



Deliverable 5.3

THREE VALIDATED TRANSFER AND ADAPTATION CONCEPTS

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Abstract

This report represents Deliverable 5.3 of the WinWind project and has been prepared under Work Package 5 (Learning laboratories: transfer and validation of best practices).

Following the transfer processes in the learning regions which have been described in detail in Deliverable 5.2, three transfer and adaptation concepts have been developed by the transfer teams. Those concepts have taken into account contextual issues arising from the transfer processes in the learning regions, and have been shaped in order to support transfer and adaptation to further contexts. This process will culminate in an international transfer seminar which is going to be held in Rome, Italy, on December 16, 2019. It will involve representatives from the transfer teams, project partners and selected actors, including those participating in the country desks, in order to share the concepts and to widen their scope. A transfer guide providing guidance for other best practice transfers will then be drafted as an end result of the Work Package 5 activities (Del 5.4).

The transfer activities carried out within the WinWind project can look back on an intensive exchange between stakeholders from very different contexts and has resulted in fruitful discussions on how successful best practices, specifically from a governance perspective, could be transferred to other contexts. A common methodology shared between all project partners has ensured that discussion outputs are comparable across different contexts. Based on this process, this deliverable attempts to conceptualize the steps which could form the backbone for a successful transfer of best practices in the future. Its purpose is not to lay down the exact process followed by the WinWind consortium, but rather to suggest an approach which draws on the experience of the national transfer workshops and is therefore generally applicable to further contexts and can be easily followed by interested parties.

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Introduction

This report represents Deliverable 5.3 of the WinWind project and has been prepared under Work Package 5 (Learning laboratories: transfer and validation of best practices).

Following the transfer processes in the learning regions which have been described in detail in Deliverable 5.2, transfer and adaptation concepts have been developed by the corresponding transfer teams. Those concepts have taken into account contextual issues arising from the transfer processes in the learning regions, and have been shaped in order to support transferring and adaptation to further contexts.

Three concepts have been developed for the transfer of best practices between European countries and one further concept has been developed for a domestic transfer within the same region (Sardinia/Italy). This domestic transfer concept has been added because in Sardinia (from where the good practice case of Tula has been selected) extremely different social acceptance conditions were found also in neighbouring territories.

With the support provided by the mentoring experts, the respective transfer teams assessed the transferability of the measures identified under Task 5.1 and developed proposals for delivering context-based transfer processes, including information on how the corresponding measure might be accommodated and - virtually - tested in the adopting region.

This process will culminate in an international transfer seminar which is going to be held in Rome, Italy, on December 16, 2019 and will involve representatives of the transfer teams, project partners and selected actors, including those participating in the country desks, in order to share the concepts and to widen their scope. A transfer guide providing guidance for other best practice transfers will then be drafted as a final result of the Work Package 5 activities (Del 5.4).

The transfer activities carried out within the WinWind project can look back on an intensive exchange between stakeholders from very different contexts carried out in Work Package 3 within the country desks and has resulted in fruitful discussions on how successful best practices, especially from a governance perspective, could be transferred to other contexts.

A common methodology shared between all project partners has ensured that discussion outputs are comparable across different context. Based on this process, this deliverable attempts to conceptualise three distinct steps which could form the backbone for a successful further transfer of best practices in the future. Its purpose is not to lay down the exact process followed by the WinWind consortium, but rather to suggest an approach which draws on the experience of the national transfer workshops and is therefore generally applicable to further contexts and can be easily followed by interested parties.

This deliverable is intended to sketch out the three core concepts, which govern the transfer of best practices for socially inclusive wind energy. They have been tried and tested during the WinWind transfer workshops and will provide the groundwork for discussions during the international transfer seminar to be held in Rome on December 2019

The report is structured as follows:

Section 1 informs about the process of stakeholder engagement, the selection of the best practice measures envisaged for transfer (“transfer measures”) and the formation of the transfer teams.

Section 2 describes the transfer methodology which mainly comprised transfer visits and national transfer workshops which were designed as “learning labs” following the European Awareness Scenario Workshop (EASW) methodology.

Section 3 outlines the steps and ways how to encourage long-term cooperation for best practice transfers.

Section 4 includes the validated transfer and adaptation concepts.

In our conclusions we will describe the next steps, particularly the elaboration of a transfer guidance document (Transfer Guide) on how to transfer and adapt best practices to learning regions also outside to the project context.

1. Stakeholder engagement and selection of Transfer Measures - Best Practices

Before any transfer can take place, local stakeholders must be engaged and a suitable best practice measure needs to be identified. Preliminary activities towards transfer activities of the WinWind project were mainly focused on methodological aspects and procedures for the identification of a strategy to be adapted to any stakeholder (STK) target groups.

The most relevant stakeholder groups - or considered as such - to increase wind energy acceptance, have been evaluated prior to the establishment of the Stakeholder Desks (SD). In all participating countries, the most frequent stakeholder groups are: developers, investors/owners, operators, community energy organisations and co-operatives, energy utilities, wind energy and business associations, regional/local governments, energy agencies, regional development agencies, municipal and regional authorities, policy-makers, advisers, NGOs, citizen groups, ethnic minorities, research institutes, etc. Through a stakeholder analysis, the WinWind partners identified the likely impacts of the action planned by the project as well as relevant stakeholder groups, and gathered data about how these groups are likely to be affected by the project outputs, as well as on how they could in turn, influence a broader decision-making process.

Key actors and stakeholders, who are considered instrumental in making the corresponding transfer measure a success, should be identified. Briefly describe the key actors responsible for implementing the measures and make a brief stakeholder mapping.

Based on these analyses, the project partners have searched, identified and classified interest groups, individuals, organisations, and institutions as well as relevant national or local authorities to be engaged. The goal of this activity is to analyse a variety of relevant issues and to try to address and connect them with specific stakeholder groups.

The underlying questions are:

- Who has responsibilities or competences on the wind energy sector and at which territorial level?
- Who has influence over the social acceptance of wind energy?
- What are key success factors to address social acceptance barriers?
- Which legal status and institutional setting is the most appropriate?
- Which are the main experiences to address social acceptance barriers? How effective were the practices already adopted raising wind energy social acceptance?

Decisions, choices and consequences are highly dependent on the social, economic and environmental context in which they are made. It is of paramount importance to look for a means of involving more sectors in the policy discussions that are taking place in facing the challenges of an increased use of renewable energy and address issues related to social acceptance of wind energy. All relevant stakeholders should be reached and engaged in discussions on how an energy future could be affordable.

Stakeholder engagement is crucial to the success of any energy strategy, but doing it effectively requires an approach that is more exploratory and inclusive than standard

Once the stakeholders have been identified and before any transfer can take place, suitable best practice measures and transfer potentials need to be identified and evaluated.

Most importantly, what has made a measure successful in one context does not automatically guarantee successful adaption of such a measure in another context. It is the interplay of the existing drivers and how they respond to context-specific barriers which has the highest influence on a transfer success.

A “driver” is a procedural factor, applicable and/or present in multiple contexts, which positively influences the social acceptance (in terms of community acceptance) of wind energy projects. It can be regarded as a causal mechanism which leads to social acceptance and as a necessary but not a sufficient condition for social acceptance.

Given the difference of political, legal, environmental, socio-cultural and socio-environmental contexts, any best practice transfer needs to take into account and focus on identifying how transferable measures can align within a set of different key enabling factors, which might be different from the original context.

For this reason, **transfer teams** (see also WinWind Deliverable 5.1), were set up for each selected transfer measure, involving project partners and stakeholders from the learning regions. Furthermore, **mentoring experts** from the countries/regions of origin of the best practice were identified and invited to join the transfer teams at an advanced stage of the transfer process. In order to facilitate the implementation process on the target territory, we suggested to apply some general criteria when evaluating the potential for transfer of a given measure. Transfer teams were encouraged to lay out the main features of the measure and to analyse the correlation between factors which hindered initial development (barriers) and factors, which positively contributed to and influenced the development of the socially inclusive wind energy project/measure.

