



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

REPORT

Transfer Workshop in Italy– TULA



Tula 18th September 2019



TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	3
1. THE BEST PRACTICE SELECTED: SA TURRINA MANNA AND THE “TAX CUT AND LANDSCAPE COMMITMENT” MEASURE.....	4
2. THE EUROPEAN AWARENESS SCENARIO WORKSHOP - EASW® METHODOLOGY.....	7
3. INVITATION LETTER TO THE EASW TULA.....	10
4. AGENDA OF THE EASW TULA.....	11
5. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS.....	12
6. THE REFERENCE SCENARIOS PRESENTED IN TULA.....	13
7. STRATEGIC SCENARIO.....	18
7.1 Vision Making Activity - Strategic Scenario.....	20
7.2 – Idea generation Activity results: Top 5 ideas proposed.....	24
11. FINAL 5 TOP IDEAS SELECTED.....	25
12. SUBSCRIPTION MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.....	26



INTRODUCTION

The Transfer Workshop presented in this report has been realised within the range of activities planned under Work Package 5 of the WinWind project (*Learning laboratories: transfer and validation of best practices*), aimed at transferring the best practice and measures, analysed and selected by partnership Members, to targeted Wind Energy Scarce Regions identified (WESRs, as “learning regions”), focusing on community participation and engagement. The transfer session was addressed to a wide range of relevant stakeholders coming from Region of Sardinia, representing: Public administrators/decision makers; Experts and Technicians; Citizens and Associations and Private Business sector.

The outcomes of the learning lab realised will be used to the drafting and signing of a *Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)*, where will be indicated the rules and roles for the operative accomplishment of the transfer processes. Consistently with the implementation process abovementioned, to realise the Learning laboratories foreseen in the WP5 - aimed to the transfer and validation of best practices - some preparatory actions have been made:

- selection of the measures (chosen from best practices portfolio) to be transferred to the Wind Energy Scarce target Regions (*WESR*, as “learning regions”);
- creation of transfer teams consisting of stakeholders and market actors from the WESR and mentoring experts from the WinWind consortium and partner countries with implemented best practices;
- work out of Transfer management Plans - with the support of the mentoring experts and the national/regional desks of the “learning regions” – providing specific transfer concepts and including proposals about how the corresponding measures can be accommodated in the adopting region, (development of *Reference Scenario*), to match prevailing acceptance problems with appropriate best practice solutions.



1. THE BEST PRACTICE SELECTED: SA TURRINA MANNA AND THE “TAX CUT AND LANDSCAPE COMMITMENT” MEASURE

The best practice selected at European level for the Sardinia Region is represented by the Sa Turrina Manna wind farm and by the measure "Tax reduction and landscape commitment". The BP of Sardinia is used for a regional transfer, as in the same region different levels of acceptance were found. According to a millenary tradition, Sardinia is the Land of Wind. Sardinia hosts the first wind farm built in Italy (Alta Nurra Sassari, 1984). The present case study 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.

Although the establishment of the farm faced almost no barriers of social acceptance, the second expansionary stage it was faced with two major obstacles. These came in the form of demands for a more equal distribution of financial benefits of the farm, as well as 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 came together and highly successfully overcame the barriers at hand. These namely came through contributions by the developer to the municipal budget, as well as listening to and acting upon the environmental and landscape concerns of the local population.

The present case study will explain background and motivation this measure, outline its specific features and important actors, before proceeding with an analysis of its acceptance barriers and drivers, innovativeness and transferability to other regions and countries.

The wind farm of Sa Turrina, according to data provided by ENEL Greenpower, produces approximately 126 million kilowatt-hours a year.

This is enough to cover the needs of about 46,000 families. This generation replaces and prevents the emission of 94,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and the consumption of about 47,000 tons of oil equivalent per year. On top of this, a number of details are important to highlight about the process and outcome of the development of the wind farm.



As noted above, the development of the wind farm occurred in two stages:

1. First phase development 2002-2004 (when the first 28 turbines were built)
2. Second phase development 2008-2010 (when the subsequent 40 turbines were built)

The building of the first wind turbines in 2003 involved a number of official meetings between Region Sardinia (responsible for the administrative procedure and environmental impact assessment – EIA), ENEL (the developer) and the local administrations (Municipalities of Tula and Erula, territorially concerned by the initiative). Other actors such as non-profit associations and citizens were involved afterwards. Additional stakeholder meetings were held in a second phase in 2008, when the wind farm was enlarged. During this period, other local actors were also involved in the meetings. These particularly included environmental associations and citizen representatives.



The case of Tula has shown how the civil debate between the different levels of government of the region, local administrations and the proponent company of the Wind Farm must be always conducted at a preliminary stage, starting by the choice of the location of the plant itself. Today, the local citizens generally do not consider their landscape compromised following the construction of the wind farm. Local citizens must be also fully informed and benefit from the income form the wind farm.

A) Financial issues

Important financial considerations must be made for the example of Tula. First, it was agreed that 2% of the gross income earned each year would be allocated to the municipality. In return, the developer would have received a concession, in the form of rights on the surface of the wind farms. As a result of these revenues for the municipality, the number of measures and political issues benefited directly. There have been more than 20 types of social interventions, for a total of € 400,000 of additional revenue per year, 12% of the common annual budget.

