants were built by AGSM (Azienda generale servizi municipali del Comune di Verona) SPA, a municipal utility company based in Verona.</p>
Social acceptance barrier(s)	Environmental impact; individual factors; well-being; quality of life; factors related to the planning; trust in key actors and planning process; financial participation of citizens to achieve a more balanced distribution of costs and benefits.

Type of region	Other region in WinWind country.
Target group of the measure	Citizens and the municipal utility company.
Key actors and stakeholders	Municipality, AGSM SPA, citizens, no profit associations, State Forestry Department.
Time frame	Started in 2011 and is still in progress.
Drivers and success factors	<p>The participatory form of the process allows for the involvement of the local residents through public meetings at the planning stage, right through to the actual implementation stages.</p> <p>The measures were focused on the environmental rehabilitation which aimed to preserve the indigenous species of plants and natural habitats. The activities were carried out by the State Forestry Department along with the technicians operating in the protected areas. The financial measures thereby enabled the active financial participation of citizens, who can now profit from the revenue generation.</p>
Effectiveness	A non-profit association, Legambiente, promoted environmental quality and supports renewable energies in the Italian territories. In 2014, the award for the 'Best Practice of Renewable Municipalities (Comuni Rinnovabili)', promoted by Legambiente, was given to "Rivoli Veronese community Wind Farm".
Feasibility	AGSM launched a bond issue to fund the wind farms in Rivoli Veronese. The same measure was implemented for the Affi plant where the citizens could buy the so-called "Affi bond".
Innovativeness	The building of the farms was realised by a municipal utility company which enabled the final participation of citizens.
Model character for other regions	The measure has a model character for other regions.
Lessons learnt	The experience of the Rivoli Veronese community was shared and replicated by the municipality of Affi, which occupies an adjacent territory with the same features. Therefore, this best practice has a high potential of transfer.
Further information	http://www.comunirinnovabili.it/parco-eolico-rivoli-veronese/ http://www.100-res-communities.eu/communities/best-practices/the-community-of-the-rivoli-veronese-wind-farm https://www.comune.rivoli.vr.it/zf/index.php/servizi-aggiuntivi/index/index/idservizio/20008 http://www.veramente.org/it/notizie/2016-recupero-ambientale-monte-mesa.html http://www.lastampa.it/2014/05/12/italia/cronache/il-paese-che-investe-nel-vento-pale-eoliche-in-multipropriet-Xk9iGpptyUubkHHZeysZ7O/premium.html https://www.legambiente.it/sites/default/files/docs/rapporto_comuni_rinnovabili_2014_0.pdf

Selection criterion	Evaluation	Comments
Effectiveness	5	
Feasibility	4	The issuing of bonds ensured feasibility.
Innovativeness	5	Special care and protection given to natural, morphologic and soil profile features. Preliminary studies and actions aimed to maintain and safeguard the natural beauties of this area.
Model character for wind energy scarce regions	3	The measure was adopted in a restricted area.
Transferability	5	The measure adopted by the Rivoli Municipality was already transferred to the Affi Municipality.
Relevance/model character for other WinWind partner countries	4	

2.3 Tax cuts and landscape commitment in Tula Municipality, Sardinia, Italy

Title of measure	Tax cuts and landscape commitment in Tula Municipality, Sardinia, Italy
Type of measure	<p>Policy measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning measures; • Environmental impact measures; • Fiscal/financial measures.
Administrative level	Municipality.
Detailed description of the measure	<p>Planning measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of citizens in the designing phase; <p>Financial Measure: Tax reduction for 1600 households</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Garbage tax: No rise in the tax paid for many years. • Personal Income Tax (IRPEF): The additional tax paid to the municipality is eliminated. • Municipal real estate tax (IMU): IMU is eliminated for main dwellings. <p>Environmental impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reallocation and reduction of the number of wind turbines in accordance with the requests of citizens expressed during the public presentation of the project. • Accurate definition of the plant's internal roads and structures through the involvement of local inhabitants in to recreate a spaces close to the wind farm (e.g. for sports, music, hiking etc.) • Visual impact of lay-out definition. • Underground paths for power cables. • Specific attention to maintain the wind farm through the operational period. • Reduced noise pollution.
Related measures	<p>The Municipality has adopted various measures to enhance the quality of life in the area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A "Bonus baby" for new-borns; • Economic incentives for families with at least four children aged up to 25 years; • Reimbursement of travel fees for students of secondary schools; • Educational services (cultural events) for all age groups.
Contextual factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The municipality adopted EMAS and UNI EN ISO 14001; • Environmental education at schools. In particular, these include the PlayEnergy competition promoted by ENEL. This is for the students of the Tula middle school, who are already winners in the regional "Creative" category. During the awards ceremony held in Rome, the students of the middle school received the award from Fulvio Conti, CEO and General Director of ENEL. The students received a special attention in a short film named "Oasi di Vento". This was set in the wind farm of Tula. The students attended a cinematographic laboratory as part of the project, this was named "When the school and environment get their hands" (2008-2010)

	<p>which was sponsored by various bodies such as the Ministry of the Environment, Sardinia Region, Province of Sassari, Forestry Corps, Ente Foreste, Legambiente, ENEL and Abbanoa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Smart Cities project.
Motivation/rationale behind the measure	<p>The Tula Municipality hosts the biggest wind farm owned by ENEL Greenpower, which is called 'Sa Turrina Manna. It is located on a hillside 700m above sea-level. The plant began construction in 2003 and finished in 2009. The total power capacity is now 84MW, which can satisfy the energy demand of 46,000 households.</p>
Social acceptance barrier(s)	<p>Environmental impact, individual factors, well-being, quality of life, factors related to the planning, trust in key actors and planning processes.</p> <p>The only challenge posed by citizens about this issue occurred in 2016, when ENEL decided to displace the personnel of the Sa Turrina Manna wind farm in Sassari. The municipality and citizens expressed their opposition to the foreseen consequences for workers and the impact on the economic agreements made with ENEL. The company stressed that it will respect the convention, and has stated that it is "an agreement that the company has always respected and honoured, particularly in economic terms". Moreover, it stated that it "the use of local entrepreneurship that has long been working for ENEL Green Power will remain unchanged".</p>
Type of region	Model region.
Target group of the measure	Citizens and schools.
Key actors and stakeholders	Municipality, ENEL, citizens, non-profit associations.
Time frame	Starting in 2008 and is still in progress.
Drivers and success factors	<p>The measures were focused on the active participation of citizens in order to plan a project meeting in order to satisfy their expectations. These concerned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The environmental impact - relocation and reduction of the number of wind turbines; • Visual impacts being avoided; • Accessibility and free access to the recreation area; • Tax reductions; • Employment opportunities; • Welfare.
Effectiveness	<p>The tax cuts and benefits are ongoing.</p> <p>The non-profit association, Legambiente, promotes environmental quality and supports renewable energies in the Italian territories. In the two edition of its annual report, titled "Rapporto comuni rinnovabili" (2015 & 2016), Legambiente mentioned the Municipality of Tula in a section exhibiting best practices in the wind energy sector.</p>
Feasibility	The tax reduction is made affordable thanks to input and revenues coming from ENEL.
Innovativeness	Such a measure had never been put in place before.
Model character for	The measure is a model character for other regions.

other regions	
Further information	https://www.corriere.it/ambiente/12_maggio_04/imu-tula-eolico-tagliacarne_3aadc64-95fb-11e1-b2cf-0f42ed87ec02.shtml https://www.legambiente.it/sites/default/files/docs/comuni_rinnovabili_2015_0.pdf http://www.comunirinnovabili.it/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Rapporto-Comuni-Rinnovabili-2016_.pdf https://www.facebook.com/pages/Sa%20Turrina%20Manna%20Parco%20Eolico/217301898397965/ http://www.algheroeco.com/fit-e-nordic-walking-nel-parco-eolico-sa-turrina-manna/ http://www.ilsole24ore.com/art/finanza-e-mercati/2012-04-17/sindaco-cosi-neutralizzato-123708.shtml?uuid=AbSn0QPFhttp://www.legambientesardegna.com/print_review/2737/Tula%20via_al_grande_parco_eolico.htm http://ricerca.gelocal.it/lanuovasardegna/archivio/lanuovasardegna/2010/02/10/SL4PO_SL403.html http://playenergy.ENEL.com/it http://ricerca.gelocal.it/lanuovasardegna/archivio/lanuovasardegna/2011/06/10/SQ1SC_SQ108.html https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y20VtMtLKUA https://sardegnainblog.it/3843/venite-vivere-a-tula-sardegna/ http://www.ingdemurtas.it/eolico/quale-futuro-2006/ http://www.lanuovasardegna.it/sassari/cronaca/2016/11/09/news/parco-eolico-la-sede-si-sposta-ma-il-contratto-non-cambiera-1.14388564 http://consiglio.regione.sardegna.it/XVLegislatura/Interrogazioni/Irq0806.asp

Selection criterion	Evaluation	Comments
Effectiveness	4	Active involvement of citizens in the designing phase. The non-profit environmental association 'Legambiente' has mentioned the measure as a best practice in the wind energy sector.
Feasibility	4	Relevant fiscal measures due to plant revenues.
Innovativeness	4	The measure had never been put in place before.
Model character for wind energy scarce regions	3	
Transferability	4	
Relevance/model character for other WinWind partner countries	3	

2.4 Wind farm repowering in Abruzzo

Title of measure	Wind farm repowering in Abruzzo, Italy
Type of measure and specification of measure	Policy measures: preliminary technical study; planning measures; voluntary agreement between public actors and industry Corporate measure: environmental impact; voluntary self-commitments by industry
Country	Italy
Administrative level	Region, Province, Municipality
Detailed description of the measure	<p>Preliminary technical study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of sites with no environmental restrictions in the area (natural reserve, protected area, SIC etc.) <p>Planning measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public authorities consultation during the final project phases Agreement between public and private entities “Carta del rinnovamento eolico sostenibile” (Charter of sustainable wind energy renovation) <p>Environmental impact and design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repowering of existing WTG by setting of powerful turbines in order to reduce the number of WTG avoiding visual impact Layout design (including acoustic emission reduction) Accurate selection of advanced wind technologies Use of anti-reflective paints Road network and grid connection rehabilitation <p>Voluntary self-commitments by industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involvement of Municipal administrations
Contextual factors including policies/programmes	<p>E2i Energie Speciali S.r.l. represents an innovative asset company that is currently the third Italian operator in the wind energy sector (more than 600 MW of installed capacity in Italy). E2i publishes the “Sustainability Report” according to the GRI Standards for sustainability reporting.</p> <p>The “Conferenza dei Servizi” (Conference of services) (Law241/90) represents the institution that enhances the dialogue and cooperation between public authorities to implement the administrative simplification of the activities related to project realization.</p>
Motivation/rationale behind the measure	<p>Focusing on the renewal of the existing wind farm represents the sustainability development strategy of E2i which guarantees at the same time the minimization of the impact, environmental protection and maximizing the use of natural resources.</p> <p>The repowering process, replacing the obsolete WTGs with next-generation wind turbines, allows in the same time to increase the wind farm energy production and reduce the number of WTGs. Particular attention is given to the recovery and reuse of existing infrastructures such as roads, cableways and substations.</p>
Social acceptance barrier(s)	Environmental impact, socio-cultural factors , factors related to the planning, trust in key actors and planning process and creation of added value for inhabitants