The primary concern of the WinWind project is to deepen the understanding of community acceptance (i.e. acceptance by local stakeholders, local populations, policy-makers and administration) of wind energy projects (i.e. acceptance of specific wind energy projects at a local level). It is therefore important to be aware that acceptance (as an outcome) is produced within a complex and dynamic process.

Understanding barriers and drivers to social acceptance, involving local stakeholders, is key to understand the prospects for successful wind energy deployment. Local environmental, economic and societal impacts are key determinants in shaping social acceptance.

Despite the location-specific nature of such impacts, however, there seems to be a consensus in literature, confirmed by the analysis conducted in the WinWind project and the corresponding “wind energy scarce target regions” (WESRs), on the importance of the following three factors in shaping social acceptance, across diverse contexts:

1. procedural justice (fair and participative decision-making processes),
2. distributional justice (fair distribution of costs and benefits), and
3. trust (in information and the intentions of key actors).

Although recognized as among the more critical factors shaping social acceptance in general, the salience of each of these factors in a specific project depends on context-specific factors (including general socio-political acceptance and market acceptance), how these factors interact, and on the extent to which policy and corporate measures are introduced to address them (see WinWind Deliverable 2.3, Taxonomy of acceptance barriers and drivers).

The taxonomy of acceptance barriers and drivers as well as the assessment of the technical, regulatory and socio-economic framework conditions for wind energy in the wind energy scarce target regions (Deliverable 2.1), covering all WinWind partner countries, has pointed out to patterns of differences and similarities that exist across the regions. Below we summarize the key acceptance factors which have been identified within the WinWind taxonomy of social acceptance drivers and barriers:

- Technical characteristics of projects;
- Impact on environment;
- Impact on economy;
- Impact on society;
- Individual characteristics¹;
- Market;
- Planning and permitting process;

¹ The category “Individual characteristics” includes: socio-cultural values; sense of place, self-identity and place attachment; discourses on wind energy, and attitudes (e.g. political, environmental, towards wind energy).

- Governance and regulatory framework;
- Trust².

For each of the wind energy scarce target regions, WinWind partners have analysed regional and local communities' specificities, socioeconomic, spatial - environmental characteristics and the reasons for the slow market deployment. Further on, good and best practice measures overcoming the identified obstacles were assessed. As a further step, WinWind initiated the transfer of selected best practice measures, either within one county (domestic transfer) or between two different countries (cross-country transfer). As we will show in more detail below, the transfers used a "learning laboratory" approach. The operational tasks of the transfer activities were taken up by dedicated transfer teams comprising project partners, representatives from the country desks in each country and mentoring experts.

This report builds upon the outcome of Deliverable - D4.3 (synthesis and comparative analysis of in-depth best practices) which, on its turn, directly builds on the two preceding deliverables of Work Package 4: Deliverable 4.1 (Methodological framework for best practice selection & analysis) and Deliverable 4.2 (Good Practice Portfolio), which also provided the ground for the selection of 10 best practice cases for in-depth assessment. The in-depth assessments of the best practice cases under Deliverable 4.3 were based on different primary and secondary research methods including desktop research, expert interviews, focus groups and stakeholder consultations.

"Best practice" is considered to be superior to good practices because they require innovative, testable, and replicable approaches which contribute to the improved performance of a project or policy, usually recognised as best by peer organisations.

Cf. Rumohr-Voskuil, Gretchen (2010). Best Practice: Past, Present, and Personal, Language Arts Journal of Michigan: Vol. 25: Iss. 2, Article 6.

The in-depth case studies of the 10 best practice cases were based on 17 assessment criteria/headings. Under each heading, specific guiding questions helped to facilitate understanding of the topic and data collection. The best practice case studies considered in particular the following rubrics:

1. Summary of measure (key)
2. Methodology used to gather data for the case study
3. Title of measure, administrative level and type of measure

² Trust of citizens and local communities in key actors and processes of the planning and permitting process is key for local acceptance of wind turbines.

4. Motivation/rationale behind the measures (key)
5. Detailed description of the measure and time frame
6. Contextual factors including policies/programmes
7. Target group of the measure
8. Key actors and stakeholders (including actor mappings)
9. Methodology / Procedures
10. Social acceptance barrier(s) addressed (key)
11. Drivers and success factors (key)
12. Effectiveness (key)
13. Innovativeness
14. Feasibility (including cost efficiency)
15. Transferability (key)
16. Other social/sustainability drivers e.g. employment issues, gender issues
17. Lessons learnt

According to Deliverable 4.1, transferability assesses to what extent and under what conditions a measure can be transferred as a whole or in part to other regions of the same country or regions in other countries and has a high replicability, particularly in wind energy scarce regions. Hence, Work Package 5 which is dedicated to the transfer of best practice, built largely upon the work carried out in Work Package 4.

In Task 5.1, a **list of transfer measures** and **transfer management plans** were developed in order to pave the way for proper transfer activities in the learning regions. In line with Deliverable 5.1, transfer processes were generally organised in the following order:

- **Final selection of transfer measures**

The project partners, partly in co-operation with the country desks and relevant stakeholders from the learning regions selected the measures which should be in the focus of the transfer activities in each learning region. Depending on each individual case, the selection of transfer activities was based on bilateral consultations, phone/video conferences, expert visits to the learning regions and transfer workshops.

- **Building transfer teams**

Transfer teams were set up for each selected transfer case, involving project partners and stakeholders from the learning regions. Furthermore, mentoring experts from the countries/regions of origin of the best practice were identified and in most cases joined the transfer teams at a later phase of the transfer process (see below).

- **Active involvement of mentoring experts**

The mentoring experts from the “country/region of origin” were chosen amongst the relevant stakeholders to explain the background, framework conditions and implementation procedures of the chosen best practices. The “mentoring experts“ are part of the transfer teams and play a key role in the main phase of the transfer activities (learning labs, transfer visits, transfer workshops). Mentoring experts however, were not involved in the final selection of the transfer measures.

- **Transfer management plans**

To ensure a successful implementation of transfer activities in the learning regions, for each learning region, a transfer management plan was prepared. The purpose of these plans was to present:

- the measure/concept which shall be transferred taking into account the outcomes of WP 4, particularly Tasks 4.3 (In-depth analysis of best practice cases) and 4.4 (Comparative analysis and synthesis),
- the main acceptance problems that the measure/concept to be transferred is addressing taking into account the outcomes of WP2, particularly of Task 2.3 (Taxonomy of barriers and drivers),
- the purpose and objectives of the respective transfer process,
- the concrete approach, activities and steps of the transfer process,
- the expected results and outcomes of the transfer process/activities,
- a provisional time schedule.

The transfer management plans did also include information about important context factors to be considered.

2. Applying the Transfer Methodology

This section describes in more detail the transfer methodology applied after the transfer cases were defined and the transfer measures selected addressing the needs of the learning region. Transfer visits and particularly transfer workshops following a tested methodology were building the heart of the transfer. In order to oversee the transfer process, transfer teams were established including project partners, experienced experts from the region of origin who are deeply familiar with the transferable measure (mentoring experts) as well as from the region to which the measure is supposed to be transferred (learning region).

Referring to the **learning region**, stakeholder selection for the transfer team should:

- Reflect and address the specific problem structure of the learning region;
- Include stakeholders who are committed to adopting and implementing the results of the transfer process. These might be stakeholders, such as project developers/investors in the target regions, municipal/regional authorities, other public authorities, energy agencies, spatial planning authorities etc.;
- Include representatives of civil society and local communities (e.g. citizen/community energy initiatives, NGOs, local business organizations, chambers of commerce and trade, ethnic minorities);
- Have a fair and (gender) balanced distribution of actors without having particular actor groups dominate the teams.

The **Mentoring experts** were expected to

- Have a deep understanding regarding the selected transfer measure;
- Have a general understanding of the situation, problems and needs in the learning region;
- Preferably have the corresponding language skills.

