

Deliverable 3.5:

CONSULTATION SERIES OF THE 6 REGIONAL DESKS IN EACH TARGET REGION. SUMMARY REPORT

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Summary

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Abstract

The overall objective of WinWind is to enhance the socially inclusive deployment of wind energy by increasing social acceptance of, and support for, onshore wind energy in ‘wind energy scarce regions’ (WESR). The target regions are: Saxony and Thuringia in Germany, Latium and Abruzzo in Italy, Latvia as a whole, Mid-Norway, the Warmian-Masurian Voivodeship in Poland and the Balearic Islands in Spain.

In each WinWind country one stakeholder desk has been established to coordinate a structured and solution-oriented stakeholder dialogue and to facilitate social acceptance and support depending on the specific contexts and regional needs. Each desk is led and coordinated by the WinWind partners representing that country, optionally in collaboration with other partners and supporting stakeholders. Every desk comprises at least 15 representatives from different stakeholder groups and market actors in each target region/country (e.g. developers, investors, community energy organisations and co-operatives, wind energy and business associations, regional/local governments, agencies, municipal and regional authorities, policy-makers, advisers, NGOs, citizen groups, ethnic minorities, research institutes). The desks meet on a regular basis.

While inspired by the same specific objectives, the activities of the country desks and of the engagement and consultation plans vary from country to country. This applies to the selection of stakeholders, to the point in time chosen for the kick-off of the dialogues as well as to the procedures chosen for the consultations. Some stakeholder groups are involved in every country; others are specific to one country (e.g. representatives of ethnic minorities). The purpose of the stakeholder consultations is twofold. First, to receive feedback about the perceived gravity of acceptance barriers and importance of drivers. Second, screen solutions that are aimed at improving political/market/community acceptance in the target regions, and third, to receive feedback about domestic or cross-country best practice transfer opportunities and restrictions.

The stakeholder consultations are based on country-specific stakeholder engagement and consultation plans (included in Deliverable 3.2) and, in particular, on dedicated stakeholder consultation surveys assessing the gravity of acceptance barriers and significance of drivers, best practices and transfer opportunities.

This deliverable provides an overview of the country-specific findings of the stakeholder consultations. The document summarises the outcomes of Task 3.4, Regional stakeholder consultations which is led by FFU-FUB and has been elaborated by the WP leader FFU-FUB in close cooperation with the partners coordinating the stakeholder desks in each of the six countries participating in the project.

This report starts by setting out the background and purpose of the stakeholder consultations and the online stakeholder consultation surveys. It presents the country-specific findings of the stakeholder consultations, including an overview of the activities that have taken place. Finally, general conclusions are drawn. The annex includes the template of the stakeholder consultation surveys as well as a graphical illustration of the evaluation of 34 impacting factors in the six WinWind countries.

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1 Background and purpose of this deliverable

The development of wind energy – and more specifically, the debates surrounding the planning and implementation of wind power projects – have shown that social acceptance is a topic that can be better understood in dialogue with stakeholders. The European policy targets for renewable energy can only be accomplished, if renewable energy development is socially accepted. National strategies to overcome socio-economic barriers to wind energy acceptance require public involvement, and supporters and opponents need to work together and meet at a common arena for consultation and debate. Stakeholder engagement and stakeholder consultation are important for creating a successful strategy. In most of the WinWind wind energy scarce target regions, opposition has often generated conflicts of interest and mutual suspicion. This needs to be addressed and possibly overcome through an inclusive approach that takes into account differing needs and expectations of the stakeholders as well as the regional or local processes and cultures.

Within the WinWind project, stakeholder dialogues and consultations are coordinated under Work Package 3 by the six country desks established by the respective project partners. Thematic workshops and policy roundtables provide non-biased information to stakeholders and market actors, critically assess best practice of socially acceptable solutions from other wind energy developments, identify options to improve political/market/community acceptance in the target regions and assess best practice transfer opportunities and restrictions. Besides the regular country desk meetings, thematic workshops and policy roundtables, the WinWind project envisaged under Task 3.4 a further approach to engage stakeholders, i.e. through dedicated consultations (comprising, inter alia, bilateral consultations, focus groups, face-to-face interviews and a dedicated online consultation survey covering all wind energy scarce target regions). Depending on the regional needs and context, the consultations aim to identify the gravity of barriers, the significance of possible drivers, possibilities to improve political/market/community acceptance or transfer opportunities.

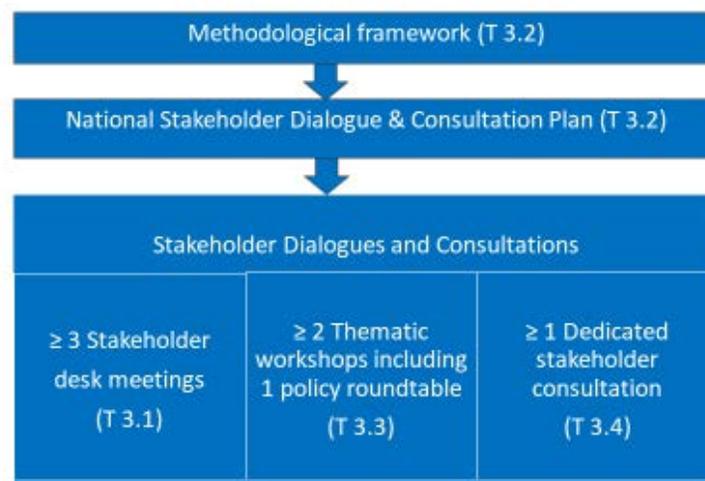


Figure 1: Logic of the stakeholder engagement in the WinWind project

1.1 Stakeholder consultation activities

The stakeholder consultations are based on the country-specific stakeholder engagement and consultation plans (provided in Deliverable 3.2) and on stakeholder consultation surveys developed in order to assess the most important barriers and drivers in the target regions and best practices and transfer opportunities and to compare results across the six WinWind countries.

This document summarises the outcomes of Task 3.4, regional stakeholder consultations. The partners coordinating the country desks consulted stakeholders via email, phone, face-to-face interviews, or focus groups. Furthermore, in all countries online surveys were conducted to assess the most important barriers and drivers, and to identify solutions to improve political, market and community acceptance in the target regions and to identify transfer opportunities. The results will be particularly relevant for and fed into WP 5 (Transfer and validation of best practice).

The dedicated stakeholder online consultations were mainly performed between June and July 2019 and have been based on the same objectives. However, in Germany, it was decided to anticipate the survey in order to have preliminary results of the survey to input the consultation process for the National Energy and Climate Plans (NECP). In total 179 stakeholders responded to the survey. These comprise 21 stakeholders from Norway, 25 from Latvia, 25 from Wojewodztwo (Poland), 11 from the Balearic islands and 11 from the regions Abruzzi und Latium (Italy). The German survey differed from the others as it was carried out separately, but included mostly the same questions. The German online consultation was accomplished by 86 stakeholders (28 from Thuringia; 23 from Saxony, representing the German target regions) and 19 from Brandenburg, (one of the two German model regions). There were also several responses from stakeholders in other regions, but fewer in number.

The following table provides an overview about all stakeholder consultations that have taken place in the six WinWind countries.

Table 1: Stakeholder consultations in the WinWind countries

Stakeholder consultations	
DE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bilateral consultations between German WinWind partners and German Onshore Wind Energy Agency (FA Wind) & German Wind Energy Association (BWE) • Consultation on topics for Thematic Workshops • Face-to-face interview with officers of the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs (responsible for energy policy) • Consultations on good and best practice examples and their transferability • Consultations on the transfer activities • Six telephone in-depth interviews with local administrators, mayors and developers • Online consultation survey on the gravity of barriers and significance of drivers and best practices: 86 participants • Transfer workshop and field visit in Schleswig Holstein. Consultation of mentoring experts • Regular contacts with stakeholders

Stakeholder consultations	
IT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey on acceptance related issues: 66 participants • Field visit in Sardinia • Face-to-face consultation of relevant STK of the new target region Abruzzo • Consultations on the in-depth analyses of the Best Practice examples and their transferability • Consultations on the transfer activities • Online consultation survey on the gravity of barriers and drivers: 11 participants • Regular contact to STKs
LV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face-to-face consultation with the representative of Kurzeme planning region • Meeting with LEADER Measures Division of the State Rural Support Service • Participation in the working group “Financial Instruments for Renewable Energy Investment” in the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development of Latvia • Meeting with the Latvian Ornithological Society expert • Meeting with an environmental impact assessment expert • Focus group: Environmental Consultative Board of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development of Latvia • Consultations on the in-depth analyses of the Best Practice examples and their transferability • Consultations on the transfer activities • Online consultation survey on the gravity of barriers and drivers: 25 participants • Regular contact to STKs • Consultative workshop with the specialists of South Kurzeme local municipalities and landowners to present the lessons/conclusions of the Transfer Visits/Workshop in Schleswig-Holstein and to get feedback
NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face-to-face interviews • Meetings with the permitting authority and regulator • Meeting with representative of a group opposing wind energy • Consultations on the in-depth analyses of the good practice examples and their transferability • Consultations with the stakeholders in a roundtable • Online consultation survey on the gravity of barriers and significance of drivers: 21 participants • Regular contact to STKs
PL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings with Polish Wind Energy Association • Meeting with Siemens Gamesa • Consultations with wind energy developers, especially with Polenergia • Consultations with independent wind energy experts • Meeting with the Voivodeship Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management • Questionnaire on topics to address in the 1st thematic workshop: 7 participants • Consultations on the in-depth analyses of the Best Practice examples and their transferability • Consultations on the transfer activities with the Ministry of Energy and Energy Regulatory Office • Online consultation survey on the gravity of barriers and drivers: 25 participants • Regular contact to STKs

Stakeholder consultations	
SP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey on determinant of social acceptability of wind energy in Spain • STK meeting to present the project to local STKs on the Balearic Islands • Consultations on the in-depth analyses of the Best Practice examples and their transferability • Consultations on the transfer activities • Online consultation survey on the gravity of barriers and drivers: 11 participants

The key findings of the stakeholder consultations flow into the analysis of barriers and into the updated taxonomy (Del 2.3b), in the assessments of the good/best practice case studies and in the transfer activities. They will also be considered in developing tailor-made proposals for the target regions to raise social acceptance and deriving policy recommendations. Furthermore, findings of the analysis of barriers and good practices will be used for the final policy report, formulating overall policy recommendations.

1.2 The stakeholder consultation online survey

The aim of the consultations is to collect opinions, assess solutions to improve political/market/community acceptance in the target regions as well as to identify domestic or cross-country best practice transfer opportunities and restrictions.

By help of the survey, comparable data are collected to assess the extent to which different barriers and drivers influence social acceptance. The survey helps to display differences and similarities between the WinWind countries and the target and model regions. The online stakeholder consultation survey classifies the prevailing acceptance barriers and drivers in the different target regions and assesses the relative gravity of these barriers and the significance of the drivers as perceived by the respective stakeholder groups.

Based on the literature review (Deliverable 2.1), the analytic framework (Deliverable 2.2) and the taxonomy of social acceptance barriers and drivers (Deliverable 2.3), CICERO developed the stakeholder survey (which draws on the work in WP2, WP3, and WP4) in close cooperation with all partners. This includes questions related to the impact factor categories technical characteristic of projects, economic impacts, social impacts, market, governance and regulatory frameworks and trust in key actors. The aim of the surveys is to assess the gravity of each barrier and significance of drivers in the taxonomy and collect feedback about whether there are factors that prevent or enable wind energy development that we have not covered in the project so far. It also included a question about transferable solutions that can help promoting the socially inclusive uptake of wind energy.

The surveys are not meant to be representative statistical surveys, but rather consultative measures, which follow up on previous discussions about barriers, drivers and good practices within the country desks and other relevant stakeholders. The questionnaire has been used to collect data from experts on wind energy about what they perceive as the biggest barriers and drivers in the different regions/countries. The surveys were distributed among stakeholders in the six WinWind countries in their respective languages.

The following table shows, which stakeholder categories were identified in each country. Each stakeholder answering to the survey had to choose to which of the following categories they belong.

Table 2: Stakeholder categories represented in the questionnaire

Stakeholder categories
National public administration
Regional public administration
Local public administration
National politician
Local/regional politician
Regulator
Energy agency
National electricity producer
Regional electricity producers and distributors
Local electricity producer/cooperative
Grid company
Project planner/developer (which is not an electricity producer)
Sub-contractor to wind energy developer
Renewable energy/wind energy association
Environmental NGO
Other NGO
Researcher/consultant
Other:

The survey made use of symmetric scale questions and open questions. The questions on the gravity of barriers and drivers assess the impact of 34 factors and are formulated as ‘To what extent do the following factors prevent or enable projects from being developed in [name of country/region]?’ . The level of impact of each barrier was evaluated using a scale from -3 (-3 means that the factor has a strong negative effect, sufficient to prevent wind energy; -2 means that the factor has a clear negative effect; -1 means that the factor has a small but negative effect) to +3 (+3 indicates that the factor has a strong positive effect, possibly enough to ensure considerable support for wind energy; +2 means that the factor has a clear positive effect; +1 means that the factor has a small but positive effect). 0 indicates that the factor has a neutral effect on the acceptance of wind power. The respondents had the option to answer that they view the factor as ‘not relevant’ in the region. They were also given the opportunity to highlight combinations of factors that are able to prevent or enable projects together, as the factors mentioned in the former questions alone may not be sufficient to prevent or enable projects. Combining information on how frequently a given barrier is reported by the regions/countries as well as among different

stakeholder groups allow for an estimation of the overall impact of each barrier across the WESRs. There was also an open question about best practice examples. The template for the survey for Norway, Latvia, Italy, Spain and Poland is in the Annex 1: Template stakeholder consultation survey. The questions in the German survey were similar.

The survey was carried out via MonkeySurvey in the period June - July 2019. The German survey started and terminated earlier, because it was related to a stakeholder event and it was considered important to get preliminary results before participating in the consultation process on the national energy and climate plan (NECP).

Summarising, in total, 203 stakeholders responded to the survey, but 24 responses had to be excluded due to missing data. The remaining 181 responses came from 86 German stakeholders (of which 28 from the target regions Thuringia and Saxony (23), and the model region Brandenburg (19)); 11 Italian stakeholders (Abruzzo: 8, Lazio: 3), 25 Latvian, 21 Norwegian, 25 Polish (Wojewodztwo) and 11 Spanish (Islas Baleares) participants. Figure 2 illustrates the survey responses according to the six WinWind countries.

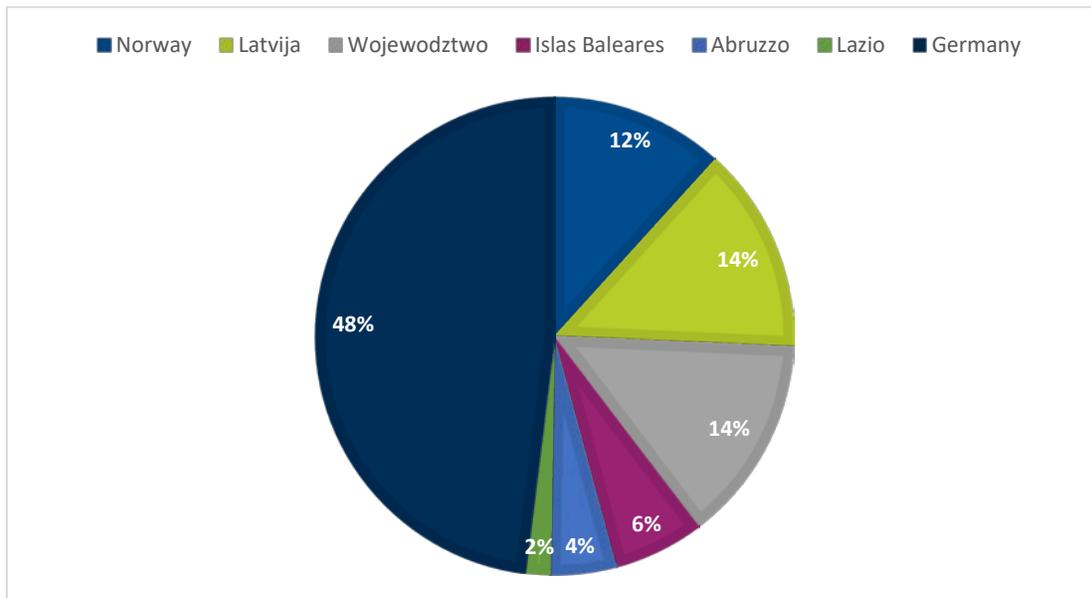


Figure 2 Percentage distribution of online survey respondents in the six WinWind countries

1 Country-specific findings of the stakeholder consultations

1.1 Germany

The strategic goals of the stakeholder engagement and consultations in Germany aim at obtaining feedback from the stakeholders on:

- general and region-specific market barriers,
- general and region-specific social acceptance problems and barriers,
- promising good practice approaches from the target regions, model regions and beyond,
- possibilities of transferring best practice solutions.

In the frame of the WinWind project, stakeholder engagement and consultation activities are performed mainly at three different levels:

- through the regular stakeholder desk meetings and dialogue,
- through complementary thematic workshops and policy roundtables,
- through dedicated stakeholder consultations (e.g. via expert interviews, focus groups, etc.).

While the regular stakeholder desk meetings address primarily a narrow circle of stakeholders committed to regular participation in the stakeholder desks, the thematic workshops, policy roundtables and dedicated consultations are to address and to involve a broader range of stakeholders.

In Germany, the dedicated stakeholder consultations aimed to receive feedback on general and region specific market barriers and on general and region specific social acceptance problems and barriers by spreading the online stakeholder consultation survey among the stakeholders. Furthermore, face-to-face meetings complement the stakeholder consultation survey, the regular desk meetings and the thematic workshops in assessing good practice approaches and transfer possibilities.

The following sections gives an overview of the stakeholder consultations that have taken place and outlines the results.

1.1.1 Country-specific consultations

The coordinators of the German desk involve the stakeholders in the target and model regions on a regular basis by disseminating information material about WinWind and country desk activities. The German desk established a regular contact to the stakeholders by sending newsletters about the projects` activities and relevant information on wind energy.

Several stakeholder consultations have taken place to identify market and social acceptance barriers, good/best practices and transfer opportunities. Following activities have been carried out

- 1) October 2017: Before establishing the German country desk, FUB-FFU and seecon had preliminary bilateral consultation meetings with the German Onshore Wind Energy Agency (FA Wind) and the German Wind Energy Association (BWE) about their role in the country desk, on the setup of the German desk, on the ways of involving wind energy opponents, on the predominant local acceptance barriers and drivers in the target regions.
- 2) April 2018: The participants of the country desk meeting have been consulted about topics for the thematic workshops (online/via email).
- 3) March/April 2019: In-depth interviews on the best practice cases have been carried out to enable a comparative analysis (Deliverable 4.3).
- 4) December 2018 and March 2019: Stakeholders from the learning region Brandenburg have been consulted on the transfer activities regarding the Thuringian Service Unit Wind Energy.
- 5) March/April 2019: Stakeholders from the transfer regions have been consulted on the transfer opportunities of the best practice examples.
- 6) May-July 2019: An online stakeholder consultation survey on the gravity of barriers, major drivers and transfer opportunities was carried out.

The consultations and stakeholder involvement activities highlighted the importance of the following tissues:

- Wind energy in forests
- Procedural fairness
- Transparency
- Regulatory framework
- Distributional fairness
- Trust in actors
- Best practice examples addressing procedural and distributional justice and trust

1.1.1.1 Consultations on German best practices and their transferability

As German best practice measures, the WinWind consortium selected the Thuringian Service Unit Wind Energy and the community wind park and civic non-profit association in the municipality of Neuenkirchen (Schleswig-Holstein) based on the stakeholder engagement and consultations carried out during the meetings of the country desks and the developed criteria for best practices (WP4).

To analyse the best practice examples chosen by the consortium, in-depth interviews have been performed from March to April 2019 with local politicians, developers, experts for the specific measure, representatives of renewable energy networks and local authorities.

1.1.1.1.1 The community wind farm and local benefit sharing (Schleswig-Holstein)

To analyse this best practice in-depth, additionally to desk research, 13 semi-structured interviews with experts have been carried out already in 2018 in the frame of a related national research project (AcceptEE). In 2019, two complementary interviews were conducted.

The community wind park and local benefit sharing Neuenkirchen (Schleswig-Holstein) is a wind farm that has been initiated by local farmers and land owners. The case illustrates how policy and corporate measure can effectively contribute to enhancing community acceptance. The main motivation for this initiative was to avoid the involvement of external investors and to make sure that the entire community would benefit from the wind farm, not only the land owners and founding stakeholders.

The dedicated stakeholder consultation aiming to analyse the community wind farms in Schleswig-Holstein showed that citizens initially deciding against the wind farm in a referendum had changed their opinion in the second referendum because of the measures implemented. The key argument made by the opposition in Neuenkirchen was the negative visual impact and landscape intrusion. The interviews showed that the key drivers for social acceptance addressed in the best practice measure are:

Procedural participation and trust

- Transparent communication
- Political leadership: the mayor played an important role as facilitator/mediator
- Trustworthiness of key actors: municipality obtained shares for a symbolic amount of money
- Informal procedural participation: Active involvement of local citizens led to a high level of identification with the wind farms
- Active (direct) financial participation of citizens: Possibility to buy shares and participate directly as limited partners
- Passive financial participation of citizens: trade tax revenues, land lease pooling model, foundation of a civic association disbursing 1% of the annual revenues of the wind farm for social and cultural purposes

Reducing impact on environment

- Compensation measures and payments for the intrusion of nature and landscape
- Other environmental factors: Fukushima Daiichi Accident on 11 March 2011 occurred between the first (negative) and the second (positive) referendum.

Technical characteristics

- Investors voluntarily agree to keep a minimum distance of 2,000 m to the village centre.