Type of region	Target region
Target group of the measure	Citizens and municipalities
Key actors and stakeholders	E2i Energie Speciali S.r.l., Abruzzo Region, Municipalities of Schiavi d'Abruzzo (CH), Castiglione Messer Marino (CH), Roccapinalveti (CH).
Time frame	Since 2013, in progress.
Drivers and success factors	<p>The repowering of ancient wind farms met a large consensus among the population. The reductions of visual impact by reducing the number of turbines associated to an increase in energy production have been success factors for social acceptance.</p> <p>The participation-style process involved the local residents and local administration through public meetings from the planning stage to the actual implementation.</p> <p>Specific solutions have been agreed with the actors adapting the initial project plan to the territory needs.</p> <p>The repowering extends the investments on the area producing durable benefits for the municipalities.</p> <p>In some cases, the repowering has offered to local operators the opportunity to collaborate in the realization of the project.</p>
Effectiveness	The Abruzzo Region has efficient procedures and definite timeframe for authorization process. That represented a good model for citizens increasing social acceptance of wind farms.
Innovativeness	In the next decades, the repowering is a crucial point for territories where wind deployment started in an early phase of technology.
Model character for other regions	The measure has a model character for other regions.
Lessons learnt	<p>Social acceptance must be monitored over time.</p> <p>A correct management of the social acceptance allows to a more effective repowering and produces a virtuous circle. Therefore, the repowering with the adoption of new effective technologies increases the social acceptance facilitating local interventions.</p>
Further information	http://www.e2ienergiespeciali.it/

Selection criterion	Evaluation	Comments
Effectiveness	5	Virtuous circle between social acceptance and repowering benefits.
Feasibility	4	
Innovativeness	5	
Model character for wind energy scarce regions	4	Maximizing the use of wind in previously tested sites.
Transferability	5	
Relevance/model character for other WinWind partner countries	4	

3 Latvia

Good practice case

- 3.1 Survey about inhabitant's awareness and attitude towards the wind farm
- 3.2 Pro-active planning for wind energy areas in the Northern Vidzeme Biosphere Reserve (NVBR)
- 3.3 Sharing profits from wind energy production with local communities through voluntary donations by wind park owner
- 3.4 Participatory process of wind park siting

3.1 Survey about inhabitant's awareness and attitude towards the wind farm

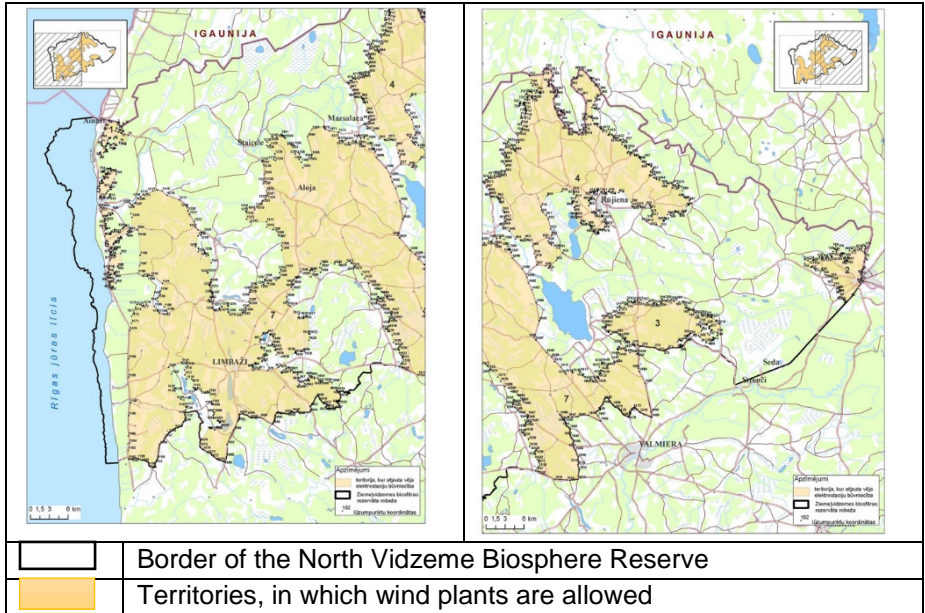
Title of measure	Survey about inhabitants' awareness and attitude towards the wind farm (voluntary survey commissioned by local municipality)
Type of measure	Multi-faceted policy measure: Planning, information provision, capacity-building.
Country	Latvia.
Administrative level	Local.
Brief description of the measure	<p>Liepāja is the third largest city in Latvia (70,000 inhabitants in 2017, city area of 68 km²). A wind park developer prepared a project for a large-scale (20 wind turbines, 46 MW total capacity) wind farm within the administrative boundaries of the City of Liepaja.</p> <p>In line with the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) legislation, an EIA was conducted, however, the EIA process does not necessarily require consideration of the city inhabitants' attitude towards wind farm development.</p> <p>In order to obtain valid and representative results concerning the attitude of the city's inhabitants, the Liepāja City Council commissioned a survey which provided the municipality with important information regarding the inhabitants':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness about plans to build a wind farm in the city's territory; • Support for the construction of a wind farm; • Opinion on the benefits of the wind farm to the city and its people; • Opinion on the negative effects of the wind farm. <p>A detailed analysis of the survey's results made it possible to identify the differences in awareness and opinion of the population in different sub-groups, such as: (i) different age groups, (ii) in different city areas, (iii) and different nationalities.</p> <p><i>Method used for the survey</i></p> <p>Creation of a representative survey set (sample) and commissioning a specialised company for carrying out the survey was determined as a mandatory condition that provides reasoned scientific argumentation and neutralises opponents' potential criticism of the non-professional nature of the survey methodology and thus the questioning of its results. The survey covered 325 respondents: 275 via telephone interviews and 50 via the internet. Respondents were between the ages of 18-74 (divided into four age groups). The respondents' residence (particular district of the city) and work place (in Liepaja, elsewhere, unemployed) as well as gender and nationality were recorded.</p>
Motivation/rational behind the measure	As the wind farm would be built on land owned by the municipality, the members of the Liepaja City Council wanted to use the information about the inhabitants' attitudes, obtained by the survey, as one of the decision-making bases whether to permit the construction of the wind park within the administrative territory of the city or not. Information on public attitudes can be considered an important tool to involve both proponents and opponents within the Council to adopt an argued decision.

	It is important to note that Latvian legislation does not require the carrying out of such types of surveys. The implementation of such a survey was a voluntary initiative by the Liepāja City Council. The surveying and consideration of attitudes of the city's inhabitants during the decision-making process can be regarded as socially important factor which helped to ensure a certain level of trust among residents in the planning process for wind developments. Creating an effective communication - the obtained survey results are essential and were used to communicate with the media who acted as intermediaries for informing the public.
Social acceptance barrier(s) addressed	The measure helped to address several barriers related to the planning and permitting process (e.g. limited, inappropriate public participation) and to increase trust among the residents in key actors and planning processes.
Type of region	Target region.
Key actors and stakeholders involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contracting entity – the Liepāja City Council. Survey conducted by a specialised company (SIA "FACTUM").
Target group	Permanent residents of the city of Liepāja in the age 18-74.
Time frame	October 2011 (survey conducted 07.10.-17.10.2011).
Drivers and success factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well-considered objectives and methodology of the survey. Establishment of a representative survey set (sample). Use of survey results in the decision-making process of the City Council.
Transferability Transfer initiatives	High. No transfer restrictions.
Model character for other regions	High.
Further information/references	Information provided by Liepāja City Council specialist.

Selection criteria	Evaluation	Comments
Effectiveness	3.5	The effectiveness can be increased if the measure (survey) is carried out in combination with dissemination of information about the project to municipality inhabitants (households).
Feasibility	5	
Innovativeness	3	
Model character for wind energy scarce regions	4	
Transferability	4.5	
Relevance/model character for other WinWind partner countries	4	

3.2 Pro-active planning for wind energy areas in the Northern Vidzeme Biosphere Reserve (NVBR)

Title of measure	Pro-active planning for wind energy areas in the Northern Vidzeme Biosphere Reserve (NVBR) (spatial planning for wind energy in an area which is highly valuable from an environmental and landscape protection perspective, based on the methodology of landscape ecological planning).
Type of measure	Policy measure: planning, regulative measure.
Country	Latvia.
Administrative level	National.
Brief description of the measure	<p>The North Vidzeme Biosphere Reserve (NVBR) is the only specially protected nature area of this kind in Latvia, also included in the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme. The landscape protection area makes for 35% (160 thous. ha) of the total area (~ 458 thous. ha) of the biosphere reserve.</p> <p>Taking into consideration average wind speeds, North Vidzeme is one of the most suitable regions for the siting and operation of wind farms in Latvia. In anticipating the interest of wind energy developers in this area, the aim was to create opportunities and to set up clear rules for the development of wind energy in such a unique area as the biosphere reserve. Clear criteria were set for determining those areas where development of wind farms should be allowed. By approving the achieved result in the form of a legal regulation, an instrument was created to pro-actively prevent uncoordinated developments of individual wind energy projects in the NVBR territory and its particularly highly sensitive areas.</p> <p>Good practice demonstrates:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The application of the Landscape Ecological Planning methodology to promote the entry of unconventional landscape elements, such as wind turbines, to the current landscape while maintaining the values of the NVBR. (2) Achieving long-term agreements among stakeholders. (3) Identification of NVBR areas (zones), based on the NVBR Landscape Ecological Plan (LEP), in which wind turbines and their groups may be located. (4) Inclusion of the LEP's results in a legal regulation. <p>Prior to the development of the LEP, the construction of wind plants was not permitted in the Landscape Protection Area of the NVBR. The application of the method made it possible for all stakeholders, including those specifically concerned with bird protection, to agree on clear, established and accepted criteria for defining areas (zones) permitted for the deployment of wind energy.</p> <p>Areas permitted for wind plant deployment are determined by taking into account the wind speed map and assessing the potential impact of wind farms on the migration of birds and the visual form of landscapes. It is important to note that the LEP does not include the deployment of wind energy plants/farms</p>

	<p>on the coast, bi. o-centres of international importance (Natura 2000 areas) and corridors, mosaic landscapes with special requirements for landscape protection, and cultural landscapes and the Gulf of Riga water area.</p> <p>Permitted areas (zones) for the wind stations deployment are approved by the Cabinet of Ministers (CM) Regulations as Annexes.</p> <div data-bbox="500 432 1419 1041">  <p>Border of the North Vidzeme Biosphere Reserve</p> <p>Territories, in which wind plants are allowed</p> </div>
Motivation/rational behind the measure	<p>To take proactive steps and planning measures in anticipation of increased interest of developers in the territory as a suitable area for the development of wind energy: developing a regulative instrument, grounded in research (ecological landscape planning) and accepted by the stakeholders, for the spatial development of wind energy in the territory of the Biosphere Reserve.</p>
Social acceptance barrier(s) addressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual impact, impact on landscape; • Environmental impact; • Factors related to governance and regulatory framework.
Type of region	<p>Other region in WinWind country</p>
Key actors and stakeholders involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development and its supervised institutions (Administration of NVBR, from 01.07.2009 joined to Nature Conservation Agency); • Experts: specialised environmental consultancy company and staff of Latvia University; • UNESCO programme “Man and the Biosphere” – as financial supporter.
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landowners whose land is in the territory of the biosphere reserve (direct target group); • Wind energy developers; • Society as a whole.
Time frame	<p>The LEP was finished in 2008. The relevant Cabinet of Ministers Regulation was adopted in December 2008 and revised in 2011.</p>

Drivers and success factors	<p>Complex Approach – spatial planning for wind energy was based on a complex Landscape Ecological Plan (LEP) for the whole area of the NVBR.</p> <p>Criteria Based Approach.</p> <p>Scientific Approach – qualified researchers involved in the development of LEP.</p> <p>Consultations Approach – information and consultation with stakeholders</p> <p>Data of previous research carried out in NVBR.</p>
Transferability	<p>Good. In principle, landscape ecological planning can also be transferred to other regions.</p> <p>Restricting factors: availability of systematic data, costs, staff availability.</p>
Transfer initiatives	
Model character for other regions	In general, the measure can serve as a model to be applied for other biosphere reserves or areas with a similar protection status which can be regarded highly valuable from the perspective of nature and landscape protection.
Further information/references	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No.353 "Individual Regulations on the Use and Protection of the NVBR", from 09 December 2008, in force by 10.05.2011, https://likumi.lv/ta/id/11736; • Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No.303 (19.04.2011) "Individual Regulations on the Use and Protection of the NVBR", in force from 11.05.2011.