Transfer Management Plan

To ensure a solid framework for the transfer process, at least one person from the learning region and one mentoring expert were responsible to draw up a transfer management plan, which lays out the following:

- The main barriers existing in the learning region,
- A general overview of the transfer measure and the drivers which govern it as well as the key enabling factor,
- The purpose and objectives of the transfer process,
- Concrete activities and steps of the process,
- A provisional time schedule,
- (At the end) the expected results and outcomes of the transfer process.

Once these steps were accomplished, transfer visits and transfer workshop were planned. The aim of those workshops was to foster and support the effective and efficient transfer of the case/measure using participatory tools, techniques and methods focused on community participation and engagement. Based on the detailed Transfer Management Plan, the workshops aimed to support participants to envision a future in which the challenges and problems would have been resolved, particularly by considering how the solutions/new ways of thinking, offered by the respective transfer case/measure, would have contributed to it.

The methodological approach was partly inspired by the general concept of “learning laboratories” (as in Fournis/Fortin, 2017)³. These authors have inspired our criteria for the selection of learning lab techniques.

Referring to social acceptance of wind energy, the authors would like to highlight that:

- It is not a matter of the issues of proximity, the model of development itself is called into question;
- Involves the recognition of the legitimacy of new actors (inhabitants and other territorial actors) in decision-making;
- It is necessary to place all (possible) scenarios on the table.

A **scenario** is not only a forecast of a possible future, it goes beyond the traditional "predict and plan" paradigm. It seeks to provide a view of the advantages and disadvantages of future alternative visions upon satisfying specified conditions.

The methodological approach and participatory instrument used for the WinWind transfer workshops is an adaptation of the **European Awareness Scenario Workshop (EASW)**. The European Awareness Scenario Workshops (EASW) are an initiative of the INNOVATION programme, launched in 1994, with the aim of exploring possible new actions and social experiments for the promotion of an environment favouring innovation in Europe⁴. The EASW initiative focused on two fields of action:

³Cf. Yann Fournis & Marie-José Fortin (2017) *From social ‘acceptance’ to social ‘acceptability’ of wind energy projects: towards a territorial perspective*, Journal of Environmental Planning and Management, 60:1, 1-21, DOI: 10.1080/09640568.2015.1133406

⁴ Cf. for further information on the EASW methodology e.g. Rob Bilderbeek et al. (1999), *Manual and scenarios for European Awareness Scenario Workshops. Scenarios on: Urban ecology, Urban mobility, Urban Information and Communication, Urban regeneration, Sustainable Information Society, Sustainable Urban Transport, Sustainable Urban Renewal, Urban Access. ICT as a facilitator of accessibility, Mobility and Urban Regeneration, and Urban Regeneration in an Information Society*. Luxembourg/Napoli: European Commission, DG XIII-D/Fondazione Idis. Also available on CD-ROM and downloadable from www.cordis.eu/fleximodo, and Fondazione IDIS, with I. Andersen, R. Bilderbeek, U. Leone, F. Terragni (1996), *European Awareness Scenario-workshops: Self-training manual*. Luxembourg: European Commission, DG XIII/D2 Dissemination of Scientific and Technical Knowledge Unit; in collaboration with DG XI D: European Sustainable Cities Campaign. Also available on CD-ROM (in all EU languages) and via www.cordis.lu/easw/home.html.

- Assessing the transferability of best practices between different cultural and political contexts, including identification of the conditions for success;
- Identification and further development of instruments and tools to support the know-how transfer processes.

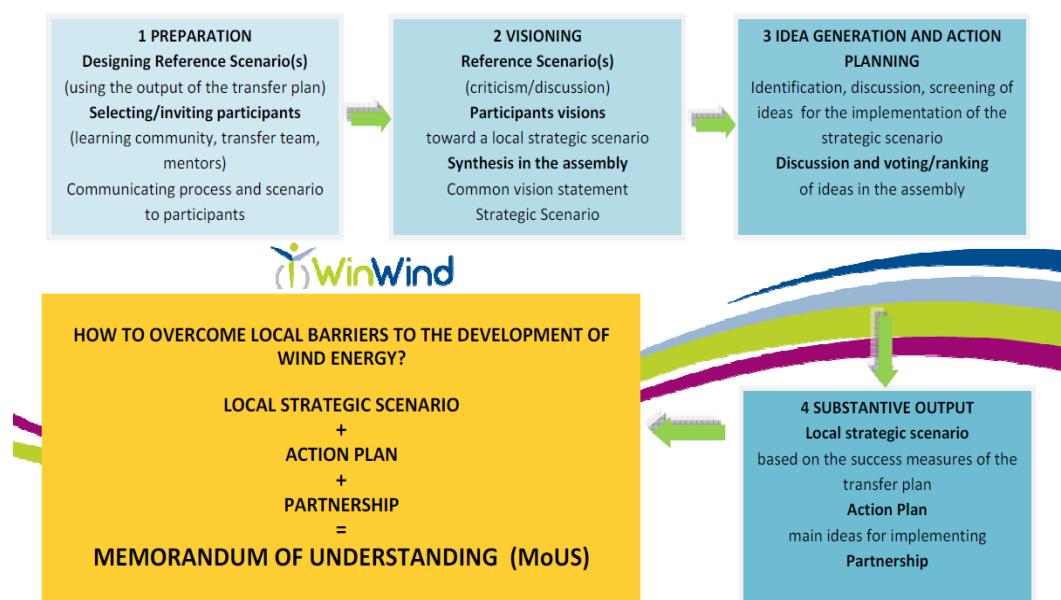


Figure 1. Adaptation of the European Awareness Scenario Workshop (EASW) concept to the WinWind Transfer workshops

Typically, an EASW is based on a set of scenarios, each one reflecting a rather different future vision of the subject on which the workshop is focused. At the basis of these (generally four) scenarios is a *Reference Scenario* (or “zero”), including the key elements on which there is common agreement.

„We are in 2030, thanks to the adoption of the “XX” measure, the level of social acceptability towards wind energy has grown. We succeeded in achieving this success thanks to the strategies and measures implemented”.

The scenarios are meant to show how different the future development may look like and some key choices to be made that, in general, have a strategic nature. Although the EASW approach does not imply the design of scenarios *per se*, its actual application can foresee the use of both already existing (“prefab”) scenarios and the design of tailor-made scenarios, depending on

specific conditions and themes. Along with the rise of the EASW method as a specific way to organise participatory processes, several ways to design tailor-made scenarios have emerged, having different degrees of detail, different peculiarities and in accordance with time and efforts needed.

The EASW structure and process

The basic structure of an EASW workshop is organised around two main activities (sessions), **Vision making** and **Idea generation**, and four theme reference areas.

THE SCENARIO WORKSHOP STRUCTURE	
VISION DEVELOPMENT	IDEA GENERATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - based on scenarios; - in role groups; - plenary discussion of role group visions; - developing common vision. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - based on common vision; - in theme groups; - selection of the best ideas; - towards implementation.
<i>Morning session</i>	<i>Afternoon session</i>

Table 1. Adaptation of the European Awareness Scenario Workshop (EASW) concept to the WinWind Transfer workshops

The first session, oriented towards **vision-making** activities, implies the following process steps:

- Plenary presentation of a set of diverging scenarios;
- Creation of homogeneous role groups (usually, participants are divided in four role groups according to the category they belong);
- Work in groups: each group is asked to develop their own future vision, on the basis of the scenarios presented previously;
- Plenary presentation of each role group visions developed;
- Plenary discussion of the presentations, leading to a comparative analysis of common and different aspects of the visions designed by each group;
- Identification of those elements on which most participants respectively agree or disagree;
- Final definition of a “common ground”, a preliminary version of the future vision on which most participants agree (*Common vision statement*), including the disagreements/issues for further discussion.