The measures turned out to be effective in ensuring or increasing local acceptance. However, the specific participation and procedural mechanisms cannot be transferred directly to other contexts. Transferability depends very much on the context, legal framework, institutional settings, the actors, their interests, strategies, commitment, resources, and interactions with other actors. The showcases illustrate a number of accompanying measures which contribute to secure/enhance local acceptance which might be more easily transferable like lease pooling models or benefit sharing mechanisms like donations, in kind benefits, non-profit associations or foundations.

Project partners and stakeholders from Poland (Warmia-Masuria Province) and Latvia showed interest to learn from experiences of the community wind park and civic non-profit association and initiate a transfer to their countries. A first transfer workshop with site visits in Schleswig Holstein took place on August 24-26 2019. Two follow-up transfer workshops are foreseen to take place in Poland (26 September 2019) and Latvia (10 October 2019).

1.1.1.1.2 The Thuringian Wind Energy Service Unit

The Thuringian Wind Energy Service Unit was set up in Thuringia in 2015 and provides free, comprehensive and neutral advisory and technical assistance for citizens, municipalities and developers. In addition, the Service Unit started in 2016 to award a quality label for wind energy project developers.

To assess and evaluate the effectivity and transferability of the Service Unit in Thuringia and of the label Fair Wind Energy, FUB-FFU carried out desk research and six telephone interviews with local authorities (2 mayors), developers (2), the head of the Service Unit and a representative of the Renewable Energy Network in April 2019.

The interviews confirmed that this measure was effective in addressing barriers such as perceived lack of local value creation and community benefits as well as lacking fairness of the procedural participation and complex planning and permitting procedures. The main drivers for social acceptance were shown to be:

Impact on economy

- Positive effects for the local economy

Procedural participation and enhancing trust

- Transparent communication: more direct and better information to all stakeholders
- Effective informal procedural participation: bringing stakeholders together to ensure a constructive dialogue from an early stage of the project

- Trustworthiness of key actors: The Service Unit enjoys a high credibility among almost all stakeholders and is perceived as neutral
- Political leadership/commitment: formulation of a new energy strategy and the recently adopted (end of 2018) climate law (ThüKliG). The services offered by the unit have been already widely used, suggesting that there is a strong degree of trust in it. From 2015 to 2018, 102 communities and 180 companies or other organisations in Thuringia have been advised by ThEGA. There were 143 citizen requests. In Thuringia it is getting increasingly difficult for project developers to initiate a business without the label for fair wind energy. Both facts illustrate the effectiveness and significance of the measures.

For the Service Unit, the transfer potential can be regarded as high. The Service Unit is asked for advice by actors from other federal states, too, and there were several initiatives to set up similar advisory and/or labels. Furthermore, the Thuringian model itself is an example of a successful transfer namely from the administrative district of Steinfurt, where such a unit had been established already in 2011.

1.1.1.2 Consultations on the transfer of best practice measures

Several transfer activities related to the German best practice measures have been planned, i.e. the international transfer of the community wind farm and civic non-profit association Neuenkirchen (Schleswig-Holstein) to Poland (Warmia-Masuria Province) and Latvia. Additionally, WinWind helped to initiate and intensify a dialogue between the service unit in Thuringia and the business development agency in Brandenburg. As a result of this and other activities, some of the experiences of the Thuringian Service Unit Wind Energy are going to be transferred and adapted to the Land Brandenburg.

1.1.1.2.1 Transfer of the community wind park and civic non-profit association in Neuenkirchen (Schleswig-Holstein)

The transferability of the community wind park and civic non-profit association in Neuenkirchen (Schleswig-Holstein) depends very much on the context, legal framework, institutional settings, the actors, their interests, strategies, commitment, resources, and interactions with other actors.

To elaborate the possibility of a transfer of the community wind park and civic non-profit association in Neuenkirchen (Schleswig-Holstein) to the Warmia-Masuria Province in Poland and to Latvia, interviews with key stakeholders from Schleswig-Holstein have taken place and mentoring experts from Schleswig-Holstein were identified. Second, a transfer visit of the Latvian and Polish members of the transfer teams was organised on 26-28 August, 2019.

1.1.1.2.2 Transfer of the Service Unit Wind Energy & Quality Label Thuringia

For the Service Unit Wind Energy & Quality Label “Fair Wind Energy” Thuringia, the transfer potential can be regarded as high.

Face-to-face meetings and telephone conferences with the head of the Thuringian Service Unit Wind Energy and with Thuringian and Brandenburg authorities have taken place in order to clarify the prerequisites and modalities to transfer concepts and measures from the Thuringian Service Unit Wind Energy to Brandenburg (model region), including the quality label for fair wind energy.

The general purpose of the transfer is to provide operating and practical knowledge on how to organise a Service Unit resp. Advisory Unit and what internal elements in such a unit but also external factors in Brandenburg influence the success of a similar advisory organisation in Brandenburg. This best practice has been selected for the transfer to the Brandenburg context as Brandenburg has been inspired by the Thuringian Service Unit and pro-actively asked for an exchange to improve the work of the information centre quickly. The contacts between Service Unit (Thuringia) and Business Development Agency (Brandenburg) was facilitated by WinWind thematic workshops in June and October 2018 in Leipzig and Erfurt. Later, in January 2019, an Advisory Unit under the Economic Development Agency in Brandenburg was founded. The unit provides advice to municipalities and district on questions of planning and economic efficiency, as well as on participation opportunities. The new unit cooperates with the Competence Centre for Nature Conservation and Energy Transition (KNE), which offers moderation and mediation services in conflict situations. A transfer visit of decision-makers and experts of the newly established Advisory Unit in Brandenburg to the region of origin (Thuringia) has taken place in April 2019. Subsequently, a WinWind transfer team involving project partners and committed experts from Brandenburg and mentors from Thuringia was formed in May 2019. However, partly due to political reasons, it was not possible to formulate concrete transfer needs and to specify the scope of joint transfer activities. Nonetheless, the cooperation between the two regions initiated within the WinWind project continues.

1.1.2 The stakeholder consultation survey

In Germany, the online stakeholder survey aimed at identifying and evaluating the most dominant barriers and drivers for local acceptance in the target and model regions and to receive feedback on best practices, their transferability and policy recommendations. The survey addressed all stakeholders involved in the project. This mainly involved representatives of local and regional authorities, NGOs, project developers, ministries and local communities.

In total, 86 stakeholders representing 13 stakeholder categories participated to the survey. Table 3 shows the number of participants according to the stakeholder categories and to the region of activity (multiple answers possible) of the participants. Most of the participants (25) were project developers, but also regional authorities (9), representatives of Renewable Energy Associations (10), Energy Agencies (7) and scientists (7) have participated numerously. The target regions Thuringia (28) and Saxony (23) are well represented. Also from the model region Brandenburg, 19 stakeholders participated to the survey. Eighteen participants did not indicate their region of activity.

Table 3: Stakeholders participating in the German stakeholder consultation survey

Stakeholder category	Number of participants							
	Total	Brandenburg	Saxony	Thuringia	Schleswig-Holstein	Other regions	n.n	Multiple answers
Civil society organisations/ other NGO	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Energy agency	7	1	2	1	0	2	1	0
Elected politician	4	0	2	1	1	0	1	1
Local authority	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Local cooperative/ energy producer	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
National authority	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Project developers	26	11	11	15	1	17	1	30
Regional authority	9	1	5	3	0	0	0	0
Regulatory or approval body	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Environmental NGO	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
Renewable energy/wind energy association	10	1	2	3	2	9	1	8
Research and development/ Consulting	6	2	0	0	0	4	2	2
Financing institution, banks	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nature conservation authority	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Spatial planning body/authority	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
no answer	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Total	86	19	23	28	4	35	18	41

The results of the questions 1 – 14 assessing the gravity of barriers and drivers using a scale from -3 to +3 indicate that the size of modern projects, the visibility of wind turbines, the distance of wind turbines from residential areas, the impacts on the physical environment, on biodiversity and wildlife and on health and well-being are perceived as important barriers in German average (evaluation average < -1). On the other hand, the impacts on greenhouse gas emissions, on local profits and income generation and on individuals` economy, the degree of local ownership of the plants, the regional (or national if regional is unknown) share of renewables in the electricity sector, the opportunity for formal/informal participation and consultation in the planning and permitting process, the information about projects and the transparency of the permitting process are evaluated as significant drivers (evaluation average > 1) in German average.

Most of the factors are commonly perceived as barrier or driver in Saxony, Thuringia and Brandenburg. Still, there are remarkable differences between the regions. In total, Brandenburg stakeholders evaluate the factors as more positive (total sum: 8.25) than the Thuringian (total sum: -7.64) and the Saxony (total sum: -7.04) stakeholders. The perception of more hindering factors in Saxony and Thuringia is in line with the scarce wind energy development in these target regions Thuringia and Saxony as compared to the relatively high wind energy development in the model region Brandenburg. According to the results of the questionnaire, the distance of wind turbines from residential areas, the need for grid infrastructure improvement, the need for other infrastructure improvement and the impacts on biodiversity and wildlife, on tourism sector, on health and well-being and on the quality of life are having a smaller negative impact on the wind energy development in Brandenburg compared to Thuringia and Saxony (evaluation average Brandenburg $\geq 0,5$. evaluation average Thuringia and Saxony). Additionally, there are two factors perceived as neutral or barrier in Saxony and Thuringia but as driver in Brandenburg, namely the perceived distributional fairness of the costs and benefits between actors within the community (Brandenburg: 0.53; Saxony: -0.28; Thuringia: -0.06) and the sense of place, self-identity and place attachment (Brandenburg: 0.92; Saxony: -0.59; Thuringia: -0.50). The energy demand (e.g. exporter/importer of electricity, security of supply) is evaluated as having a positive impact on the development of wind energy in Brandenburg (0.62) and Thuringia (0.32) but as a slightly negative factor in Saxony (-0.13). Furthermore, trust in processes, information and investors as well as the impacts on local profits and income generation seem to have a stronger positive impact in Brandenburg than in Saxony and Thuringia (evaluation average Brandenburg ≥ 0.5 . evaluation average Thuringia and Saxony).

Figure 3 illustrates the evaluation average of the barriers and drivers as perceived by the German stakeholders in total (86), in Saxony (23), Thuringia (28) and Brandenburg (19)



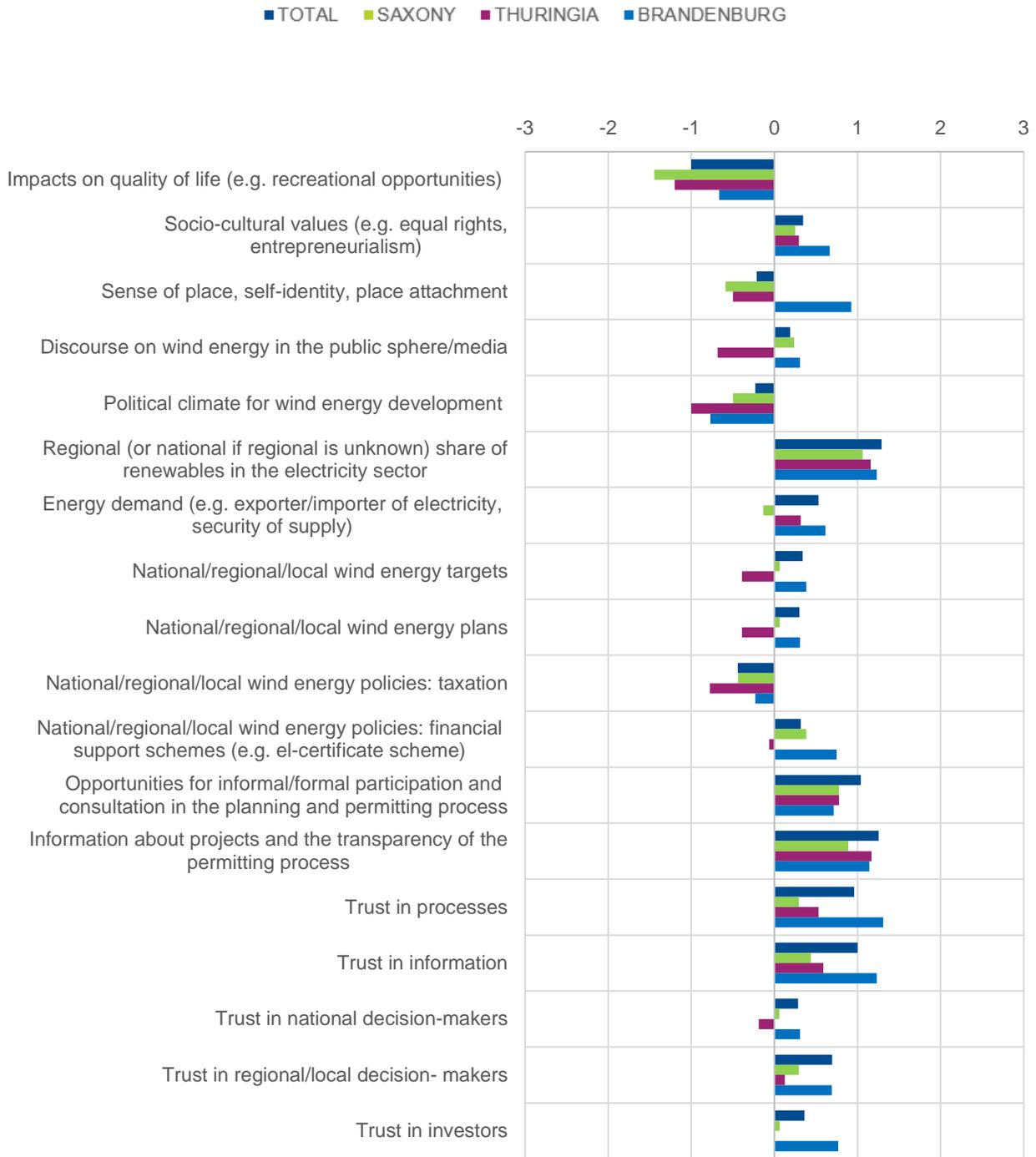


Figure 3 Evaluation average of the German stakeholder survey

Concerning the questions addressing best practices and their transferability as well as policy aspects, there were considerably fewer responses, very likely due to the free text format. Therefore, responses have not been analysed according to regions of activity but in total.

58.8% of 51 respondents knew practical examples of measures enhancing acceptance in the implementation of wind energy projects. 18 stakeholders named examples of measures enhancing the social acceptance including the Thuringian Service Unit Wind Energy (ThEGA), the Energy Transition and Climate Protection Act of Schleswig-Holstein, energy self-sufficient municipalities, educational projects in schools, energy communities, procedural and financial participation and events addressing the community. Subsequently, 11 stakeholders assessed the transferability of the measure mentioned. Table 4 summarises the examples named as well as the evaluation regarding their transferability.

Table 4: Best practice examples and their transferability named by the German STK

Best Practice Example	Transferability
Thuringian Energy and GreenTech Agency (ThEGA)	n/a
Citizen participation	Events easily transferable Financial participation models need strict legal requirements, hardly manageable by project planning companies
Wind turbine Bockwitz	Participation of a foundation and an association of the municipality Easily transferable
BOREAS Strom	Electricity from the wind farm offered at favourable conditions Transferable
Nature education trail	n/a
Wind farm Zschadraß	Driven by local actors, private money available Hardly transferable
UKA Meißen	n/a
Citizen wind turbine Wilpoldsried	Committed actors, citizens projects, mix of renewables Transferable
Windpark Mörsdorf	Financing of bridge with proceeds from wind farm, exhibition in local history museum installed Not directly transferable but the principle is applicable There is an optimal solution for every location
Windpark Eckolstädt	Financial participation, aim to have citizen's wind farm Transferable
Numerous projects	n/a
Information events	Easily transferable
Grenzstrom Bürgerwind GmbH und Co. KG	n/a

Best Practice Example	Transferability
Public participation	Political and personal attitude of the mayors and city councilors essential Transferable
Citizens energy cooperative	n/a
Rehfelde-EigenEnergie	Easily transferable within Germany
Energy self-sufficiency	n/a
Energy Transition and Climate Protection Act Schleswig-Holstein	Transferable

Regarding the policy measures, questions were answered using a scale ranging from “totally agree” (10) to “totally disagree” (0). 43 respondents showed disagreement (average: 2.6) to the proposal that the market rather than state institutions should decide how local communities and citizens can better participate in the added value generation by wind energy. 45 stakeholders agreed (average: 8) that neutral, comprehensive advisory services for municipalities and citizens are important to strengthen the local acceptance of wind energy projects and 43 respondents slightly supported the idea of a national quality label as it already exists in Thuringia and Schleswig-Holstein as a suitable tool to improve transparency and create trust in investors (average: 6).

Being asked what the federal government should do to better involve local municipalities and citizens in the planning and approval procedures of wind energy projects, 30 stakeholders indicated their opinions. Additionally, 29 participants gave their opinion on the measures that the state (Länder) government should implement. Table 5 illustrates 83% (Federal government) respectively 76% (Regional State government) of the responses given.

Table 5: German STK opinion on policy measures to be implemented by the Federal and by the Regional State governments

Ideas on country level	Federal government	Regional State government
Giving priority to citizen energy cooperatives	7%	n/a
Give municipalities preferential treatment	10%	13%
More and better information to the citizens	16%	7%
Taking a clear positive position on RES	10%	7%
More efficient and professional use of existing regulations	10%	13%
Implementing more (obligatory) regulations	16%	7%
A better involvement of citizens will not help	13%	13%
Strengthening participation rights of citizens	n/a	13%

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More efficient and professional use of existing regulations	10%	13%
Implementing more (obligatory) regulations	16%	7%
A better involvement of citizens will not help	13%	13%
Strengthening participation rights of citizens	n/a	13%

Regarding the actions that the federal government should undertake to better involve local municipalities and citizen in sharing the added value generated by wind energy projects, 14 of 39 stakeholders supported the idea of the implementation of a national levy embedded in the Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG), 22 respondents agreed to the proposal of the German Wind Energy Association (BWE) to amend the EEG in a way that 1-2% of the annual turnover of the developers should be distributed to the host municipalities, no one saw a voluntary commitment of the wind industry to transfer percentages of turnover to the municipality as a promising solution, 13 participants evaluated the feed-in concession levy¹, the proposal of the Brandenburg Association of Towns and Municipalities and 34 stakeholders the promotion/facilitation of reduced electricity tariffs for local citizens (regional electricity offers) as a good option and 18 respondents agreed to the measure of financial incentives for citizen energy projects (e.g. start-up financing)¹. Figure 4 illustrates the percentage of stakeholders supporting the different measures.

¹ In Germany, concession fees or levies are usually paid by a legal entity to a public legal entity for a specific concession granted. The most common cases are concession fees that energy supply companies and water supply companies pay to municipalities for granting them the right to use public roads for the laying and operation of lines and grids that directly supply electricity, gas and water to final customers. These “traditional” concession levies are consumption based. The maximum amount of the consumption concession levy for rural municipalities (< 25,000 inhabitants) is currently 1.32 ct/kWh. In 2017, the regional branch of the German Association of Towns and Municipalities in Brandenburg has drawn up a proposal for reforming the concession fee system. The proposal envisages complementing the existing consumption based concession levies with a so-called “feed-in concession levy”. The new levy can either be introduced in addition or can be made cost-neutral by a corresponding reduction in the consumption-based levy. Municipalities with energy production plants (whether conventional or renewable) would then benefit more from the levy than municipalities without energy generation facilities. The proposal envisages a feed-in levy of 0.33 ct/kWh.

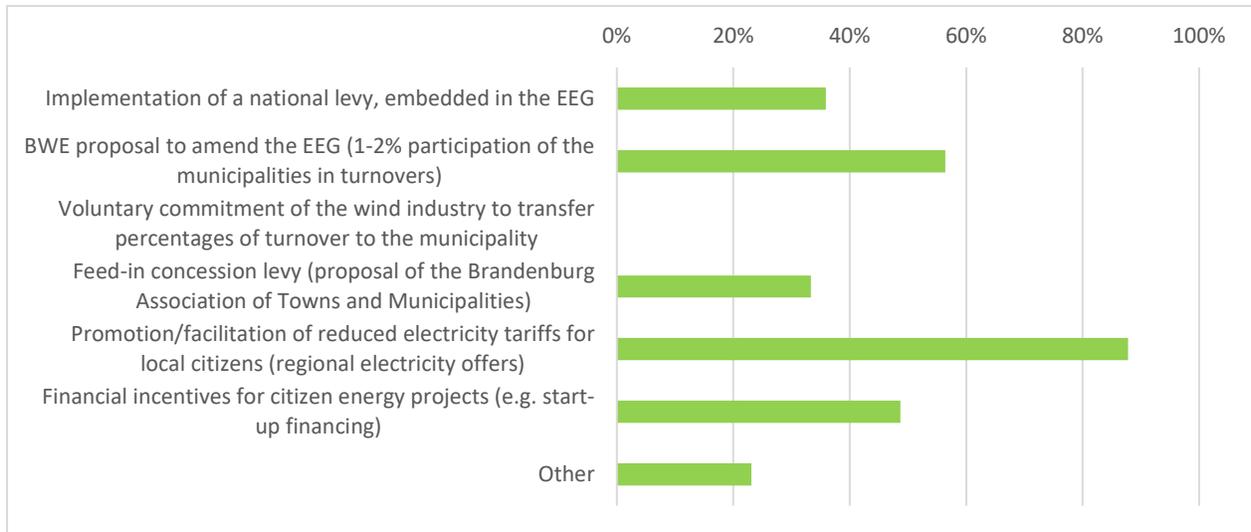


Figure 4: German stakeholders` opinions on measures to be implemented to better involve local municipalities and citizen in the share of the added value generated by wind energy projects

Figure 5 illustrates the measures preferred according to the stakeholder category.