B) Environmental impact



In order to address issues concerning the procedural obligations under EIA for wind farms, the Sardinia Region has published a report that contains all the necessary information updates to keep stakeholders and the public informed and aware about the activities and implications of the wind farms. Having accurate and high-quality EIA reports and public databases are essential for evaluating the potential impact the wind farm. Such information helps to identify and mitigate negative environmental consequences, supporting the obvious need for green power. The environmental impact assessment EIA for the Tula plant, as provided by the Regione Sardinia, has provided a deep analysis of several aspects.

C) Recreation and education

The wind farm is regularly visited by school groups and is an opportunity to raise awareness on environmental and energy issues among the new generations. Local schools organise visits dedicated to increasing the knowledge of renewable energies and the park is accessible to the public by a newly built path that passes through the area. There are some resting and picnic areas, as well as playgrounds for children.

Effectiveness

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:

- In 2013, the municipality received the **EMAS (Eco-Management and Audit Scheme, Certification¹)**, in line with the EC Regulation 1221 2009. The EMAS is a voluntary environmental management tool for companies and other organisations to evaluate, report and improve their environmental performance.
- Furthermore, the municipalities have also been involved with the **EU Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy**. This brings together thousands of local governments voluntarily committed to implementing EU climate and energy objectives. The Covenant of Mayors was launched in 2008 in Europe, with the ambition to gather local governments voluntarily committed to achieving and exceeding the EU climate and energy targets. Additionally, the municipality of Tula presented their SEAP (Sustainable Energy Action Plan) in January 2013 and completed the online SEAP in October 2013.

¹ <http://www.isprambiente.gov.it/it/certificazioni/emas/elenco-organizzazioni-registrate-emas/comune-di-tula>



- Finally, the community of Tula, together with Ozieri and Erula, have been selected by Region Sardinia for the **Smart City project** developed within the Sardinia CO2 zero Program (a regional program).

2. THE EUROPEAN AWARENESS SCENARIO WORKSHOP - EASW® METHODOLOGY



The EASW® is a method conceived and used since the 1990s by the Danish Board of Technology to facilitate innovation transfer and create agreements between different groups of stakeholders. In 1994 the methodology was adopted by the European Commission and officially distributed within the European Innovation Program, thanks to the work of the Dutch TNO and of the IDIS Foundation - City of Science and subsequently applied throughout Europe. The EC has registered the EASW® trademark to protect it from improper use (a sort of copyright) and has created a network of European experts, the "National Monitors", who spread the method, guaranteeing the quality of its application.

An EASW® helps and supports democratic participation in choices related to the improving of the living conditions of a community and to the sustainability of a territory. It allows participants to exchange information, discuss the themes and processes that govern local development, the impact of choices on the natural and social environment, stimulating their ability to identify and plan concrete solutions to existing problems. The method, widely applied throughout Europe, proved to be particularly suitable to:

- encourage dialogue and participation amongst the various components of society;
- create a balanced relationship between environment, economy and society;
- allow sustainable development in respect of the needs and aspirations of the members of a local community.

The EASW® participants meet to exchange opinions, develop a shared vision of the future of a territory and propose ideas on how to achieve it, answering the following essential questions:

HOW can the identified problems be solved? It will be necessary to focus more on technology or organizational solutions?

WHO is primarily responsible for their solution? Local authorities, citizens or both?

Therefore, the method stimulates participants to think about the role that technology, on the one hand and, on the other, the different systems of social organization, (as volunteering, public services, etc.), can play to make development models more focused on the needs of



the future generations. It does so in a simple and inductive way, because its main goal is to make people discuss on issues that, at least tendentially, are distant from everyday life. And the participants are experts, since, working at the local level, they:

- ✓ know the opportunities for change and limits related;
- ✓ can promote change by changing their behavioral patterns.

Approximately 20-30 people, selected according to their origin, (city, neighborhood, company, territory, etc.), participate in an EASW. They must be representative of the reality in which they operate. Generally they are chosen among four different social groups (stakeholders):

1. Citizens/Associations
2. Technology experts
3. Public administrators
4. Representatives of the private sector

An EASW® is based on two main activities: the **development of visions** and the **proposal of ideas**. During the **development of visions** participants, after a brief introductory session, work divided into role groups, due to their belonging to the same social category (citizens, administrators, etc.). During the group work, they are invited to project themselves into the future to imagine how, with respect to the topics of the discussion, to solve the problems of the territory in which they live and work. They must do so by taking, as a point of reference, the scenarios which envisage possible alternative solutions (based on different combinations in the use of technologies and in the organization of solutions).

To facilitate this activity, the methodology foresees the use of a range of techniques apt to manage the discussion and to achieve the expected results. The visions designed by each group are presented in a subsequent plenary session. These visions have to accurately outline the solutions adopted, emphasizing for each one the role played by technology and by the organization of the community.

The common vision emerged at the end of the first working session - refined by the facilitator and by the group leaders within a small meeting (petit comité) – represents the starting point on which the next activity will be based.