The Strategic Scenario developed by each group should be designed starting from the following questions:

- What happened?
- What strategies have been developed?
- Who made the change possible?

and should be analysed from the perspective of three themes:

Theme 1 - Political context

- Which national and regional political/regulatory/administrative conditions made the scenario possible?

Theme 2 - Social context

- How has the social context changed with respect to wind power acceptance, also by using good/best practices?

Theme 3 - Economic and environmental impact

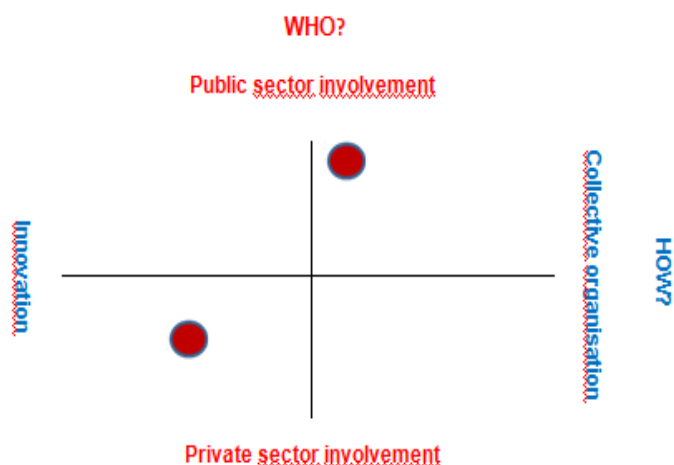
What repercussions have been produced on the local economy and on the environmental context to overcome the barriers of social acceptability in XX?

Four variables

- Public sector involvement (WHO)
- Private sector involvement (WHO)
- Innovation (HOW)
- Collective organisation (HOW)

This activity ends with the insertion – by each group - of the strategic scenario developed in the “how and who” diagram. The “how and who” diagram, in fact, helps participants to create their own vision reflecting on:

- “the typology of actor” (“Who”) responsible for solving the acceptance problems that may impede the implementation of our strategic scenario;
- “by means of what” (“How”) it is possible to solve the problems that may impede the implementation of our strategic scenario.



The second session, **idea generation**, is based on the results of the vision-making process. Starting from the *Common Vision statement*, participants are asked to generate ideas which may contribute to its realisation. This idea generation process is done in so-called theme groups: in this case, participants are divided in mixed groups (all categories are represented in each group) and each group is asked to identify, discuss and selecting ideas related to a specific – relevant – theme⁵.

Each group must identify at least 5 ideas and indicate for each one **How** it could be implemented and **Who** should take the responsibility for its implementation.

So, to start up the activity and to help participants in doing the task, first, the facilitator asks the group members:

- *What can you do right now to help achieve the Strategic Scenario you have designed?*
- *What interventions/actions are urgent and important?*
- *Who can make these interventions and/or who can take responsibility for promoting their realization?*

Once the **best (“top 5”) ideas** have been voted within each sub-group, the facilitator writes them on a “**poster**” that will be described and explained to the other sub-groups during the plenary session.

Plenary sessions

Each sub-group presents to the other/s both the Strategic Scenario designed and the best top 5 ideas conceived for its implementation.

After the presentations, participants are asked **to vote for the best top 5 ideas**.

The result is a common and shared agreement of all participants on the concrete actions/measures considered the most relevant and urgent to be implemented in the very next future.

Key success factors in organising an EASW

Organising a successful EASW requires, first of all, proper prior preparation; it is necessary to follow some general rules which, at the same time, are critical success factors.

⁵ E.g., in an EASW on Urban ecology the theme groups are organised around the themes like ‘water’, ‘energy’, and ‘waste’. Cf. Morten Elle (1993), *urban ecology of the future*. Luxembourg: CEC.

- *Efficient staff and facilitator*

It is recommended to have a facilitator who is either familiar with the concept of a Scenario Workshop or is experienced in moderating similar workshops that are characterised by a high level of group dynamics. It is important to have a professional facilitator to make sure that the participants feel they are guided correctly through all the processes of the workshop. To conduct a Scenario Workshop with around 20/30 participants it is sufficient to have one facilitator and one assistant who in principal is responsible for making sure that the participants are supplied with all materials needed and furthermore for facilitating the group processes when needed. The most important and also crucial step within the methodological adaptation of the Scenario Workshop is to draw out the topics for the thematic groups based on all individual scenarios. This is in contrast to an EASW workshop where the topics for the thematic groups are already fixed from the beginning. The topics will not emerge during the course of the workshop as it is the case in our adaptation where the topics depend on the participants and the discussion. This makes it very thrilling but it is also a great challenge for the facilitator. It is recommended to have enough time for this important step and to prepare a selection of methods supporting the participants to develop or extract the topics. The facilitator has to be very flexible and he has to have skills in guiding the participants without being too pushy. Also the other staff members should be well trained so as to ensure an effective support team.

- *Participants' representativeness*

Participants in an EASW should offer a representative reflection of their local society. The number of people belonging to certain different economic, political and social areas should be well balanced, also in terms of gender. On the other hand, in order to enhance chances that the EASW may have impact, it is also important to involve opinion leaders of each group.

- *Informal atmosphere and behaviour*

Since an EASW is a future-oriented activity, participants should have a certain ability to look forward in an open-minded, creative and constructive way. In order to stimulate debate and exchange of experiences an EASW works best if operated in a favourable and informal atmosphere, as this offers better conditions for breaking down barriers and nurturing a mutual sharing behaviour.

- *Fruitful discussion*

One of the major benefits of an EASW is putting together participants from different social groups and different views. It is this open exchange of differing views that helps to become aware of different possible future scenarios. In its turn, this may facilitate the realisation of practical ideas.

- *Preliminary information to participants*

The success of a workshop depends also upon the participants' level of awareness on the subject of discussion. Whenever the discussion themes have been previously communicated to participants in an EASW, and illustrative material has been sent, workshop outcomes tend to be more tangible and concrete. This suggests that *a priori* information on themes and methods to be used may contribute to the effectiveness of an EASW.

- *Visualisation and creativity*

The use of tools that stimulate the visualisation of outcomes tends to contribute to increased participant motivation: posters, post-its to be attached on posters, slogans and keywords help participants to make them feel involved in the process. This applies also to the projection of a video or slides introducing the theme.

- *“External experts” (mentors) to stimulate debate*

The presence of an “external expert” (mentors) – although seldom applied in EASWs – may be an effective way to stimulate debate and to provide additional information on the central theme. Especially when the subject of an EASW is rather specific, this may help to upgrade the level of the discussion. Essential, though, is that the expert stays out of the discussion between EASW participants.

- *Dynamic structure of different phases*

For a dynamic and lively workshop, it is useful to design a ‘light’ structure of the meeting, giving room to active participation, exchange of experiences and visions, and articulation of ideas. Although a certain pressure cooker effect may also encourage the active involvement and output of participants, there should be room to relax and to exchange in an informal setting. Often, the networking effect is a very useful side-product of an EASW.

- *Adaptation to local conditions*

The success of the workshop depends also on the ability to adapt the methodology and the existing tools (including scenarios) to local conditions. The methodology should be put in the right context, in a proper way. Participants should be invited to discuss on a subject that involves them directly. Essential is that they feel themselves “protagonist” of the themes debated and problems faced. The more the general rules will be “personalised” on the specific case, the better the chances for significant outcomes of the workshop.

- *Concrete follow-up*

An EASW should not be considered a ‘one-shot’ event. On the contrary, it is essential that the workshop process does not stop after concluding the workshop. In other words, an EASW should conclude with some agreements on how to proceed. Follow-up activities reflect how participants evaluate the workshop.

The EASW methodology has been applied in all four transfer activities performed in the frame of the WinWind project. The results of applying the EASW methodology in the respective WinWind transfer workshops are summarised in Deliverable 5.2 (Six transfer workshop summary reports)

3. Encouraging Long-Term Cooperation for Best Practice Transfers

A long term cooperation may sound too idealistic, but it is possible if proper conditions for a collaboration are created between the different actors of the concerned territorial entities.

