



Image: Dreamstime / Vladyslav Kashutsky

IDENTIFYING AND TRANSFERRING BEST PRACTICES

The project has developed a set of **30 good practice cases** from all 6 project countries (Germany, Italy, Latvia, Norway, Poland and Spain).

They showcase measures to strengthen the social acceptance of wind energy, including novel participatory models and mechanisms for:

- planning and permitting procedures;
- enabling active and passive financial participation of citizens and communities;
- promoting regional co-benefits,
- reducing environmental impacts, and
- effective communication strategies.

10 Best Practice Cases were selected based on their transferability to different contexts and environments. WinWind initiates transfers of good/best practices within and between project countries, using a learning laboratories approach. This ultimately results in the production of a transfer guide with high usability within and beyond the geographic scope of the project.

Find the full portfolio of good and best practices and more info under "Resources" on www.winwind-project.eu

WinWind has received funding from European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation programme under Grant Agreement N° 764717.

Increasing the acceptance of Wind Energy

Winning social acceptance for wind energy in wind energy scarce regions

Cover image: Dreamstime / Ivan Kruk



Best Practices and Transfer Measures Strengthening Social Acceptance of Wind Energy

CONTACT

Maria Rosaria Di Nucci & Michael Krug
 Freie Universität Berlin | Environmental Policy Research Centre
 email: info-winwind@PolSoz.FU-Berlin.de

- Twitter: @winwind_eu
- LinkedIn: WinWind Project
- Sign up for the WinWind Newsletter on

www.winwind-project.eu

10 BEST PRACTICE CASES

Continuous developer and community dialogue, Fosen (Norway):

Dialogue that takes into account local concerns to reduce the perceived negative impact of wind energy development, resulting in actual changes to projects.

Local innovation house, Birkenes (Norway):

Developer-funded meeting space to educate the public and provide open access to the premises.

Community wind farms, Schleswig-Holstein (Germany):

Initiatives by local farmers and landowners, with citizens and municipalities as shareholders. Part of the revenue goes directly to the communities.

Service Unit Wind Energy and Quality Label, Thuringia (Germany):

Neutral and free assistance services for citizens, municipalities and developers; issuance of a "Fair partner" quality label for developers.

Mancomunidad del Sureste, Gran Canaria (Spain):

Long-term project to combine the wind energy and water supply of three municipalities, greatly benefiting the communities.

Proactive Planning, Northern Vidzeme Biosphere Reserve (Latvia):

Agreement of all stakeholders on criteria for areas to deploy wind energy, preventing uncoordinated or damaging developments.

Som Energia, Catalonia (Spain):

First Energy Cooperative in Spain, non-profit and member financed, providing 100% guaranteed renewable energy.

Energy self-sufficient municipality, Kisielice (Poland):

Long-term initiative that explores the economic viability of wind energy for the municipality, resulting in a more positive public perception.

Tax cuts and landscape commitment, Sardinia (Italy):

Tax reductions and economic and social incentives for 1,600 households in Tula, the municipality hosting one of Italy's biggest wind farms.

Wind Farm Repowering, Abruzzo (Italy):

Focus on the renewal of existing wind farms, high rates of recovery and reuse of infrastructure, and on lowering the visual impact of wind farms.

Eight Wind Energy Scarce Regions (WESR) in European countries have been selected: Thuringia and Saxony in Germany, Latium and Abruzzo in Italy, Mid-Norway, the Warmian-Masurian Voivodeship in Poland, the Balearic Islands in Spain, and Latvia as a whole.