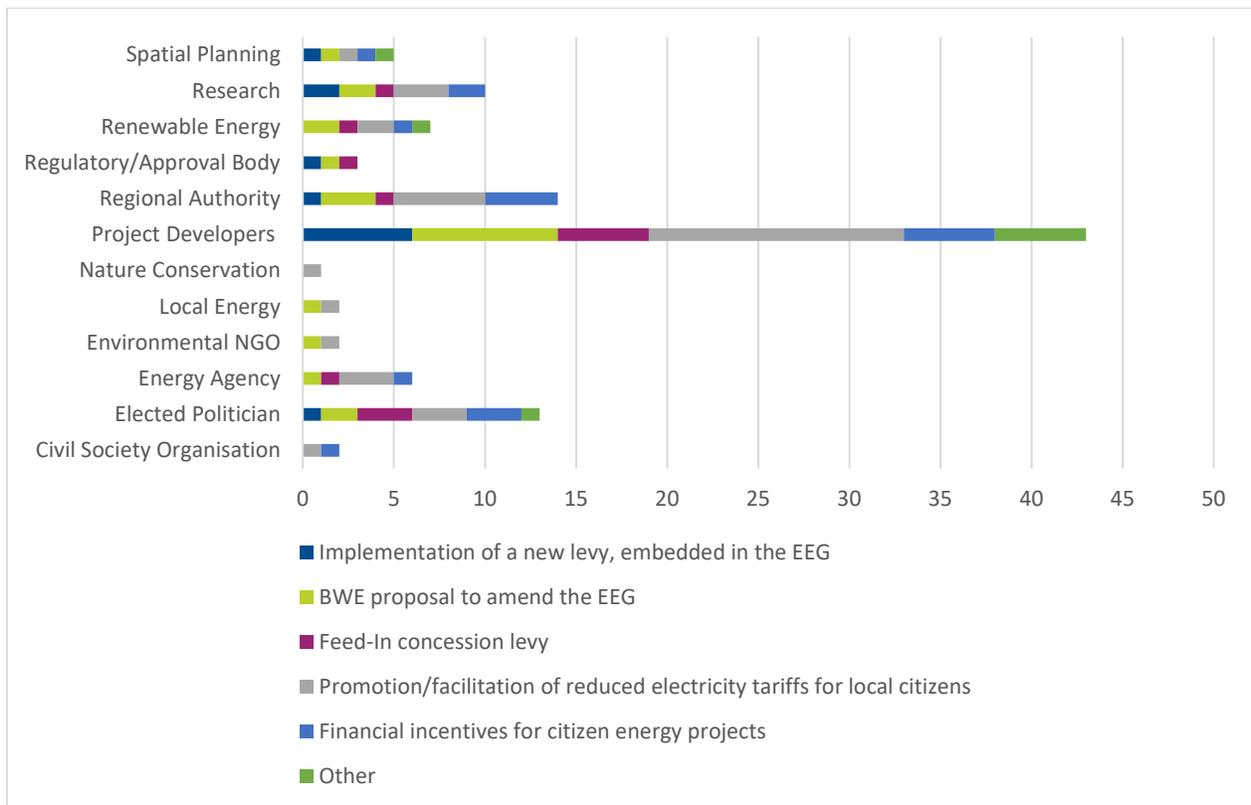


Figure 5: German stakeholders opinions on measures to be implemented to better involve local municipalities and citizen in the share of the added value generated by wind energy projects organised by STK category according to how many chose the relevant measures

26 stakeholder named additional measures for building confidence and acceptance that should be implemented by the Federal Government, 25 participants suggested measures to be implemented by the state governments. 85% (Federal government) respectively 84% (Regional State government) of the responses are summarised in the table below.

Table 6: Additional measures to be implemented according to the German STK

Ideas on country level	Federal government	Regional State government
Taking a clear positive position on RES and the “Energiewende”	31 %	20%
Giving priority to citizen energy cooperatives	8 %	n/a
Strengthening the benefits and rights for concerned territories	8 %	20%
More and better information about the energy transition	23%	20%
Implementing more (obligatory) regulations	15 %	20%
Better adaption to local conditions	n/a	4%
Taking a clear positive position on RES and the “Energiewende”	31 %	20%

The German stakeholders participated actively and numerously to the stakeholder consultation survey. The responses highlight the importance of barriers related to the visibility of wind turbines and their impact on wildlife and on individual’s life, the significance of drivers addressing climate protection, procedural and financial participation and trust. Furthermore, there are differences between the model region of Brandenburg and the wind energy scarce target regions Thuringia and Saxony regarding the gravity of barriers and importance of drivers. In Brandenburg, the barriers are evaluated in average as less hindering and the drivers in average as more fostering the wind energy deployment. One possible explanation could be related to the findings of other surveys and research suggesting that opposition against wind farms is particularly high where experience of local communities with wind farms is low and, conversely, acceptance of wind turbines is relatively high where local communities have already experience with wind turbines in their vicinity².

² Recent surveys suggest that acceptance of wind turbines is higher among those persons who already have experience with wind turbines in their vicinity. In a survey conducted by Kantar Emnid on behalf of the Agency for Renewable Energies, 69 % of respondents with previous experience showed a positive attitude towards wind turbines in their neighbourhood which means that the approval rate is significantly higher than the rate for all respondents (57 percent) (Agentur Erneuerbare Energien, 2017). Another survey conducted by the German Onshore Wind Energy Agency in autumn 2018 came to a similar conclusion. (FA Wind 2018).

The participating stakeholders named 18 good practice examples out of which 9 were evaluated as transferable. The large majority of the examples mentioned referred to participatory and/or distributional fairness and/or trust as key factors to be addressed.

Regarding policy recommendations, the participants supported a political rather than a market regulation of citizen`s participation. There were several measures named to be implemented by the federal and/or state government to foster participatory and distributional justice. There were several measures named to be implemented on federal or on the state level. The biggest support was shown for the promotion/facilitation of reduced electricity tariffs for local citizens; more than 80% supported this measure as effective and implementable by the federal government.

1.2 Italy

The strategic goals of the stakeholder engagement and consultations in Italy aim at obtaining a feedback from the stakeholders (STK) on:

- promoting dialogue, consultation and find agreed solutions;
- identification at national and regional level of social acceptance problems and barriers;
- assessment of potential good practice measures helping to increase social acceptance;
- definition of process and strategies to help social acceptance;
- identification of good practices to transferring to/from other regions/countries.

While the regular stakeholder desk meetings address primarily a narrow circle of stakeholders committed to regular participation in the stakeholder desks, the thematic workshops, policy roundtables and dedicated consultations are to address and to involve a broader range of stakeholders.

In Italy, the dedicated stakeholder consultations aimed to receive feedback on general and region specific social acceptance problems. Furthermore, face-to-face meetings complemented the stakeholder consultation survey, the regular desk meetings and the thematic workshops in finding agreed solutions, assessing good practice measures, processes and strategies and in identifying transfer possibilities.

The key findings of the stakeholder dialogues and consultations is directly fed into the analysis of barriers and the taxonomy, in the selection and analysis of good practice cases, selection of potential transfer cases and transfer activities. They will also be considered in developing tailor-made proposals for the target regions to raise social acceptance and deriving policy recommendations.

The following section outlines the results of the Italian stakeholder consultations.

1.2.1 Country-specific consultations

In Italy, a broad range of stakeholder consultations have taken place in order to identify national and regional social acceptance problems and barriers, to find agreed solutions, to assess good practice measures, processes and strategies and to identify transfer opportunities.

- 1) January/February 2018: In preparation of the Kick-Off meeting of the Italian desk, the STKs have been consulted online on acceptance related issues
- 2) June 2018: Field visit in Sardinia (model region)
- 3) May/June 2018: Identification of Abruzzo as new target region and face-to-face consultation of relevant territorial stakeholders
- 4) January 2019: In-depth interviews on the best practice cases have been carried out to enable a comparative analysis (Deliverable 4.3).
- 5) March 2019: Stakeholders from the Abruzzo/Lazio regions have been consulted on the transfer opportunities of the best practice example selected to be a transfer measure.
- 6) May 2019: Stakeholders from the Abruzzo learning region have been consulted on the transfer of the Spanish best practice measure energy cooperative SomEnergia to Italy.
- 7) May-July 2019: Online stakeholder consultation survey on the gravity of barriers and drivers
- 8) The coordinators of the Italian desk consult the stakeholders in the target and model regions on a regular basis by disseminating information material about WinWind and country desk activities.

The stakeholder consultations supported the idea of keeping an intensive contact to the stakeholders and highlighted the importance of procedural and financial participation and trust, tourism issues, the influence on landscape, visual impacts and environmental integration.

1.2.1.1 *Online survey prior to the Kick-off meeting (KOM) of the Italian desk*

In the framework of the preliminary analysis for the Italian desk, an online survey concerning the role of wind energy at national and local level, in the process of decarbonisation of the energy sector and the influence of social acceptance on its development and diffusion has been implemented.

66 stakeholders representing research (22), public authorities (13), professionals and practitioners (9), associations and other interest groups (15) and market actors (7) participated to the survey. Figure 6 illustrates the stakeholder categories of the participants.

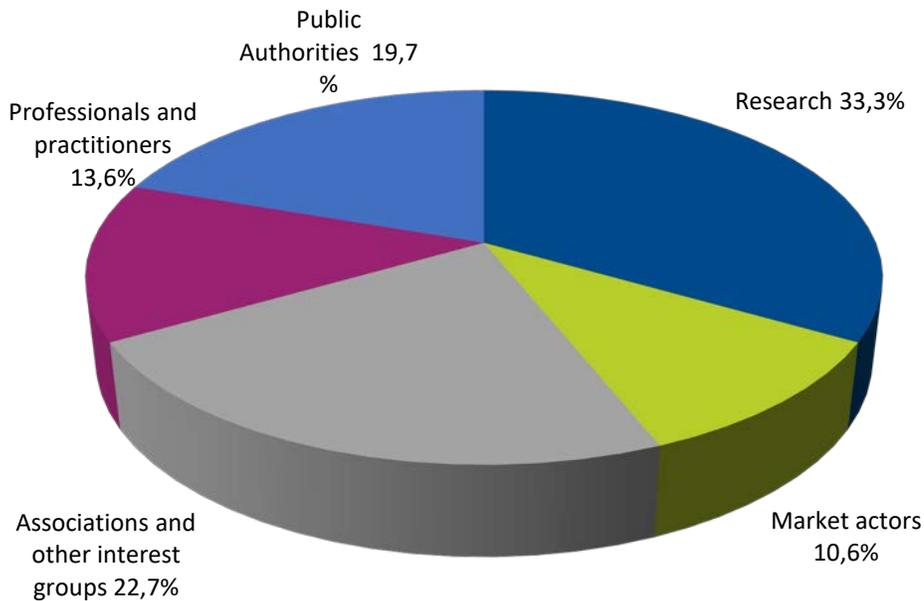


Figure 6: Stakeholders participating to the Italian survey prior to the Italian KOM

The stakeholders participating in the Italian desk recognised wind energy as relevant for achieving energy security and the national decarbonisation goals (69.7% “relevant contribution”). Furthermore, they perceived social acceptability as an important issue regarding the deployment of wind energy on a national (59.1% “very relevant”) and even more on a regional (90.9% “very relevant”) level. More than half of the respondents (57.6%) had direct and indirect experience in processes of social acceptability related to wind power implementation. The impact on landscape (39%) was perceived as the main barrier. Figure 7 illustrates the Italian stakeholder’s evaluation on the most important barriers (two answers possible).

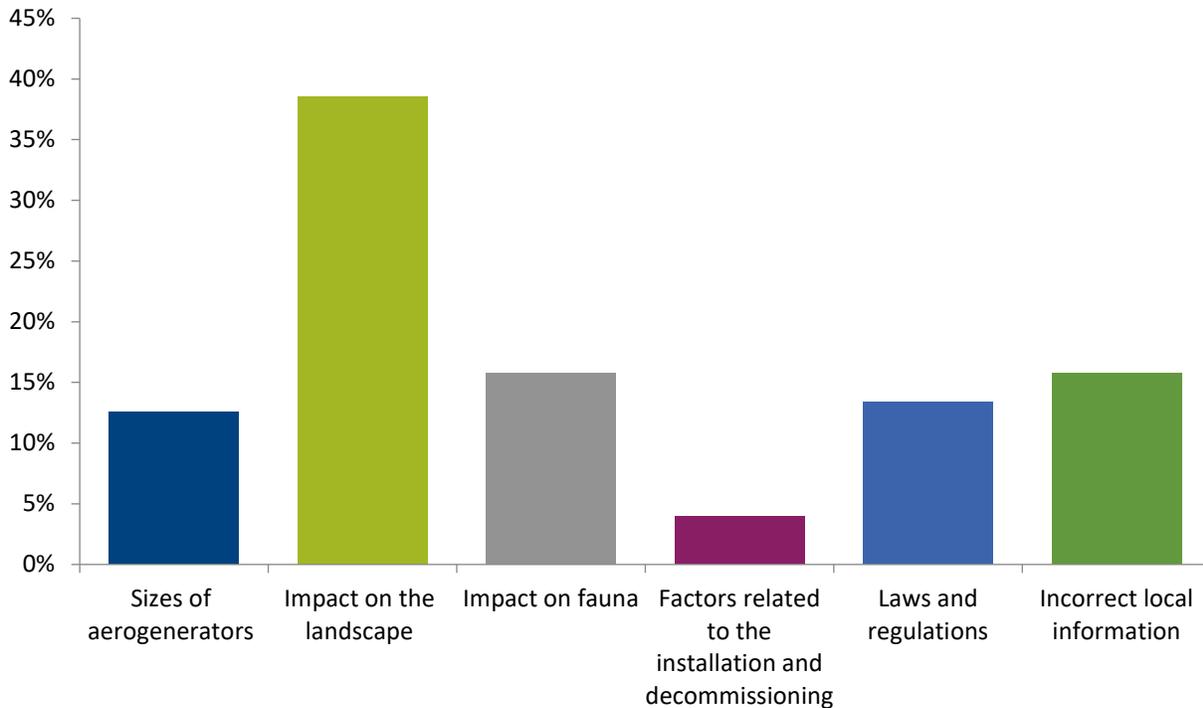


Figure 7: Italian stakeholder's evaluation on the most important barriers

1.2.1.2 Field visit in Sardinia

The interviews carried out with local authorities, technicians and citizens during the field visit in Sardinia (model region) in June 2018 showed how environmental organisations could negatively affect social acceptance. In recent years, the level of community acceptance of wind energy has decreased rapidly due to the strong opposition from some environmental associations. More specifically, the associations have criticised the absence of a public debate when selecting sites for wind farms. Furthermore, such organisations also attempted to participate in and influence the Environmental Impact Assessment procedures of planned projects under the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment.

As best practice examples, the consideration of opponent opinions from the very beginning, the dissemination of information from trusted sources and the procedural fairness were pointed out.

The core findings and conclusions were:

- It is crucial that from the very beginning of the planning process to take into consideration initial positions and objections expressed by the environmental associations, to avoid facing major obstacles and resistance later;
- Information from trusted sources, which is well disseminated, reduces community resistance towards wind energy;
- A serious and appropriate approach towards the social acceptance of wind energy will facilitate more effective local participation. Such participation ensures sufficient attention is given to local requirements and demands when planning wind farms.

1.2.1.3 Consultations of stakeholders in the new target region Abruzzo

The consultations of relevant stakeholders in the target region Abruzzo in May and June 2018 were fruitful. A broad variety of stakeholders from the region showed interest in joining the country desk and in the results of the WinWind project. The repowering of wind farms in Abruzzo was identified as a best practice within the WinWind project and was analysed in-depth by the project partners. The on-going dialogue with the regional stakeholders led to an international transfer workshop involving Spanish and Italian participants to initiate a transfer from the Spanish SomEnergia Energy Cooperative to the Abruzzo region in Italy and to the initiation of a transfer from the Abruzzo Repowering to the Balearic Islands (Spain).

1.2.1.4 Consultations on Italian best practices and their transferability

Based on the stakeholder engagement and consultations and the developed criteria for best practices (WP4) the WinWind consortium has selected the Abruzzo Repowering and the Sardinian tax cuts and landscape commitments as Italian best practice measures.

To analyse the best practice examples, public authorities, wind farm developers and further key actors have been consulted.

1.2.1.4.1 Abruzzo Repowering

Repowering of wind farms is the process of replacing existing older and less productive wind turbines with new turbines and better features. The central objectives of such measures are to both increase the energy production and reduce the environmental and visual impact of the installations. Such a measure has served as a best-practice case for promoting the social acceptance of wind energy in Abruzzo.

To assess the effectiveness and transferability of the best practice measure, the repowering project was discussed during a WinWind thematic workshop held in Pescara. To expand the information for the case study, targeted interviews were conducted by conference calls. These were specifically carried out for public authorities (3, Abruzzo Region`s Energy Department) and wind farm developers (2, E2i Energie Speciali).

The analysis pointed out that the initial barriers of an impact on the environment, lack of procedural participation and trust and of low benefits for the local economy have been mainly addressed by the following drivers:

Impact on the environment

- Reducing the impact on landscape: Particular attention to the project design, avoiding visual impact and reducing acoustic emissions
- Reducing the impact on biodiversity/wellbeing: Use of anti-reflective coatings reduced impact from glint and glare on avifauna

Procedural participation and trust

- Effective formal procedural participation: Public meetings from the planning stage throughout until the actual implementation
- Trust in key actors: As consequence of the formal procedural participation, strong degree of trust between developer, local community and local authority

Impact on economy

- Impact on local economy: Employment was created to carry out the repowering process; restoration of the road network and grid connection increased accessibility of the area.

The measure has been highly effective in achieving social acceptance in Abruzzo. However, the lasting effectiveness of social acceptance of this initiative depends on continuous knowledge and information exchange about the site's electricity production, as well as the direct and indirect environmental and economic benefits that the initiative has brought and continues to bring to the territory. Furthermore, it is necessary to maintain and consolidate the existing benefits, such as the specialised employment and ensuring that the environmental impact does not get worse.

Regarding the transferability, it is necessary to consider the age of the existing wind farms and to determine whether the lifetime of the existing wind farm is appropriate for intervention and repowering. Normally, turbines are between 12-20 years old at the time they are repowered. The expected repowering ought to generate approximately 50% more energy. Additionally, it is important to consider other contextual factors such the favourability of existing regulations and local decision makers, funding availability, the approaches/strategies of relevant investors and developers and the strength resources.

The Balearic Islands in Spain expressed interest in transferring the measure to their region.

1.2.1.4.2 Sardinia Tax Cuts and Landscape Commitments

In this best practice example, the developer, local authority and the local community came together and successfully overcame the social acceptance barriers through a participatory and constructive approach. The measures include contributions by the developer to the municipal budget (2% of the gross income achieved each year would be given to the municipality budget accounting for approx. 12% of the local municipalities budget), as well as listening to and acting upon the environmental and landscape concerns of the local population.

To analyse the tax cuts and landscape commitments, desk research and semi-structured telephone interviews have been carried out. The stakeholder consultations targeted key actors involved with designing and managing the initiative, such as the mayor of the municipality of Tula and the municipal officer responsible for energy and environment.

The interviews illustrated how the initial barriers of a lack of regional co-benefits and the environmental damage could be addressed through the following drivers:

Impact on economy

- Effect on local economy: Realisation, management and maintenance of the wind farm – local workers
- Passive financial participation: 2% of gross revenue achieved annually for every kWh delivered to the local municipality

Procedural participation and trust

- Informal procedural participation: highly participatory nature of the budget determination

Impact on environment

- Impact on environment: Reduction in the number and density of the wind farms
- Impact on landscape: Reduced noise pollution through appropriate technologies

The measures implemented in Tula, primarily during the second development period, have been highly effective in reaching their goals. These have namely concerned local community information and education; involvement of local communities in the decision making (on both the revenues and in the planning process) and the creation of a collaborative relationship between Enel Greenpower, Sardinian Region and the public administration of Tula. As a result of the success of this wind farm and its promotion of social acceptance, the municipality of Tula has participated and been commended by a number of EU initiatives.

Tula's experience has shown some important aspects for the purpose of transferability. Firstly, Tula's experience shows that an active involvement of the stakeholders is more important than single consultation or information activity. Secondly, the feasibility of this experience lies in the availability, above all, of the responsible parties (Region, Municipalities and the energy utility ENEL) to open a common path without prejudice to other positions. It is certainly financially feasible for other wind energy developers to also allocate a small share of the income to the local municipality which their installations affect.

However, such a participatory approach, whereby local citizens contribute towards determining the specific budget and the spending of the income from the wind farm, is only practically viable in small municipalities such as Tula where there is closer proximity between the citizens and local administration. Thus, the key enabling factor for this case study is the small size of the municipality which is connected to a closer proximity between citizens and the local administration.

A transfer of the measure within communities in Sardinia is ongoing.

1.2.1.5 *Consultations on the transfer of best practice measures*

Several transfer activities involving Italian stakeholders are already being implemented. It is foreseen to initiate an international transfer of the Abruzzo Repowering case to the Balearic Islands (Spain). Furthermore, a regional transfer of the Sardinian tax cuts and landscape commitments is also pursued. An international transfer workshop of the Spanish transfer measure SomEnergia to Abruzzo and Lazio has taken place on 30 May 2019.

1.2.1.5.1 *Transfer of the Abruzzo Repowering*

The transferability of the repowering measure can be regarded as high. Still, it is necessary to consider the age of the existing wind farms and to determine whether the lifetime of the existing wind farm is appropriate for intervention and repowering. Additionally, it is important to consider other contextual factors such the favourability of existing regulations and local decision makers, funding availability, the approaches/strategies of relevant investors and developers and the strength resources.

To specify the transfer of Abruzzo Repowering, dedicated stakeholder consultations with stakeholders from the Abruzzo region have taken place.

A transfer visit took place on 18 September 2019.

1.2.1.5.2 *Transfer of the Sardinian Tax Cuts and Landscape Commitments*

The best practice measure to be transferred concerns the wind farm of Sa Turrina Manna, in the municipality of Tula. Today, this is an example of “peaceful coexistence” between wind farms and local communities which deserves to be further promoted and which might be applied even in neutral or more conflictual regional contexts.