The main outputs of the WinWind transfer activities described above are:

- An activity report including summaries of the six transfer workshops (Deliverable 5.2);
- Three European and one domestic validated transfer concepts
- Three European and one domestic Memoranda of Understanding (MoU), to be drafted indicating rules and roles for the operative accomplishment of the transfer processes and based on the outcomes of the transfer workshops realised (Strategic Scenario chosen). MoUs have partly the character of Letters of Intent (LoI).

In order to facilitate a long-term exchange between twinning partners the MoU/LoI, drafted and discussed between learning regions/communities and mentoring regions/communities, should be signed to capture the intent and to define clear roles and responsibilities.

The **activity report** provides a summary of the practical transfer activities that have been carried out, with a particular focus on the six transfer workshops organised as “Learning Laboratories” and following the EASW methodology outlined above.

The **validated transfer concepts** which are included in the next section, disaggregate each of the four transfer cases into individual elements, identify elements which are easily transferable and formulate concrete proposals how to carry out a respective transfer in the future.

The **“Memoranda of Understanding (MoU)”** are agreements shared among the participants of WinWind’s learning and mentoring regions outline the measures to be exchanged and actions to be performed to continue the transfer of best practice initiated in the frame of WinWind, favouring the implementation of a local strategy to ultimately increase social acceptance of wind energy in the adapting/learning regions.

The MoUs are not legally binding, but can be regarded rather as a means for showing commitment to the efforts towards implementation of WinWind’s overall objectives.

MoUs can also be considered as a synonym for a “Letters of Intent” that expresses an interest from the participants in pursuing common strategies or the intention of taking part in common activities, but that do not legally oblige any party. The MoU implemented within WinWind is an “agreement to cooperate” and describes the intention to take some action; thus it could be defined as an agreement between parties before the agreement is finalised. A first MoU has already been signed by the participants of the transfer workshop held in Abruzzo-Italy. This document should summarize the outcome of the strategic scenario created during the transfer workshop and provides a compilation of key points of an agreement between two or more parties who intend to conduct a common programme. The other three MoUs will follow before WinWind terminates.

While the MoU/Lol is not legally binding, it gives the transfer process a more formal character from the outset. Press can also accompany the signing of the document. Depending on the respective contexts, partner might chose to either work with a MoU, or a Letter of Intent with the latter having less, “binding“ character.

Taking into account the results of the WinWind transfer exercises, Deliverable 5.4 will provide general guidance on how to transfer and adapt best practices to learning regions also outside the project partners’ context.

4. Validated transfer and adaptation concepts

4.1. The WinWind transfer cases

The transfer cases comprise three European (or cross-country) transfers and one additional domestic best practice transfer.

European (cross-country) best practice transfers:

- Renewable energy cooperatives following the model of SomEnergia from Catalonia resp. Spain to the Region of Abruzzo (Italy);
- Wind farm repowering from Regione Abruzzo (Italy) to the Balearic Islands (Spain);
- Community wind farms from Schleswig-Holstein (Germany) to Latvia and Poland.

Domestic best practice transfer:

- Tax cuts and landscape commitments within the Region of Sardinia (Italy)

Transferring the concept of renewable energy cooperatives following the model of *SomEnergia* from Catalonia resp. Spain to the Region of Abruzzo (Italy)

The best practice refers to the largest energy cooperative in Spain. Cooperatives are commonly guided by the principles of self-help, self-responsibility, democracy, equality, equity and solidarity. Som Energia with over 50,000 members and an annual production of 50GWh per year of sustainable energy, half of which is accounted for by wind energy, Som Energia is a highly notable best-practice case for promoting the social acceptance of consumption and production of wind energy in Spain. It is an ongoing project that began in Catalonia and that all along the years has expanded to almost all of Spain. Som Energia is involved in two phases of the energy market: Marketing / Consumption and Production. A cooperative is 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. Although the fundamental basis of most energy cooperatives is to invest in or provide reliable and fairly priced energy, a rapidly growing feature of energy cooperatives is to promote the production and use of sustainable energies.

The regional energy balance report in Abruzzo, suggests that in 2014 the primary production covered only 24% of gross internal consumption. In the region Abruzzo landscape, nature and tourism are some of the main critical issues connected to social acceptance of wind energy. In particular, the landscape impact or visual impact of a wind farm on tourism was stressed during the local stakeholder meetings and consultations. This impact may have relevant economic consequences on this sector. Outdoor recreation and landscapes near to historic villages or seaside resorts support much tourism in Italy, and general sightseeing and exploring some countryside are major touristic activities. Through the transfer activities and using the best practice selected, it was tried to propose solutions and measures to optimise the relationships between objective decisions (better localisation), conflictual aspects, local values and economy, and culture.

Transferring the concept of wind farm repowering from Regione Abruzzo (Italy) to the Balearic Islands (Spain)

Repowering of existing, developer-led wind farms in the region of Abruzzo has been conducted to reduce the landscape and environmental impact of the wind farms. Since 2013, the old turbines in Abruzzo, which were producing 0.6-0.7 MW, have each been substituted by new WTG of 2-4 MW. The new turbines tend to be larger and installed at greater heights, allowing for more capacity per turbine. Indeed, these wind farms have great potential for repowering because they are located in sites with high wind speeds and are already tested. Additionally, they may use existing infrastructures for connecting to the national electricity network as they are already a consolidated industrial presence on the territories.

This repowering process began when E2i (company holding concessions for wind farms) out a detailed preliminary technical study on select sites with no environmental restrictions. According to the Abruzzo Region Guideline for wind energy, the wind farms must respect a buffer of 150m from archaeological sites and 500m from residential areas (Regione Abruzzo: 2016). In sum, the repowering of existing wind farms has been conducted to reduce the environmental impact of the wind farms. The careful selection of advanced wind technologies with the use of powerful turbines allowed the developers to reduce the number of WTG, whilst bringing the benefit of additional energy generation to the territory.

The Balearic Islands current wind energy generation is the second lowest of all regions in Spain, after Extremadura. The current amount installed is 3.68 MW (AEE, 2017) generated by four wind turbines in the Es Milá Wind Park on the island of Menorca. This provides for 0.02% of the market share and total energy used in the Balearic Islands. The present wind park was created in 2004, however has since not experienced any form of expansion or growth. The renewal of the existing park is an opportunity for the territory of which the plant become an integral part. Through the dialogue with the institutions and active involvement of all stakeholders many barriers could be overcome.

Transferring the concept of community wind farms from Schleswig-Holstein (Germany) to Latvia and Poland

The Best practice case comprised community wind farms in the districts of Northern Friesland and Dithmarschen in the federal state of Schleswig-Holstein. The wind farms have been initiated by local farmers and land owners and the case illustrates how policy and corporate measures can effectively contribute to ensuring/enhancing community acceptance. These measures include, inter alia, informal procedural participation and active, direct financial participation of citizens, land lease pool models for land owners, community benefits via civic associations/foundations, and revenues for the host municipalities from local trade taxes. This case has been chosen since it is highly suited according to the criteria such as transferability, effectiveness to enhance social acceptance and overcome social acceptance barriers, innovativeness of the measure itself for learning region, model character and relevance for wind energy scarce regions (WESR), feasibility to implement the measure in a smooth way. Community wind farms in Germany, however, developed mostly as a bottom-up, grassroots movement under specific geographic, socio-economic and political conditions with own specific dynamics and therefore direct transferability might be seen critically. However, the best practice case study reveals several elements which might be more easily transferable (e.g. land lease pool models, passive financial participation of communities and citizens). Although in Poland and Latvia community wind farms are almost non-existing yet, there are some promising developments which can help to spur the development of community wind farms in the future.