Selection criteria	Evaluation	Comments
Effectiveness	4	
Feasibility	3.5	In a case where there is a lack of adequate initial data, the costs increase.
Innovativeness	3.5	
Model character for wind energy scarce regions	4	
Transferability	3.5	
Relevance/model character for other WinWind partner countries	4.5	The relevance is based on the fact that good areas for wind turbines/parks are already used for such purposes and to a great extent are "exhausted". Thus, more sensitive which are not yet used for wind farms become more attractive for project development.

3.3 Sharing profits from wind energy production with local communities through voluntary donations by wind park owner

Title of measure	Sharing profits from wind energy production with local communities through voluntary donations by wind park owner (fixed donation per MWh of produced electricity)
Type of measure	Corporate measure.
Country	Estonia and Lithuania.
Administrative level	N/A.
Brief description of the measure	<p>The Company (Group) – Nelja Energia (4 Energy) – started its operation in the Baltic states in 2002. In 2017, the company operated 287 MW of onshore wind in two Baltic states – Estonia and Lithuania - which produced 761 GWh electricity (respectively 148 MW and 330 GWh in Estonia and 139 MW and 432 GWh in Lithuania). The Group has grown from a greenfield developer of wind projects into a cross-border power producer and trader with revenues of EUR 69 million (2017).</p> <p>The company supports activities and value creation in areas where wind energy is produced. The aim is to share the profits from wind energy production and to re-invest them in the economic, social, environmental or cultural development of the local communities close to the company's wind parks.</p> <p>For this purpose, the company invests 0.32 EUR per MWh wind energy produced.</p> <p>Mechanisms of support include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donations to especially established non-profit organizations. In Estonia, several NPOs have been created with the aim to partly share the revenues from wind energy production; • Support schemes. In Lithuania, the Ciuteliai, Silale, Silute and Mockiai wind park operators have created support mechanisms for the neighbouring local governments such as Silute, Silale, and Kretinga. <p>The donations are used for activities and projects in diverse sectors: environment, education, social welfare, culture, or sports. These were used for organising local cultural or sports events, developing education programs etc. Both the activities and purchase of small-scale equipment (e.g. laptops) are supported. Donations also are used to carry out street lighting projects in villages (particularly in Lithuania), as well as repair works of buildings of community importance, improvement of local roads, etc.</p> <p>The company's tradition is to donate to a good cause instead of giving Christmas presents. For instance, in 2017, the donation was provided to the alliance of foster families called "Every child deserves a family". In 2015, the donation was made to the Aasukalda Voluntary Rescue Commando in the Viru-Nigula parish.</p> <p>Total amount of donations</p> <p>From 2011-2017, donations totalled 906 thousand EUR. From 2015-2017, donations totalled 560,000 EUR (257 thsd EUR in Estonia and 304 thsd EUR</p>

	in Lithuania).
Motivation/rational behind the measure	Sustainable, environmental and socially sound entrepreneurship with respect to environment and local communities. To combine the mitigation of climate change with positive social and environmental impact is the core goal of the company. Social performance is defined as one of the key performance indicators of the company.
Social acceptance barrier(s) addressed	Economic factors: perceived distributional justice
Type of region	Third country, model region in the future.
Key actors and stakeholders involved	<p>Wind energy company Nelja– provider of donations.</p> <p>Non-profit organisations – intermediaries between the wind energy company and local communities/residents.</p> <p>Local municipalities – intermediaries between the wind energy company and local communities/residents.</p> <p>Non-profit organizations (NPO) - In Estonia, several NPOs (five organisations of this kind were active in 2017) have been created with the aim to partly distribute the revenues from the wind parks.</p> <p>Local municipalities - In the case of Lithuania, the respective wind park operators have set up support schemes for the neighbouring local governments such as Silute, Silale, and Kretinga.</p>
Target group	Local communities/local people
Time frame	The first NPO in Estonia was set up in June 2010 (Viru-Nigula valla toetusgrupp MTÜ).
Drivers and success factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures help to ensure the principle of distributional justice; • The measures take into account the actual needs of the local people and the results of supported activities are clearly visible; • Corporate social and environmental responsibility and related policies of the wind energy company; • Simple, feasible systems; • Predictability (as far as possible in the case of wind energy) – based on the amount of produced wind energy.
Transferability	High
Transfer initiatives	The company also plans to establish a wind park in Latvia in the municipality of Dundaga (North-Kurzeme region) with a planned total electric capacity of 41 MW. It can be expected that a similar benefit sharing scheme will be developed.
Model character for other regions	High, the simple and feasible system can be fully transferred.
Further information/references	Annual Environmental and Social Reports of the Company, 2014-2017, https://www.4energia.ee/en/investors/reports/environmental-and-social-reports

Selection criteria	Evaluation	Comments
Effectiveness	4	<p>Effectiveness also depends on how, and to what extent, information on the benefit sharing approach is provided to people.</p> <p>The amount of available donations might decrease in future projects due to the implementation of an auctioning scheme (minimising remuneration for RES based electricity).</p>
Feasibility	4	
Innovativeness	3	<p>In principle, donations to local communities are not an innovative approach. However, in many cases they are provided on a non-systematic, non-regular base and without clear and transparent framework conditions.</p> <p>Donations without clear and transparent conditions might even have negative side effects.</p> <p>The good practice case at hand demonstrates how clear and transparent framework conditions can be established.</p>
Model character for wind energy scarce regions	4	
Transferability	4	This depends on the legislative framework of the particular state and on the culture and experience of cooperation between business sectors, municipalities and local people.
Relevance/model character for other WinWind partner countries	3.5	

3.4 Participatory process of wind park siting

Title of measure	Participatory process of wind park siting (example of Tooma II wind park)
Type of measure	Policy measure: planning.
Country	Estonia. (Lääne County, Hanila Rural Municipality, Esivere Village)
Administrative level	Country level.
Brief description of the measure	<p>The Tooma II wind park consists of 3 wind generators with an electrical capacity of 3*2.35 MW and a total annual electricity production of 18,276 MWh in 2017. The height of the Enercon turbine tower is 98 metres, the rotor diameter is 92 metres.</p> <p>This good practice proved that satisfactory compromises for all parties can be achieved with a proper planning framework and early involvement of stakeholders.</p> <p>The siting of the wind park was to be defined by a detailed plan as a sub-part of a general spatial plan. In order to avoid the conflict of different interests in the area, representatives of the wind park developer and of the county planning authorities started early to search for an optimal solution. In the following, an agreement between all the parties was achieved. No objections were submitted during the official planning process as the wind park developer in this case conducted a lot of preliminary research before the public hearings started.</p> <p>The guiding principle of the participatory process was: everyone should have the opportunity to express her/his opinions.</p> <p>The body responsible for organising the public participation process within the detailed/spatial planning procedure is the local council. This body must ensure that all relevant residents and stakeholders are well informed about the planning process, that the relevant information is shared with all stakeholders and that all actors have an opportunity to submit their objections and suggestions at due time. However, the regulations define only minimum requirements for public participation processes and it is at the discretion of the municipality to implement broader and more participatory approaches.</p> <p>According to the existing regulations, there is a minimum group of persons who must be involved. When the planning process was initiated, relevant organisations, residents and authorities had to be individually treated, i.e. in terms of specific people who must be informed and involved. Land owners and persons with a direct impact on their land were invited on individual requests. At the same time, through the public process, everyone had the right to participate and make either objections or propose improvements. As a rule, third persons have the right to make suggestions or objections only during the period of disclosure. However, in this good practice case, suggestions were allowed to be made during the entire planning process. Information provision took place via electronic channels or in a written order, including local county newspapers and the website of the local council. Within each of the internal phases, relevant stakeholders and the public in general were informed about the next planning phase. The meetings were recorded and documented.</p>

	Hence, all discussions, objections and suggestions can be proven.
Motivation/rational behind the measure	To prevent protests and legal cases by involving stakeholders from a very early stage of the project.
Social acceptance barrier(s) addressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Societal dimension (human health and well-being). • Measures seek to ensure procedural justice (transparent information provision, fair participation of all affected stakeholders).
Type of region	Third country.
Key actors and stakeholders involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local government; • Wind park developer.
Target group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbouring land/property owners; • Local residents in general.
Time frame	The entire planning process from its start to the final submission of the plan took around 2.5 years. The Tooma II wind park was launched with the establishment of the detailed planning procedure in 30.09.2010 (official start). The detailed plan was officially accepted by the County council on 27.09.2012.
Drivers and success factors	<p>Early information and co-operation of the wind park developer with relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Participation processes followed very concrete guidelines and the opinions of the local residents were taken into consideration.</p> <p>However, if there would be a new but similar development plan implemented in the area, it might not be as successful since in the particular area now a number of wind generators have been installed.</p>
Transferability Transfer initiatives	High.
Model character for other regions	The case indicates the necessity to ensure early involvement of all stakeholders of the local community (not only the close circle of stakeholders defined by the regulations).
Further information/references	<p>Information has been taken and adapted from the material (Deliverable 3.1)“ 31 case study reports and case study cross analysis”, case No12 of the H2020 project (No. 727124) “ENLARGE – Energies for Local Administrations to Renovate Governance in Europe”, http://www.enlarge-project.eu/</p> <p>New structures of the information provided. More information on the Tooma II wind park can be found at https://www.4energia.ee/en/projects/tooma-ii-wind-farm</p>

Selection criteria	Evaluation	Comments
Effectiveness	3.5	
Feasibility	4	
Innovativeness	3	
Model character for wind energy scarce regions	3.5	
Transferability	4	
Relevance/model character for other WinWind partner countries	3	