During the **proposal of ideas** the participants are called to work in thematic groups. After a brief introduction to the work, where the facilitator presents the common vision emerged from the first session, a new step of group work begins. This time the groups are formed mixing the



participants consistently with the topic to be discussed (water, energy, etc.). Each group, representing in this way different interests, will have to focus on the proposal of ideas suitable for implementing the common vision emerged. Also in this second set of activities the discussion will have to be guided, with the help of a series of techniques, to have each group formulate concrete ideas proposing how to realize the common vision and who will have to take responsibility for its realization with respect to the assigned topic.

Usually, each group is asked to formulate a limited number of ideas (around 5), that are presented in a subsequent plenary session, to be discussed and voted on. The most voted ideas will eventually be the basis of the local action program, drawn up by the participants to address the issues under discussion.



3. INVITATION LETTER TO THE EASW TULA

WINWIND- LEARNING LAB

To develop a socially inclusive wind energy

Within the European WINWIND Project (*Winning Social Acceptance for Wind Energy in Wind Energy Scarce Regions*), funded by the 2020 Horizon Program, the Regions of Sardinia is "Target Regions" identified to develop the analysis on the social acceptability of the wind power.

The Learning Labs planned aims at transferring the Best Practices (BP) selected at European level in order to build strategic scenarios and ideas for their implementation on the targeted territories. The BP identified for the Region of Sardinia is represented by Sa Turrina Manna windpark and the "Tax Cuts and Landscape Commitment" measure.

The general purpose of the work session proposed is 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 in the next future to apply the Best practice selected.

The methodology adopted is the EASW (*European Awareness Scenario Workshop*), recognized by the European Commission to promote shared sustainable development models based on a more careful use of resources and to stimulate the democratic participation/debate on the identification of choices suitable to the improvement of local communities with a view to sustainability and social acceptability. improvement of local communities with a view to sustainability and social acceptability.

We hereby invite You to take part in the works that will be held

On the 30th of May 2019 at 3.00 pm

Centro " S'AMMASSU "

TULA - SASSARI



4. AGENDA OF THE EASW TULA

2.30 p.m. **Registration of the participants**

3.00 p.m. **Introduction**

Local Authority welcome by Tula Major

Presentation of the Winwind project and the Learning Lab aims (by Ecoazioni, ENEA)

Presentation of the Best practice of Sa Turrina Manna (by Ecoazioni, Enea and Tula Municipality delegate)

Description of the EASW methodology (by Ecoazioni)

Presentation of the Reference Scenario at 2030 (by Ecoazioni)

4.30 p.m. **Group sessions**

Division of participants into 2 mixed subgroups:

Group A (Virna Venerucci, Ecoazioni, as facilitator)

Group B (Massimo Bastiani, Ecoazioni, as facilitator)

Start up of the Vision making activity.

On the base of the Reference Scenario presented and of the relevant pre-selected themes proposed, each sub-group discusses in order to identify its own “positive strategic scenario”.

After the discussion, with the support of the facilitator, each group prepares a presentation of its own “strategic scenario”.

Start up of the idea generation activity

Sub-groups focus on identifying ideas which may contribute to the realisation of the “Strategic Scenario identified”, using the ‘snow cards method’.

Each group establishes a list of the best (top-5) ideas and prepares a presentation of them.

6.00 p.m. **Plenary session**

Presentations: Each group presents the Strategic scenario designed and the related top 5 ideas identified to implement it.

Top ideas selection: On the base of the presentations made, participants vote the most relevant and urgent top 5 ideas/measures (out of 10) to be started up in the very next future.

Closing: Evaluation of the day-works and follow-up. Final presentation summarizing contents shared and results achieved (by Ecoazioni, Enea)



5. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

N°	Name, Surname	Participant organization name
1.	Lucia Secchi	Comune di Tula
2.	Marco Spano	Comune di Tula
3.	Alessandra Casu	Università di Sassari - dip. Architettura
4.	Pietro Pasella	Enel Green Power
5.	Agostino Dedola	ENEA
6.	Rossella Francosi	Ricercatrice Università Sassari
7.	Roberto Sorru	Assoc. Parau Sai
8.	Luca Sportello	Università di Sassari - Management
9.	Antonio Faedda	Comune di Orledo
10	Mario Franco Ruiu	Comune di Orledo
11	Gino Satta	Comune di Tula
12	Teodolinda Pilia	Comune di Sassari
13	Antonello Cubaiu	Comune di Nulvi
14	Elia Puddu	Ass. Tula
15	Patrizia Feno	Enel Green Power
16	Gavino Farina	Corpo Forestale R.A.S.
17	Luigi Mainas	Corpo Forestale R.A.S.
18	Maria Stefania Cappesi	Comune di Tula
19	Patrizia Fenu	Enel Green Power
20	Andrea Becca	Comune di Tula
21	Pierfranco Schinto	Comune di Tula
22	Gianmarco Satta	Comune di Tula
23	Virna Venerucci	Ecoazioni
24	Massimo Bastiani	Ecoazioni
25	Laura Gaetana Giuffrida	ENEA
26	Cecilia Nardi	Università di Roma 3 - Dip. Economia
27		



6. THE REFERENCE SCENARIOS PRESENTED IN TULA

Reference Scenario has been designed consistently with the Transfer Management Plan (task 5.1), through the joint cooperation between transfer team and mentors.

