IRENA Coalition for Action:


Bonn, 6 September 2018
IRENA Coalition for Action

• Provides input from non-governmental organisations to IRENA’s work
• Broad membership basis and several working groups
• Business & Investors Working group was established in 2017 including Community Energy sub-group
• Members from all continents, chaired by WWEA
2017 White Paper
Community Energy: Broadening the Ownership of Renewables
2018 White Paper
Financing Community Energy in the Developing World

Part 1: Definition and Benefits of Community Energy
Defining Community Power
2 out of 3 criteria must be fulfilled

Local stakeholders own a majority share

Majority of social and economic benefits are distributed locally

Voting control rests with a community-based organisation

“A local individual or a group of local stakeholders, whether they are farmers, cooperatives, independent power producers, financial institutions, municipalities, schools, etc., own, immediately or eventually, the majority or all of a project.”
Local Ownership and Community Power multiply the Benefits of Renewable Energy

- Increase in local wealth
- Beyond acceptance: Citizens become drivers
- Strengthening democratic structures
Benefits of Community Power: Germany

**Very high influence**
- Acceptance
- Added value for the region
- Increase in actor diversity
- Creation of local identity

**High influence**
- Only means to realise specific kind of plants
- Shared decision-making and transparency
- Integration of citizens into sustainable economic processes
- Increase of citizens’ involvement

**Medium influence**
- Jobs
- Creation of a new economic sector
2018 White Paper
Financing Community Energy in the Developing World

Part 2: Existing national and international support programmes
Drawing conclusions from what works and what does not work:

An increasing number of countries is setting up specific frameworks and/or sees CP investment, e.g.

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Denmark, European Union, France, Germany, Israel, Japan, Republic of Korea, Netherlands, Scotland, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, USA

and many more
2018 White Paper
Financing Community Energy in the Developing World

Part 3: Recommendations for national and international support schemes
Which policies are supportive and inclusive?

FITs have proven to be non-discriminatory but under pressure Quota systems and auctions tend to exclude small players.

How to incentivise integrated and offgrid solutions? Microcredits – and what else?
The following aspects are in particular of importance:

- Productive use of energy which allows payments for energy to be secured, “credits” to be given to communities, and, during the financial lifetime of a project, that these (expected) payments are to be converted into actual ownership.

- Allowing, fostering and prioritising self-consumption of energy

- Capitalisation of contributions such as land and labour taking into account that community based investors have usually little or no direct access to cash
Productive Use of Energy: Ownership Makes a Difference

Five Steps from Energy Supply to Poverty Alleviation
Grid connected: A Global FIT

- Consumer
- Supply
- Payment
- Distribution Company
- Payment Guarantee
- Project Developers, Equity Providers, Lenders
- IPP
- Guarantee
- FIT Program Launched by the Host Government
- Guarantee
- Grants for LDCs
- Concessional Loans Facility
- Green Climate Fund's Feed-in Tariff Facility
Next steps:

2nd World Community Power Conference
in Bamako/Mali, 8-10 November 2018
www.conference.community

And launch of the White Paper at the
IRENA Assembly January 2019
Thank you very much!

www.wind.community
www.wwindea.org