In this context, it is important to mention the recast of the Renewable Energy Directive (2018/2001/EU), in particular Article 22 on “Renewable energy communities” , which requires all EU Member states to develop enabling frameworks for renewable energy communities. Furthermore, in the case of Poland, the government has recently introduced the concept of energy clusters (*klastry energetyczne*), legal agreements involving physical and legal persons, research institutions and local governments. Although the key rationale of these clusters is related to enhance energy security at a regional scale, the concept provides a promising opportunity to actively engage citizens and local communities in the development of renewable energy projects.

Transferring the concept of tax cuts and landscape commitments within the Region of Sardinia (Italy)

This is the only domestic transfer case within the series of WinWind transfer activities. The best practice case selected for the Sardinia Region is the Sa Turrina Manna wind farm, in particular the measure "Tax reduction and landscape commitment".

Sa Turrina Manna is the biggest wind farm owned by ENEL Greenpower in Italy and is located on a hillside at 700m above the sea level. Enel Greenpower is the sole investor and owner of the plant. The municipality of Tula in the Province of Sassari is located about 170 kilometers north of Cagliari and about 35 kilometers east of Sassari. Tula is a village of 1,600 inhabitants on the northern borders of Campo di Ozieri, intersecting precisely with three historical territories: Logudoro-Monteacuto, Anglona and Gallura.

The SA Turrina Manna wind farm was one of the first wind farms built in Sardinia in the early 2000s. This was done at a time when the opposition against wind energy was much less significant than today. This is because Tula's inhabitants (1,519 inhabitants as of 31/12/2018) at that time had no preconceptions and knowledge about wind power, thereby the proposal for a wind farm was welcomed with interest. Indeed, even today, local citizens do not consider their landscape compromised by the construction of the wind farm, particularly as it is built on a mountain ridge which is not particularly visible. The wind farm plans were realised at the beginning of 2002. This was possible, in particular, thanks to the positive determination of the local administration, mayor and municipal council who worked in coordination with the Region Sardinia, which considered the installation of wind turbines an opportunity to enhance the territory in terms of positive effects on social services, public works and tax cuts, provided to the population.

4.2 Transfer activities in the “learning regions”

Transferring the concept of renewable energy cooperatives following the model of *Som Energia* from Catalonia resp. Spain to the Region of Abruzzo (Italy).

The transfer activities comprised the achievement of local transfer scenarios for the best practice identified for Region of Abruzzo represented by SomEnergia Energy Cooperative.

The general purpose of the work session was to share measures and methods identified and, thorough the commitment and participation of the local and regional community, to analyse and validate actions that could be adopted in the next future to apply the best practice selected, in this local context.

Transferring the concept of wind farm repowering from Regione Abruzzo to the Balearic Islands (Spain)

The Transfer Workshop intended to transfer the Best Practices and measures, analysed and selected by members of the consortium and the Transfer Team, to the Balearic Islands in Spain, focusing on community participation and engagement. The transfer workshop was addressed to a wide range of relevant stakeholders coming from Region of Abruzzo, representing: public administrators/decision makers; experts and technicians; citizens and associations and the private business sector.

Transferring the concept of community wind farms from Schleswig-Holstein (Germany) to Latvia and Poland

The transfer activities comprised a 3 days transfer visit of the Latvian and Polish transfer teams to the region of origin (Neuenkirchen, Schleswig-Holstein) including a transfer workshop in Neuenkirchen with the mayor of the village and the two managers of the local community wind farm. The transfer visit of the Latvian and Polish transfer teams to Schleswig-Holstein did not only include the transfer workshop, but also accompanying site visits to the community wind farm, further dialogues with the manager of a community wind farm in the neighbouring village of Süderdeich, with mentoring experts from the Ministries of Energy Transition and the Interior of Schleswig-Holstein and the regional branch of the German Wind Energy Association⁶. Two follow- up workshops held in the “learning regions” of Latvia and Poland complemented the transfer activities.

⁶ The association was represented by its chairman who is also managing director of the cross-border community wind farm Grenzstrom Vintved in Northern Friesland, which was also covered by the corresponding WinWind best practice case study.

Transferring the concept of tax cuts and landscape commitments from Tula to other municipalities within the region of Sardinia (Italy)

The transfer activities addressed to a wide range of relevant stakeholders coming from the Region of Sardinia, representing: public administrators/decision makers; experts and technicians; citizens and associations and the private business sector.

The best practice selected for the Sardinia Region is the Sa Turrina Manna wind farm and the measure "Tax reduction and landscape commitment". The general purpose of the workshop was to share measures and methods identified and, through the commitment and participation of the local and regional community, to analyse and validate actions that could be adopted at wide scale in the next future to apply these practices also to other regional context. Following the workshop, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the stakeholders participating in the transfer activities.

4.3 The transfer and adaptation concepts

4.3.2 Transfer and adaptation concept for Abruzzo

In 2016, Abruzzo had a total installed wind energy capacity of 232 MW distributed in 40 plants with which it produced 372.4 GWh. Abruzzo was one of wind energy pioneer regions in central Italy. Here in 1992 the first wind farm was installed in Tocco da Casauria (Pescara) with two wind turbines (200 MW each). In 2006, the wind farm was revamped with two new turbines. Today the farm produces 4,000,000 kW/h which means that Tocco da Casauria is fully supplied by renewable energies.

In Abruzzo the siting of wind turbines in 'Off-limits Areas' is completely forbidden. These include: natural reserves; national or regional parks; areas located on migratory routes; archaeological areas; urban areas. In critical areas, installation is subject to specific conditions such as extensive studies on the existing fauna and impact analyses of wind turbines.

These areas are again mainly coinciding with natural reserves and national or regional parks. Som Energia is the best practice selected in Abruzzo because is a highly notable case for promoting the social acceptance of consumption and production of wind energy already adopted in Spain. The three factors that guided the diffusion of the Som Energia in Spain, have a high validity also in Abruzzo:

1. The consensus and acknowledgment that the current energy model based on fossil fuels is unsustainable. The group believed that more participatory and localised methods must be employed to successfully bring about the energy transition.

2. The lack of transparency or choice for the sources of energy consumed in Spain. Prior to the establishment of Som Energia, consumers had no way of finding out or even choosing how the energy that they use was produced.

3. The absence of energy cooperatives in Spain (as well as in Italy). Abruzzo in 2008 has adopted a Wind Energy Guideline that provides the community, industry and regulators with guidance on the planning framework for the assessment of large-scale wind energy development. In the upcoming revision of the Guidelines, participatory methods aim to involve all relevant stakeholders from the planning stage up to the actual wind implementation. This could be a first context for a pilot introduction of Som Energia requirements.

The transfer concept developed by the transfer team in Sardinia in cooperation with the mentoring experts envisages the following measures:

1	Proposed Measure(s)	A National Directive which, through the establishment of a State/Regions Table, highlights the areas suitable for the establishment of Wind Parks, so that a balance is respected throughout the national territory and concentrations or under-utilisation are avoided. This National Directive demands the issue of a Framework Law that defines the path for the implementation of Energy Cooperatives and/or Communities; the financial resources available and the related methods for their use; any possible tax concessions/deductions and how to obtain them.
	Implementation	State/Region Table - Government proposal
	Responsibility	Ministry + Regions - Government and Public Institutions
2	Proposed Measure(s)	Regional Guidelines , designed according to the Framework Law which shortens the bureaucratic process to be followed by those who want to invest in wind energy; make environmental assessments transparent by enhancing their multidisciplinary nature; identify the areas where it is possible to locate wind farms; give clear indications about the procedure create energy cooperatives or energy communities.
	Implementation	Regional Council
	Responsibility	Region
3	Proposed Measure(s)	Regional or municipal regulations , allowing self-consumption and providing, in the Terms of Reference, rewarding criteria for those envisaging the use of local labour force and citizens

		participation in the creation of wind plants and in the production, consumption and distribution of renewable energy processes.
	Implementation	Municipal regulations
	Responsibility	Municipalities
4	Proposed Measure(s)	Specific energy-financial products. By now, energy cooperatives include large distributors. A model has been created that is not only decentralised, but that represents a sort of widespread social shareholding. It is now possible for citizens to buy stocks (from their own bank or through other channels), or rather energy production quotas. This implies that citizens not only benefit from an immediate economic advantage, but are, in turn, also producers of an environmental (and social) advantage, since they can directly invest in financial products that imply a mixed shareholding. Another important aspect is that this widespread shareholding, these energy "BOTS", operate on the national territory, that is, the investment can be made for structures and plants that are not necessarily located in own territory of provenience.
	Implementation	Financial products
	Responsibility	Banks and investment funds
5	Proposed Measure(s)	Awareness raising campaigns, addressed to citizens, on the effects of climate change, energy and the benefits of renewable energies. In addition to standard channels, (web, TV, meetings, events), awareness raising starts with school education.
	Implementation	In the schools and in cooperation with sectoral associations
	Responsibility	Municipalities + Sectoral Agencies