For the learning Lab held in Tula on 19/09//2019 two reference scenarios have been developed, based on the adoption of the “Som Energia” measure.

Scenarios proposed were two possible vision of the future (in the year 2030):

- built on three main issues: **Political context, Social context, Economic and Environmental context;**

- taking into account two variables (how and who diagram):

Scenario 1 *Organization and contextualization of the measure with prominent role of the public sector,*

Scenario 2 *Organization and contextualization of the measure with prominent role of the local community and private sector.*

Reference Scenarios proposed to participants were the following:

We are in 2030, thanks to the WinWind project and to the transfer of the “Tax Cut and Landscape Commitment” measure, the level of social acceptability towards wind energy has grown. We succeeded in achieving this success thanks to the strategies and measures implemented”.



SCENARIO 1 “THINK GLOBAL, ACT LOCAL”: THE ROLE OF WIND ENERGY IN FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE

Political context

The path to fight climate change defined at international level has mainly been focused on investing on renewable energy and on fostering an economy oriented to completely abandon fossil fuels. Countries, regions and local communities have been requested to play their specific role. Energy production and usage, in fact, are responsible for the two thirds of the Greenhouse Gas global emissions. Thus, the energy sector is facing at the same time the necessity of significant cuts of emissions and the necessity of guaranteeing energy security and energy availability at accessible prices to sustain economic growth. The 2020 objective at national level for wind energy consumption was about 12.000 MW, while the 2030 one is about 17.150 MW, with an annual production of wind energy of around 36,4 TWh. Moreover, an increasing effort has been put to match the energy objectives with landscape safeguard, air and water quality and biodiversity and soil safeguards. The measures needed for the increasing natural decarbonization of the production system have required facilities and infrastructures whose negative impacts have been weakened by involving local communities and by opening the dialogue between local territories and authorities about the decision and the actions to undertake. Sardinia Region, thanks to its energetic and environmental plan is investing on a sharp reduction of the emissions, with actions to foster renewable energy. Moreover, Sardinia Region has introduced a derogation on the maximum installed wind capacity and has committed itself in checking and monitoring the areas suitable for the siting of wind power plant, by creating clear rules and public-private partnerships between public entities and private wind power producers.

Social Context

National and regional policies to adapt and fight climate change have boosted the pro-active role of local entities in the development of renewable energy governance and in realizing an effective “bi-directional” link with energetic and environmental regional plans. In both these aspects had been shown that, by best practices transfer and sharing similar experiences also between different European countries, new development paths could be created. Local strategies are mainly based on an increased awareness and direct commitment on the decisions to take (civic education at school had been integrated with environmental education). Wind power is an option that allows to produce huge amount of energy with a reduced soil occupation in comparison with other production systems, thus, thanks to a well - designed siting policy, social acceptance has grown.



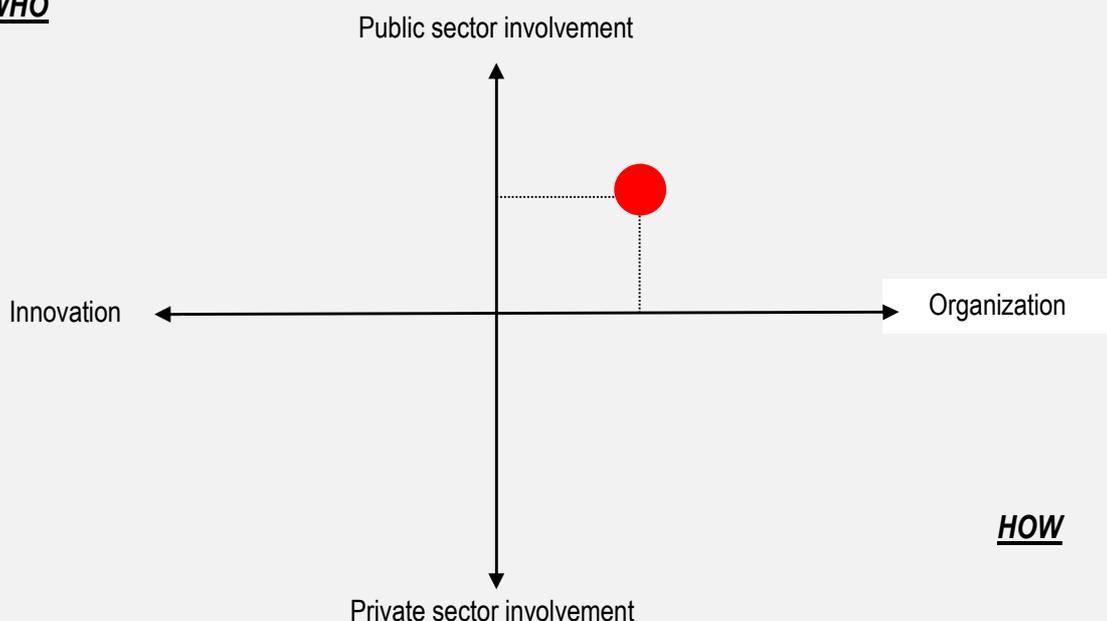
In Sardinia Region, encouraging results have been obtained and the “Comuni dell’Eolico” (municipalities that host windfarms in their territories) had created a network between each other, working together for the same purpose (reduction of Greenhouse Gases emissions), sharing their experience to foster a sustainable development process for 100% renewable territories.

