



Renewable Energy Regions

1st Newsletter



Renewable Energy Partnerships – An Innovative Approach

Renewable Energy Regions

Renewable Energy Regions combine the rural renewable energy production potential with the urban energy demand: Urban areas are heavy energy consumers and the main emitters of GHG, but don't dispose of the potential to produce the renewable energy within their territory. Rural areas, on the other hand, have large capacities to offer renewable energy, but limited energy consumption.

Combining the urban energy demand with the rural renewable energy production potential offers the great possibility to increase the share of renewable energy and thus reduce CO₂ emissions tremendously. In addition, the approach enables urban consumers to meet their renewable energy needs through reliable regional supplies. Rural renewable energy producers, in turn, get access to urban consumers.

The project RegEnergy facilitates viable new urban-rural partnerships and closes missing regional links between renewable energy demand and supply.

Project partners from seven North-West European countries, representing metropolitan regions, cities, rural communities, regional agencies, scientific intuitions and renewable energy producers work together on:

A strategy for setting up urban-rural partnerships

All partners build different renewable energy partnerships in their regions. Together they develop guidelines for regions outside the project to follow their examples.

Joint and viable models to match renewable energy supply and demand

A precise analysis of the various sources of renewable energy and the concrete demand is a central step in the development of partnerships.

Good practice examples of regional partnerships

A large number of activities to increase the production and consumption of renewables will serve as inspiring examples for interested parties in the future.



A Dynamic Project Team

The 9 project partners from 7 North-West European countries combine their technological know-how, their experience in business development and network to develop strategies and models to illustrate how urban-rural renewable energy demand-supply partnerships can be built.

Climate Alliance focuses on connecting regions for a sustainable and decentralised energy transition. The metropolitan area of Brest builds an institutional partnership with backcountry communities and provides financial and technological support. Flux 50 works on regional storage mechanisms to cope with intermittent renewable energy supply. Plymouth City Council supports a rural energy community to develop a solar farm. Waterstromen constructs a biogas pipeline. 3 Counties Energy Agency ensures the necessary equipment for bio-methane delivery. Planair develops a business model for micro grid optimization and storage. Waterford Institute of Technology develops an optimization platform of energy clusters. Ormonde Upgrading Limited constructs a biogas upgrading facility.

RegEnergy Partnership

Climate Alliance (Lead Partner), Brest métropole with CCKB and ALECOB, Flux50 with Ecopower and VUB, Plymouth City Council with Creacombe Solar CIC, Waterstromen, 3 Counties Energy Agency, PLANAIR, Waterford Institute of Technology with Údarás na Gaeltachta, Ormonde Upgrading Limited





The first guidelines for the development of renewable energy partnerships were drafted during two RegEnergy working group meetings. To this end, the project partners intensively discussed the various possibilities for establishing partnerships for renewable energies and evaluated possible country specific obstacles and peculiarities in detail. The resulting transnational guidelines combine the experiences and the knowledge of all project partners. They will be tested when developing and forming renewable energy partnerships in the different countries and will be adapted if necessary.

Preliminary Guidelines

The first guidelines for the development of renewable energy partnerships are divided into six steps:

STEP 1:

The Status Quo

As a first step, the different barriers and opportunities of urban and rural areas are examined. Relevant stakeholders (e.g. consumers, producers and infrastructure) and potential types of partnerships are identified.

STEP 2:

Potential Solutions

Long term and win-win scenarios for potential renewable partnerships are developed in the second step. Gap analyses are carried out to identify weaknesses and to ensure the achievement of the defined scenarios.

STEP 3:

Matching Supply & Demand

In a third step, the supply potential in rural areas and the demand potential in urban areas are examined in detail. A regional strategy to match both is developed.

STEP 4:

The Type of Partnerships

The selection of the most appropriate type of partnership and the engagement of all stakeholders is the main challenge of step four.

STEP 5:

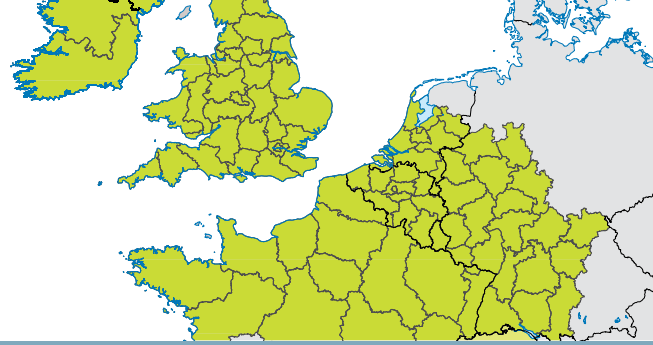
The Implementation of Partnerships

In parallel to intense publicity and dissemination activities negotiations are intensified to foster formal and informal cooperation.

STEP 6:

Monitoring and Roll out

In the final stage, reporting and monitoring tools are established and the structures for a continuous and productive exchange in the partnership are created.



Facts & Figures

The Partnership

Climate Alliance (Lead Partner, DE)
Brest metropole (FR)
Flux 50 (BE)
Plymouth City Council (UK)
Waterstromen (NL)
3 Counties Energy Agency (IE)
Planair (CH)
Waterford Institute of Technology (IE)
Ormonde Upgrading Limited (IE)

Upcoming Events

REGENERGY WORKSHOP
25. – 27. September 2019
Climate Alliance International
Conference
Rostock, Germany

3RD WORKING GROUP MEETING
29. – 30. October 2019
Waterstromen
Arnhem, The Netherlands

4TH WORKING GROUP MEETING
29. – 30. April 2020
Planair
Switzerland

Project Facts

Duration:
October 2018 – September 2022

Funding:
€11.08 million total project funding
€6.1 million funded via ERDF

Contact

Climate Alliance

Svenja Enke
Project Lead
s.enke@climatealliance.org