The showcase of Tula has a high level of transferability as it successfully addresses three aspects which are common to many other cases:

- Information management to address opposition to wind energy,
- Participation of local communities and sharing financial benefits of wind farm operations,
- Minimising the impact of the wind farm on the environment and natural landscape.

The stakeholder consultations aiming to substantiate the transfer activities addressed key actors and pointed out that Tula's experience has shown some important aspects for the purpose of transferability. First, the need for the community to take informed decisions (the local community must be informed about the options to act and choices from the beginning of the planning process). Thus, Tula's experience shows that an active involvement of the stakeholders is more important than pure information or consultation activities.

A crucial success factor in the Tula case was the ability of the responsible stakeholders (region, municipalities and electricity supplier ENEL) to open a common path without prejudice towards other positions. Furthermore, it should be financially feasible also for other wind energy developers to allocate a small share of their revenues to the local municipality affected by the turbines. However, such a participatory approach, through which local citizens are consulted on negotiating

the level of the compensation and spending the income from the wind farm, is only practically viable in small municipalities such as Tula where there is closer proximity between the citizens and local administration.

Regarding the transfer activities, first the learning area in Sardinia was identified and then the transfer team was established. Second, the local concerns and conditions of wind energy acceptance were analyzed and a scenario for local development and sustainable wind energy was drawn.

A technical visit of the transfer team to the Sa Turrina Manna wind park in Tula was organised on September 19, 2019. The transfer workshop took place on September 18, 2019 as well. The Memorandum of Understanding has been signed during the transfer Workshop.

1.2.1.5.3 Transfer of the Spanish transfer measure SomEnergia to Abruzzo and Lazio, Italy

The SomEnergia Energy Cooperative has a high transfer and replicability potential. It is the first and now largest energy cooperative in Spain. Cooperatives are commonly guided by the principles of self-help, self-responsibility, democracy, equality, equity and solidarity. In the context of energy, unlike investor-owned utilities, an energy cooperative is an enterprise run by and for the benefit of their members. Thus, members are able to participate directly in the energy transition.

The general purpose of the transfer was to provide learning on measures and methods for community engagement and participation by relevant stakeholders in the regions of Abruzzo and Lazio, and to validate the prospective adoption and use of the selected measure. The WinWind showcase SomEnergia Energy Cooperative has been chosen for transfer due to the fact that this measure fits in general to the Italian and regional energy policy context. The importance of instruments such as economic and social benefits sharing, allowing at the same time the maximisation of the use of wind energy resource, were highlighted and discussed at the second thematic workshop and the policy roundtable held in Rome on 21 February 2019. During the meeting, representatives of the Abruzzo and Lazio Regions welcomed the opportunity to consider those instruments as relevant for local economy development. Afterwards, the transfer activities were made more concrete in dedicated stakeholder consultations.

In May 21019, a transfer team including technical and political representatives from Abruzzo, managers and engineers from wind energy firms based and operative in Abruzzo and Lazio, technical representatives from Lazio, elected politicians, representatives of environmental associations and representatives of Italian Wind Energy Associations was built. Afterwards, the transfer workshop in Abruzzo was prepared. Finally, the first transfer workshop was held on May 30, 2019 in Pescara.

1.2.2 The stakeholder consultation survey

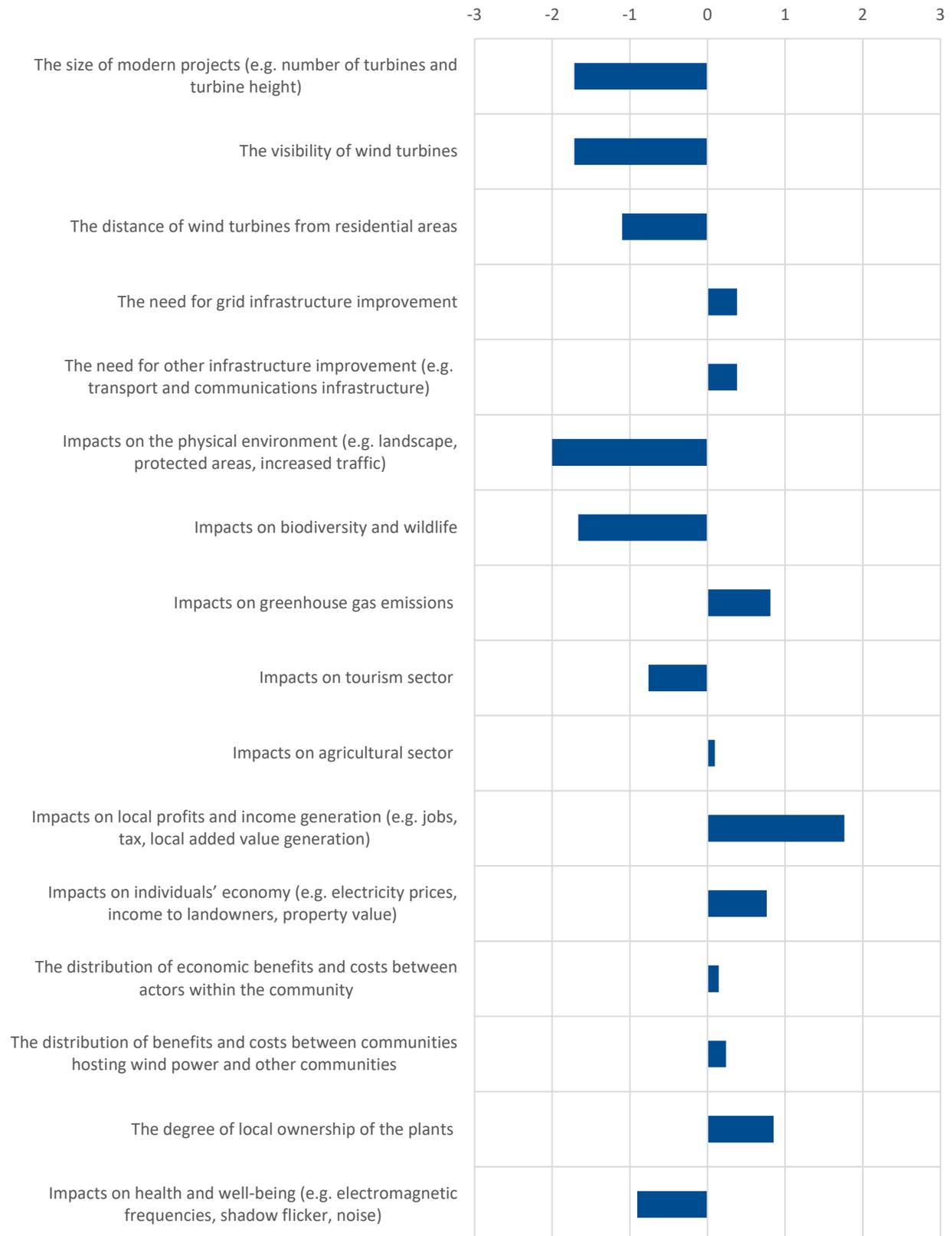
In Italy, the online stakeholder consultation survey aimed at identifying and evaluating the most dominant barriers and drivers in the target and model regions and to receive feedback on best practices and their transferability, the survey was sent to all stakeholders involved in the project.

In total, 11 stakeholders representing national and local public administration, national electricity producers, sub-contractors to wind energy developers, NGOs and other STK categories responded to the survey, 8 from the target region Abruzzo and 3 from the target region Lazio.

The results indicate that the distribution of economic benefits and costs between actors within the community and between communities hosting wind power and other communities, the degree of local ownership of the plants, the discourse on wind energy in the public sphere/media, the political climate for wind energy development, the national/regional/local wind energy targets, plans and policies in terms of taxation, the opportunities for informal/formal participation and consultation in the planning in permitting process, information about projects and the transparency of the permitting process, trust in processes and trust in information are perceived as important drivers (evaluation average >1). As relevant barriers (evaluation average <-1), the stakeholders evaluate the size of modern project, the visibility of wind turbines, the distance of wind turbines from residential areas, the impacts on the physical environment, on biodiversity and wildlife and on the tourism sector.

In addition to the evaluation of the importance of drivers and gravity of barriers, the stakeholders have been asked to what extent they agree to the statement that small but several parks, rather than large but fewer parks, increase local acceptance and that small but several turbines, rather than large but fewer turbines, increase local acceptance. On average, the Italian stakeholders did not agree with these statements. Regarding small but several parks, the evaluation average was -0.73, regarding small but several turbines, the statement was evaluated in average with -0.82.

Figure 8 illustrates the evaluation average of the barriers and drivers as perceived by the Italian stakeholders participating in the online survey.



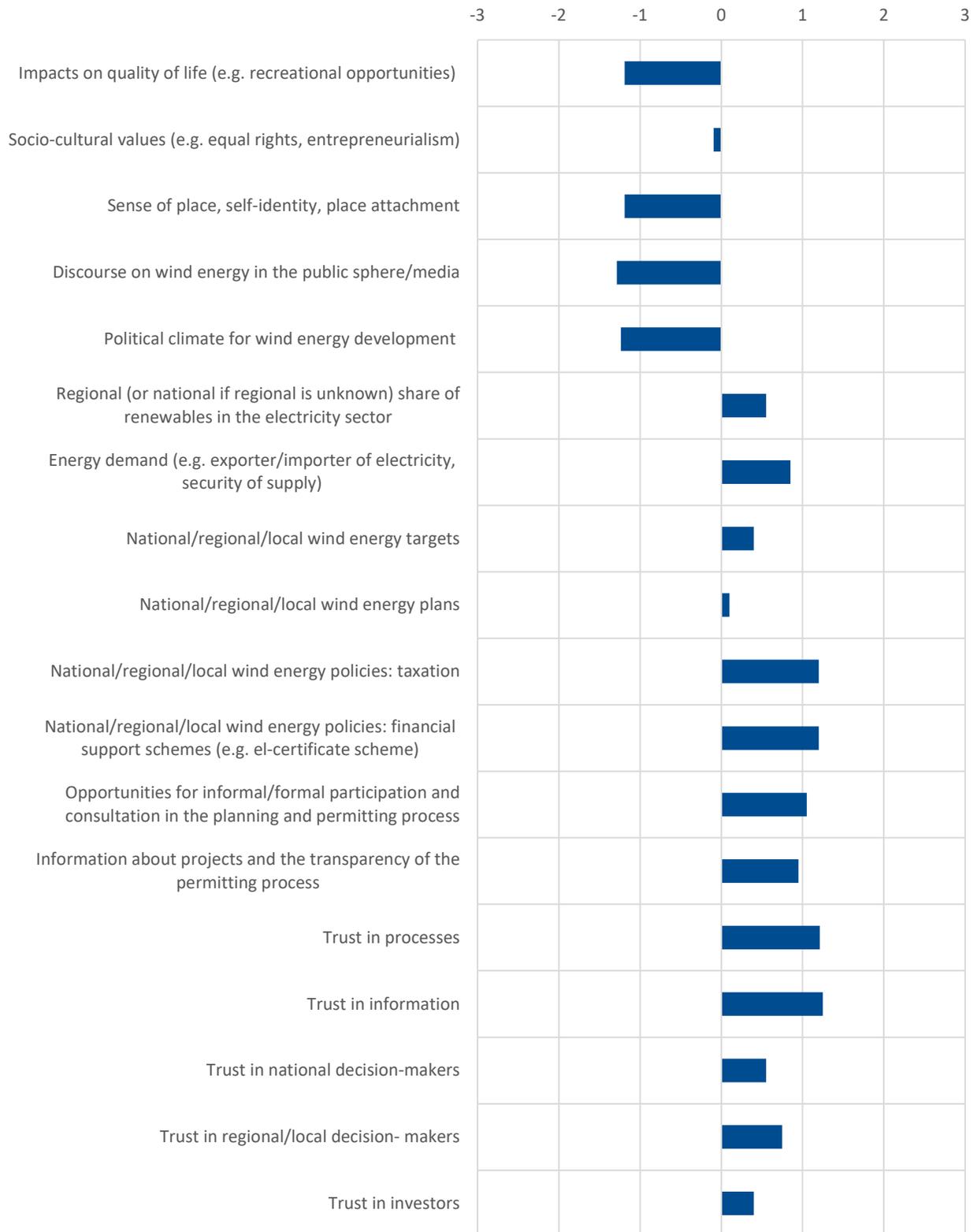


Figure 8: Evaluation average of the Italian stakeholder consultation survey

1.3 Latvia

In Latvia, the strategic goal of stakeholder engagement and consultation is to facilitate solution-oriented dialogue and common understanding to promote effective and socially accepted solutions for wind energy development.

Key objectives of the consultations are:

- to have common understanding about existing barriers and critical issues on wind energy development in the whole country;
- to indicate and understand the role and influence of social acceptance;
- to motivate and mobilise stakeholders for a common dialogue;
- to share the knowledge of best practices identified within the WinWind project with a wider group of stakeholders.

Specific purposes of the dedicated stakeholder consultations are:

- gather additional information and advices that could be integrated in the development of project deliverables;
- assess solutions to improve social acceptance provided within the particular deliverables of the project;
- identify transferable best-practices and provide input on their adaptation.

In Latvia, the dedicated stakeholder consultations aimed to receive feedback on country specific social acceptance problems and barriers by spreading the online survey among the stakeholders. Furthermore, face-to-face meetings and focus group meetings complemented the stakeholder consultation survey, the regular desk meetings and the thematic workshops in gathering additional information, assessing solutions and identifying transferable best practice cases.

1.3.1 Country-specific consultations

In Latvia, five face-to-face meetings and two focus group meetings have taken place in order to assess good practices and to discuss their transferability to Latvia.

- 1) March 2018: Face-to-face meeting with the representative of Kurzeme planning region (target/model region) to specify the engagement in the country desk
- 2) April 2018: Face-to-face meeting with the head of the Latvian LEADER Measures Division of the State Rural Support Service
- 3) November 2018: Participation in the working group “Financial Instruments for Renewable Energy Investment” in the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development of Latvia. The Latvian partners presented the WinWind project and the best practices that have been analysed in the WinWind countries.
- 4) February – March 2019: In-depth interviews on the best practice cases have been carried out to enable a comparative analysis (Deliverable 4.3)
- 5) February 2019: Face-to-face meeting with the representative of the Latvian Ornithological Society (on best practice cases)
- 6) March 2019: Face-to-face meeting with an environmental impact assessment expert
- 7) April – September 2019: Stakeholder consultations on the transfer of the German best practice measure community wind farm and benefit sharing to Latvia
- 8) June 2019: Focus group meeting with the Environmental Consultative Board of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development on the good practices
- 9) May 2019: Participation in the meeting of the opponent group “Zemgale region without wind turbines”
- 10) May-July 2019: Online stakeholder consultation survey on the gravity of barriers and significance of drivers
- 11) On-going communication with the stakeholders participating in the country desk
- 12) On-going participation in the working group “Financial Instruments for Renewable Energy Investment” in the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development of Latvia
- 13) Transfer visit and workshop and stakeholder site visit in Schleswig- Holstein (August 26 - 28, 2019). Consultation with German mentoring experts.
- 14) September 2019: Focus group on the best practice “Community wind park”

The outcome of the dedicated stakeholder consultations includes the specification of the engagement of particular stakeholders in the project, the enhancement of the outreach of the project and recommendations on the adaptation of best practices for Latvia and on the instruments necessary to improve acceptance and provide the transfer of the best practices. Also, a better understanding of the most important concerns of wind energy opponents in Latvia and an on-going dialogue could be achieved.

1.3.1.1 Participation in the working group “Financial Instruments for Renewable Energy Investment”

WinWind’s LEIF project team cooperates with the Interreg Europe co-financed project “Financial Instruments for Renewable Energy Investment – FIRESPOL”. The aim of the working group is to develop and discuss the potential proposals for national regulations to facilitate the development of the renewable energy sector in Latvia. In doing so, the project fosters the exchange of knowledge and outcomes between both projects - WinWind and FIRESPOL, towards creating a set of proposals for the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development as well as other ministries. These recommendations are a good starting point to provide input to laws, regulations and processes that will ensure that the RES share in Latvia increases. The WinWind project team regularly attends the FIRESPOL project working group meetings, supporting the development of the recommendations, together with the ministries involved. Best practices selected by the WinWind consortium based on the stakeholder engagement and consultations and the developed criteria for best practices (WP4) have been presented to the working group.

1.3.1.2 Meeting with environmental impact assessment expert

In March 2019, the Latvian partners organised a face-to-face meeting with an environmental impact assessment expert. The meeting highlighted the importance of:

- national level policy;
- regional maps of wind park siting areas to be created in the consultation process with stakeholders;
- the necessity of systemic work to find wind park areas;
- the crucial role of municipalities in this process

It was concluded that the local self-governments have to pay high attention on wind energy especially regarding spatial zoning and local regulation for the use of territory for their administrative territories. Furthermore, local governments have to be better prepared if/when plans from wind park project developers are communicated.

Additionally, it was discussed if EIA Statement approvals should be granted on national or on local level and which perspectives wind energy in forests has in Latvia.

1.3.1.3 Focus group meeting with the Environmental Consultative Board of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development

In June 2019, a focus group meeting with the Environmental Consultative Board of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development on the good practices analysed in the WinWind project and their transferability to Latvia has taken place. In general, the participants showed interest in the good practices presented. The discussion focused on the possibility of indirect benefit sharing through local funds to enhance the local acceptance of wind energy. It was pointed out that a national framework is needed to enable an indirect benefit sharing on local level.

1.3.1.4 Consultations on Latvian best practices and their transferability

Based on the stakeholder engagement and consultations and the developed criteria for best practices (WP4) the WinWind consortium has selected the pro-active landscape ecological planning (LEP) method for wind energy areas in the Northern Vidzeme biosphere reserve as the Latvian best practice example.

To analyse the measure, desk research was conducted and semi-structured in-depth interviews have been carried out with experts from the NVBR administration that had specifically worked on public involvement and participation issues in the time when the concept had been developed. Further interviews were carried out with the representatives from the Latvia Ornithological Society, as well as with the two experts who participated in the LEP development.

1.3.1.4.1 The pro-active landscape ecological planning method for wind energy areas in the Northern Vidzeme biosphere reserve (Latvia)

The planning measure undertaken at the national level in the WESR region of Latvia, North Vidzeme concerns wind energy zoning in a protected region – North Vidzeme Biosphere Reserve (NVBR). This area is significant in the sense that it is one of high national and international biodiversity and cultural heritage as well as also being a zone suitable for wind energy considering its wind speeds. The measure demonstrates the method for planning unconventional landscape elements, such as wind turbines, in protected landscapes, while maintaining the values of the biosphere reserve. Within the Landscape Ecological Plan (LEP), those biosphere reserve zones were defined as where single wind turbines and their groups may be located. These were enabled by agreements among stakeholders on zoning. The stated wind energy areas had been established at the national level by the Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No.353 (2008). In sum, this is a case which demonstrates that the performance of planning at the regional level, based on the LEP methodology, may allow wind energy developments which do not compromise the values of biodiversity, nature and culture heritage of the region.

The analysis showed that the initial barriers of the impact on the environment, the socio-cultural values attached to the land, the ineffective regulatory framework and the lack of trust in key actors could be addressed by the measure based on the following drivers:

Impact on environment

- Reducing the impact on biodiversity/wildlife: use of an assessment instrument mapping the risks and identifying the risk territories
- Reducing impact on landscape: Application of the LEP methodology made it possible to agree on criteria for permitting/not permitting the deployment of wind energy

Individual characteristics

- Concern for socio-cultural features: LEP does not allow wind energy near valuable heritage sites and landscape of high visual quality; consideration of local people`s lifestyles

Procedural participation and trust

- Effective formal participation of citizens: local community was entitled to object to wind energy specific areas (public discussions, public survey)
- Trust in key actors: achieved in several participatory phases, most importantly during the elaboration of the LEP

Due to a number of reasons such as the radical change in national regulation on setback distances for wind parks and turbines adopted in 2013, wind parks have not yet been developed in the North Vidzeme region. Thus, it is difficult to determine the effectiveness of this measure to promote social acceptance. However, the determination of this process and the zoning, which has already been carried out has significantly improved the social acceptance of the stakeholders and citizens who are particularly engaged with the topic.

There are no clear barriers for the transferability of the LEP approach. It is important to note that the transferability relates to the main principles and approaches, not to the specific features of the practice and the way these features were implemented in the NVBR. While the LEP provided the backbone for the highly participatory process, the key enabling factor was the willingness between the national/regional and local-level authorities to discuss the siting of wind turbines in biosphere reserve zones in the first place. Particularly as the NVBR occupies a large area and the necessity to open the area for new economic activity was evident. Additionally, the successful transfer of the measure highly depends on the extent of public participation during the wind energy zoning elaboration procedures. The mapping methods are not by themselves the solution.

Within the WinWind project, no transfers of this measure are planned.

1.3.1.5 Consultations on the transfer of best practice measures

No transfer activities related to the Latvian best practice measure “Pro-active landscape ecological planning method for wind energy areas” is envisaged, but activities supporting a transfer of the German measure “Community wind farms and local benefit sharing in Schleswig-Holstein” are ongoing.

1.3.1.5.1 Transfer of the German best practice measure community wind farm and local benefit sharing (Schleswig-Holstein) to Latvia

The transferability of the community wind farm and local benefit sharing depends very much on the context, legal framework, institutional settings, the actors, their interests, strategies, commitment, resources, and interactions with other actors.

Based on the stakeholder engagement and consultations, it was decided to encourage a transfer of the German best practice case to Latvia. The acceptance barriers to be addressed by the transfer activities are:

- Perceived lack of positive economic impact of the project to local community. In Latvia there exists a considerable scepticism about the added value and community benefits of wind farms;
- Risk of negative environmental and landscape impacts of wind farms projects;
- Missing transparent communication and informal participation of local community;
- Lack of local political leadership;
- Weak trust that wind projects can improve quality of life in local communities.

