Department of **Energy, Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety**
Energy Policy WA

GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PoweringWA

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Draft Guideline on Community Benefits for Renewable Energy Projects

Consultation Paper

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Glossary

Term	Definition
Renewable Energy	Electricity generated from renewable resources, such as wind and solar energy.
Wind Projects	Renewable energy projects that predominantly comprise of wind turbines, with an installed capacity of more than 25MW[1].
Large-scale solar Projects	Renewable energy projects that predominantly comprise of solar panels, with an installed capacity of more than 25MW[2].
SWIS	South West Interconnected System, the main electricity grid in WA.
MW	Megawatt, a unit to measure electricity output.

[1] As defined under eligibility for the LRET; Eligibility for the Renewable Energy Target | Clean Energy Regulator.
[2] As above.

Overview

The energy transition is underway in Western Australia (WA). To meet our State's future energy needs, we need to decarbonise our energy system, moving away from carbon intensive resources (such as coal) to renewable resources, firmed by storage and gas.

The energy transition will have significant benefits and opportunities for regional communities hosting this infrastructure, such as economic growth and investment, but will also bring challenges and changes to the local landscape. Benefits are not always experienced in proportion to the impact these projects have on hosting communities.

The larger benefits of renewable energy infrastructure are often strategic and shared across the State, including major industries and export sectors. Unlike other projects which have high levels of employment and economic activity created throughout the life of the project, renewable energy projects are characterised by large assets with much lower ongoing activity in the surrounding regions.

Community benefit sharing involves sharing the rewards of renewable energy development with local communities. It aims to integrate a development in the local community by contributing to the future vitality and success of the region. It is based on a desire to establish and maintain positive long-term connections to the area and to be a good neighbour.

Ultimately community benefits flow through to electricity costs, and so policy frameworks for community benefits must balance the need to recognise and support the contribution played by host communities with ensuring that electricity prices remain affordable.

The purpose of this paper is to respond to requests from communities and renewable energy developers to provide a resource for determining appropriate community benefits arrangements for renewable energy infrastructure. This guideline can be applied to renewable energy generation infrastructure such as wind turbines, solar farms and batteries. The principles in this guideline are broad and can be applied across WA. However, many of the suggested benefits values are most relevant to projects in the State's South-West, especially those intending to connect to the South West Interconnected System (SWIS).

Community benefits are only one part of social performance for renewable energy projects, and there are many other ways that projects can contribute to local communities. It is expected that projects will follow best practice in how they are developed, including local training and employment, procurement of goods and services and development and use of local infrastructure. Renewable energy projects are only a subset of electricity infrastructure – for instance, social performance for transmission infrastructure is also important and will be considered separately.

Feedback is sought on the proposed guideline as outlined in this paper; as well as case studies for inclusion in the final paper.

Introduction

The Energy Transition

The energy transition is underway in Western Australia (WA), bringing clean, reliable and affordable energy to Western Australians that can underpin our economic diversification and create opportunities. To meet our State's future energy needs, we need to decarbonise our energy system, moving away from carbon intensive resources (such as coal) to renewable resources.

Increasing demand for electricity from households and industry, coupled with projected economic growth, means that we may need to produce as much as ten times the current level of electricity for the State's main grid to reach WA's target of net zero by 2050.

The most cost-effective way to manage this transition is to build large-scale wind and solar power, supported by storage and gas, to maintain reliability. The transition from coal-fired generation to large-scale renewable energy generation projects represents a significant change to the energy system and surrounding landscape. These projects will need to be located throughout the state in areas where there is strong renewable resource availability and proximity to high voltage transmission infrastructure.

Many of these projects will be in regional areas, consistent with planned extensions and upgrades to the state's main transmission network, the South West Interconnected System (SWIS).

Communities and the Energy Transition

Large-scale renewable energy brings significant benefits to Western Australia, reducing our emissions and helping to deliver more affordable and reliable power supply.

Regional communities located where there is strong renewable resource availability will play a key role in this energy transition. Many communities are located close to new electricity infrastructure.

Importantly, this transformation will ensure cleaner, affordable and more reliable energy for all Western Australians and growing WA industry into the future. The energy transition will bring significant benefits and opportunities to communities, such as economic growth and investment, but will also bring challenges and changes to the local landscape.

In addition to direct benefits to hosting landholders and sometimes neighbours, wider community opportunities can include local jobs and business procurement, community infrastructure, and local economic development. However, the greater benefits of renewable energy infrastructure are often strategic and shared across the State. Benefits are not always experienced in proportion to the impact these projects have on hosting communities. Hosting renewable energy infrastructure can also present challenges for regional communities. The construction process can cause disruption in the community, and objections by some community members may cause social and economic division.