4 Norway

Good practice case

4.1 Funding for Research and development (R&D)

4.2 Møllestua cabin in Fosen

4.3 Nord-Odal skiing facilities

4.4 A local innovation house in Birkenes

4.5 A process for continuous developer and community dialogue in Åfjord

4.1 Funding for Research and development (R&D)

Title of measure	Funding for Research and development (R&D)
Type of measure	Measure by public actors: Planning, providing information and advising.
Country	Norway
Administrative level	National
Brief description of the measure	Research and development initiatives financed by the project developer Statkraft and the Norwegian Research Council to map and mitigate the impacts of wind energy development on sea eagles in the Smøla municipality in Møre and Romsdal county, Norway. The funded project “BirdWind” helped influence social acceptance by seeking to understand, and to minimise, the impacts on sea eagle populations of wind energy development. One key finding in the project was that the overall population of sea eagles in Smøla appeared to be stable when comparing the pre- and post-construction periods, but the mortality of sea eagles in the wind power plant area was ascribed to the ongoing wind energy developments. The improved knowledge of bird behaviour that resulted from the project was key to developing measures to mitigate the negative impacts. The project studied bird-friendly localisation and designs of new wind energy plants. The project also aimed to provide better tools for energy and environment authorities and the energy industry in their efforts to plan, manage and operate new onshore wind power plants.
Motivation/rationale behind the measure	In Smøla, concerns about the potential impacts of wind energy development on the local population of white-tailed sea eagles has been one of the key arguments used by those opposed to the specific project, but also those opposed to wind energy as a technology (i.e. socio-political acceptance).
Social acceptance barrier(s) addressed	Reducing concerns about the potential impacts of the wind energy project on the local environment by improving the knowledge about impacts and by suggesting strategies for mitigating the negative impacts. High quality environmental impact assessments are key to planning and minimising the potential negative impacts of wind energy projects.
Type of region	Mid-Norway (Smøla municipality in Møre and Romsdal county)
Key actors involved	Research was conducted in CEDREN (Centre for Environmental Design of Renewable Energy). This is an interdisciplinary research centre focusing on the technical and environmental development of hydropower, wind power, power line rights-of-way. They are also involved with the implementation of environmental and energy policy, which was part of the scheme Centre for Environment-friendly Energy Research (FME). The R&D project “BirdWind” was led by researchers at the Norwegian Institute for Nature Research (NINA). Other key actors involved were the project developers who were involved with funding, and using the results from the project to minimise negative impacts, and the research council who were also involved with funding.
Target group	The most relevant target groups concerned with research’s findings were: project developers who were interested in the practical conclusions and

	recommendations; local residents; local and national environmental associations; as well as general public. The latter group were interested in the reports and news coverage of sea eagle mortalities caused by wind energy developments in Smøla, which had fuelled public controversy and debate on wind energy in general.
Time frame	CEDREN was funded by the Research Council of Norway and various energy companies in the period 2009-2018. The NINA BirdWind project started in 2007 and was completed in 2011.
Strengths and weaknesses	A strength of the measure was that it contributed towards improving the general understanding of the potential impacts of wind energy on sea eagles. It also suggested specific actions to reduce the potentially negative impacts. The project specifically addressed a relevant concern regarding wind energy development in Smøla, but at the same time produced knowledge which was more broadly relevant to the development of wind energy in coastal Norway. Such knowledge was produced by an independent third-party research institute. Although the measures contribution towards the improvement of environmental impact assessment's is considered a strength, one possible weakness is that the findings and recommendations from this specific project are very context-specific, particular with regard to the species and geography.
Transferability Transfer initiatives	The general approach is considered as transferable. The approach reflects on the concerns of the project developers contributing financial resources to ensure an adequate assessment of the local impacts of, and possible strategies to minimise, local environmental impacts of project developments. The total R&D funding in the period 2007-2011 amounted to NOK 23 million, hence the costs involved could be a factor limiting the transferability of this measure.
Model character for other regions	The measure can serve as a model in regions who are concerned the potential negative impacts.

Selection criteria	Evaluation	Comments
Effectiveness	4	
Feasibility	2	
Innovativeness	4	
Model character for wind energy scarce regions	4	
Transferability	3	
Relevance/model character for other WinWind partner countries	3	

4.2 Møllestua cabin in Fosen

Title of measure	Møllestua cabin in Fosen
Type of measure	Measure by project developer; corporate measure. Follow-up and community engagement.
Country	Norway.
Administrative level	N/A
Brief description of the measure	The project developer built a cabin, “Møllestua”, located in the wind park area in the Bessaker mountains. The cabin is open to visitors who have an opportunity to use the wind park area for recreational purposes, and to have a physical experience in the landscape where the turbines are located. The project developer has also used the premises to organise and host informational and educational activities. The cabin is now a popular destination both for the local community and for tourists.
Motivation/rationale behind the measure	Compensate for perceived negative impacts of wind energy development. Fair distribution of costs and benefits. Stimulate new types of recreational land use around wind farms. Fundamental serve to address the informational barriers and lack of experience.
Social acceptance barrier(s) addressed	Concerns about the impacts on recreational use/use of area; limited experience on dealing with the impact of wind energy on landscape, limited information about wind energy as a technology; health, well-being, quality of life; visual impact and impact on landscape.
Type of region	Fosen.
Key actors involved	Project developer Fosen Vind DA.
Target group	Local residents and the general public.
Time frame	The cabin was completed in 2008 and is still open to the general public.
Strengths and weaknesses	A key strength of the measure is that it helped facilitate a continued use of the area of the wind farm for recreational purposes. Also, by building a cabin which is open to the general public, it has promoted new forms of recreational use of the land by the local population and by tourists. By attracting visitors to the land, the measure could help to familiarise the general public with wind energy and its impacts on landscape.
Transferability Transfer initiatives	The transferability of the measure should be good. Similar initiatives have already been carried out in other regions in Norway, for instance in Ytre Vikna, where a cabin open to the general public has been constructed. Here, the recreational use of the wind park area has been also been facilitated e.g. by offering rental bikes and hiking tracks.
Model character for other regions	The measure can serve as a model measure for other regions where concerns exist about the potential negative impacts on landscape and use of area.

Selection criteria	Evaluation	Comments
Effectiveness	4	
Feasibility	4	
Innovativeness	3	
Model character for wind energy scarce regions	5	
Transferability	4	
Relevance/model character for other WinWind partner countries	5	

4.3 Nord-Odal skiing facilities

Title of measure	Nord-Odal skiing facilities
Type of measure	Corporate measure and voluntary financial compensation. Transparency and openness of information disclosure.
Country	Norway.
Administrative level	N/A.
Brief description of the measure	In a voluntary agreement between the project developer (E.ON) and the municipality of Nord-Odal in Hedmark, the former agreed to finance the development of new skiing facilities, amounting to NOK 8 million. In part, this was meant to compensate the negative impacts that the project would have on existing skiing tracks, but the developer also agreed to finance an expansion of existing facilities, including a ski stadium.
Motivation/rationale behind the measure	When this was first proposed in 2013, the project was met with local opposition, particularly from the municipal council. In October 2013, a majority of the council members were against the proposed development plans, with 14 voting against the project and 11 voting in favour. However, in January 2016, a majority voted in favour of the proposed project.
Social acceptance barrier(s) addressed	Perceived negative environmental and societal impacts. The proposed project was thought to negatively impact existing recreational opportunities in the community. The measure would serve to compensate perceived negative impacts, and to ensure a fairer distribution of costs and benefits associated with the project.
Type of region	Other region in WinWind country.
Key actors involved	Project developer, municipal council.
Target group	Local residents.
Time frame	The agreement was made in 2016. However, as of June 2018, the construction of the wind energy facilities has not yet begun.
Strengths and weaknesses	A strength of the measure was that it was introduced to limit the negative impacts of the project. As a compensatory measure, a strength of the proposed measure was that it would benefit for a broadly defined 'local community'. This could serve to limit possible intra-community conflicts over the distribution of benefits ("winners" and "losers"). A possible weakness is that such compensatory measures could be perceived as bribes.
Transferability Transfer initiatives	Several voluntary agreements, which serve to compensate for the negative impacts by ensuring that the local community benefits from the proposed development, have been made between project developers and local communities in recent years in Norway.
Model character for other regions	Yes, but see discussion of strengths and weaknesses.

Selection criteria	Evaluation	Comments
Effectiveness	2-3	
Feasibility	3	
Innovativeness	3	
Model character for wind energy scarce regions	3	
Transferability	4	
Relevance/model character for other WinWind partner countries	3	

4.4 A local innovation house in Birkenes

Title of measure	A local innovation house in Birkenes
Type of measure	Corporate measure and a voluntary financial compensation. Creation of local added value and co-benefits, including employment.
Country	Norway.
Administrative level	N/A.
Brief description of the measure	In a voluntary agreement between the project developer, E.ON, and the municipality of Birkenes in Aust-Agder Norway, the former agreed to finance the development of an innovation house. This is expected to employ 4 – 6 persons and it will cost an estimated 20 million NOK. One of the functions of this innovation house will be to educate the public in general, in particular local students, about wind energy. The local house can also be used as conference and/or meeting rooms. Several open meetings have been held to discuss the precise location of the proposed innovation house.
Motivation/rationale behind the measure	When idea was first launched in 2014, the project proposal was met with significant local resistance, particularly from local decision-makers. In 2017, a majority of the members of the municipal council in Birkenes voted yes to the proposed project (11 in favour, 10 against).
Social acceptance barrier(s) addressed	Information and community engagement. Economic factors such as fair distribution of benefits and costs (some of the key perceived negative impacts included visual and noise).
Type of region	Other region in WinWind country.
Key actors involved	Project developer, Birkenes municipality.
Target group	General public, local residents.
Time frame	Permit was granted by NVE in December 2018.
Strengths and weaknesses	A strength of the proposed measure was that it would benefit broadly defined local community, given its provision of open access to the premises. Another strength is that it will provide information and inform local residents about the benefits of wind energy.
Transferability Transfer initiatives	The transfer potential should be good.
Model character for other regions	The measure could possibly serve as a model for the other regions. However, apart from helping to ensure that a majority of the municipal council voted in favour of the proposed project, it is currently uncertain to what extent the measure has had any notable impacts on local acceptance.

Selection criteria	Evaluation	Comments
Effectiveness	3	
Feasibility	3	
Innovativeness	4	
Model character for wind energy scarce regions	4	
Transferability	4	
Relevance/model character for other WinWind partner countries	4	

4.5 A process for continuous developer and community dialogue in Åfjord

Title of measure	A process for continuous developer and community dialogue in Åfjord
Type of measure	Corporate measure and policy measure. Procedural design, community engagement. Informal participation of citizens and communities in planning/permitting (i.e. voluntary measures going beyond the formal statutory participation).
Country	Norway.
Administrative level	Local and regional.
Brief description of the measure	The project planning and development phase in Åfjord municipality has been characterised by good opportunities for dialogue between the affected parties from the onset. In some cases, these processes have resulted in changes being made to the project. An example of such a change is the change to the location of the turbines in order to take into account local concerns and to reduce the perceived negative impacts of wind energy development.
Motivation/rationale behind the measure	To engage community members, such as residents and decision-makers, in the process of developing projects in a way which would be adapted towards addressing local needs and contexts.
Social acceptance barrier(s) addressed	Procedural justice. Factors related to the planning and permitting process.
Type of region	Fosen region.
Key actors involved	Project developer, Fosen DA, local and regional public actors.
Target group	Local residents and decision makers.
Time frame	Ongoing.
Strengths and weaknesses	A key strength of the measure has been that it has served to engage the local community in decision-making and planning.
Transferability Transfer initiatives	The transfer potential should be excellent.
Model character for other regions	The measure could possibly serve as a model measure for the other regions.