The best practice case “Community wind farms and local benefit sharing” has been selected for the transfer to the Latvian context as this case has a complex approach with different measures and thus may demonstrate the range of drivers of social acceptance simultaneously. As such, the transfer case can also contribute to improve the understanding of and promote the necessary conditions for renewable energy communities as specified in Art. 22 of the re-cast Renewable Energy Directive 2001/2018.

Dedicated stakeholder consultations have been carried out in order to evaluate the transfer possibilities and to plan the transfer activities.

To initiate the transfer, first the transfer (learning) sub-region in Latvia was identified. Second, the Latvian transfer team involving the WinWind project partners from Latvia (LEIF, IPE), representatives of the local municipality (Tukums municipality), the Zemgale planning region, the Ministry of Economics, a land-owner, a senior consultant with EU policy experience, and an expert of the Latvia member organization of EKOenergy quality label, as well as mentoring experts from Schleswig-Holstein and the German project partners (FUB-FFU, seecon Ingenieure) was established.

Third, a transfer visit to the region of origin combined with the transfer workshop took place on August 26-28, 2019. Afterwards, a focus group on the selected best practice took place on 11 September, 2019 in Liepaja, South-Kurzeme region. The region South Kurzeme was chosen as it is one of the Latvian sub-regions where a certain number of wind turbines is already installed. Representatives of the municipal administration and local landowners of four South-Kurzeme municipalities participated in the meeting. It was pointed out that the community wind farm and local benefit sharing practice has potential to raise local acceptance of wind energy in Latvia. The differences in the tax system and in the banking system were discussed focusing on the possibilities of adapting the measure to the Latvian context.

Subsequently, lessons will be drawn; the follow-up transfer workshop in Latvia is planned on October 10, 2019 in Riga.

1.3.2 The stakeholder consultation survey

In Latvia, the online stakeholder consultation survey was sent out in June 2019. The aim was to assess the gravity of the prevailing acceptance barriers and drivers and to understand how these barriers and drivers are perceived by different stakeholders. 25 stakeholders participated in the survey representing national and local public administration, national and local electricity producers/cooperatives, sub-contractors to wind energy developers, environmental and other NGOs, researchers/consultants and other STK groups.

Regarding the evaluation of the gravity of barriers and drivers, the Latvian stakeholders perceived the impacts on greenhouse gas emissions, the share of renewables in the electricity sector, the energy demand and national/ regional/local wind energy targets and plans as important drivers (evaluation average >1). At the same time, the size of modern projects, the distance of wind turbines from residential areas, the impacts on the physical environment, on biodiversity and wildlife, on health and well-being and on quality of life are evaluated as hindering the deployment of wind energy (evaluation average <-1).

Being asked to what extent they agree to the statement that small but several parks, rather than large but fewer parks, increase local acceptance, the Latvian stakeholders slightly agreed (evaluation average: 0.64). Regarding the statement that small but several turbines, rather than large but fewer turbines, increase local acceptances there was neither agreement nor disagreement among the Latvian respondents (evaluation average: 0.08).

Figure 9 illustrates the evaluation average of the barriers and drivers as perceived by the Latvian stakeholders.

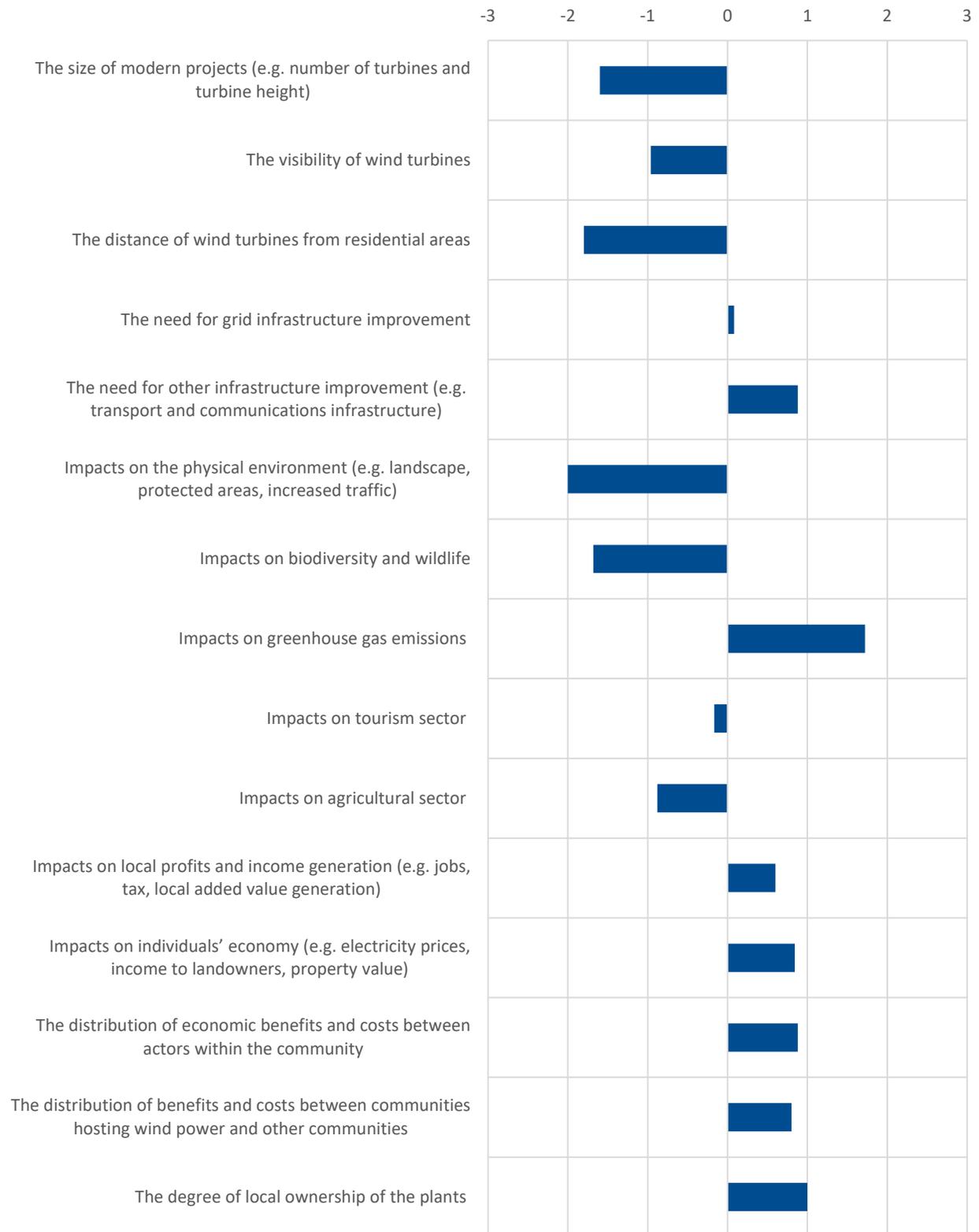




Figure 9: Evaluation average of the Latvian stakeholder consultation survey

1.4 Norway

In Norway, the strategic goal of stakeholder engagement and consultation is to assess the importance of barriers and drivers and to discuss measures that may affect the social acceptability.

The goals of the different stakeholder consultations include

- exchanging experiences
- identifying important factors affecting social acceptability
- identifying innovative measures and processes
- increasing local knowledge about the target region Fosen
- exploring possibilities for learning and transferring knowledge and ideas from other countries or regions

The dedicated stakeholder consultations aim to complement the country desk meetings and the thematic workshops in receiving feedback on best practices and their transferability, on specific social acceptance problems, barriers and drivers by spreading the online stakeholder consultation survey among the stakeholders. The Norwegian partner CICERO developed the survey based on the taxonomy of barriers and drivers (Deliverable 2.3). Besides the online consultation, feedback on particularly relevant barriers and drivers, best practices and transfer opportunities was collected in face-to-face meetings with selected stakeholders.

1.4.1 Country-specific consultations

The Norwegian desk strategy is based on a broad and active involvement of diverse stakeholders from multiple levels, including both proponents and opponents of wind power project development. Accordingly, the dedicated stakeholder consultations on barriers and drivers, good practices and transfer opportunities involved both stakeholders supporting and stakeholders opposing wind power.

- 1) 23 January 2018: The first national desk meeting in Oslo included questions about what the stakeholders perceived as the most important barriers and drivers of wind power development onshore in Norway
- 2) 10-12 October 2018: Four face-to-face interviews with STKs representing different interests in society
- 3) 11 October 2018: Workshop with local stakeholders in the Fosen area
- 4) 30 October 2018: Attended an open folks meeting at Setskog
- 5) 20 November: Face-to-face interview with a representative of an interest group for Norwegian municipalities
- 6) 21 November 2018: Face-to-face interview with an earlier representative of the regulator and permitting authority NVE
- 7) 23 November 2018: One in-depth interview on the best practice case Birkenes that was carried out to enable a comparative analysis (Deliverable 4.3)
- 8) 12 December 2018: face-to-face meeting with representative of an interest group which is strongly against wind power in Norway
- 9) 11 May-22 July 2019: Online stakeholder consultation survey on the gravity of barriers and importance of drivers
- 10) 1 March 2019: Roundtable with stakeholders representing different interests, including both opponents and promoters of wind power onshore in Norway

The consultations pointed out that the rights of the Sami population are an important issue in Norway. Furthermore, the share of renewables in electricity production is already close to 100% in Norway, a fact that often leads to the argument that a further wind energy development is not necessary.

1.4.1.1 Consultations on Norwegian best practices and their transferability

Based on the stakeholder engagement and consultations and the developed criteria for best practices (WP4), the WinWind consortium has selected the Innovation House in Birkenes and the community dialogue in Fosen as Norwegian good practice measures.

To analyse the good practice examples, in-depth interviews have been carried out from October to November 2018.

1.4.1.1.1 Local House Birkenes

In the Norwegian municipality of Birkenes, the national regulator has given E.ON Vind Norway a permit to develop 21 wind turbines. Before the permit was issued, as part of a broader voluntary agreement, the developer offered to build a local maintenance and educational house, labelled the ‘innovation house’ in Birkenes. In the agreement, the developer states that it is positive towards building the house from local timber. It will serve as a local educational centre, promoting understanding and social acceptance of wind energy. Another part of the agreement was to reduce possible negative effects of the construction and operation of the wind power plants for local interests, by ensuring reasonable and relevant mitigation measures. This agreement tipped the political majority in the municipality in favour of wind power development in Birkenes, yet only marginally. The fact that the local council supported the wind project has probably made it politically easier for the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy to decide to give the developer the permit. The local businesses were very important actors in persuading politicians to initiate negotiations with the developer.

To analyse the local house Birkenes in-depth, data was gathered to gain insights into the relation between the local innovation house and social acceptance in Birkenes. Oral information includes opinions from two local representatives from Birkenes at a panel discussion held in Arendal, Norway, 14 August 2018. During this event, the need for wind energy in Norway was discussed as well as the local conflict in Birkenes. The two representatives were the Birkenes’ mayor, Anders Christiansen, who is in favour of developing wind power in Birkenes, and the local opposition group Motvind’s board member Anne Gerd Sunne Væting. In addition, one semi-structured, anonymous interview was carried out in November 2018 with one politician in the municipality who is in favour of the wind power project.

These stakeholder consultations illustrated that the initial barriers of socio-cultural factors, environmental impact, efficiency (opponents argued that there is an oversupply of electricity in Norway) and lack of trust in key actors and planning processes could be addressed by the measure based on the following drivers:

Procedural participation and trust

- Transparent communication: innovation house engages citizens in the operation of the wind power plant
- Effective informal participation: Direct community involvement in the permitting process and in the operating phase

Impact on economy

- Impact on local economy: Innovation house is expected to have a positive effect on the local economy; developer and subcontractors make use of local products and services

Impact on environment

- Impact on GHG emission: Use of local timber, local glass fibre and renewable energy rather than fossil fuels reduce footprint of the construction phase

While the innovation house and the other mitigating and compensatory measures have been important for tipping the majority of the municipal council to vote in favour of the proposed project, it is uncertain to what extent the measure has affected local acceptance in the population as a whole. Moreover, there is still considerable resistance. In addition, the innovation house itself has not been decisive for increasing social acceptance. The most important contents in the agreement with E.ON, that made more politicians vote in favour of the project, were the mitigating and compensatory measures. The local society remains split on the issue.

The measure can be transferred to other regions, but it would be useful to adapt it to local contexts, depending on what local businesses and resources exist. Generally, the transferability of the innovation house is high, as it is not considered as being too resource demanding for a developer to build a house and attend for some educational purposes.

There was no interest from any learning region in transferring the local house Birkenes to their region.

1.4.1.1.2 Fosen Community Dialogue

The Fosen project is one of the biggest onshore wind energy projects in Europe. In terms of social acceptance, the Fosen wind energy case is interesting because the dialogue has been extensive. The national regulator arranged 35 meetings between the developers and the local community. These dialogue meetings were primarily a policy measure that provides information from the regulator and developer to the population and vice versa. These were part of the concession process, but in contrast to other concession processes, which focus on one particular project, the four projects were coordinated and discussed in the same process. The Sami Parliament of Norway (who were the key affected stakeholders and opposition) and the reindeer herder groups in Fosen both requested that the Fosen projects be considered together. This was to get a better idea of the overall impacts, before they could evaluate which projects should be granted concessions.

Written and oral data were gathered to gain insights into the relation between the dialogue process and social acceptance in Fosen. Written sources include policy papers, reports and newspapers. Oral information includes opinions from 11 local representatives; who attended a national stakeholder desk event at Stokkøya (in Fosen), Norway, 11 October 2018. In addition, five semi-structured, anonymous interviews with six persons have been carried out. Four of these were in October 2018 in Åfjord (with two politicians, one in the municipal administration, two in the tourism, catering and services industry) and one in November 2018 in Oslo, with a representative from the regulator, who has detailed insights into the consultations.

The consultations outlined that the initial barriers of socio-cultural factors, a perceived negative impact on the environment and a lack of trust in key actors and planning processes could be addressed mainly because of the following drivers included in the measure:

Procedural participation and trust

- Effective formal participation: policy measure engaging the local community in the decision-making and planning
- Effective informal participation: NVE arranged a total of 65 meetings

Environmental impact

- Impact on biodiversity/wildlife: Modification of power line pathway and further investigations of the environmental impacts

Impact on economy

- Impact on local economy: improved infrastructure; increased tax income; local jobs; increase of the activities of the local business

Market

- Security of supply of energy: wind energy development meeting existing energy demand and security of supply in the region

Although this measure has been highly resource-demanding, to organise all the meetings, several stakeholders argue that it has been effective. The meetings have contributed towards creating legitimacy of the process and trust in the national regulator, who decides whether to give a permitting license after mapping out the advantages and disadvantages of wind power projects.

The transfer potential is high, as almost all the EU states involve the public in consultations during the licensing process and/or spatial planning processes. Whether the innovative element of the measure, discussing several projects together, is transferable depends on whether wind developers submit several applications focusing on the same area about the same time. Additionally, a key enabling factor for the highly participatory process was the financial and human resource capacity of the national regulator to hold 35 meetings in the first place. Almost all the countries in the WinWind project involve the public in consultations during the licensing process and/or spatial planning processes, however not in all cases is funding available.

1.4.1.2 Consultations on the transfer of best practice measures

As the Norwegian context and issues are very different from the other WinWind regions, no transfer activities including Norwegian stakeholders are foreseen. Thus, no consultations on the transfer of best practices have taken place in Norway.

1.4.2 The stakeholder consultation survey

In Norway, 21 stakeholders representing national and local public administration, local/regional politicians, national electricity producers, project planners/developers, sub-contractors to wind energy developers, environmental and other NGOs, researchers/consultants and further STK categories responded to the survey between 7 June and 22 July 2019. The survey developed by CICERO based on the taxonomy of barriers and drivers (deliverable 2.3) assessed the gravity of barriers and importance of drivers as perceived by the different stakeholders.

The results of the questions 1 – 15 assessing the gravity of barriers and drivers using a scale from -3 to +3 indicate that the size of modern projects, the visibility of wind turbines, the distance of wind turbines from residential areas, the impacts on the physical environment, on biodiversity and wildlife and on quality of life, the sense of place, self-identity and place attachment, the discourse on wind energy in the public sphere/media and the political climate for wind energy development are perceived as important barriers (evaluation average <-1) while the impacts on local profits and income generation, national/regional/local wind energy policies in terms of taxation and in terms of financial support schemes, opportunities for informal/formal participation and consultation in the planning and permitting processes, trust in processes and trust in information are evaluated as factors fostering the development of wind energy (evaluation average >1).

The Norwegian stakeholders evaluated the statement `Small but several parks, rather than large but fewer parks, increase local acceptance` in average with -1.14 and the statement `Small but several turbines, rather than large but fewer turbines, increase local acceptance` in average with -1.

Figure 10 illustrates the evaluation average of the barriers and drivers as perceived by the Norwegian stakeholders.



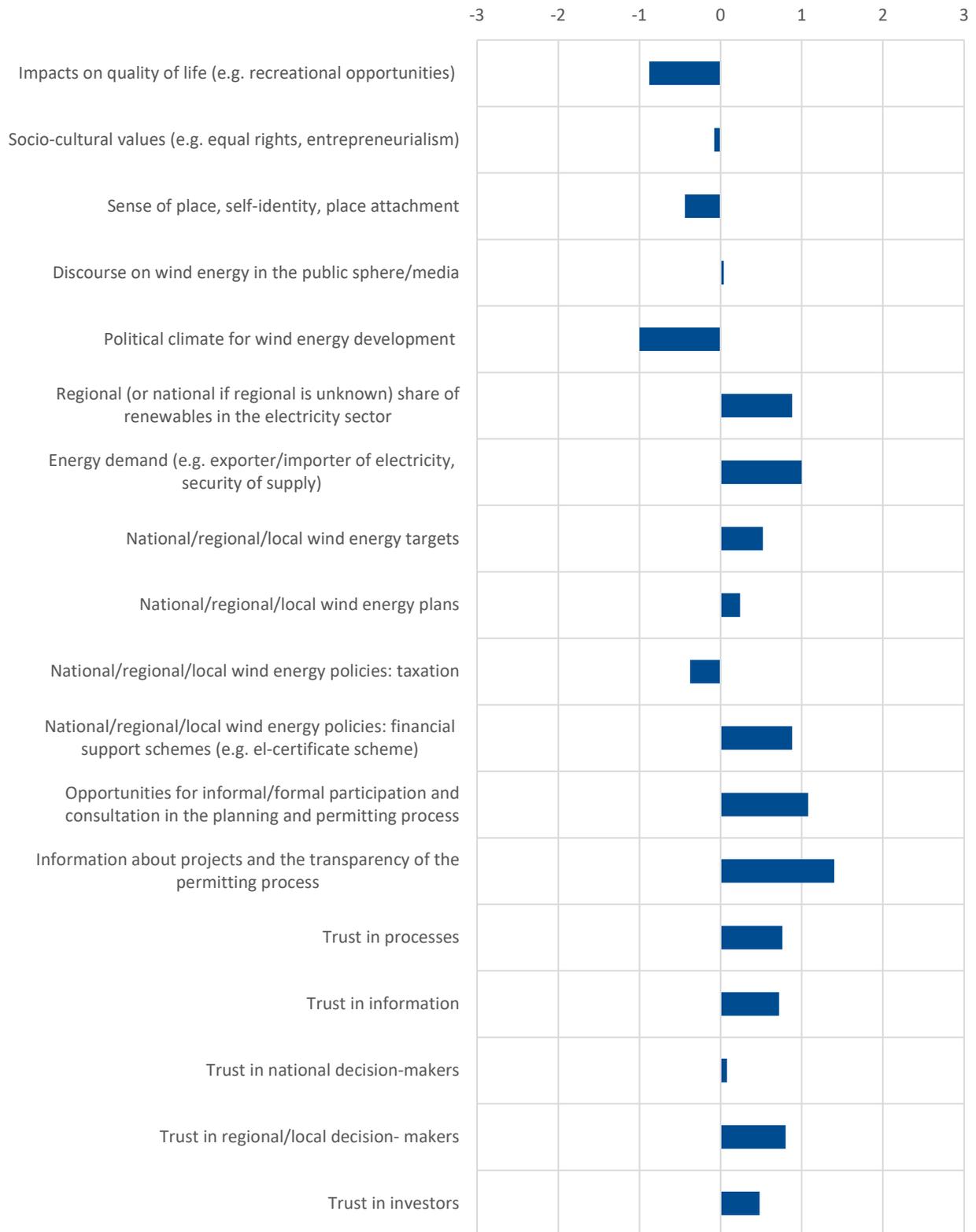


Figure 10: Evaluation average of the Norwegian stakeholder consultation survey

1.5 Poland

The strategic goals of stakeholder engagement and consultations in Poland is to gain knowledge on the social acceptance of wind energy in the target region, to provide information exchange and raise awareness, to identify best practice and ultimately to trigger new activities to realise the WinWind goals.

The stakeholder consultations aim to identify and discuss best practices and respective transfer possibilities (e.g. in the area of community engagement) and to help identifying the benefits of (community) wind energy to society (concerning local economy, environment and others).

The recommendations of the various stakeholders are prepared and updated during the wide consultations process.

1.5.1 Country-specific consultations

In Poland, the dedicated stakeholder consultations aimed to establish contact to the stakeholders, to identify important topics to address in the thematic workshops, to discuss key barriers and drivers and to assess best practices and transfer opportunities.