Economic and Environmental context

The overall cost-benefit balance of climate change fighting has produced significant economic effects. The increasing of electricity production from renewable energy has been coherent with the European objective of 32% and has been strongly positive for Italy: a net benefit of 21,3 billions of euros between 2020 and 2030. Specifically with the electricity production system it has been saved around 6 billions of euros to which have to be summed around 11 billions of value added, 120 hundred people employed and 4 billions of euros of tax revenues created in a decade thanks to the development of clean energy sources.

“Comuni dell’Eolico” have created the path for a direct participation to the benefits related to energy production and consumption from the sector. Royalties corresponded to local authorities are mainly invested in measures to fight climate change and are codified through a public-private partnership between the Region institutions, wind energy producers and local authorities. Employment has grown also thanks to the diffusion of new professions such as climate instructor and climate arbitrator.

WHO



SCENARIO 2 AGREEMENTS BETWEEN LOCAL AUTHORITIES, CITIZENS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIPS FOR WIND ENERGY SOCIAL ACCEPTANCE

Political context

Italy has accelerated the transition from traditional fossil fuels to renewable energy, by fostering the electricity generation by a variegated energy mix and the market integration within European Union. Sardinia Region has covered its governance responsibilities also by managing the energy transition and adapting it at its specific context. The transition from the old to the new energy system in Sardinia has been achieved by ensuring efficiency, stability, economic results of firms and convenience for the households. In the wind energy sector it has been invested not on the productivity maximization, but on its optimization, searching for the optimal equilibrium with the necessity of reducing the environmental impact, also by deleting also the sites that, even the fact that they present a “wind energy vocation”, implies an excess in the infrastructures which is not compatible with the nature of renewable energy sources themselves.

Social Context

In the regional energy policy, the presence of wind power plant has become important not only at industrial-economic level, but also socio-political. Between local administrations and wind energy producers there have been created stable and positive relationships, underlying the benefits that could be reached in terms of renewable energy production, increasing of employment possibilities for the local workforce, economic revenues for the local administration and potential turistic attractiveness. It is already consolidated, moreover, that the wind energy producers propose to local administration to sign a convention (Patto per l’Eolico), which, as a counterpart of the economic commitment in favour of the convention itself, can create an official cooperation between the two parts. In the case of planning a new power plant (or of enlarging an existing one), residents of the territory are involved as soon as possible, so that it is possible to take into account their desires, points of views and attitudes, in other words their common sense that allows an exhaustive interpretation of the issues linked with a certain place (as important as scientific and economic information). To avoid environmental dispute, participation should not be limited to be informed, but it intends to open a deliberative process of citizens engagement. The same deliberative processes are adopted by local administrations to decide how to allocate locally the royalties revenues agreed upon wind power producers so that the benefits are allocated as best as possible among citizens.