Selection criteria	Evaluation	Comments
Effectiveness	5	
Feasibility	5	
Innovativeness	3	
Model character for wind energy scarce regions	5	
Transferability	5	
Relevance/model character for other WinWind partner countries	5	

5 Poland

Good practice case

- 5.1 Preparation of wind turbine investment in Kisielice region
- 5.2 Property tax on wind turbines
- 5.3 Additional activities undertaken by developer
- 5.4 Public participation in Environmental Impact Assessment process

5.1 Preparation of wind turbine investment in Kisielice region

Title of measure	Preparation of wind turbine investment in Kisielice region
Type of measure	Measure adopted by public authorities. Local initiative aimed to increase municipality income and enhance wind energy promotion in the region.
Country	Poland.
Administrative level	Local level.
Brief description of the measure	<p>In the Kisielice region, the concept of a pilot wind turbine was conceived in 1997. It was an initiative launched by the public authorities who sought to investigate whether investing in wind energy would be a reliable source of income for the municipality. Another goal of the project was to enhance the social acceptance of wind energy among the inhabitants of the area, in order ensure favourable conditions for potential future wind energy investments. During the whole preparatory process, informational campaigns and meetings with inhabitants and local farmers were held. As a result of all the measures carried out by the public actors, the perception of wind energy significantly improved.</p> <p>At the very beginning, public authorities began with changing spatial development plans to require inhabitants' participation. The next step towards investment was intensively searching for a way of financing the local wind turbine and wind condition investigations. In this regard, the municipality received funds from Ecolinks Foundation for the preparatory phase. After that, AWS Scientific from Alabama started researching wind resources in the region. The municipality also took part in a competition called "Our region protects climate", where the pilot project was awarded some funds. It is worth mentioning that throughout the pilot process, public consultations (meetings) were held in a systematic way. All inhabitants were well informed about the process, which helped to significantly deter any objections to the project. After the wind conditions research received positive results, the municipality bought land to build the wind turbines. In the town of Łęgowo, where the land for the pilot investment was purchased, additional meetings with farmers were held to familiarise them with the project. This in turn helped garner social support. However, due to a lack of external sources of financing the project, the project collapsed, and the pilot wind turbine was never made. Hence, all the activities undertaken during the preparation phase contributed to the creation of a friendly and stable ground for future investments. In the next years, Kisielice became interesting for wind developers, who then developed the first wind farm in the region.</p>
Motivation/rationale behind the measure	The main aim of the pilot was to find additional sources of income for the municipality budget and to create a good platform for future wind energy development.
Social acceptance barrier(s) addressed	The pilot wind turbine is a project which established a trust platform between citizens, local authorities and developers.

Type of region	Kisielice is one of the WinWind model regions, classified as a WinWind scarce region.
Key actors involved	Mainly the local authorities in cooperation with AWS Scientific, EC BREC, the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management, as well as inhabitants and local farmers.
Target group	Inhabitants and also indirectly on developers.
Time frame	All activities were held between 1997-2002. The measure has not been successfully implemented, although the results of the efforts have been achieved: a high impact on community action for wind development.
Strengths and weaknesses	<p>Key strengths:</p> <p>Involvement of many stakeholders throughout the preparatory process of pilot wind turbine.</p> <p>It is better when the idea of wind energy investment comes from public authorities rather than external investors. This is because the initiative significantly influences the social acceptance of the local community. Thus, when the first steps towards wind energy investments are taken by public bodies, society perceives the investment as positive for the purpose of future developments of wind energy.</p> <p>Weaknesses:</p> <p>This kind of local initiative strongly relies on the public authority's engagement and commitment. In this case, the mayor of the municipality was the initiator, promotor and executor of performed activities, which performed the groundwork for future successful wind investments.</p>
Transferability Transfer initiatives	The idea of establishing pilot wind turbines can be transferred to other regions or countries. The initiative of local authorities and their determination to go through the many stages of the investment are required. Moreover, the idea should search for and obtain many different opportunities to be financed.
Model character for other regions	As mentioned above, this case evokes the interest of other local authorities on the issue of wind energy. Kisielice serves as an exemplary role for regions and on a national scale.

Selection criteria	Evaluation	Comments
Effectiveness	4-5	
Feasibility	4-5	
Innovativeness	4	
Model character for wind energy scarce regions	4-5	
Transferability	4-5	
Relevance/model character for other WinWind partner countries	3-4	

5.2 Property tax on wind turbines

Title of measure	Property tax on wind turbines
Type of measure	Policy measure, regulative measure (national level). Property tax on wind turbines as a source of income for municipalities.
Country	Poland.
Administrative level	National level.
Brief description of the measure	<p>Real Estate Tax (RET) is a local tax regulated by the Act on Local Taxes and Fees. In principle, the RET is a tax payable to the local municipality by the owner of land where any structure is developed. The tax rate is determined independently by the council of each municipality, but this rate may not exceed the maximum values set out in the Act on Local Taxes and Fees. In practice, a significant majority of municipalities choose RET rates equal to the maximum amount allowed under the Act on Local Taxes and Fees. The highest rate of RET applicable to a structure is 2%, calculated based on the value of a structure. The payable tax amount is determined on the basis of a tax return submitted annually by a tax payer to the applicable municipal office. Moreover, the tax amount is determined for the full calendar year but is payable in monthly instalments.</p> <p>Consequently, the property tax on wind turbines accounts for a significant proportion of the costs. Many public utility projects are implemented using the municipality's budget. Hence, wind energy investments create opportunities for further new investments and better local infrastructure for all inhabitants. After successful implementation of several wind energy investments in the model region Kisielice, the municipality's budget increased nearly by almost ten times in 2017 compared to beginning of the 2000s. During these years, a number of investments were financed by property taxes on wind turbines, which significantly influenced the inhabitant's perception of wind energy. The inhabitants have experienced real added value thanks to the presence of wind farms in the municipality.</p>
Motivation/rationale behind the measure	The Act on Local Taxes and Fees was introduced on 12 January 1991. Undoubtedly, property tax has a huge impact on the budget of every municipality. This is something which is indirectly linked to wind energy development and perception.
Social acceptance barrier(s) addressed	Increasing the public budget contributes to the fair distribution of costs, benefits and local value creation. All residents benefit from new public facilities or support programs established by local authorities, due to the income coming from wind farms tax.
Type of region	National Polish measure – not a region.
Key actors involved	Investors, self-government units, public authorities, inhabitants
Target group	Local self-government units and inhabitants.

Time frame	The measure is currently on-going.
Strengths and weaknesses	<p>This type of measure strongly effects wind energy perception by public authorities and inhabitants.</p> <p>A lot depends on whether the inhabitants have a lot of trust in local authorities and believe in the appropriate use of a public budget.</p> <p>The role of local authorities is to clearly explain the role of the property tax (concern wind farms) in public budgets, and as a result, the spectrum of benefits for inhabitants.</p>
Transferability Transfer initiatives	This measure is used in many other countries in the EU.
Model character for other regions	It is a measure with a national dimension. Inhabitants' awareness about how much wind farms can contribute towards property tax revenues should be increased through information dissemination. Even though taxes could constitute a significant burden for wind developers, the benefits for local communities as a result these taxes will improve the social acceptance and enable future investments in wind farms.

Selection criteria	Evaluation	Comments
Effectiveness	3	
Feasibility	2	
Innovativeness	3	
Model character for wind energy scarce regions	3	
Transferability	4	
Relevance/model character for other WinWind partner countries	3-4	

5.3 Additional activities undertaken by developer

Title of measure	Additional activities undertaken by developer
Type of measure	Local measure adopted by developer. Voluntary self-commitments. Voluntary developer activities aimed to increase perception of wind energy by local communities.
Country	Poland.
Administrative level	Local level – model region Kisielice.
Brief description of the measure	<p>During the implementation of the first wind farm during the years between 2003-2007, the developer carried out a number of additional activities and investments for the benefit of the local municipality and inhabitants. These included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building a main power supply point Kisielice 110/30 kV; • Building an overhead power transmission line Susz-Kisielice 110kV (length: 14 km); • Modernising a main power supply station Susz 110/15 kV; • Modernising and improving road and electricity grid infrastructure. <p>The municipality persuaded the investor to conduct the activities aiming to improve road and electric infrastructure. Additionally, the investor focused the attention on organising several events and picnics for in order to gather the inhabitants and public authorities and inform them about the details of the investment. Independent experts were invited as well to help to improve the awareness of the local community. On 12 July 2007, the official opening ceremony of the wind power plant, one of the largest investments of this type in the country, took place in Kisielice. The hosts of the meeting were the general Director of Iberdrola and the Head of the Kisielice community. However, all inhabitants were invited. As a result of the voluntary initiative by the investor, the municipality gained many benefits. These additional activities showed the inhabitants the local advantages of wind energy development. Following the first year of the wind farm's operation, the investor conducted a survey about social opinion on the quality of life near the wind farm, focusing particularly on its possible impact on well-being and health. The results were positive, more than 80% of inhabitants were pleased to be living near the wind park and they consider wind energy as environmentally friendly source of energy.</p>
Motivation/rationale behind the measure	All activities conducted by the investor aimed to increase public awareness wind energy in order to facilitate wind farm implementation.
Social acceptance barrier(s) addressed	This type of measure can influence perceptions about planned investments. Such meetings and dialogues help to increase the local inhabitants' knowledge on wind energy. Possessing such understanding and knowledge

	positively impacts their perception and reduces the number of negative opinions.
Type of region	Selected model region Kisielice.
Key actors involved	Developer, inhabitants, public authorities.
Target group	Inhabitants, public authorities.
Time frame	The measure was successfully implemented.
Strengths and weaknesses	<p>This type of measure has significant potential to affect inhabitants' perceptions.</p> <p>However, its implementation strongly depends on investor's will to engage in such an activity.</p>
Transferability Transfer initiatives	This measure can be adopted in all EU states, but practice the implementation depends on the investor's engagement and will. The measure could be strongly recommended to wind investors.
Model character for other regions	It is measure of local dimension.