- 1) March 2018: Face-to-face meeting with the Polish Wind Energy Association to evaluate their engagement in the WinWind project.
- 2) March 2018: Face-to-face meeting with Siemens Gamesa; Siemens Gamesa presented their experiences with local acceptance of wind energy, barriers and drivers for local acceptance of wind energy have been discussed
- 3) March – June 2018: Questionnaire on topics to address in the first thematic workshop
- 4) May 2018: Face-to-face meeting with the Voivodeship Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management (WFOŚiGW) in Olsztyn (target region) on good practice measures and the situation of wind energy development in the region. The meeting provided preliminary indications of potential good practice cases.
- 5) May 2018: Face-to-face meeting with the former mayor of the Kisielice municipality. Within the meeting, an interview with the mayor has been conducted and detailed information on wind energy development in Kisielice has been obtained.
- 6) April 2019: telephone consultation with the National Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management on the WinWind Project and its approach.
- 7) November 2018: Consultations with wind project developers on the WinWind project; Participation in the conference of the German-Polish Wind Energy Club
- 8) In-depth interviews on the best practice cases have been carried out to enable a comparative analysis (Deliverable 4.3). Additionally, periodic consultations with two independent experts have taken place.

- 9) Stakeholders from the learning region have been consulted on the transfer of the German best practice measure on community wind farm and civic non-profit association. Additionally, periodic consultations with two independent experts have taken place
- 10) February 2019: Consultation of the President of the Association of Heating and Cooling Appliances Manufacturers on possibilities of wind energy utilisation for heating purposes – Power to Heat concept
- 11) May-July 2019: Online stakeholder consultation survey on the gravity of barriers and significance of drivers
- 12) On-going dialogue with the stakeholders participating in the national desk via phone and email
- 13) July 2019: Consultations with the Ministry of Energy and Energy Regulatory Office on their participation in transfer workshop.

The consultations clarified the participation of specific stakeholders in the project and emphasised the low wind energy development and the lack of local acceptance for wind energy in Poland.

1.5.1.1 Questionnaire on topics to be addressed in the 1st thematic workshop

The online survey on topics to be addressed in the first thematic workshop did show a low response rate and identified awareness raising (4 votes) and innovative models for local authorities` engagement in wind investments (3 votes) as important issues.

1.5.1.2 Consultations on Polish best practices and their transferability

As Polish best practice measure, the WinWind consortium has selected the case of the municipality of Kisielice based on the stakeholder engagement and consultations and the developed criteria for best practices (WP4).

To analyse the best practice example, dedicated stakeholder consultations have taken place.

1.5.1.2.1 Kisielice Municipality

Despite its small size, the municipality of Kisielice has become a well-known best practice for promoting social acceptance of wind energy. This has been achieved due to its investments in renewable energy sources as a means of stimulating local economic development. The municipality of Kisielice was the first energy self-sufficient municipality in Poland. Thanks to the fact that 72% of the land in the municipal area is farmland, reflecting on the agricultural character of the municipality, achieving this energy self-sufficiency was largely possible through the installation of wind energy. Investments on pilot wind farms were initiated and coordinated by the local municipality.

The local authorities, especially the mayor of the municipality, significantly contributed towards creating the conditions for mutually beneficial wind energy developments. This was done by increasing trust which enabled a dialogue and information exchange among all the relevant stakeholders. The mayor was also key for guaranteeing external finance for the project.

To analyse the best practice in-depth, a number of semi-structured interviews with the former mayor of Kisielice municipality have been carried out. Additionally, desk research has taken place.

The interviews showed that the initial barriers of lacking knowledge on wind energy among the residents and the perception of no financial benefits for the local community were addressed by the following drivers:

Impact on economy

- Impact on local economy: taxes; improvements in local infrastructure
- Passive financial participation: land owners (farmers) are payed, both the farmers providing land for the turbines and the farmers providing access to build power lines

Procedural participation and trust

- Formal procedural participation: systematic public consultations during the preparatory process
- Informal procedural participation: additional meetings with farmers in Łęgowo, where the land for the pilot project was purchased
- Transparent communication: By providing reliable information, presenting experiences of other countries, and informing about local benefits through informational meetings, local residents were convinced of the benefits of wind energy

Governance

- Political leadership: vision constantly pursued and developed by the mayor who played a key role

The initiative has been highly successful in its implementation and objectives and has shown to be effective in achieving local acceptance. Regarding transferability, the project carried out in Kisielice could be replicated in small rural municipalities with a strong agriculture base, with one or two dominant and densely built-up towns or villages and a relatively low average population density. Such municipalities typically have extensive areas of farmland further away from inhabited areas.

Effective communication with the main stakeholders has proven to be a central success factor in such projects. Key for this to be a credible success is for the communication to be led in a way that avoids unfulfilled promises. Moreover, populations between 5,000-10,000 people make it relatively easy to carry out communication campaigns, public consultations and therefore effective communication and engagement.

However, the most important success factor is a person/institution responsible for implementation of such an idea. Ideally, it may be a person representing local authorities, who has a power to act,

capability of connecting residents and ability of resolving social problems and opposition. It should be a reliable person, who is considered respected and fully committed to a project.

No transfer of this measure to another WinWind country or to another region is planned.

1.5.1.3 *Consultations on the transfer of best practice measures*

Whilst no transfer to other countries of the Polish best practice measure Kisielice is envisaged, it has been decided to transfer the German measure community wind farm and civic non-profit association (Neuenkirchen, Schleswig-Holstein) to the Warmia-Masuria Province.

1.5.1.3.1 *Transfer of the German best practice measure community wind farm and civic non-profit association (Neuenkirchen, Schleswig-Holstein) to the Warmia-Masuria Province, Poland*

The transferability of the selected measure depends on the context, legal framework, institutional settings, the actors, their interests, strategies, commitment, resources, and interactions with other actors. The community wind farm and civic non-profit association in Neuenkirchen have been chosen for transfer because of the fact that this kind of models are missing in the region, and this practice can bring many benefits and change the perceptions of many actors and groups towards wind energy projects. The main advantage of this measure is its overarching character – the measure addresses a wide spectre of barriers and engages many actors: citizens, farmers, local authorities and wind investors as shareholders.

The objective of the transfer activities is therefore to promote the community wind farm showcase and assess the possibilities of transferring/accommodating this model to regions interested in adopting the model.

This is going to be done through sharing the approach, measures, knowledge and experiences of the municipality of Neuenkirchen in this regard with the relevant stakeholders from Poland and in particular those from the Warmian-Masurian Province. Furthermore, the transfer activities will also facilitate a closer dialogue between relevant stakeholders on the issue creating an information-exchange platform.

- In the Warmia-Masuria Province: Mayors;
- local authorities of the municipalities from the region;
- representatives of the Energy Agency of Warminsko-Mazurskie Voivodeship;
- representatives of University of Warmia and Mazury in Olsztyn;
- the former mayor of the commune of Kisielice;
- representatives of the Association of Municipalities Friendly to Renewable Energy;
- representatives of Polish Wind Energy Association and
- representatives of other relevant to RES societies

are involved in the process. In order to establish the transfer team, these stakeholders have been consulted.

By August 2019, the transfer team was established in Poland and included key stakeholders from the selected region. The selected best practice case was translated into Polish and a comparative analysis of the regions has been carried out. The Polish transfer team joined the transfer visit in Schleswig-Holstein on August 26-28, 2019. The follow-up transfer workshop took place on 26 September 2019 in Warsaw. The Memorandum of Understanding is expected to be finalised by October 2019.

1.5.2 The stakeholder consultation survey

To assess the gravity of the prevailing acceptance barriers and the importance of drivers and to understand how these barriers and drivers are perceived by the different stakeholder groups, KAPE carried out an online survey. In Poland, 25 stakeholders from the Warmian-Masurian target region representing local public administration, local/regional politicians, national electricity producers, researchers/consultants and other STK categories responded to the survey between May and July 2019.

They ranked the size of modern projects, the visibility of wind turbines, the distance of wind turbines from residential areas and the impacts on the physical environment on biodiversity and wildlife and on health and well-being in average as less than -1 on a scale from -3 to +3. These factors seem to be perceived as relevant barriers. On the other hand, the impacts on greenhouse gas emission and on local profits and income generation as well as opportunities for informal/formal participation and consultation in the planning and permitting process and information about projects and the transparency of the permitting process are ranked in average with more than +1. These factors seem to be important drivers.

The Polish stakeholders do not believe that small but several parks, rather than large but fewer parks, increase local acceptance (evaluation average: -1.04) but are neutral about the increase of local acceptance due to small but several turbines, rather than large but fewer (evaluation average: 0.04).

Figure 11 illustrates the evaluation average of the barriers and drivers as perceived by the Polish stakeholders participating in the online survey.



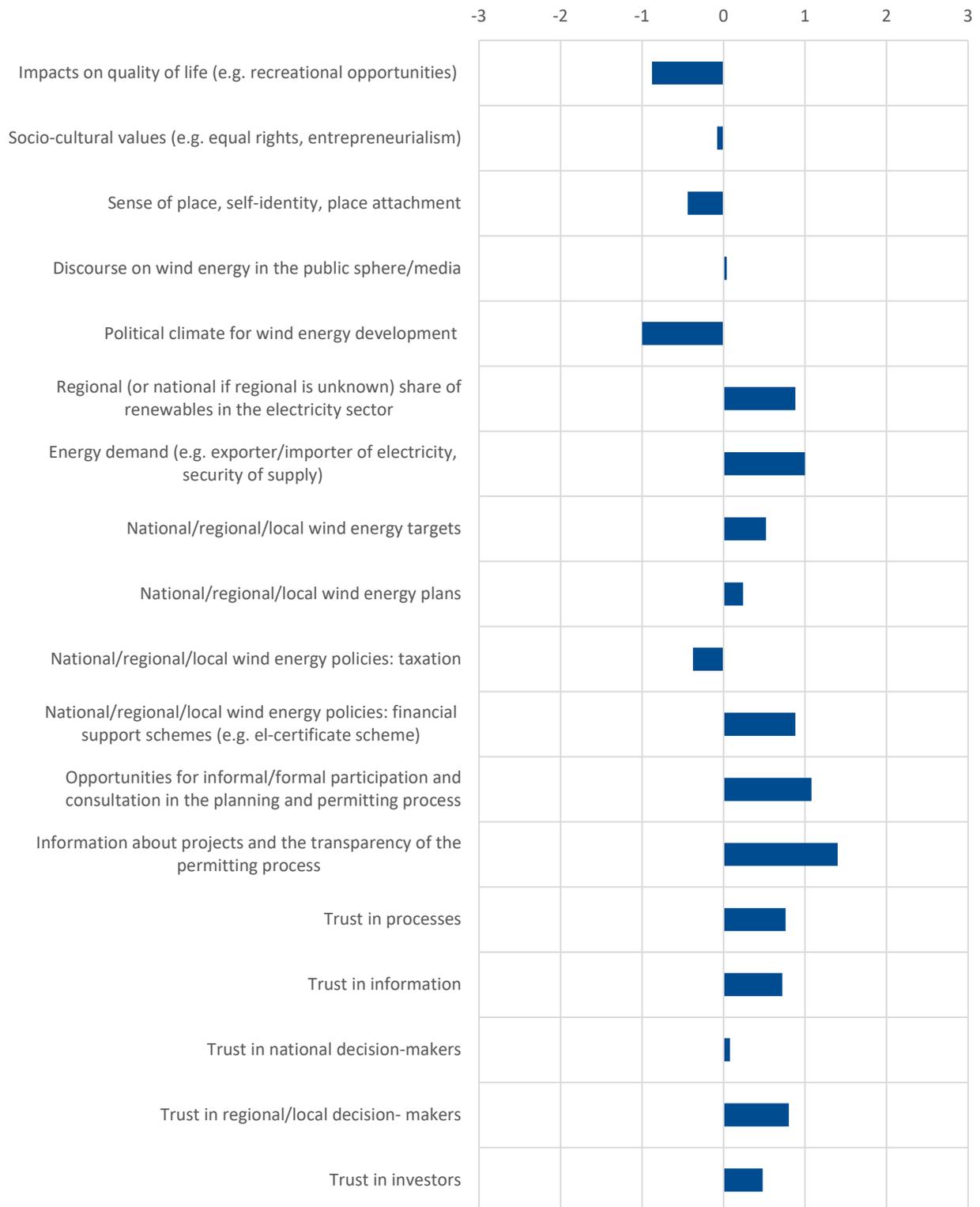


Figure 11: Evaluation average of the Polish stakeholder consultation survey

1.6 Spain

The stakeholder consultations in Spain were carried out at two main levels: the regional level (wind energy scarce target region and model region) and at the national level (ministries, national energy agencies and associations).

The main goal of the stakeholder consultation activities was to gain an insight of social acceptance of wind energy in the respective regions. More specifically, the stakeholder engagement and consultation measures seek to shed light on the following issues:

- The general political and legislative framework
- The regional political and legislative framework
- Reasons for successful development of wind energy in the model region (Canary Islands)
- How the model region overcame specific technical and market barriers
- Identification of prevailing technical and market barriers in the target region (Balearic Islands) to be overcome
- The specific social acceptance problems and barriers in the target region
- The potential transferable good practices from model region and other Spanish regions.

The desk activities are coordinated by ECORYS at the national level whereas ACER is particularly active at the regional level (Canary Island – model region).

An online survey was used to assess the gravity of barriers and drivers as perceived by the different stakeholder groups, face-to-face meetings, focus groups, phone interviews and virtual meetings are possible ways to consult stakeholders on specific barriers and drivers, good practices and transfer opportunities.

The stakeholder consultations provided valuable insights concerning identified bottlenecks, the taxonomy and possible (transfer of) best practices. The target regions benefit directly since tailor-made project proposals and policy recommendations can be given to raise social acceptance of wind energy.

1.6.1 Country-specific consultations

In Spain, the stakeholder consultations identified important barriers and drivers, established collaboration with relevant stakeholders and assessed good practices and transfer opportunities.

- 1) Beginning of 2018: Survey on determinants of social acceptability of wind energy in Spain. The questionnaire was sent to relevant stakeholders in the model region (Canary Islands), the target region (Balearic Islands) and on the national level (capital Madrid).
- 2) June 2018: Stakeholder meeting to present the WinWind project to local stakeholders on the Balearic Islands (target region). The event was attended by representatives of the Balearic government, Menorca's local government, civil society groups, engineers and electricity company.
- 3) November 2018: In-depth interviews on the best practice cases have been carried out to enable a comparative analysis (Deliverable 4.3)
- 4) May 2019: Stakeholders from the transfer region have been consulted on the transfer opportunities of the best practice example Som Energia selected to be a transfer measure
- 5) October 2019: Stakeholders from the learning region have been consulted on the transfer of the Italian best practice Abruzzo Repowering to the Balearic Islands
- 6) May-July 2019: Online stakeholder consultation survey on the gravity of barriers and drivers

1.6.1.1 *Survey on the determinants of social acceptability*

The outcome of the survey including 19 participants on determinants of social acceptance on wind energy in Spain was fruitful, providing a particularly useful starting point to understand the perceived levels of social acceptance in the relevant region, the perceived barriers, the influential actors and also the extent to which positive change is regarded as conceivable.

The key results of the online survey were:

- Social acceptance is considered by many stakeholders to be an important factor which influences national policies on wind energy, but it is even more an issue which has a significant impact on local policies;
- Various factors were identified as obstacles for wind energy development. The most prevalent turned out to be legislative, administrative, economic and environmental reasons;
- Local communication is essential for promoting social acceptance of wind energy.

1.6.1.2 Stakeholder meeting on the Balearic Islands

On 11 June 2018, a stakeholder meeting was held to present the WinWind project in Mahón, Menorca. This island lies within the target region of the Balearic Islands, and possesses the highest potential for wind energy generation of all the four Balearic Islands. The event was attended by representatives of the Balearic government, Menorca's local government, civil society groups, engineers and electricity companies.

After some introductory presentations about the project and the energy conditions of the Balearic archipelago, an intense debate followed that highlighted the complex situation of wind energy in Menorca. The participants presented their views on the obstacles for wind energy, its current levels of social acceptance which are mainly related to the landscape impact, the threat wind energy poses to birdlife, and previous negative experiences with former wind projects. Other obstacles to wind development on the island, such as administrative difficulties and political differences were also discussed.

The meeting was a success. It laid a solid foundation for future collaborations on the project with many different participants and stakeholders in the region. All attendees actively participated and made valuable contributions towards improving the understanding of the Balearic energy situation from multiple perspectives. More specifically, the event presented a unique opportunity for re-opening the dialogue in the Balearic Islands, particularly in light of the recently approved Climate Change law (August 2018). This new legislative instrument will permit operative planning for the future of the energy mix in the archipelagos, where wind energy can play a crucial role in both generating energy and serving as a role model.

1.6.1.3 Consultations on Spanish the best practices and their transferability

As Spanish best practice measure, the WinWind consortium has selected the Gran Canaria Wind and Water and the Som Energia Energy Cooperative based on the stakeholder engagement and consultations in July 2018 and the developed criteria for best practices (WP4).

To analyse the best practice examples chosen by the consortium according to the criteria developed (WP4), in-depth interviews have been carried out from July 2018 – November 2018 with the initiators, founding fathers, coordinators and contributors of both the Som Energia cooperative and the Gran Canaria Win and Water programme.

To specify the transfer of the measure Som Energia Energy Cooperative, one interview and 5 telephone conferences have taken place in the period July – November 2018.

1.6.1.3.1 Gran Canaria Wind and Water

Following a major crisis concerning the supply of water and energy in the South-East of the Island of Gran Canaria, three local authorities joined forces to resolve the issue, creating the Mancomunidad del Sureste de Gran Canaria. Although the objective was to solve the water crisis, through the desalination of water, vast amounts of energy were required for this. Consequently, the municipality allowed private investors to develop a number of very large wind farms in the region, in return for a share of the income from the installations. A total of 71 MW has now been installed in the Mancomunidad.

To analyse the best practice, desk research and two semi-structured interviews have been carried out. The interview partners were key actors who designed and managed the initiative, a university professor who designed the initiative and a local administrator who managed and implemented it.

The results outline that the initial barriers of mistrust and lack of transparency of wind farm installation processes and lack of regional co-benefits could be addressed through the following drivers:

Market

- Secure supply of energy and water & emotional ownership: provision of affordable, sufficient and consistent supply of water and energy

Impact on economy

- Impact on local economy: Local value creation (300 jobs)
- Passive financial participation: 25% of income from wind farms given to local municipality in return for land
- Active (direct) financial participation: 5% of wind farms owned by the local business

Procedural participation and trust

- Transparent communication: information and knowledge of the fruits of the initiative to the general public (videos, radio discussions, school posters, etc.). This stage was arguably the most substantial and effective means of promoting the social acceptance.

Vast amount of wind turbines installed and therefore the continuous expansion strongly demonstrates that MSGR has been able to successfully improve the social acceptance of wind energy. Indeed, such rapid and significant expansion would not be possible if there was considerable social rejection. Additionally, now, the residents have an emotional ownership over the farms, and thereby the social acceptance has become something which is almost never questioned by the local populations.

Through the provision of energy for water desalination, and by benefiting the local society through value creation and enabling financial participation, the initiative has drastically improved the social acceptance of wind energy. Crucially, much of this success can be attributed to an excellent and effective communication strategy.

Regarding the transferability, two steps have been identified as highly necessary for successful transfer of this initiative. Firstly, there must be a specific need/lack of energy. Indeed, this problem must be apparent and real within the local populations. Secondly, in order to enable the installation of the wind farms, there must be explicit and well communicated benefits for the local populations. The idea of using wind energy to supply water and to promote the use of agriculture is thousands of years old.

In sum, the transferability of this measure can be considered as reasonably high. This is due to the fact that there are many regions both nationally and internationally which require a considerable amount of energy for local economic purposes. Generating and using this energy locally represents a highly effective means of improving the social acceptance of wind energy. This measure has not been selected for transfer.

1.6.1.3.2 Som Energia Energy Cooperative

Som Energia, which in Catalan translates to “we are energy”, is the first and now largest energy cooperative in Spain. The fundamental basis of most energy cooperatives is to invest in or provide reliable and fairly priced energy. Indeed, a rapidly growing feature of energy cooperatives is to promote the production and use of sustainable energies. In this regard, Som Energia is involved in the marketing and consumption of sustainable energies. It provides a 100% guarantee that the energy that members purchase comes from renewable energy production facilities. Such energy transparency had not previously existed in Spain. Additionally, Som Energia in recent years has begun to play a significant role in encouraging and facilitating its members to invest in sustainable energy production facilities. Currently, wind energy accounts for 47% of the total energy used by Som Energia members.

To assess the effectiveness and the transferability of the measure, desk research and three stakeholder consultations with the co-founder, the current vice-president and a member of the day-to-day working team of Som Energia have been carried out. Two of these consultations came in the form of semi-structured interview conducted by telephone. The third was a written response to the interview-guide used for the other two interviews.

The analyses illustrated that the initial barriers of lack of opportunities to procedural/financially participate and lack of transparent communication could be met by the best practice because of the following drivers:

Impact on economy

- Active (direct) financial participation: 100 Euro fee to become member - 100% guarantee for renewable energy; Som Energia encourages and facilitates its members to invest in sustainable energy production facilities

Procedural participation and trust

- Effective informal procedural participation: Cooperative governed and financed by its members; bottom-up approach
- Transparent communication: The energy and enthusiasm of the members in favour of wind energy has had highly positive spillover effects for promoting further communication and participation among other segments of society.

Individual characteristics

- Emotional ownership: By providing citizens with an opportunity to both consume and invest in energy sourced from wind, this creates a real connection between the citizens and the means of energy production

Som Energia has effectively contributed to overcoming numerous social acceptance barriers which were particularly high in Spain. In nine years it has gathered 50,000 members, generated 10 million kWh/year and has invested almost 13 million EUR in sustainable energies. Through enabling citizens to financially participate and invest in wind energy, a highly positive perception has been created. The positive perception in this group has fuelled the enthusiasm of many to further contribute towards the cause, something which has led to spill-over effects on other social groups, local politicians and even other utilities companies.

It appears that this initiative has plenty of transfer and replicability potential. However, a crucial driver for a successful transfer is sharing the same values and priorities as energy cooperatives do. In Catalonia, this existed, and the land was already reasonably industrialised. However, in areas such as Castilla Leon, where social acceptance of this was much lower due, it has been harder.