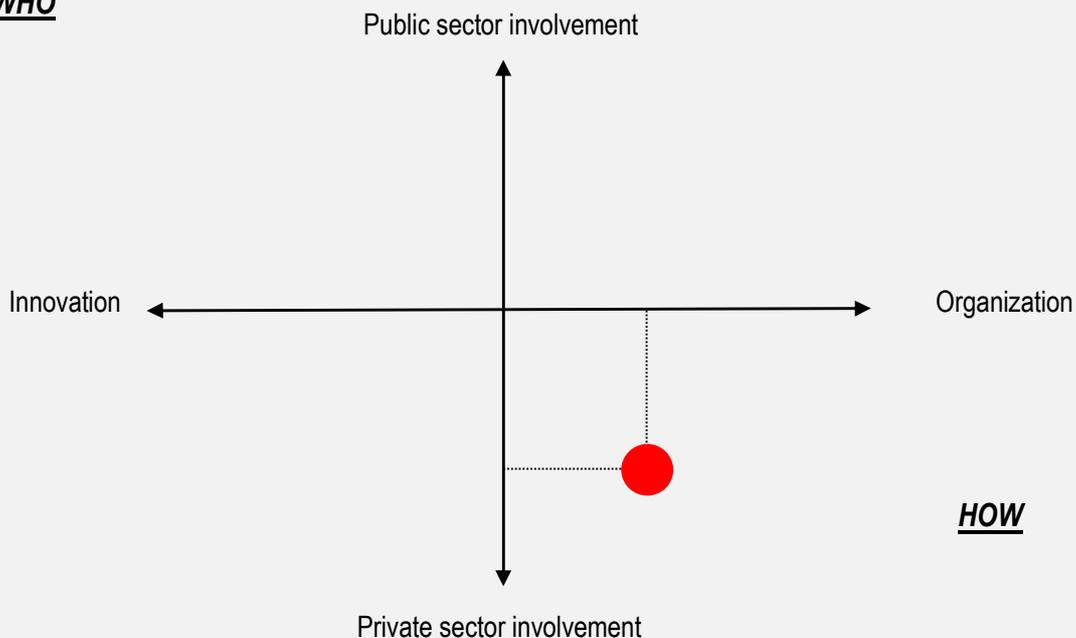


Economic and Environmental context

In Sardinia Region, social acceptance towards wind power has get better and many obstacles have been overcome. At local level wind power is considered (among a variate sources mix) as an option to use to create strategies for electricity production, without any emission that can affect health and environment, which are able to produce economic benefits. Local communities can benefit both from royalties on electricity production and from the payments - by wind power producers - of rents for soil occupation, that can still be destined to agriculture, breeding and pasture because power plants and facilities occupy just a small part of the territory, necessary for building the plant itself. Royalties have represented for local authorities, specially for small communities, the main revenue, allowing municipalities to undertake action of environmental protection and investment on social welfare. A further effect of the development of processes of sharing and engagement has allowed a better use of the territory, defining which are the best area for siting the power plants and integrate them with the pre-existing ones, destined to the creation of Natural Park or residential zones. Local administrations are endowed with institutional arrangement and legislative facilities, that allow to:

- attract national and European investments dedicate to the sector development
- a transparent and efficient use of the resources
- accountability toward residents

WHO



7. STRATEGIC SCENARIO

On the basis of the the best practice “Sa Turrina Manna” selected for the transfer activity and two Reference Scenarios presented, the facilitator leads the group to create the common vision (strategic scenario).

“We are in 2030, thanks to the winwind project (and to the adoption of the measure “tax cut and landscape commitment”), the level of social acceptability towards wind energy has grown. we succeeded in achieving this success thanks to the strategies and measures implemented”.

The participants were asked to work on the construction of the common strategic scenario, through the support of a facilitator starting from

- three questions:
 - *What happened?*
 - *What strategies have been developed?*
 - *Who made the change possible?*

- three main issues/relevant themes:
 - *Theme 1 - Political context*
 - *Theme 2 - Social context*
 - *Theme 3 - Economic and environmental impact*

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

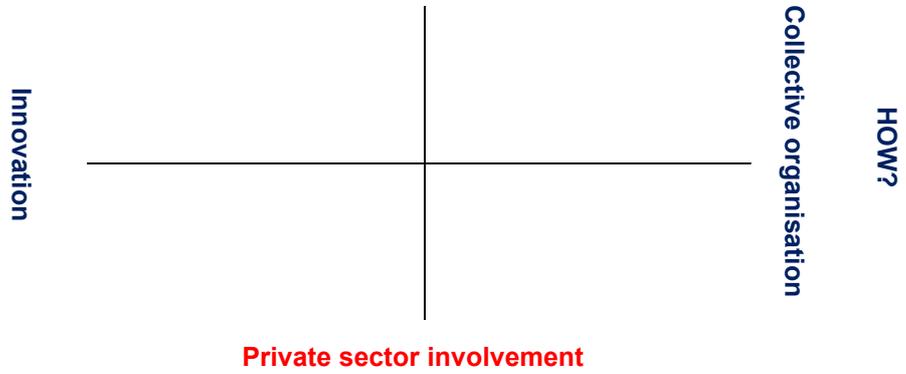
The Strategic Scenario developed by each group, in fact, had to be designed also considering its insertion in the **“How and Who” diagram**, in order to help participants to create and visualize their own vision in order to answer to the questions above mentioned, reflecting on:

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



WHO?

Public sector involvement



7.1 Vision Making Activity - Strategic Scenario

Facilitator: **Virna Venerucci** (Ecoazioni)



Design of the Positive Strategic Scenario:

We are in 2030, the situation has definitely improved in terms of energy consumption reduction - thanks to the advancement in the energy transition - as well as in terms of social acceptability and awareness. Wind in particular has become one of the most exploited energy sources in Italy, the principal in Sardinia Region. This is due mainly to the creation of a political and socio-economic context that boosts technological improvement in wind energy production and efficiency of the plants and, at the same time, that allows an increasing interconnection between the different institutional arrangements (European, national and regional) to improve the level of public engagement within the strategic decisions.

Political Context

On the political-institutional side three different levels could be distinguished. At the first level, a great role is played by European Union, that has increased its awareness towards the issues related to wind energy production and to the energy transition in general. In fact, not only more suitable measures are adopted, but more important EU is working to fill the gap between its legislation and national/regional regulation so to create a more integrated, competent and transparent institutional arrangement. At national level, a system of incentives is provided for the regions who are willing to convert - totally or partially - their energy production towards wind energy and to locate in their territories wind power plants. The aim of this measure is to create “energy communities” that are in network between each other to the extent of even sharing a power plant and be provided with compensatory measures. In this sense, national



authority has also the responsibility to re-think more efficient experimentation systems for tools that helps in better identifying suitable locations for wind power plant siting. At regional/local level, local authorities are obliged to establish a strategic energy plan for managing energy sources, but also for monitoring the efficiency of the power plants set within their territories.