Selection criteria	Evaluation	Comments
Effectiveness	4	
Feasibility	4-5	
Innovativeness	3	
Model character for wind energy scarce regions	4	
Transferability	3	
Relevance/model character for other WinWind partner countries	3	

5.4 Public participation in Environmental Impact Assessment process

Title of measure	Participation of the public in decision-making processes, ensured by Act on Providing Information on the Environment and Environmental Protection, Public Participation in Environmental Protection and on Environmental Impact Assessment.
Type of measure	Policy measure (national level). Measure executed by local authorities.
Country	Poland.
Administrative level	National level, however executed on local level.
Brief description of the measure	<p>The proceedings for decision concerning the environmental in Poland are determined by the provisions of the Act on Making Available Information about the Environment and its Protection, the Public's Participation in Environmental Protection as well as on Environmental Impact Assessments of 3 October 2008.</p> <p>An Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) is a necessary part of the process for the issuance of a decision of environmental concern. These proceedings are of fundamental significance for the correct and timely conduct of the investment construction process. An EIA for planned projects is conducted to examine the possible impact of a specific investment on the environment. This is to agree on certain conditions to ensure that it is development as much as possible minimises the risk of a negative impact on the environment.</p> <p>An EIA is required for projects that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will always have significant impact on the environment (1st group); • May potentially have a significant impact on the environment (2nd group) – only if the relevant authority has confirmed the obligation to conduct an EIA. <p>Wind farms are categorised by Polish and EU regulations as projects that may have significant impact on the environment. Therefore, wind farms will be a subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment.</p> <p>The first group includes: installations planned on land utilising wind power for energy production with a total capacity of 100 MW or more.</p> <p>The second group includes: installations utilising wind power for energy production with a total capacity not exceeding 100 MW.</p> <p>One of the most important issues resulting from the EIA is the obligation to ensure public's participation in the proceedings before a decision is issued. These generally happen within the proceedings of the framework of environmental protection law. In first instance proceedings, the authorities are obliged to apply procedures, among other things, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform the parties to the proceedings and the public about the EIA

	<p>process;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information about the possibility of familiarising oneself with the case documents, the place where the documents will be available for access, the manner of submitting comments and requests, and where to do so; • Stipulate a 30-day deadline for submitting each comments and requests.
Motivation/rationale behind the measure	The obligation of public participation creates an information exchange platform between different stakeholders (developers, public authorities, citizens). This measure can be helpful with solving problems at an early stage of project. It can also prevent many misunderstandings between citizens and developer.
Social acceptance barrier(s) addressed	This measure allows citizens to have an impact on decisions concerning environmental conditions for purposes of the wind farm investments. A clear vision of a planned investment is provided for by citizens.
Type of region	National Polish measure – not a region.
Key actors involved	Developers, public authorities, Regional Directorates for Environmental Protection.
Target group	Citizens.
Time frame	The measure is currently on-going.
Strengths and weaknesses	<p>This type of measure gives an assurance of participation for citizens in EIA.</p> <p>This measure is regulated by Law.</p>
Transferability Transfer initiatives	This measure has been implemented in many EU countries, but its implementation and realisation depend strongly on the bodies and institutions responsible for it.
Model character for other regions	It is measure of local dimension of implementation.

Selection criteria	Evaluation	Comments
Effectiveness	4	
Feasibility	4	
Innovativeness	2.5	
Model character for wind energy scarce regions	3	
Transferability	3	
Relevance/model character for other WinWind partner countries	3	

6 Spain

Good practice case

6.1 Som Energia

6.2 Galicia Singular Wind Farms

6.3 Galicia Regional Wind Farm Plans

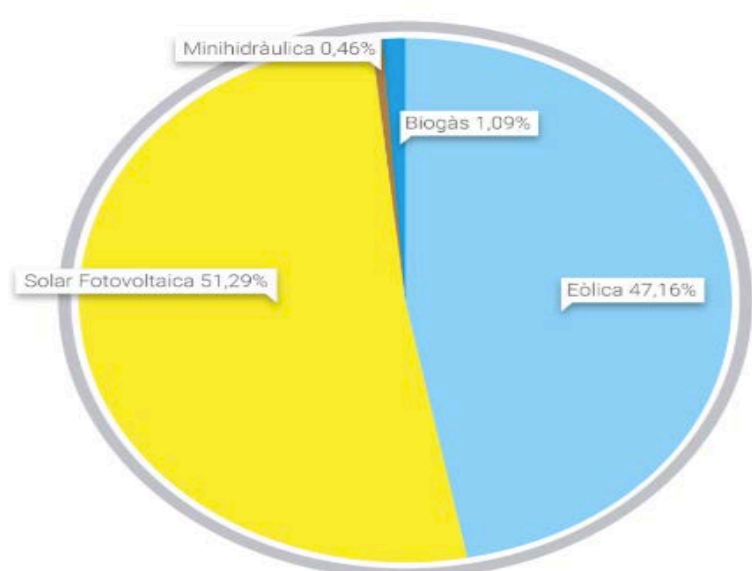
Here in the Spanish desk, we provide 4 case studies from Spain which have directly or indirectly sought to promote the social acceptance of wind energy. These best practices come from three different regions in Spain: Catalonia, Galicia and the Canary Islands. The Canary Islands is indeed a model region for the WinWind, whereas Catalonia and Galicia are regions in Spain who have been particularly successful in promoting the use of wind energy.

The best practice cases involved various types of measures such as cooperatives, policies promoting social-economic dimension of wind farms, public-private initiatives, and integrating wind energy provision with the regulation of resources such as water. It is hoped that there are fruitful and practical lessons to be learnt and taken away.

6.1 Som Energia

Title of measure	Som Energia
Type and specification of measure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable energy cooperative; • Investment for renewable energy production; • Marketing of renewable energies.
Country	Spain
Administrative level of implementation	National – although the measure was introduced in Autonomous Community of Catalonia, it has been extended to almost the whole country.
Brief description of the measure	<p>Som Energia was launched in December 2010 in Catalonia. It was the first Energy Cooperative in Spain, with the objective of following the lead from similar initiatives in the Belgium (Ecopower) and France (Enercoop).</p> <p>The cooperative is non-profit orientated, and it is both governed and financed by its members. Following a 100 EUR contribution stake, consumers are guaranteed that 100% of the energy that they purchase will come from renewable energy production facilities.</p> <p>Furthermore, members have the opportunity to participate in renewable energy projects and also to invest further in renewable energies. Som Energia focuses on the development of projects concerning photovoltaics, wind energy, mini-hydraulics and biogas. Consequently, Som Energia is involved in the production and marketing stages of energy.</p>
Motivation/rationale behind the measure	<p>Before this cooperative was established, no energy cooperatives existed in Spain. Therefore, the fundamental aim was to introduce the concept into the Spanish energy system.</p> <p>Acknowledging that the current energy model based on fossil fuels is unsustainable, the project is committed to promoting a 100% renewable energy model in a more social and supportive economy.</p> <p>Furthermore, before this initiative, there was little energy transparency and people did not explicitly demand for renewable energy in Spain. The cooperative therefore provides energy in a transparent, efficient and responsible manner.</p>
Social acceptance barrier(s) addressed	<p>Fundamentally, there was a lack of consciousness among the Spanish public about energy use, production and the wider energy economy. This was in part due to the fact that citizens lacked the ability to choose the type of energy that they use.</p> <p>Som Energia has sought to democratise energy, by empowering citizen to make a choice about which type of energy they use. Crucially, being conscious about</p>

	<p>energy source stimulates positive perceptions of renewable energy. In sum, the specific barriers are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy source transparency; • Dissemination of information and public promotion/marketing; • Procedural and financial engagement of consumers; • Empowerment of community for all parts of energy process (production to consumption); • Strengthening local value creation.
Type of region	Model Region in Spain (but not specifically a WinWind project model region).
Key actors involved	<p>The decision making and coordination of Som Energia involves a number of actors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The General Assembly which brings together all members with a one-member-one vote rule; • The Governing Council, elected by the members, implement the guidelines voted upon in the GA; • The Work Team based in Girona takes charge of the business activity of the cooperative; • Local Groups are local members who collaborate to disseminate information, and promote the engagement with the wider public. <p>External Actors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red Electrica; • Regional and national Governments; • Other cooperatives (who they collectively buy energy with).
Key target group(s)	Any individual, consumer, company, producer or public administration that shares the values of Som Energia can join the cooperative.
Time frame	Any individual, consumer, company, producer or public administration that shares the values of Som Energia can join the cooperative.
Drivers and success factors	<p>Initially, it was only operating within Catalonia, Som Energia has since expanded to cover all of Mainland Spain and is now in the process of extending its reach to the Islands and other territories.</p> <p>In June 2018, the cooperative had over 50,000 members and had invested over 12.5 million EUR in renewables. It has produced over 9,922,296 kWh and it employs 45 people.</p> <p>For many years, Som Energia has been labelled as a Green Marketer (100% renewable) by the annual certification procedure carried out by CNMC (the National Commission for Markets and Competition).</p> <p>The diagram below shows how in 2017, 47% of the energy it supplied to its partners was sourced from wind energy (blue section).</p>

	 <p>https://blog.somenergia.coop/destacados/2018/06/ano-2017-som-energia-comercializadora-100-renovable-como-siempre/</p>
Model character for other regions	The model has been extended and use in a large number of other regions listed above.
Transfer potential Transfer initiatives/	The model has been extended and use in a large number of other regions listed above.
Further information/ references	https://www.somenergia.coop/

Selection criteria	Evaluation	Comments
Effectiveness	4	
Feasibility	4-5	
Innovativeness	3	
Model character for wind energy scarce regions	4	
Transferability	3	
Relevance/model character for other WinWind partner countries	3	

6.2 Galicia Singular Wind Farms

Title of measure	SINGULAR WIND FARMS (Galicia)
Type and specification of measure	<p>Simplification of procedure for the attainment permits of wind farms for municipalities.</p> <p>Enabling small/medium consumers to be under the special regime and to obtain the feed-in tariff for the generated electricity.</p>
Country	Spain
Administrative level of implementation	Xunta of Galicia (Regional Administration)
Brief description of the measure	<p>The Decree 302/2001 (of the Xunta) establishes the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The installation must have maximum power of 3 MW. b) In wind farms (WF) designed for self-consumption, it must be proven that at least 30% of the annual production is dedicated to this form of supply, either directly or indirectly. In this case, the surplus energy can be discharged into the grid, as long as it has absorption capacity and its characteristics are not modified. In the case of municipal wind farms, only 10% must be accredited. c) In the WFs designed to improve the supply quality of the distributing SMEs, the annual production must not exceed 50% of the energy needed to supply its consumers. In any case, the connection will be made exclusively to the networks of the distributing SME of the area. d) The evacuation of the energy produced to the network must be carried out through a maximum voltage line of 20 kV. <p>Afterwards, the Order 29 October 2002 clarifies the ownership of these Projects:</p> <p>When the application is made for a WF, preferably for self-consumption, the consumption of electricity must be accredited by the applicant or by an entity in which the electricity consuming entity has at least a 51% stake in its share capital. This participation will have to be maintained throughout the validity of the authorisation of the singular wind farm.</p> <p>This scheme strengthens the positions of municipalities and restrict the transfer to private companies.</p>
Motivation/rationale behind the measure	<p>The goal is to promote opportunities to invest in WF for small and medium-sized companies as well as municipalities. In Spain, most WFs are medium sized (average capacity was 25 MW) and are thereby are owned by big companies. The income for municipalities was mainly in the form of taxes and also to some extent the letting of land, but there is little publicly owned land in Spain.</p> <p>The intention of the above new regulation is to increase the practice of sharing WF project ownership between SMEs and municipalities. In practice, the main activity resulting from this was the attempts by municipalities to reach an agreement with</p>

