



NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION NGO

ROLE PURPOSE (CORE BUSINESS) : Green local action group. This organization regroups environmentally conscious inhabitants.

POSSIBLE ACTIONS (PROJECTS) : Lobby public and private actors toward energy transition; EDUC, FISH

RESOURCES : **Political :** they represent up to 3 points (positively or negatively) of public opinion (voters' approval);
Legal : To sue projects owners so that actions (and investments) are postponed for at least one term of office;
Economic : To raise money to help funding virtuous projects by economic actors.

CONSTRAINTS : Weak financial capacity

KNOW-HOW AND EXPERTISE : No specific know-how and expertise;
INITIAL FINANCIAL CAPACITY (K€) : 2 000
OPERATING EXPENSES (K€) : 0

INTERACTIONS WITH OTHER ACTORS

LA	Public opinion; funding
PC	Negotiation, legal action
NAT-EN	Negotiation, legal action
LOC-EN	Negotiation, legal action
FARM	Negotiation, legal action
DEV	Negotiation, legal action

RECOMMENDED STRATEGY

The NGO represents citizens who eagerly pursue the energy self-sufficiency of the territory.

They may act in two ways:

1- To put pressure on the Local Authority and other actors' decisions in favour of energy self-sufficiency and of sustainable development pillars:

- Compact urbanization (versus urban sprawl) and soil conservation (for example: orienting towards building on urban wasteland rather than on farming land) ;
- Social mix: affordable housing in central location for lower and middle income inhabitants;
- Functional mix: balance between jobs and population;
- Biodiversity (for example, fish sluice accompanying the hydro kinetic turbine).

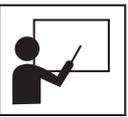
More generally the NGO are in charge of the planning policy qualitative assessment (the quantitative assessment being produced by the software).

They act as a permanent lobby towards the Local Authority and may ask them to be systematically associated to public decisions. To this end they may request the Local Authority to hand over to them the Action Implementation Forms before authorizations be granted.

Their bargaining power comes from their ability to sue projects in order to postpone them for at least one term of office. It comes also from their influence (+3 to -3 points) on the Local Authority's popularity.

2- Increase households buying power through energy savings and revenues from co-investment in local renewable energy production. They are able to raise money from citizens. They should negotiate with main investors for a minimum yield of around 5% (of investment) per year. In exchange for such co-investment they may be less inclined to sue the project.

POSSIBLE ACTIONS FOR NGO

ENERGY SAVING EDUC. SCHEME FOR DWELLERS		FISH SLUICE	
 EDUC	<p><i>Dwellers training on how to use their high energy efficiency dwellings in order to save energy and money</i></p> <p>TYPE: Intermittent energy production (Pi)</p> <p>OTHER ENTREPRENEUR(S) : DEV LA</p>	 FISH	<p><i>Sluice enabling upstream fish migration</i></p> <p>TYPE: Goes with hydrokinetic turbine in river (HYDRO), continuous energy production.</p> <p>OTHER ENTREPRENEUR(S) : LA</p>
<p>INVESTMENT COST (K€) : 100</p> <p>GROSS ANNUAL INCOME : 0</p> <p>ENERGY SAVED (MWh / year) : 1 200</p> <p>PREREQUISITE FACILITIES : none</p> <p>LOCATION : Existing built-up neighbourhoods</p> <p>JOBS CREATED LOCALLY : 1</p>		<p>INVESTMENT COST (K€) : 300</p> <p>GROSS ANNUAL INCOME : -1% (-15 K€ per 5-year term)</p> <p>NO ENERGY PRODUCED (MWh / year) :</p> <p>PREREQUISITE FACILITIES : HYDRO</p> <p>LOCATION : In the river (no plot required)</p> <p>JOBS CREATED LOCALLY : 0</p>	