Social Context

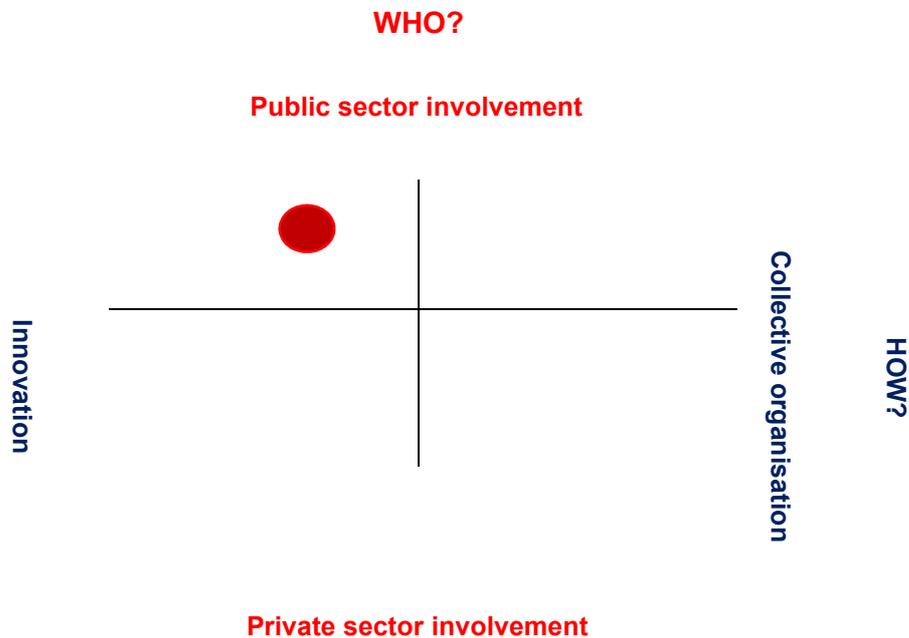
The key driver adopted to increase people awareness and, thus, increase social acceptance is education. This concept is actually translated into two different areas of action. The first one is the complete integration within the educational system at school of environmental education, by the shift from environmental education to new subject called “Scienze dell’Ambiente” (Environmental Sciences), to give a more scientific and rigorous approach of this topic, since the lowest level of education. From this derived not only an update of school programs and didactic material, but also the choice of teachers and professors that are specialized exactly in this field. The second area is professional training. In fact, energy multinationals as well as local enterprises that are responsible for siting, building or maintaining a wind power plant should have the possibility to hire local people that have developed specific skills related to wind power plant managing and all the job opportunities connected with the presence of a plant within the territory. Hence, national authority - helped also by energy companies, if needed-organizes professional courses, dedicated to the inhabitants of the territories involved in a wind project, aiming at developing in the attendants specific and high-level competences of the wind energy sector and wind power plant managing and maintenance. These two educational interventions make local population at all levels more aware and more willing to accept such interventions on their territory.

Environmental-economic impact

Given the necessity and the emergence of an energy transition towards renewable energy sources, energy consumption has to be reduced. National and regional/local authorities are acting not only through local incentivise, but also with strategic policies, aiming not only at increasing the local awareness and citizens involvement, but also at fostering the development of new and more efficient technologies. In fact, it is important to remember is that the negative environmental impact of a wind power plant is not as great as it seems. That is why it is extremely important to have the right and most efficient technologies, but overall specific professionals able to deal with the plant maintenance and usage, not to make negative impact on environment unnecessary greater, due an improper use of the plant. In this sense synergy between local authorities and the company responsible for the plant is the core target to achieve. Moreover one crucial issue with national and local authorities are dealing is the redistribution of economic benefits of wind energy production among local population, which is not possible by subsidizing the owner of the lands in which the plant is located.



