

## Medellín (Colombia)

How did a Medellín neighbourhood evaluate self-consumption in Colombia last summer? On July 18, 2022, the EnergEIA group of the EIA University and the Renaissance consortium of the European Union held a workshop with the participants of the "La Estrecha" solar community in the El Salvador neighborhood to find out what could be the best renewable energy self-consumption scenarios. With the current operating model under the figure of the distributed generator, there is no self-consumption or self-sufficiency since everything produced is injected into the network. However, if the regulation is made more flexible and a community AGPE is allowed, values of up to 97% self-consumption would be reached, that is, the energy generated is consumed immediately and self-sufficiency would be achieved by being able to supply its energy needs 30 %.



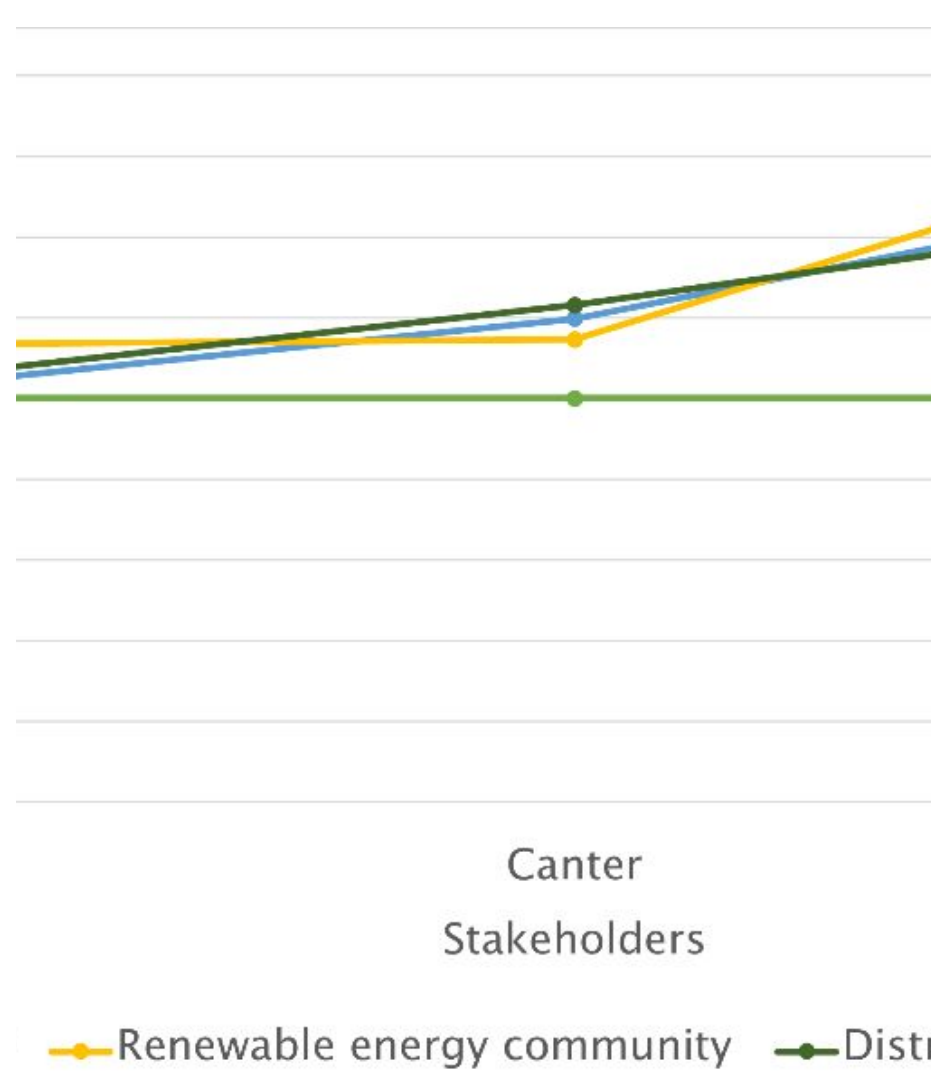
## Brinkmann Community (Argentina)

The Brinkmann community is a city of around 10,000 inhabitants, 300 km from Cordoba City, with the primary economy relying on agriculture and livestock farming. At Brinkmann, representatives of an energy cooperative, the municipality, architects, and citizens joined the workshop. Among the whole group of respondents, reduction of the energy bill, behaviour change, grid liability, energy efficiency, energy autonomy, reduction of emissions, and education were the objectives selected as most important. In conclusion, at Brinkmann, the renewable EC and the distributed generation scenario were performing best by all stakeholders, with a slight preference for the renewable EC by the residents, the municipality, and the architects.



## Reserva Tajamar (Argentina)

Reserva Tajamar is a gated community in a rural area and is currently still in the development and construction stage lead by Grupo Canter who is willing to install RES for the future residents. At Reserve Tajamar, architects, residents, and the construction company Canter participated the MAMCA workshop. The renewable EC showed a better performance for the residents and the architects. The prosumer scenario outperformed the renewable EC scenarios, due to the better performance on energy efficiency. All participants agreed that the scenario of distributed generation would be easier to implement, also considering the national support for it.

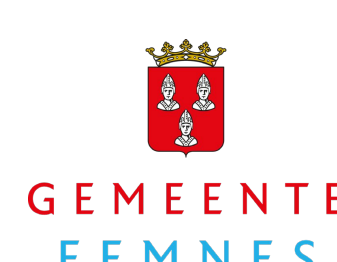


## San Pedro de Atacama (Chile)

In December 2021, the team visited San Pedro de Atacama and generated the first contact with different actors in this place: observatories, municipality and local people. Important take-aways for the observatories included the utter importance of reliability to avoid blackouts, while they were also worried about the costs of the system. Participants from the local population during the workshop in July 2022 underlined their preference for replicable systems, that means they would like renewable energy systems whose design can be applied not only in San Pedro de Atacama, but also in other remote areas. This would allow for a cheaper adaptation of renewable energies in many rural areas in South America. During the workshops participants gathered and agreed that important criteria include the education of the communities on energy matters, next to the reduction of the energy bill and greenhouse gas emissions.



## Consortium



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