It has been explained that a first step for establishing an energy cooperative is to mobilise, create and promote a local group. The second step would be to gather sufficient finances to invest in the projects and the cooperative. Som Energia claims that for a cooperative this is not a significant hurdle to overcome, given that the model that they propose is low cost and more cost-efficient. This is explained by the fact that they do not have the sunk costs which big utility companies have, offices in expensive capital cities (Som Energia has just one office in the countryside Girona), and high human resource costs (given that it is non-profit and voluntary). This suggests that energy cooperatives can indeed be implemented in a cost-efficient way.

A transfer workshop to initiate the transfer of SomEnergia to the Italian region of Abruzzo has taken place on 30 May 2019.

1.6.1.4 Consultations on the transfer of best practice measures

Two transfer workshops involving Spanish stakeholders have taken place. One international transfer workshop initiating the transfer of SomEnergia to Abruzzo, Italy, has already been carried out, a second transfer workshop targeting the transfer of the Abruzzo Repowering (Italy) to the Balearic Islands (Spain) is going to be organised on 4 October, 2019.

1.6.1.4.1 Transfer of SomEnergia to Abruzzo, Italy

As illustrated, the transfer potential of SomEnergia is rated as high. To specify the transfer of SomEnergia to Abruzzo, dedicated stakeholder consultations with Spanish stakeholders have taken place.

The transfer team has been established in May 2019; the transfer workshop took place on 30 May 2019.

1.6.1.4.2 Transfer of the Italian best practice measure Abruzzo Repowering to the Balearic Islands, Spain

The transferability of the Abruzzo Repowering depends on the age of the existing wind farms and on the lifetime of the existing wind farm, which can or cannot be appropriate for intervention and repowering. Normally, turbines are between 12-20 years old when they are repowered. The expected repowering ought to generate approximately 50% more energy. Additionally, it is important to consider other contextual factors such the favourability of existing regulations and local decision makers, funding availability, the approaches/strategies of relevant investors and developers and the strength resources.

The repowering case study has been chosen for transfer because of the fact that this type of measure reduces the damage to the natural environment, landscape and biodiversity. All of these elements constitute the central existing barriers in Menorca. The selection of this case is further justified by the fact that a decent amount of analysis already exists on the topic. These were

specifically presented and discussed at the 1st thematic workshop in Menorca on 8 November 2018. Much of the analysis and proposal were positively responded to, particularly by those who in principle oppose wind energy in the islands.

The objective of the transfer workshop is therefore to further analyse the practicalities and realisation of wind farm repowering in Menorca. This will be done through sharing the experiences of the Abruzzo region in this regard. Actors from the Abruzzo region can contribute towards both a better understanding of the technical elements of repowering as well as how to address directly the issue of building social acceptance for repowering Es Mila. Furthermore, the transfer workshop will also facilitate closer dialogue between relevant stakeholders on the issue, to iron out remaining concerns and also to take on board any remaining and relevant considerations.

In September 2019 a transfer team has been established involving key actors, the showcase has been translated into Spanish and the degree of compatibility and the framework conditions has been analysed. A technical visit to the existing wind park and a workshop in the region of origin is going to take place on 4 October 2019 on the same day as the transfer workshop in Meroca.

2.6.2 The stakeholder consultation survey

11 Spanish stakeholders from the target region Balearic Islands responded to the online survey between May and 22 July, 2019. Although the response is relative low, the participants cover a variety of stakeholder categories representing local public administration, local/regional politicians, regional electricity producers and distributors, sub-contractors to wind energy developers, researchers/consultants and other STK categories.

The results indicate that the size of modern projects, the visibility of wind turbines, the distance of wind turbines from residential areas and the impacts on the physical environment and on biodiversity and wildlife are perceived as important barriers (evaluation average < -1), impacts on greenhouse gas emissions and on local profits and income generation, the degree of local ownership of the plants and the national/regional/local wind energy targets are evaluated as relevant drivers (evaluation average > 1).

The participating stakeholders agree in average with the statement, that small but several parks, rather than large but fewer parks, increase local acceptance (evaluation average: 2) and also to the statement, that small but several turbines, rather than large but fewer turbines, increase local acceptance (evaluation average: 0.82).

Figure 12 shows the evaluation average of the 34 factors of the 11 Spanish stakeholders participating to the survey.



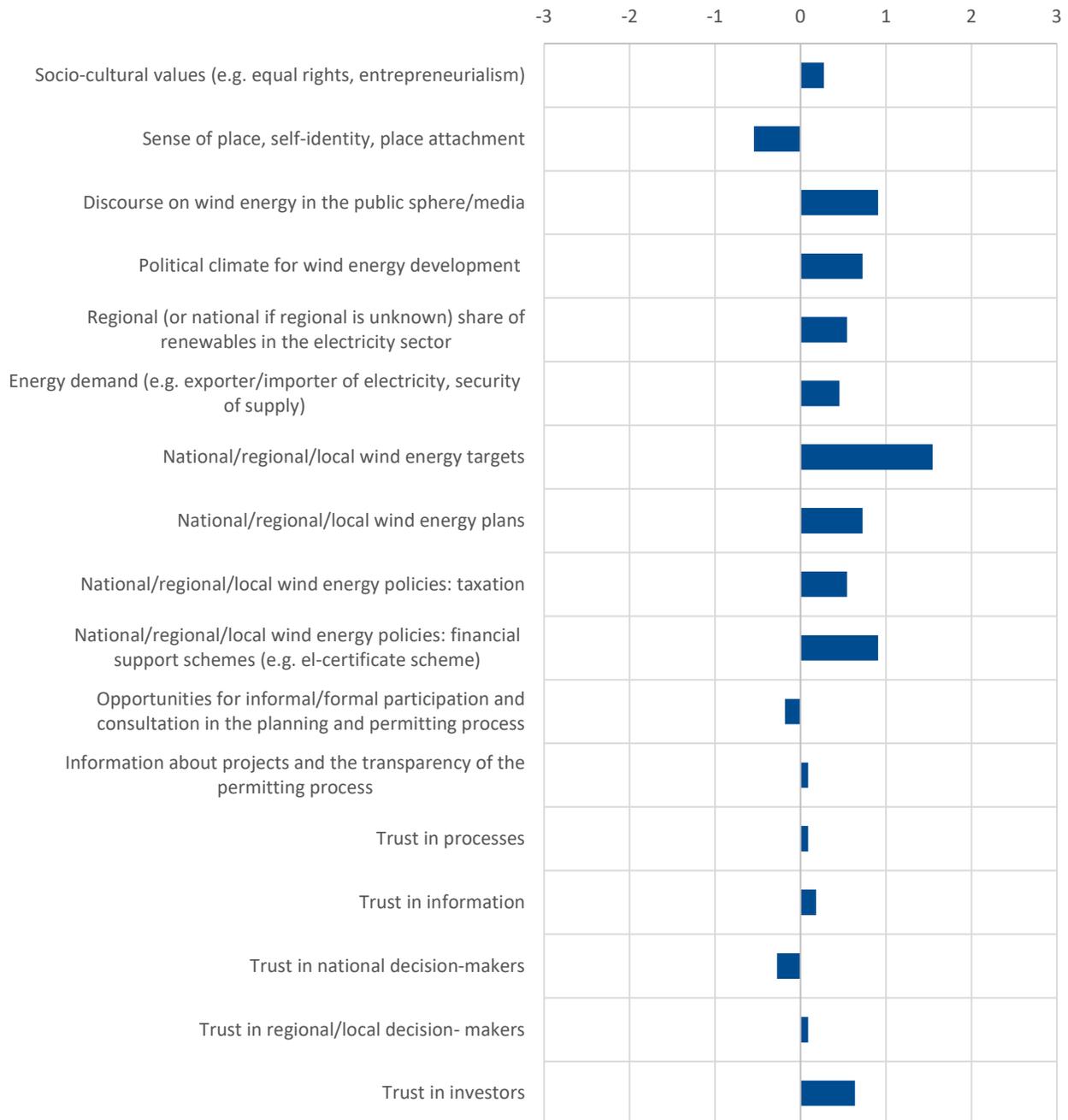


Figure 12: Evaluation average of the Spanish stakeholder consultation survey

3 Conclusions

WinWind involves a broad variety of stakeholder engagement and consultation activities and formats. The WinWind country desks are key vehicles to ensure a wide stakeholder engagement and participation and provide a key platform to establish a dialogue with stakeholders through continuous meetings, thematic workshops, policy roundtables and consultations. Furthermore, a high number of stakeholder consultations have been carried out ranging from bilateral, face-to-face consultations, phone or personal interviews, focus groups to dedicated online stakeholder consultation surveys.

The stakeholder consultations in the different countries have addressed various thematic issues and engaged a broad variety of stakeholders. In several cases, most notably in Latvia and Norway, opponents of wind energy have been involved in the activities. Each country desk took care to ensure the participation of the most crucial actors involved in the development and implementation of wind projects and the promotion of its social acceptance.

3.1 Consolidated findings

The dedicated online stakeholder consultations pointed out the acceptance barriers and drivers, which have been considered relevant for the WinWind target regions by different experts and stakeholders in those regions and beyond. Although the specific barriers and drivers differ between countries and regions, some broadly shared issues have been recognised for a wide spectrum of countries and are significant for the social acceptance of wind energy.

Up to now there has been a relatively low number of studies comparing and contrasting social acceptance in various countries and regional contexts (Suškevičs et al. 2018). The online stakeholder consultations conducted within WinWind contribute in part to close this research gap. However, the findings of the consultations need to be put into perspective. Interpreting the data needs to take into account certain methodological limitations. First, the number of expert responses is comparatively low. Obviously, the relatively small sample size makes it rather difficult to derive robust conclusions as statistical tests normally require a larger sample size. However, this was not intended, as this exercise aimed at detecting similarities and differences in perceptions and preferences between WinWind regions and stakeholder groups participating in the stakeholder desks. Second, although a representative distribution of stakeholders and stakeholder categories was strived for, this was achieved only to a limited extent. For example, the extent to which opponents of wind energy were involved in the consultations varies among countries, but has likely a significant influence on the outcome of the surveys. Third, stakeholder and expert opinions and the opinions of the local population in host communities do not necessarily coincide and actually could also differ considerably. Therefore, a more complete picture of acceptance drivers and barriers can only be obtained if expert estimations could be complemented by comparable public surveys in the target regions or host communities. This is, however, beyond the scope of our project. Nonetheless, the expert opinions gathered through the WinWind consultations are valuable in the sense that they reveal certain tendencies.

Table 7 gives an overview of the factors evaluated as influencing positively or negatively the local acceptance of wind energy in all countries.

Table 7: Factors evaluated as positive or negative in all WinWind countries

Barriers (evaluation average < 0 in all countries)	Drivers (evaluation average > 0 in all countries)
Size of modern projects	Impacts on greenhouse gas emissions
Visibility of wind turbines	Impacts on local profits and income generation (e.g. jobs, tax, local added value generation)
Distance of wind turbines from residential areas	Impacts on individuals' economy (e.g. electricity prices, income to landowners, property value)
Impacts on the physical environment	Distribution of economic benefits and costs between actors within the community
Impacts on biodiversity and wildlife	Distribution of benefits and costs between communities hosting wind power and other communities
Impacts on health and well-being	The degree of local ownership of the plants
Impacts on quality of life	Regional (or national if regional is unknown) share of renewables in the electricity sector
Sense of place, self-identity, place attachment	Energy demand (e.g. exporter/importer of electricity, security of supply)
	National/regional/local wind energy targets
	National/regional/local wind energy plans
	National/regional/local wind energy policies: financial support schemes (e.g. el-certificate scheme)
	Information about projects and the transparency of the permitting process
	Trust in processes
	Trust in information
	Trust in regional/local decision- makers
	Trust in investors

The size of modern projects, the distance of wind turbines from residential areas, the visibility of wind turbines and the impacts on the physical environment and on biodiversity and wildlife are assessed in all WinWind countries as central barriers (evaluation average < -1). The impacts on health and well-being are considered in three countries (DE, LV, PL) as relevant barriers (evaluation average < -1). There are also other factors that are perceived as important in various regions. These are: impacts on greenhouse gas emissions (DE, LV, PL, ES), impacts on local profits and income generation (DE, NO, PL, ES), opportunities for informal/formal participation and consultation in the planning and permitting process (DE, IT, NO, PL) as well as the degree of local ownership of the plants (DE, LV, IT, ES). The national/regional/local wind energy targets (IT, LV, ES) and the information about projects and the transparency of the permitting process (DE, IT, PL) are perceived as key drivers (evaluation average > 1) in three or more WinWind countries.

In spite of the differences, expert responses from almost all regions share commonalities. In particular, it is clear that the positive environmental impact in terms of avoided greenhouse gas emissions is considered a key driver for the local acceptance of wind power, although much less so in Mid-Norway and the two Italian regions. Also the economic impact is an important driver, but in some cases negative effects for tourism are feared – although surprisingly not more negative in regions that rely on tourism (e.g. the Balearic islands). This could be partly due to the still low market penetration of wind power in those regions.

With respect to some disputed issues, the response (in average) is rather diverse among the countries, for example in the case of wellbeing and health effects. These seem to be a source of concern in Latvia and Germany more than in the other countries, while sense of place and self-identity is considered a larger barrier in Norway and Latvia than in the other regions. The mobilisation against wind power is stronger in certain regions. The majority of factors could be evaluated in average as fostering or hindering in all WinWind countries in a homogenous way; however there are still considerable differences between the countries.

Thus nine factors are perceived completely different in the various WinWind countries. Table 8 provides an overview of these factors evaluated as drivers in some countries/regions and as neutral or barriers in other countries.

One factor, the need for grid infrastructure improvement, is perceived in average as neutral (evaluation average $\geq -0,5$ and $\leq 0,5$) in all WinWind countries.

Table 8: Factors evaluated differently in the WinWind countries

Factor	Barrier (evaluation average ≤ -0.51)	Neutral (evaluation average ≤ 0.50 and ≥ -0.50)	Driver (evaluation average ≥ 0.51)
The need for other infrastructure improvement (e.g. transport and communications infrastructure)		DE, IT, NO, ES	LV, PL
Impacts on tourism sector	DE, IT, NO, PL	LV, ES	
Impacts on agricultural sector	IT, LV	DE, NO	PL, ES
Socio-cultural values (e.g. equal rights, entrepreneurialism)		DE, LV, NO, PL, ES	IT
Discourse on wind energy in the public sphere/media	NO	DE, LV, PL	IT, ES
Political climate for wind energy development	LV, NO, PL	DE	IT, ES
National/regional/local wind energy policies		DE, LV, PL	IT, NO, ES
Opportunities for informal/formal participation and consultation in the planning and permitting process		ES	DE, IT, LV, NO, PL
Trust in national /regional decision-makers		DE, LV, PL, ES	IT, NO

3.2 The importance of economic and environmental aspects

Aside from procedural fairness, economic impact and environmental impact aspects are the ones predominating in the evaluation of the stakeholders, almost across all countries/regions. There are however some differences. Thus, the impact on the tourism sector is, on average, considered a barrier in all the regions, but with small effect and hardly any in Latvia (-0.2). Stakeholders in the Balearic Islands, where the tourism industry plays an important role for the regional economy, rate the impact on the tourism sector as slightly positive (0.1). However, when interpreting these results, one has to consider the low number of responses.

Impacts on the agricultural sector are on average considered as having small but negative effect on local acceptance in two regions (Latvia and the Italian regions), a neutral effect in German and Norwegian regions and small but positive effect in the other regions (Poland and Balearic Islands). Overall, respondents did not rate this factor as being either an important barrier or driver of local acceptance of wind energy development (on average, this factor was rated -0.1, with results ranging from -0.9 to +0.6 in the different regions).

Impacts on individual's economy is considered a more important driver in the German regions than in the other regions – yet the effect is still small and is small in all the regions (average 0.8, with regional averages ranging from 0.6 to 1.2).

The distribution of economic benefits and costs between actors within the community is hardly considered important in affecting local acceptance of wind energy development in Mid-Norway (average 0.1) and in Germany (0.2), and the factor has a small positive effect in all the other regions, with the exception of the Italian regions, where this factor seems to be a clear driver for wind power development (average 1.8). The importance for local acceptance of the distribution of benefits and costs between communities hosting wind power and other communities follows more or less the same pattern as for distribution of economic benefits and costs between actors within the community, but here the impact on local acceptance is considered small also in Italy (average 0.6 for all regions, with regional averages ranging from 0.2 to 1.3).

The degree of local ownership of plants is perceived as a modest driver for wind power development in all the regions – on average 0.9, with results ranging from 0.6 in the Polish region to 1.4 in the Balearic Islands. In the German regions, Saxony and Thuringia, community wind energy is underdeveloped compared to other German regions.

Respondents from all WinWind target regions considered the size of modern projects, the distance of wind turbines from residential areas, the visibility of wind turbines, their impact on the physical environment as well as on biodiversity and wildlife as important barriers. The impact on the physical environment (including landscape, protected areas) has been identified as the most important barrier. This is in line with the findings of some studies (see also Linnerud et al. 2018a). Only in Saxony, Norway and the Warmian-Masurian region, the distances from residential areas were considered even more important barriers to local acceptance. However, there is no consensus in the literature regarding the influence of setback distances on local acceptance (ibid.). Interestingly, the impacts on health and well-being are also perceived as acceptance barriers across all countries, but only in three countries (DE, LV, PL) as key barriers.

Avoided greenhouse gas emissions are mostly considered as an important driver for the local acceptance of wind power, although much less so in Mid-Norway and the two Italian regions. Also the economic impact is considered an important driver, particularly the impact on local profits and income generation. Process related factors, particularly opportunities for participation and consultation, information and trust in information and processes, as well as trust in decision-makers, are relevant drivers in almost all regions, except the Balearic Islands. The latter could be explained by the relatively low number of responses.

3.3 Outlook and next steps

The findings from the stakeholder consultations are going to be fed into an update of Deliverable 2.3, Taxonomy of barriers and drivers (October 2019). Furthermore, the results of the consultations provide concrete indications how to address acceptance barriers and will contribute to Deliverable 3.6, Catalogue of potential solutions to overcome acceptance barriers (November 2019). The findings from the stakeholder consultations on strategies to enhance the socially inclusive market uptake of wind energy in target regions will also flow into policy recommendations (WP6), especially Deliverable 6.5, recommendations for policy (February 2020).

Regarding the policy aspects, it is worth pointing out that in some countries the stakeholder consultations took place at the time of important national and regional policy developments. Thus, the country desk coordinators have used existing “windows of opportunities” to feed input into ongoing policy processes. Several WinWind partners were even invited as experts to join policy advisory boards or actively provide input and feed project (interim) findings and lessons into ongoing policy developments (e.g. Latvia, Spain) or provided comments and statements to regional or national consultations to a draft energy strategy (Saxony), or to the draft National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) (Poland, Germany) and have facilitated discussions surrounding a ‘national frame’ for wind power (Norway).

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Annex 1: Template stakeholder consultation survey

E-mail

The project WinWind is financed within the framework of the Horizon2020 of the EU aims at enhancing the socially inclusive and environmentally sound market uptake of wind energy in Wind Energy Scarce Regions (WESRs).

The WinWind project has developed a taxonomy of social acceptance barriers and drivers in wind energy scarce regions in Germany (Saxony and Thuringia), Italy (Abruzzo and Lazio), Latvia (most of the country), Norway (Mid-Norway), Poland (Warmian-Mazurian region) and Spain (Balearic Islands).

As part of this work, we now ask our stakeholders to evaluate the different acceptance barriers and drivers by completing the attached survey. You will be asked to rate the level of impact of each barrier and driver in your region.

Your contributions will allow us to identify differences and similarities in the acceptance related patterns of the different WinWind regions, providing a systematic overview of key similarities and differences between social acceptance drivers and barriers. The results will be presented in a report and a research article. Your identity will be concealed in any reports or research articles written from the survey results.

Please click [\[this link\]](#) to start the survey.

Thank you for taking the time to complete the survey.

1. E-mail

*2. I agree to participate in the research study, I understand the purpose and nature of this study and I am participating voluntarily. I understand that I can withdraw from the study at any time and that the data will be handled with the confidentiality required.

Yes
 No

I grant permission under the following conditions:

*3. I grant permission for the data generated from this survey to be used in the researcher's publications on this topic.

Yes
 No

I grant permission under the following conditions:

Stakeholder Consultation Form

4. Please tick the box which best describes your affiliation:

Check all that apply.

<input type="checkbox"/>	National public administration
<input type="checkbox"/>	Regional public administration
<input type="checkbox"/>	Local public administration
<input type="checkbox"/>	National politician
<input type="checkbox"/>	Local/regional politician
<input type="checkbox"/>	Regulator
<input type="checkbox"/>	Energy agency
<input type="checkbox"/>	National electricity producer
<input type="checkbox"/>	Regional electricity producers and distributors
<input type="checkbox"/>	Local electricity producer/cooperative
<input type="checkbox"/>	Grid company
<input type="checkbox"/>	Project planner/developer (which is not an electricity producer)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sub-contractor to wind energy developer
<input type="checkbox"/>	Renewable energy/wind energy association
<input type="checkbox"/>	Environmental NGO
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other NGO
<input type="checkbox"/>	Researcher/consultant
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other:

Region: Warmia-Mazury Region

In the following sections, we provide a brief description of factors that are relevant to the social acceptance of wind energy, followed by a set of statements related to the local acceptance of wind energy development in the Warmia-Mazury Region. A comments section is also included, which allows you to provide additional information about local barriers and drivers of local acceptance (for instance if there are factors that are not covered but that, in your opinion, are important).

* Required

Technical characteristics of projects

5. To what extent do the following factors prevent or enable projects from being developed in the Warmia-Mazury Region?

Negative values indicate that the factor decreases acceptance (-3 means that the factor has a strong negative effect, sufficient to prevent wind energy; -2 means that the factor has a clear negative effect; -1 means that the factor has a small but negative effect). Positive values indicate that the factor increases acceptance (+3 indicates that the factor has a strong positive effect, possibly enough to ensure considerable support for wind energy; +2 means that the factor has a clear positive effect; +1 means that the factor has a small but positive effect). 0 indicates that the factor has a neutral effect on the acceptance of wind power projects.
 Mark only one oval per row.