Insertion of the Group A Scenario in the How/Who diagram



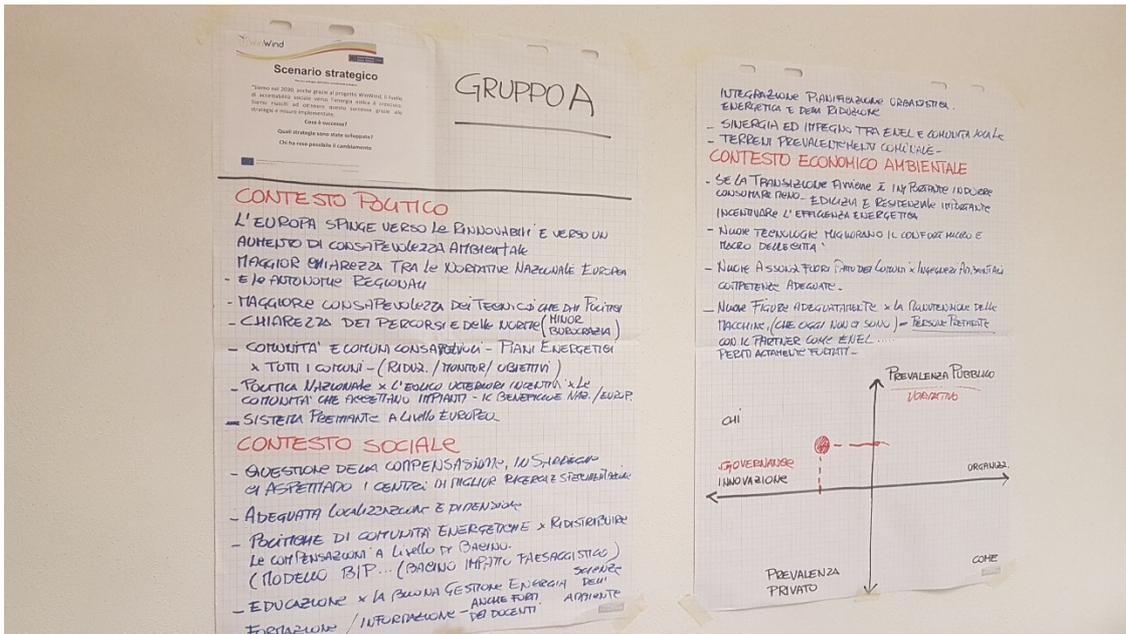
WHO: Public Sector

The two keywords of this new Scenario are “governance” and “legislation” and it conveys a message of strong importance of the public sector. It has to be involved at all different levels (European, national, regional and local) and among the levels has to be created the highest possible cooperation. This, in fact, leads to an high degree of transparency across the regulatory levels and avoid the creation of gaps between the different legislations. Fundamental, indeed, is the role played by legislation in addressing and increasing through effective measures social acceptance and local awareness.

HOW: Organization

Innovation should be the fundamental focus of all the measures adopted. Innovation should not be intended only as the creation and development of new technologies, but rather as the increase in the professional skills of the workforce employed for the power plant management and maintenance, without forgetting the importance of providing, since the lowest level of school education, the scientific bases on which developing the environmental awareness.





7.2 – Idea generation Activity results: Top 5 ideas proposed

1	Idea:	Harmonization and simplification of legislative measures to facilitate their application at various levels
	How:	Regulations and directives National laws Multilateral agreements
	Who:	European Institutions National Institutions Regional Institutions
2	Idea:	Education to acceptability and sharing of informations and knowledge
	How:	Public engagement at all decision levels
	Who:	Local community
3	Idea:	Specific education and professional training to increase job opportunities and make labour market better
	How:	Basic training/education Specialized training/education
	Who:	Schools Private or public training centres Public institutions
4	Idea:	Awarding systems at European level for territories committed in wind energy generation, not only for the power plant installation but for all the time required
	How:	Specific legislative measures
	Who:	European regulations National regulations Regional regulations
5	Idea:	Warranty on the commitments assumed by proponents not only in terms of contract obligations, but also for company value
	How:	Public/Private partnership with local authorities Control mechanism Insurances
	Who:	Public operators and institutions



11. FINAL 5 TOP IDEAS SELECTED

The results of the workshop, presented below, through the declination of the **5 most voted ideas/actions**, give evidence of the aspects - and implicitly of the problems - emerged through the debate. Therefore, projecting ourselves into the future, on the base of the best top ideas voted by the participants, in **2030** we will have:

1	Idea:	Awarding systems at European level for territories committed in wind energy generation, not only for the power plant installation but for all the time required
	How:	Specific legislative measures
	Who:	European regulations National regulations Regional regulations
2	Idea:	Education to acceptability and sharing of informations and knowledge
	How:	Local community
	Who:	Public engagement at all decision levels
3	Idea:	Harmonization and simplification of legislative measures to facilitate their application at various levels
	How:	Regulations and directives National laws Multilateral agreements
	Who:	European Institutions National Institutions Regional Institutions



12. SUBSCRIPTION MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

WinWind Transfer Process Increasing Acceptance of Wind Energy in WESRs

WinWind is a project under the EU H2020 research and innovation programme that aims to enhance the socially inclusive and environmentally sound market uptake of wind energy by increasing its social acceptance in 'wind energy scarce regions' (WESR). The specific objectives are: screening, analysing, discussing, replicating, testing & disseminating feasible solutions for increasing social acceptance and thereby the uptake of wind energy.

This "Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)" is an agreement shared among the participants of WinWind's learning and mentoring regions, whose purpose is to outline the measures to be exchanged and actions to be performed to enhance the implementation of a local strategy aimed to Increase social acceptance of Wind Energy.

MoU is used as synonymous for a letter of intent that expresses an interest from the participants in performing common strategies or the intention of taking part in common activities, but that do not legally obligate any party.

We recognize the importance of WinWind's overall objective to enhance the socially inclusive and environmentally sound market uptake of wind energy by increasing its acceptance in 'wind energy scarce regions' (WESR). To this end, we confirm our interest in participating in the transfer process:

- by engaging in the WinWind transfer process as a learning region/mentor
- by naming contact persons to be in charge for engaging with the WinWind consortium in shaping the transfer
- by supporting the WinWind consortium in the initial transfer process
- by acknowledging that the transfer process can be continued after the project's completion