	<p>private companies and ensure that the final ownership of WFs was to be shared between them.</p> <p>The regional administration also had a direct involvement in the promotion of this scheme among the target public.</p>																																																																																				
Social acceptance barrier(s) addressed	<p>The promotion of social acceptance in this case was strong but indirect. This was largely thanks to a greater involvement of the public administration in the promotion of the wind farms. More specifically, the following barriers were addressed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Simplified permitting for municipalities and SMEs;- Transparent information among potential participant;- Exchange of information in seminars and workshops;- Larger involvement of municipal associations.																																																																																				
Type of region	Model Region in Spain (but not specifically a WinWind project model region)																																																																																				
Key actors involved	<p>The main actors were the XUNTA administration, the regional administration of Galicia, as well as its technical body INEGA (Instituto Energetico de Galicia). Moreover, some SMEs and municipalities are also engaged. The results are summarised in the following table, where only two projects have in principle a majority of shares:</p> <p>Parques eólicos singulares [editar editar a fonte]</p> <table><tr><th>Nome do Parque Eólico</th><th>Concello</th><th>Aerogeradores</th><th>Data</th><th>Empresa</th><th>Potencia kW</th></tr><tr><td>P. E. S. Monte das Augas</td><td>As Somozas</td><td>1</td><td>2006</td><td>Parque Eólico Monte das Augas SL</td><td>3.000</td></tr><tr><td>P. E. S. Lalín</td><td>Lalín</td><td>-</td><td>2008</td><td>Energías de Pontevedra SL</td><td>3.000</td></tr><tr><td>P. E. S. Ponteceso (Monte da Barda)</td><td>Ponteceso</td><td>-</td><td>2005</td><td>Green Energy Noroeste SL</td><td>3.000</td></tr><tr><td>P. E. S. O Barrigoso (Vimianzo)</td><td>Vimianzo</td><td>2</td><td>2004</td><td>Energías Ambientales de Outes SA</td><td>3.000</td></tr><tr><td>P. E. S. Ortigueira</td><td>Vimianzo</td><td>-</td><td>2009</td><td>Ortvento SL</td><td>2.900</td></tr><tr><td>P. E. S. Arbo</td><td>Arbo</td><td>2</td><td>2007</td><td>Fomento de las Energías Renovables 2001 SA</td><td>2.700</td></tr><tr><td>P. E. S. Nogueira de Ramuín</td><td>Nogueira de Ramuín</td><td>2</td><td>2011</td><td>Concello de Nogueira de Ramuín</td><td>2.550</td></tr><tr><td>P. E. S. As Neves</td><td>As Neves</td><td>-</td><td>2009</td><td>Fomento de las Energías Renovables 2001 SA</td><td>2.400</td></tr><tr><td>P. E. S. Arteixo</td><td>Arteixo</td><td>1</td><td>2010</td><td>Fomento de las Energías Renovables 2001 SA</td><td>2.000</td></tr><tr><td>P. E. S. Padrón</td><td>Padrón</td><td>2</td><td>2005</td><td>Fomento de las Energías Renovables 2001 SA</td><td>1.700</td></tr><tr><td>P. E. S. Monte do Ceo</td><td>A Lama</td><td>2</td><td>2005</td><td>Salto de Oitavén SL</td><td>2.550</td></tr><tr><td>P. E. S. Campo das Cruces</td><td>Forcarei</td><td>2</td><td>2008</td><td>Arcos de Grava SL</td><td>1.800</td></tr><tr><td>P. E. S. Inditex</td><td>Sabón, Arteixo</td><td>1</td><td>2004</td><td>Inditex SA</td><td>850</td></tr></table>	Nome do Parque Eólico	Concello	Aerogeradores	Data	Empresa	Potencia kW	P. E. S. Monte das Augas	As Somozas	1	2006	Parque Eólico Monte das Augas SL	3.000	P. E. S. Lalín	Lalín	-	2008	Energías de Pontevedra SL	3.000	P. E. S. Ponteceso (Monte da Barda)	Ponteceso	-	2005	Green Energy Noroeste SL	3.000	P. E. S. O Barrigoso (Vimianzo)	Vimianzo	2	2004	Energías Ambientales de Outes SA	3.000	P. E. S. Ortigueira	Vimianzo	-	2009	Ortvento SL	2.900	P. E. S. Arbo	Arbo	2	2007	Fomento de las Energías Renovables 2001 SA	2.700	P. E. S. Nogueira de Ramuín	Nogueira de Ramuín	2	2011	Concello de Nogueira de Ramuín	2.550	P. E. S. As Neves	As Neves	-	2009	Fomento de las Energías Renovables 2001 SA	2.400	P. E. S. Arteixo	Arteixo	1	2010	Fomento de las Energías Renovables 2001 SA	2.000	P. E. S. Padrón	Padrón	2	2005	Fomento de las Energías Renovables 2001 SA	1.700	P. E. S. Monte do Ceo	A Lama	2	2005	Salto de Oitavén SL	2.550	P. E. S. Campo das Cruces	Forcarei	2	2008	Arcos de Grava SL	1.800	P. E. S. Inditex	Sabón, Arteixo	1	2004	Inditex SA	850
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Key target group(s)	<i>Municipalities</i> and SMEs. The results are summarised in the previous table, and they show that the latter group has been more significantly influenced than the former ones.																																																																																				
Time frame	This scheme was enforced until the premium’s cancellation in 2012.																																																																																				
Drivers and success factors	<p>The main driver was the objective of obtaining a direct involvement of municipalities and local SMEs in order to facilitate the involvement of the local population. The results were rather positive, but many of the projects initially developed by some municipalities were later allocated to private companies. This was due to the difficulties of maintaining the operation of the projects. This in some way contradicted the original philosophy of the regulation and constrained the use of the model in other</p>																																																																																				

	regions.
Model character for other regions	<p>The approach described in this portrait has not been followed by other Spanish regions despite local interest in having a more direct involvement in the use of the wind energy.</p> <p>Despite the fact that some of the outcomes do not follow the initial approach (as mentioned above), it can be considered a good example.</p>
Transfer potential Transfer initiatives/	<p>The potential is certainly there, but the end of the feed in tariff should focus these kinds of projects on promoting the self-consumption of municipal energy and therefore surplus electricity can be sold to the electrical system.</p> <p>Additionally, it can also be considered that the use of the FEDER funds for the projects make them economically feasible. This is because only the income from electricity is enough to guarantee adequate financial effectiveness.</p>
Further information/ references	<p>https://www.xunta.gal/dog/Publicados/2001/20011205/Anuncio10F82_es.html</p> <p>https://gl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parques_e%C3%B3licos_en_Galicia#Parques_e%C3%B3licos_singulares</p>

Selection criteria	Evaluation	Comments
Effectiveness	4	
Feasibility	4-5	
Innovativeness	3	
Model character for wind energy scarce regions	4	
Transferability	3	
Relevance/model character for other WinWind partner countries	3	

6.3 Galicia Regional Wind Farm Plans

Title of measure	REGIONAL WIND FARMS PLANS
Type and specification of measure	Socioeconomic actions complementing the development of wind farms in the Galicia region.
Country	Spain
Administrative level of implementation	Xunta de Galicia (Regional Administration)
Brief description of the measure	<p>In Spain, the region of Galicia initiated the implementation of Strategical Wind Plans. This has a double:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To select the projects which are to be coupled in specific electric nodes which were over-saturated with too many requests of connection. This activity was necessary to follow with the administrative procedure; 2) To promote socioeconomic programs which have had an important impact in the region. Those programs were ranked by points and the higher scores were finally selected. <p>The initial reference Decree was the 302 Decree 2002, which outlined the necessity of presenting an entrepreneurial plan for WF's to be evaluated in order to obtain points. These plans would then be classified and compared with the plans of other developers: the winners would be those who obtained the highest points.</p> <p>Thanks to this approach, important manufacturers of turbines, blades and towers were installed in Galicia. A total of around 3.000 MW were developed in Galicia following this approach in the period between 2002 and 2012.</p> <p>In 2010, this Decree was followed up by the Order of 29 March, to search for promoters for an additional power of 2.325 MW. Complementary measures were even more clear because they were not only restricted to the wind farm industrial activities, but also to other economic activities. The evaluation criteria were the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make investments in tangible fixed assets • To generate jobs through the development of the industrial plans focused on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Permanent employment; ○ People with disabilities. <p>Thanks to this law, it was possible to obtain points. Points were obtained for the type of the activity proposed as well as the characteristics and quality of the employment created.</p>

Motivation/rationale behind the measure	<p>Renewable energies were always considered as a reasonably positive way of generating power for the purposes of job creation in the region.</p> <p>The excess in the requests for connection points by developers/promoters was an opportunity to select those projects which can offer greater opportunities for the socioeconomic growth in the region. Also, by following this approach, it was hoped that a better social impact would be seen and therefore social reluctance would be overcome.</p>
Social acceptance barrier(s) addressed	<p>To facilitate the social acceptance of the wind farms, their development was followed by industrial plans. This scheme was particularly appropriate in the year 2002, because the greatest part of the new local industries was related to the wind sector.</p> <p>This Decree was extended in the year 2010 by the Order of March 29 to assign a total of 2.325 MW of new projects but in this case the socio economic activities could come from sectors different to the wind energy.</p>
Type of region	Model Region in Spain (but not specifically a WinWind project model region)
Key actors involved	<p>The key actors involved were the project developers, the wind turbines and components manufacturers, as well as representatives of different economic sectors not directly involved in wind energy.</p> <p>In this sense, the results of the Decree of March 2010 showed that the diversity of initiatives of these sectors to promote the local development in the region. Nevertheless, these results were not implemented due to the “moratorium” (Royal Decree Law 1/2012 of January 27th) of RE projects in Spain.</p> <p>In total 13,266 jobs should have been created (almost 6 jobs per MW): Conselleria de industria de Xunta de Galicia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,166 direct jobs associated to the industrial plans • 1,600 direct jobs associated to the construction and exploitation of the wind farms • 500 direct jobs associated to the technological plans • 8,000 indirect jobs associated to the conservation calculation methodology <p>This employment would have been created in the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audio-visual and TIC • Automotive • Biotechnology • Construction and ceramic • Energy • Food and agriculture industry • Naval and transport industry • Wood industry

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental • Fishing and aquaculture • Manufacturing industries • Others
Key target group(s)	The inhabitants of the industrial areas of Galicia, where there is enough expertise to create new industries related to the wind sector. Also the people living in the surroundings of the wind farms are employed in the maintenance and operation of the wind farms.
Time frame	This scheme was enforced in the year 2002 until the premiums cancellation due to “moratorium” in 2012, through the Royal Decree Law 1/2012 of January 27.
Drivers and success factors	The creation of local employment was the main driver of the different programs developed in the Galicia region.
Model character for other regions	<p>This model was replicated in almost all Spanish regions with enough wind resources (i.e.: Navarra, Aragon, Castile y Leon, Castile La Mancha, Andalucía, Valencia). This scheme could not be applied in the Canary Islands because the market was too small and its growth very slow. In fact, this approach is only feasible if the market has a minimum potential of 500 MW.</p> <p>In this case, another scheme has been used. Here, 9% of the income must be paid to the municipalities with wind farms in their territory. This approach can only be requested within the regulatory frameworks with premiums, but it is difficult to apply in commercial plants case. Furthermore, in some cases another percentage has to be allocated to pay the cost of producing desalinated water.</p>
Transfer potential Transfer initiatives/	The scheme can be replicated only in regions with a big enough market to justify the creation of manufacturing capacities. Furthermore, the end of the incentives makes it very difficult to cover the extra costs of the industrial plants, which are not always justified by economic reasons.
Further information/ references	http://www.elcorreogallego.es/adjuntos/documentos/20101119planre-XURDE.pdf