4.3.3 Transfer and adaptation concept for the Balearic Islands

Menorca (the island choice for the transfer activities in Spain) is in the central zone of the western half of the Mediterranean, and it is the most westerly and northerly island of the Balearic archipelago. It is the second biggest island in the archipelago. Due to the effect of tourism, the island has a very seasonal population. Menorca's electricity system consists essentially its power stations (primarily the Maó thermal power station, but also the wind farm and two photovoltaic power stations), the submarine power cable connecting the island to Mallorca, and the power transport and distribution network. Concerning wind energy production the Milà wind farm, is currently the only one in the Balearic Islands (as of 2017), began operating on 3 March 2004, and has been run by the Menorca Energy and Waste Consortium since 2005. Its installed power is 3.20 MW and it consists of four 800 kW wind turbines.

Their towers measure 50 metres and their blade diameter is 59 metres, giving them a total height of 79,5 metres. The wind turbines need a minimum wind speed of 11.16 km/h to function and their maximum power is reached at a wind speed of 36.30 km/h. At higher speed a protection system prevents them from exceeding their maximum power rating. If wind speed reaches 90 km/h the protection mechanism stops the turbines. The expected average production is 7.040 MWh/year, about 1.5% of Menorca's annual electricity supply.

The old wind farm, in Menorca has anyway a great potential because: it is located in site with high winds and already tested; repowered turbines can use existing infrastructures for connection to the network national electricity; the turbines already existing could be considered a consolidated industrial presence on territories. For all these reasons, local government is looking into the possibility of repowering. However, to overcome obstacles to effectively repower existing sites, it is necessary to consider that in some cases, repowering projects might be more cumbersome to develop than greenfield projects.

Furthermore, environmental regulation is much stricter today in Spain than it was 20-30 years ago. The best practice adopted for the transfer activities in Menorca is the Repowering of wind farms (Abruzzo). Such a measure has served as a best-practice case for promoting the social acceptance of wind energy. Importantly, further benefits for local communities are also generated from repowering. These include new local jobs and a reduced impact on environment. This measure in Abruzzo, achieved through constant consultation and dialogue between local authorities, citizens and developers, maintained throughout all the project phases, has led to a better social acceptance of wind energy in Abruzzo.

1	Proposed Measure(s)	Reduction of primary and final energy consumption on the island
	Implementation	Some experiences such as the repowering of wind farms have indicated the way to start a direct participation in the benefits related to the production and energy consumption of the sector. The fees paid to local authorities could be largely invested in measures to combat climate change and codified through "framework agreements" between the Region, wind producers and local governments. Employment could be also increased by acting on public awareness with the dissemination of new professional environmental educators (climate educators) and environmental mediators.
	Responsibility	Ministry + Regions - Government and Public Institutions
2	Proposed Measure(s)	Island wind farm
	Implementation	Changes in investment and remuneration systems: Greater investment at the island level (15% or more). Identification between renewable and biosphere reserve
	Responsibility	City halls, Island council, residents
3	Proposed Measure(s)	Energy storage
	Implementation	When there is more supply than demand, such as during the night when low-cost power plants continue to operate, the excess electricity generation can be used to power storage devices. When demand is greater than supply, storage facilities can discharge their stored energy to the grid.
	Responsibility	Public administration
4	Proposed Measure(s)	Energy Rate Reduction Tool Modification
	Implementation	Many studies have demonstrated the potential benefits (including a significant reduction of the electricity price in the spot market) of repowering WFs in Spain, even considering scenarios of decrease or cancellation of premiums for the production of electricity, repowering should be implemented actively.
	Responsibility	Ministry, citizens

4.3.4 Transfer and adaptation concepts for Latvia and Poland

Despite good technical wind energy potentials, the installed capacity of wind power in Latvia is rather low amounting to 78 MW in 2018. Wind energy covers only 1% of the average annual electricity demand of Latvia⁷. There are no practical examples for community ownership of wind farms yet. This is partly related to the fact that in 2011 the Latvian government suspended financial support for new renewable energy installations through feed-in tariffs.

Another drawback is the lack of an effective legal framework for community energy and the bad image of wind energy in many media and in society in general (due to the ostensibly high costs occurred to society, but also cases of fraud and misuse in the past). Constrained private and municipal budgets and low income levels represent a third major barrier. Thus, the conditions for developing new renewable energy projects including community energy are not favourable at present. Recently, commercial developers started to develop onshore wind energy projects without any public support. So far, Latvia has no experience regarding the development of renewable energy communities in the way these are defined in RED II.

Although a direct transfer of the concept of community wind farms seems difficult under current conditions in Latvia, the best practice case study and the transfer visit revealed a number of elements which seem in principle transferable individually (e.g. land lease pool models, passive financial participation of host communities, benefit sharing and voluntary payments of the developers/operators benefiting the host municipalities, community energy fund providing risk capital established by the state government of Schleswig-Holstein, etc.).

A key measures which has been identified as key during the transfer workshops is the development of a more beneficial tax system including a tax allocation mechanism effectively benefitting the municipalities including those hosting wind farms. The transfer concept developed by the transfer team in Latvia in cooperation with the mentoring experts from Germany envisages the following measures:

	Proposed Measure(s)	Enabling Tax Policy
1	Implementation	One option might be that taxes paid by enterprises (including wind farm operating companies) remain partly in the municipality.
	Responsibility	National government. Such a proposal needs to be discussed with the municipalities and other social partners.

⁷ Wind Energy in Europe: Outlook to 2023. WindEurope Business Intelligence (October 2019).

2	Proposed Measure(s)	Clear legal framework for renewable energy communities in general and community wind parks in particular
	Implementation	A clear legal framework should be established including a legal definition, participants, territories, rights and duties as well as an enabling framework. This should be carried out in the frame of transposing the recast Renewable Energy Directive (particularly Article 22) by the government Latvia, should be flexible enough and take into account country specific conditions. The development of such a framework requires a close co-operation between public authorities and relevant stakeholders.
	Responsibility	National government
3	Proposed Measure(s)	Financial Support
	Implementation	Set up a dedicated financial support programme administered by a state-owned development financing institution, particularly providing support for the development of community-led renewable energy projects (e.g. providing beneficial loan conditions)
	Responsibility	National government

In Poland, the conditions for RES in general and community-led renewable energy in particular have so far been rather unfavourable, mainly due to the dominance of coal mining and co-combustion. Support schemes for renewables have favoured large-scale incumbent electricity providers that have adapted by burning biomass in coal-fired plants rather than community energy initiatives.

Wind farms are installed mostly along the coastline in northern Poland and owned by five big investors: EDPR, Iberdrola, Vortex, Dong and RWE Innogy. They provide around 46% of the total installed capacity. In other regions, smaller individual and often privately owned projects dominate. Collective models for citizens' financial participation in RE are not widespread yet. Although a direct transfer of the best practice from Germany to Poland on community wind farms appears to face a number of barriers under current conditions, the best practice case study and the transfer visit revealed a

number of elements which seem in principle transferable individually. Moreover, there is a notable showcase project that can have a multiplier effect. Kisielice has been identified as a best practice case by the WinWind consortium and can be regarded as a renewable energy community in a broader sense without active ownership of wind farms by local citizens. The municipality of Kisielice in the Warmian-Mazurian Voivodeship was the first energy self-sufficient municipality in Poland, thanks to its utilisation of local RES. This would not have been possible without wind energy, which plays a significant role in the local energy mix with a total installed capacity of 107.7 MW.