	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	Not relevant
The size of modern projects (e.g. number of turbines and turbine height)	<input type="radio"/>							
The visibility of wind turbines	<input type="radio"/>							
The distance of wind turbines from residential areas	<input type="radio"/>							
The need for grid infrastructure improvement	<input type="radio"/>							
The need for other infrastructure improvement (e.g. transport and Communications Infrastructure)	<input type="radio"/>							

6. How and to what extent do you agree with the following statements?

Mark only one oval per row.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither disagree nor agree	Somewhat Agree	Agree	Strongly agree
Small but several parks, rather than large but fewer parks, increases local acceptance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Small but several turbines, rather than large but fewer turbines, increases local Acceptance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Comments

Environmental impacts of projects

7. To what extent do the following factors prevent or enable wind power projects from being developed in the Warmia-Mazury Region?

Negative values indicate that the factor decreases acceptance (-3 means that the factor has a strong negative effect, sufficient to prevent wind energy; -2 means that the factor has a clear negative effect; -1 means that the factor has a small but negative effect). Positive values indicate that the factor increases acceptance (+3 indicates that the factor has a strong positive effect, possibly enough to ensure considerable support for wind energy; +2 means that the factor has a clear positive effect; +1 means that the factor has a small but positive effect). 0 indicates that the factor has a neutral effect on the acceptance of wind power projects.

Mark only one oval per row.

	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	Not relevant
Impacts on the physical environment (e.g. landscape, protected areas, increased traffic)	<input type="radio"/>							
Impacts on biodiversity and wildlife	<input type="radio"/>							
Impacts on greenhouse gas emissions	<input type="radio"/>							

Comments

Economic impacts of projects

8. To what extent do the following factors prevent or enable projects from being developed in the Warmia-Mazury Region?

Negative values indicate that the factor decreases acceptance (-3 means that the factor has a strong negative effect, sufficient to prevent wind energy; -2 means that the factor has a clear negative effect; -1 means that the factor has a small but negative effect). Positive values indicate that the factor increases acceptance (+3 indicates that the factor has a strong positive effect, possibly enough to ensure considerable support for wind energy; +2 means that the factor has a clear positive effect; +1 means that the factor has a small but positive effect). 0 indicates that the factor has a neutral effect on the acceptance of wind power projects.

Mark only one oval per row.

	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	Not relevant
Impacts on tourism sector	<input type="radio"/>							
Impacts on agricultural sector	<input type="radio"/>							
Impacts on local profits and income generation (e.g. jobs, tax, Local added value generation)	<input type="radio"/>							
Impacts on individuals' economy (e.g. electricity prices, income to landowners, property value)	<input type="radio"/>							
The distribution of economic benefits and costs between actors within the community	<input type="radio"/>							
The distribution of benefits and costs between communities hosting wind power and other communities	<input type="radio"/>							
The degree of local ownership of the plants	<input type="radio"/>							

Comments

Societal impacts of projects

9. To what extent do the following factors prevent or enable projects from being developed in the Warmia-Mazury Region?

Negative values indicate that the factor decreases acceptance (-3 means that the factor has a strong negative effect, sufficient to prevent wind energy; -2 means that the factor has a clear negative effect; -1 means that the factor has a small but negative effect). Positive values indicate that the factor increases acceptance (+3 indicates that the factor has a strong positive effect, possibly enough to ensure considerable support for wind energy; +2 means that the factor has a clear positive effect; +1 means that the factor has a small but positive effect). 0 indicates that the factor has a neutral effect on the acceptance of wind power projects.

Mark only one oval per row.

	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	Not relevant
Impacts on health and well-being (e.g. electromagnetic frequencies, shadow flicker, noise)	<input type="radio"/>							
Impacts on quality of life (e.g. recreational opportunities)	<input type="radio"/>							

Comments

Individual characteristics

10. To what extent do the following factors prevent or enable projects from being developed in the Warmia-Mazury Region?

Negative values indicate that the factor decreases acceptance (-3 means that the factor has a strong negative effect, sufficient to prevent wind energy; -2 means that the factor has a clear negative effect; -1 means that the factor has a small but negative effect). Positive values indicate that the factor increases acceptance (+3 indicates that the factor has a strong positive effect, possibly enough to ensure considerable support for wind energy; +2 means that the factor has a clear positive effect; +1 means that the factor has a small but positive effect). 0 indicates that the factor has a neutral effect on the acceptance of wind power projects.

	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	Not relevant
Socio-cultural values (e.g. equal rights, entrepreneurialism)	<input type="radio"/>						
Sense of place, self-identity, place attachment	<input type="radio"/>						
Discourse on wind energy in the public sphere/media	<input type="radio"/>						
Political climate for wind energy development	<input type="radio"/>						

Comments

Market

11. To what extent do the following factors prevent or enable projects from being developed in the Warmia-Mazury Region?

Negative values indicate that the factor decreases acceptance (-3 means that the factor has a strong negative effect, sufficient to prevent wind energy; -2 means that the factor has a clear negative effect; -1 means that the factor has a small but negative effect). Positive values indicate that the factor increases acceptance (+3 indicates that the factor has a strong positive effect, possibly enough to ensure considerable support for wind energy; +2 means that the factor has a clear positive effect; +1 means that the factor has a small but positive effect). 0 indicates that the factor has a neutral effect on the acceptance of wind power projects.
Mark only one oval per row.

	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	Not relevant
Regional (or national if regional is unknown) share of renewables in the electricity sector	<input type="radio"/>							
Energy demand (e.g. exporter/importer of electricity, security of supply).	<input type="radio"/>							

Comments

Governance and regulatory framework

12. To what extent do the following factors prevent or enable projects from being developed in the Warmia-Mazury Region?

Negative values indicate that the factor decreases acceptance (-3 means that the factor has a strong negative effect, sufficient to prevent wind energy; -2 means that the factor has a clear negative effect; -1 means that the factor has a small but negative effect). Positive values indicate that the factor increases acceptance (+3 indicates that the factor has a strong positive effect, possibly enough to ensure considerable support for wind energy; +2 means that the factor has a clear positive effect; +1 means that the factor has a small but positive effect). 0 indicates that the factor has a neutral effect on the acceptance of wind power projects.
Mark only one oval per row.

	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	Not relevant
National/regional/local wind energy targets	<input type="radio"/>							
National/regional/local wind energy plans	<input type="radio"/>							
National/regional/local wind energy policies: taxation	<input type="radio"/>							
National/regional/local wind energy policies: financial support schemes (e.g. ei-certificate scheme).	<input type="radio"/>							

Comments

Planning and permitting

13. To what extent do the following factors prevent or enable projects from being developed in the Warmia-Mazury Region?

Negative values indicate that the factor decreases acceptance (-3 means that the factor has a strong negative effect, sufficient to prevent wind energy; -2 means that the factor has a clear negative effect; -1 means that the factor has a small but negative effect). Positive values indicate that the factor increases acceptance (+3 indicates that the factor has a strong positive effect, possibly enough to ensure considerable support for wind energy; +2 means that the factor has a clear positive effect; +1 means that the factor has a small but positive effect). 0 indicates that the factor has a neutral effect on the acceptance of wind power projects.
 Mark only one oval per row.

	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	Not relevant
Opportunities for informal/formal participation and consultation in the planning and permitting process	<input type="radio"/>							
Information about projects and the transparency of the permitting process	<input type="radio"/>							
Trust in processes	<input type="radio"/>							
Trust in information	<input type="radio"/>							

Comments

Trust in key actors

14. To what extent do the following factors prevent or enable projects from being developed in the Warmia-Mazury Region?

Negative values indicate that the factor decreases acceptance (-3 means that the factor has a strong negative effect, sufficient to prevent wind energy; -2 means that the factor has a clear negative effect; -1 means that the factor has a small but negative effect). Positive values indicate that the factor increases acceptance (+3 indicates that the factor has a strong positive effect, possibly enough to ensure considerable support for wind energy; +2 means that the factor has a clear positive effect; +1 means that the factor has a small but positive effect). 0 indicates that the factor has a neutral effect on the acceptance of wind power projects.
 Mark only one oval per row.

	-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3	Not relevant
Trust in national decision-makers	<input type="radio"/>							
Trust in regional/local decision-makers	<input type="radio"/>							
Trust in investors	<input type="radio"/>							

Comments

Additional drivers and barriers of local acceptance of wind energy development

Please provide a description below if there are factors that prevent or enable wind energy development in the Warmia-Mazury Region that have not been covered in this survey

15. Description of additional factors that prevent or enable wind energy development in the Warmia- Mazury Region

Combinations of drivers and barriers of local acceptance of wind energy development

We have now covered a range of different social acceptance barriers and drivers. While these factors alone may not be sufficient to prevent or enable projects, there might be combinations of factors that are able to prevent or enable projects.

16. Which combinations of factors would be sufficient to prevent projects from being developed in the Warmia-Mazury Region?

17. Which combinations of factors would be sufficient to enable projects from being developed in the Warmia-Mazury Region?

Acceptance promoting measures

Please provide a brief description below if you know of any solutions (e.g. corporate or policy measures) that could help promote the socially inclusive uptake of wind energy in your region.

18. Do you know of any acceptance promoting measures implemented in other regions or countries which could be adopted in your region?

19. Do you have any suggestions on what national and/or regional governments could do to promote acceptance in your region?

Annex 2: Overview of the evaluation of the 34 factors in the WinWind countries

Figures 13 – 17 illustrate the evaluation of the 34 factors in the six WinWind countries.

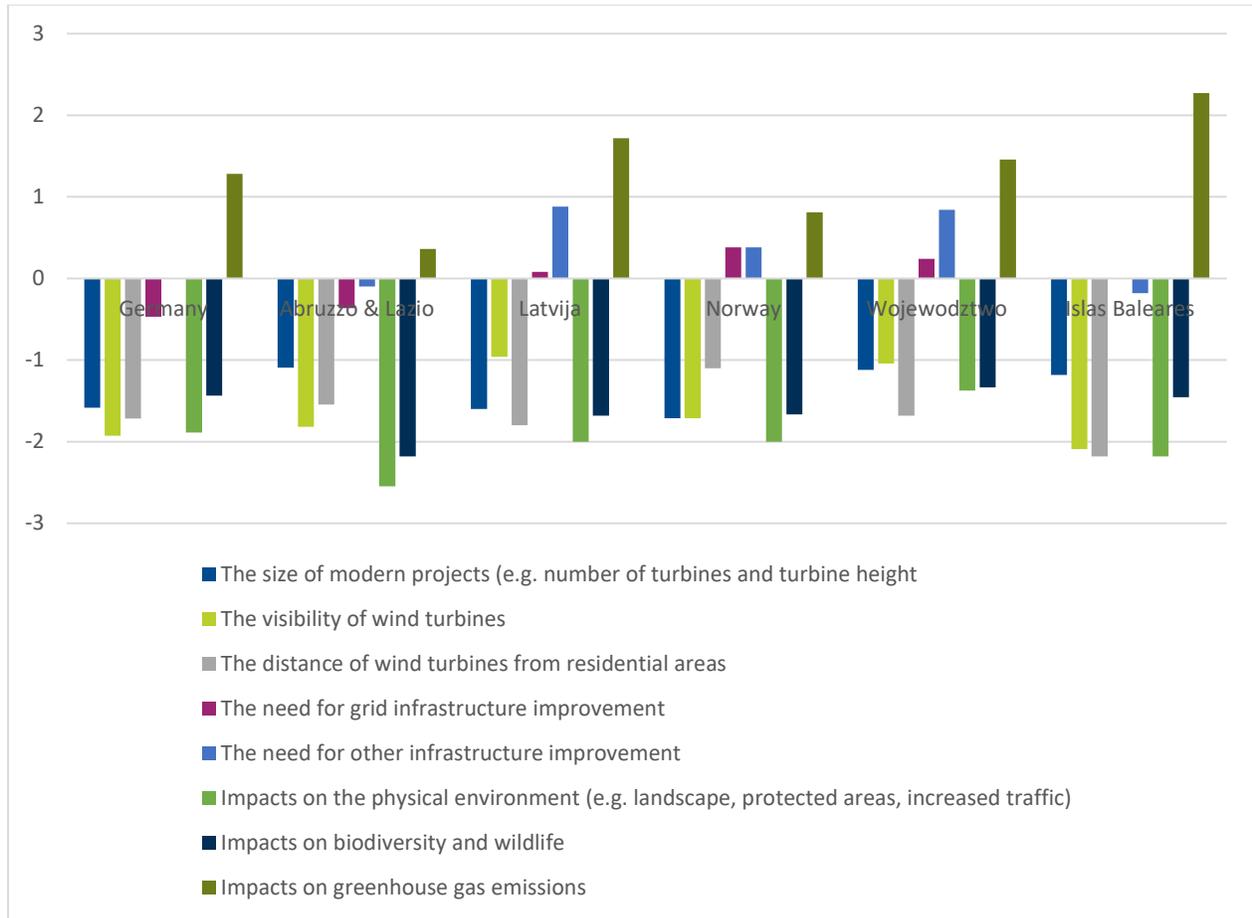


Figure 13: valuation average of factors 1 – 8 in the six WinWind countries

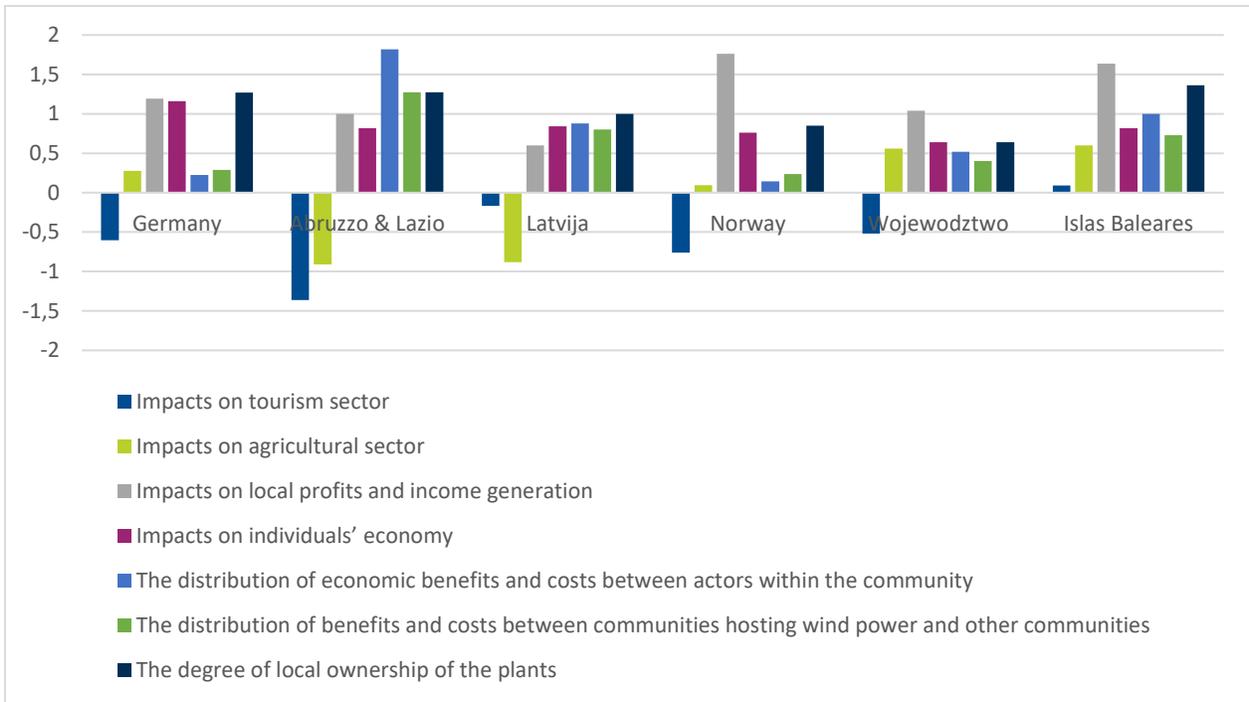


Figure 14: Evaluation average of factors 9 - 15 in the six WinWind countries



Figure 15: Evaluation average of factors 16 - 21 in the six WinWind countries

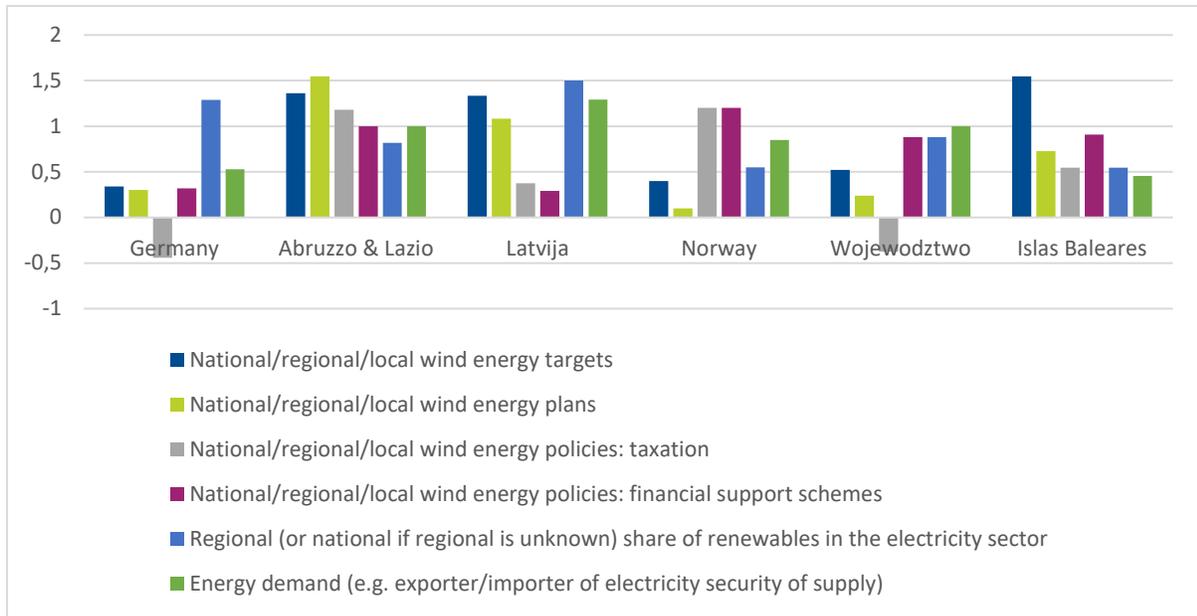


Figure 16: Evaluation average of factors 22 - 27 in the six WinWind countries

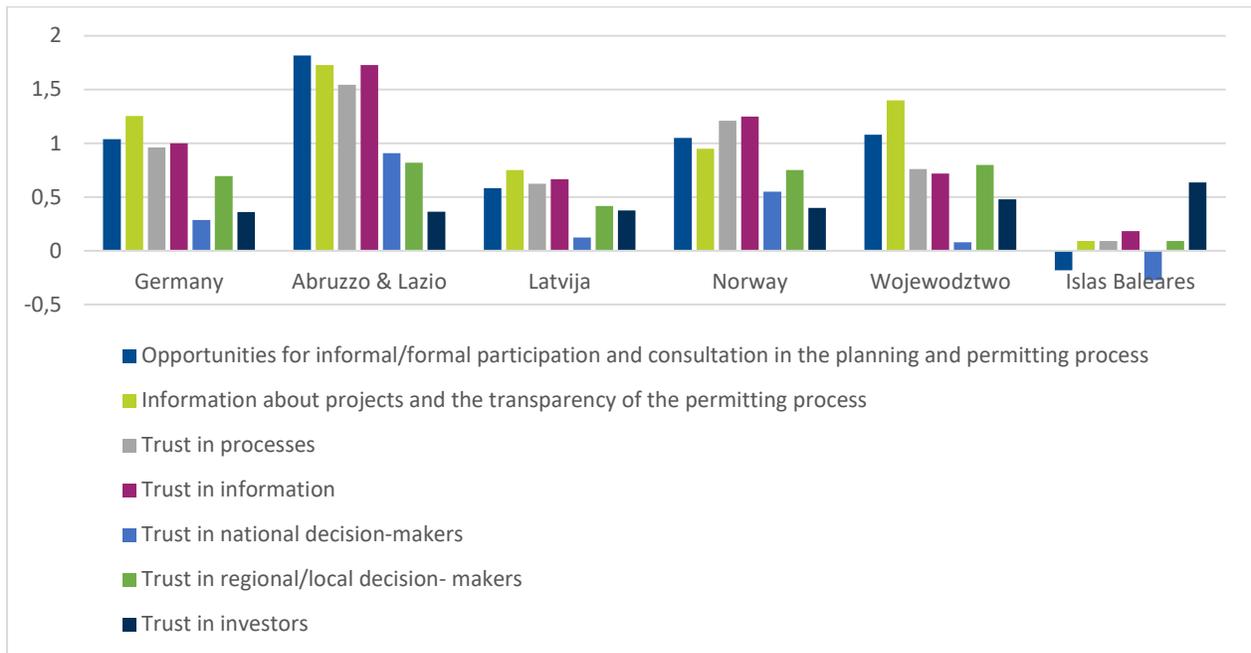


Figure 17: Evaluation average of factors 28 - 34 in the six WinWind countries

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Project Partners



The image displays a grid of logos for the project partners, arranged in three rows and four columns. The logos include: **ffu** (Freie Universität Berlin), **seecon** Ingenieure, **ENEA** (Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development), **ecoazioni**, **°CICERO** (Center for International Climate Research), **NVE** (Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate), **IFI** (FIZIKĀLĀS ENERĢĒTIKAS INSTITŪTS / INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL ENERGETICS), **Latvian Environmental Investment Fund**, **KAPE**, **ECORYS**, **ACER** (Asociación Canaria de Energías Renovables), and **ICLEI** (Local Governments for Sustainability).