Selection criteria	Evaluation	Comments
Effectiveness	4	
Feasibility	4-5	
Innovativeness	3	
Model character for wind energy scarce regions	4	
Transferability	3	
Relevance/model character for other WinWind partner countries	3	

7 Spain - Canary Islands

Good practice case

7.1 El Hierro Energy Transition

7.2 Social Wind Energy Project (Lanzarote)

7.3 Mancomunidad del Sureste de Gran Canaria : Developing Wind and Water

7.1 El Hierro Energy Transition

Title of measure	El Hierro Energy Transition
Type and specification of measure	Insular Policy Measure.
Country	Spain (Canary Islands).
Administrative level of implementation	Insular level (Cabildo del Hierro's Gorona del Viento is a subsidiary involved in the ownership and plant management. Permits and funds come from the regional/national government).
Brief description of the measure	<p>Replacement of conventional fuels with renewable energies to guarantee the power supply in El Hierro, Canary Islands.</p> <p>Integration of renewable energy, but i projects with conventional power project. 5 wind mills (11,2MW), 2 water deposits, 4 hydraulic turbines and a central of elevation allows the island to fulfil the objective of being 100% renewable (the rest is being produced by diesel).</p> <p>February 2018, there was €82 million system produced wind energy during 18 days. Gorona del Viento (GdV) supplied 57% of El Hierro's electricity in 1Q 2018 and 13% of its total energy consumption, up from 44% and 10% in 1Q 2017. The project should avoid about 6.000t of diesel every year.</p> <p>However, the goal of 100% electricity production from renewable sources seems very farfetched for Gorona del Viento.</p>
Motivation/rationale behind the measure	Having 100% renewable energy and water production, a scarce resource on the island. In this light, its desalination is using a lot of electrical power. Energy independence is a second motivation, as less oil will have to be imported into the island by ships.
Social acceptance barrier(s) addressed	<p>Transparent information, mainly through the Cabildo del Hierro and Gorona del Viento.</p> <p>Procedural engagement of local communities, as the Cabildo del Hierro represents the complete island.</p>
Type of region	El Hierro is part of the Canary Islands which is the Model Region in Spain.
Key actors involved	Industry Stakeholders (Endesa, ITC, Cabildo del Hierro) and insular policy body (Cabildo del Hierro) through its executing body, Gorona del Viento (GdV) and Spanish Government (providing the funding).
Key target group(s)	All inhabitants connected to the grid of El Hierro island. Energy experts from other islands (see Transfer potential).

Time frame	1981 the project started, 2014 the system started production, 2017 48% of the insular energy came from wind energy.
Drivers and success factors	<p>The commitment and energy of the people involved in the project who campaigned and lobbied intensively.</p> <p>The El Hierro project has become recognised all over the world as key and innovative renewable project. Lots of investigators are coming to the island. The whole island was declared a “Biosphere Reserve” in 2000.</p>
Model character for other regions	Although it will be difficult to achieve over 60% renewable penetration on the island with this system, the “renewable friendly” image obtained is really impressive.
Transfer potential Transfer initiatives/	Based on the El Hierro example, other islands such as Tenerife and Gran Canaria are working on similar systems of a hydraulic pumping station. In Gran Canaria, a large system created by Red Eléctrica de España in Chira and Soria should allow this island to achieve 60% renewables, though it would be largely for regulation of the grid.
Further information/ references	http://www.goronadelviento.es/index.php?accion=articulo&IdArticulo=121&IdSeccion=104 http://euanmearns.com/el-hierro-first-quarter-2018-performance-update/

Selection criteria	Evaluation	Comments
Effectiveness	4	
Feasibility	4-5	
Innovativeness	3	
Model character for wind energy scarce regions	4	
Transferability	3	
Relevance/model character for other WinWind partner countries	3	

7.2 Social Wind Energy Project (Lanzarote)

Title of measure	Social Wind Energy Project (Lanzarote)
Type and specification of measure	Insular (Cabildo de Lanzarote) through its executing body Inalsa.
Country	Spain (Canary Islands).
Administrative level of implementation	Local (Cabildo de Lanzarote) and the 7 municipalities of the island.
Brief description of the measure	<p>Through Inalsa, who will be acting as the management company for the Cabildo de Lanzarote (local insular Government), the participation of Lanzarote and Fuerteventura residents is promoted. This participation will be in terms of ownership of, and investment in, wind farms on the Island.</p> <p>As an example, it is useful to look at the Teguse I wind farm project, of 4,6MW (and two Enercon E-70 machines). There exists a budget of 12,3 M€ is funded by the residents from Lanzarote and Fuerteventura, who can participate from 100-10.000€. This funding opportunity will be available during the first 6 months of this project. Afterwards, this measure will be open to all participants, from the Canary Islands, Spain and the rest of the world.</p> <p>The fundamental goal is to achieve a “reasonable return of investment (ROI)” over the lifetime of the wind mills which make investment and ownership of wind farms more attractive.</p>
Motivation/rationale behind the measure	<p>Citizens ought to be participating more in the change of “energy system” in the Lanzarote-Fuerteventura electrical system and contribute towards complying with the EU 20% renewables. The goal being to promote the two islands to have electrical systems sourcing 75% of their energy from Renewables in 2035.</p> <p>The problem will be how to finance the wind turbines and achieve a social participation in this project, as the wind turbines are about 100m high and very expensive.</p>
Social acceptance barrier(s) addressed	<p>Due to positive socialisation and social acceptance, about a third of the 12 million budget is expected to come from stake holding citizens (the rest should be a classical bank finance and the Cabildo de Lanzarote). In this sense, there was also procedural engagement of local residents (of the same electrical system), because they were offered to participate in this project.</p> <p>Procedural engagement of local communities, through all of the 7 participating Municipalities</p> <p>Transparent information procedure, both through Cabildo de Lanzarote as well as Inalsa.</p>

Type of region	Lanzarote is one of the Canary Island (Spain), the Model Region in Spain.
Key actors involved	Cabildo de Lanzarote through Inalsa, is the executing body.
Key target group(s)	Residents of the Lanzarote and Fuerteventura Islands. They are sharing one electrical system. In a second phase (after the initial 6 months and for 4 years), all persons and organisations in the Canary Islands, Spain and the ROW.
Time frame	From 2016 to 2018: the timing was given by the Concurso Eólico de Canarias. The park should be built and put on the grid by end of 2018 (IET/1459/2014).
Drivers and success factors	The main driver will be wind energy in a water-scarce island, and Inalsa has experience with wind energy since the early 1990's (numerous wind parks have been executed or are in the process of being authorised). Inalsa is handling water generation and distribution (about 2.000 km of network) on the island of Lanzarote (approx. 100.000m ³ /day)
Model character for other regions	This is a fairly new scheme in Spain. More experience needs to be obtained, for instance on handling of citizens' participations. It could potentially serve as a model for other regions, whether in terms of the electrical energy sourced from wind farms being used for water desalination or for other scarce resources.
Transfer potential Transfer initiatives/	Other (Canary) islands are looking at this experience. But not only islands, all regions with similar activities could benefit from this experience.
Further information/ references	www.cabildodelanzarote.com

Selection criteria	Evaluation	Comments
Effectiveness	4	
Feasibility	4-5	
Innovativeness	3	
Model character for wind energy scarce regions	4	
Transferability	3	
Relevance/model character for other WinWind partner countries	3	

7.3 Mancomunidad del Sureste de Gran Canaria: Developing Wind and Water

Title of measure	Mancomunidad del Sureste de Gran Canaria: Developing Wind and Water
Type and specification of measure	Policy Measure. Institutional Building.
Country	Spain (Canary Islands).
Administrative level of implementation	Regional/local (insular).
Brief description of the measure	<p>A continuous effort (since the early 1980s) in combining wind energy and water supply for 3 municipalities (Agüimes, Ingenio and Santa Lucía) in the south of Gran Canaria. The water use was intended for agriculture (for export activities) and for people living in the 3 municipalities.</p> <p>Furthermore, there is a 5MW wind mill in the port of Arinaga (belonging to Agüimes), which was one of the biggest in 2014. The wind mill achieved one of the highest wind penetrations in Spain, with about 5,000 hours of penetration in the year 2017, according to Canarias 7 of 01/05/2018.</p> <p>The current “Plan Estratégico de Desarrollo Sostenible Integral”, including 24 measures, foresees 528 MW of additional wind energy in the future. This will be on top of the 71MW in 24 parks the Mancomunidad has now (which are small parks).</p> <p>The Spanish Wind Energy Association (AEE) has given the Mancomunidad the 7th Eolo Price for the “rural integration of wind energy”.</p>
Motivation/rationale behind the measure	<p>To supply water for agriculture through wind energy in one of the poorest areas of the island in the 1970s. Now 130.000 inhabitants have strong and full of economic, social and political vigour (the President of the Cabildo Insular - island government - was until 2015 the mayor of Agüimes, one of the 3 municipalities).</p> <p>A recently installed wind park of 2,5MW has associated desalination power - 5.000m³/day.</p>
Social acceptance barrier(s) addressed	<p>Fully Transparent information through the websites, brochures at schools, books and posters (in the time when there was no internet) CDs, Web page, etc.</p> <p>The organisation of a yearly internationally renowned discussion forum the “Seminario de Comarcas Sostenibles”, this year in its 13th edition.</p> <p>Procedural engagement of local communities achieved through the 3 participating Municipalities, all of which subscribe entirely to the project. This is both from the political view, as the “people” are strengthening the local value creation through the build-up of local engineering firms.</p> <p>Trust building measures, through the 3 participating municipalities.</p>

Type of region	Gran Canaria, on the Canary Islands, is part of the Model region, with three of its municipalities conforming the Mancomunidad del Sureste de Gran Canaria.
Key actors involved	Representatives of the Mancomunidad del Sureste de Gran Canaria.
Key target group(s)	The wind park developers (both private and public) of the 3 municipalities in the Mancomunidad del Sureste de Gran Canaria and the residents of the island in general.
Time frame	The Mancomunidad was formed in February 1990, though it has been working on wind energy since the early 1980s.
Drivers and success factors	<p>The Mancomunidad covers the windiest area in Gran Canaria, having over 4.500h of wind. Now over 50% of the Mancomunidad's energy needs comes from wind farms.</p> <p>Furthermore, numerous jobs have been created through wind energy.</p>
Model character for other regions	What was achieved by this region has certainly model character for other regions.
Transfer potential Transfer initiatives/	The transfer potential is medium-big, because it is a very windy (over 4500h) area. Nevertheless, it can also be applied to other, less windy, areas.
Further information/ references	http://www.surestegc.org (in Spanish only) and http://www.seminariocomarcassostenibles.com/presentacion/

Selection criteria	Evaluation	Comments
Effectiveness	4	
Feasibility	4-5	
Innovativeness	3	
Model character for wind energy scarce regions	4	
Transferability	3	
Relevance/model character for other WinWind partner countries	3	

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