One of the key reasons hampering the development of the community energy in Poland has been the lack of a legal framework specifying the legal form of such initiatives. Only recently, in June 2018, Polish legislation started to recognise energy cooperatives as legal entities on their own. Although citizen energy projects are not popular in Poland yet. Investments in solar projects are gaining popularity, often facilitated by municipalities making use of financing programmes offered by the state. With the exception of the limited liability partnership, participation in RE projects is possible via any available type of corporation, partnership or individual business activity, similar to those in other European countries.

The legal form of an (energy) cooperative has been formally recognised by the Renewable Energy Sources Act of 2015, which also defines the possible activities of energy co-operatives with regard to production of electricity from RES.

A promising approach for the transfer of the chosen best practice and implementation of citizens' initiatives and community owned wind energy is the embedding of these activities within the so called energy clusters. Key measures to transfer the best practice case identified during the transfer workshops are: information campaign as an initial step conducted on local level; benefit sharing business models; concentration on smaller projects with similar stakeholders with a trusted leader. There appears to be a need for the development of a more beneficial tax system including a tax allocation mechanism effectively benefitting the municipalities including those hosting wind farms. The transfer concept developed by the transfer team in Poland in cooperation with the mentoring experts from Germany envisages the following measures:

1	Proposed Measure(s)	Information campaign as an initial step conducted at the local level The use of social media and other tools should be used in Poland to convince local communities of the benefits of community wind farms and to create a positive narrative. The conclusion was on a local scale this would be cheaper and best if funded by municipalities for their own target areas.
	Implementation	Strategy setting and public information campaigns at local level.
	Responsibility	Municipalities, schools, residents
2	Proposed Measure(s)	A proper benefit sharing business model with a clear distribution and cheaper tariffs. This type of approach is essential to change the image of wind energy perceived by local communities. In order to achieve that citizens can feel the benefits directly in form of e.g. lower electricity tariffs.
	Implementation	In addition to agreeing to share financial benefits, some wind power developers take the extra step of engaging local communities and other relevant stakeholders in the design and implementation of collective benefits programs. Such programs, which are often based on the provision of services, construction of public infrastructure, in-kind donations, and the like, tend to be essential elements of corporate social responsibility and/or community relations strategies pursued by the private sector.
	Responsibility	National government, Municipalities, Developers
3	Proposed Measure(s)	Focus on smaller projects with similar stakeholders with a trusted leader Community energy lives on the cooperation of local stakeholders and it important to get people to work together. Energy clusters, which have been recently introduced in Poland, provide a good opportunity to involve local stakeholders and organisation which enjoy high levels of trust. A smaller scale energy cluster is better than a bigger one because at moment trust is low and needs to be rebuilt.
	Implementation	This measure could be either embedded within running energy cluster activities or become an important element of future energy clusters.
	Responsibility	Municipality, Developers

4.3.1 Transfer and adaptation concept for Sardinia

According to a millenary tradition, Sardinia is the Land of Wind. In Sardinia, the first wind farm so far built in Italy (Alta Nurra Sassari, 1984), some of the largest wind farms realised, including Tula, coexist with a blockage of authorizations caused by the fear of "wild wind".

In this context the wind farm of Sa Turrina Manna, is an example of "peaceful coexistence" between wind energy and local communities. The Sa Turrina Manna wind farm was built in 2002 between the municipalities of Tula and Erula, in the province of Sassari, with 28 turbines and a total nominal electric power of 23.8 MW. In 2009, 40 turbines were added, achieving a total number of 68 and resulting in a total capacity to 83.8 MW. At full capacity, the wind farm produces some 126 million kWh, enough to meet the energy needs of some 46,000 households, almost half the population of a city with the size of Sassari, thus avoiding the atmospheric emission of 94,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and a consumption of approximately 47,000 tons of oil equivalent per year. The establishment of the farm faced almost no social acceptance barriers. This was particularly due to the positive determination of the local administration, mayor and municipal council who worked in coordination with the regional government of Sardinia. However, during the second expansionary stage, the project faced two major challenges: firstly, demands arose for a more equal distribution of financial benefits of the farm, which, secondly, were followed by demands to minimise the environmental and visual impact of the extension. Through a participatory and constructive approach, the developer, local authority and the local community concluded an agreement addressing those barriers. This agreement envisaged financial contributions paid by the developer to the municipal budget (2% of the gross income achieved each year would be given to the municipality accounting for approx. 12% of the local municipality's budget). Furthermore, measures were adopted to address the environmental and landscape concerns of the local population. A transfer of the Tula's approach seems possible under current conditions also in other part of Sardinia. The transfer workshop revealed a number of elements which seem in principle transferable individually (e.g. tax cuts, distribution of local benefits, active involvement of local community in the early stage of the decision process, etc.). However, it is necessary to develop some regional legal requirements (e.g. harmonization and simplification of legislation) and improve the general awareness, regarding wind energy by the side of local communities.

The transfer concept developed by the transfer team in Sardinia in cooperation with the mentoring experts envisages the following measures:

1	Proposed Measure(s)	Awarding systems at European level (e.g. for funding within the European Regional Development Fund -ERDF) to the territories committed to fair wind energy development n
	Implementation	Specific legislative measures
	Responsibility	European regulations National regulations Regional regulations
2	Proposed Measure(s)	Education and awareness raising about the local and regional costs and benefits of wind power for and sharing of information and knowledge
	Implementation	Local community
	Responsibility	Public engagement at all decision levels
3	Proposed Measure(s)	Harmonization and simplification of legal and procedural measures (e.g. regional energy planning and local spatial planning) at regional and local level
	Implementation	Regulations and directives National laws Multilateral agreements
	Responsibility	European Institutions National Institutions Regional Institutions

5. Conclusions and next steps

This report provided an overview of the WinWind best practice transfer activities, particularly the methodology applied and the derived transfer and adaptation concepts. With support of the mentoring experts, the transfer teams of the learning regions have developed specific transfer and adaptation concepts including proposals how the corresponding measures can be accommodated in the adopting region. Additionally to these three concepts for the transfer of best practices between European countries, one further concept was added for a domestic transfer within the same region (Sardinia/Italy). An international transfer seminar to be held in Italy (Rome, 16/12/2019) will involve representatives of all transfer teams, project partners and selected actors, including those participating in the country desks, in order to share these concepts and to widen their scope.

Taking into account the results of the activities carried out, WP 5 will provide, finally, general guidance on how to adapt best practices to learning regions. As a next step, the Deliverable 5.4

“Transfer Guide” will serve as a methodological tool defining how best practice transfers is best approached and implemented. It will be based on the experiences gained in the WinWind project and the transfer and adaptation concepts developed by the transfer teams in the learning regions.

The guide will methodologically point out the barriers most commonly encountered and will highlight the drivers for overcoming them as well as present the key enabling factors and conditions under which the selected best practices can be replicated.

The Transfer Guide can represent a strategic tool aimed to trigger impacts beyond the projects own activity, providing guidance for further best practice transfers to other regions.

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Project Partners



The image displays a grid of logos for the project's partners. The logos are arranged in three rows and four columns. The first row includes ffu (Freie Universität Berlin), seecon Ingenieure, ENEA (Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development), and ecoazioni. The second row includes °CICERO (Center for International Climate Research), NVE (Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate), FIZIKĀLĀS ENERĢĒTIKAS INSTITŪTS (INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL ENERGETICS), and LATVIJAS VIDES INVESTĪCIJU FONDS (LATVIAN ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTMENT FUND). The third row includes KAPE, ECORYS, ACER (Asociación Canaria de Energías Renovables), and I.C.L.E.I (Local Governments for Sustainability).