Community benefits seek to promote equitable outcomes and participation by regional communities throughout the transition, and to recognise impacts on those hosting the infrastructure. These arrangements encourage greater empowerment of communities to derive equitable benefit from the energy transition, as well as improve investor certainty and reduce delays in the development of large-scale electricity infrastructure.

Renewable energy project proponents and communities are actively discussing community benefits, but to date these discussions have been inconsistent. This guideline is intended to support these discussions through providing a tool for developers and communities to refer to when negotiating community benefits contributions. Reflecting the diverse makeup of regional communities is key to developing a benefits framework that serves each unique community. This includes a reflection of the

local government needs, representation of diverse groups within a community, and other features specific to each community and project.

While community benefits are important, it is vital that they are based on specific community needs and proportionate to the impacts of the project. Early and continuous consultation with the community, local government, and impacted groups is crucial to maintain social licence and social performance throughout the lifecycle of the project. By prioritising transparent communication and proactive engagement, proponents can foster strong community relationships that support the success of their projects.

At the same time, it is important to ensure that these projects remain viable. This includes considering the cumulative costs, and local government rates. Striking the right balance is essential to keep energy affordable for households and businesses while delivering real outcomes for regional communities.

Purpose of this Paper

The purpose of this paper is to:

- Provide information to communities about the types of benefit sharing arrangements available for the renewable energy infrastructure they are hosting,
- Provide information to developers about State Government expectations for community benefits arrangements,
- Provide a guide on appropriate value of community benefits in different contexts,
- Provide suggestions for the governance and administration of community benefits funds, and
- Provide confidence and clarity for proponents and investors by setting out a clear framework for benefit-sharing arrangements across Western Australia.

This guideline can be applied to large-scale, grid-connected renewable energy generation and storage projects, such as wind turbines and solar farms, and battery installations. It is not intended for behind the meter or embedded generation projects. The principles in this guideline are broad and can be applied across WA, particularly to projects located within the South West Interconnected System (SWIS) in Western Australia. It is important to note that projects in the North West Interconnected System (NWIS) may require tailored approaches due to different network characteristics and community contexts. Many of the suggested benefits values are most relevant to projects in the State's South-West, especially those intending to connect to the SWIS.

Invitation for Submission

On behalf of the State Government, PoweringWA is seeking feedback on this guideline.

Making a Submission

The closing date for providing comments is 18 August 2025.

Submissions should be sent by email to poweringwa@demirs.wa.gov.au.

Submissions may also be sent by post, addressed to:

PoweringWA
Locked Bag 100
East Perth WA 6892

Publication

PoweringWA will publish a summary of submissions received on the Energy Policy WA website.

Please indicate in your submission any information you would prefer to keep confidential, for example your name or organisations name, or information or data in your submission which should be redacted.

Please note that submissions made in response to this paper will be subject to freedom of information requests and will be treated in accordance with the *Freedom of Information Act 1992* (WA).

Next Steps

PoweringWA will review submissions and publish a finalised guideline, informed by the submissions received.

Detailed documentation will also be developed to enable and support the implementation of the final positions, including case studies which may support engagement between proponents and communities. The timing of the implementation of these positions will be dependent on the nature of any changes.

Community Benefits

Community benefits seek to recognise the contribution hosting communities are making to the energy transition and share value from renewable energy projects with host communities, through direct support for local projects or financial contribution towards a local or regional fund. This has historically been referred to as 'benefit sharing'. Many new renewable energy projects provide community funds and negotiate these proposals with local communities to deliver meaningful benefits. These payments are considered separately and in addition to landholder agreements and compensation, planning / environmental conditions applied to manage and mitigate impacts, and in some other jurisdictions, payment in lieu of rates.

Community benefits can be financial or non-financial, and the appropriate mix of community benefits for each project can be negotiated between the developer and community. A financial commitment to a community fund is one of the clearest and most practical ways to deliver lasting benefits. It also gives proponents confidence they're meeting community expectations, especially when funds are managed appropriately and reflect best practice. This guideline sets out clear expectations to help get good projects off the ground and deliver benefits for communities and the broader energy system.

Community benefits should be based on the desire to establish and maintain the project's positive connection to an area in the long term – a legacy for the community. Benefit sharing for the community brings positive economic and social outcomes to the broader community – not just landholders hosting projects. It is vital that benefit sharing should reflect the needs and desires of each host community, as what is appropriate for one community doesn't always fit another. Flexibility is also important to ensure that lasting economic benefits can be achieved, particularly where there are multiple projects in a location.

It is important to ensure that benefits-sharing arrangements reflect the unique nature of renewable energy projects. These projects differ to mineral and petroleum projects, transmission infrastructure or other significant energy infrastructure developments. These are established industries embedded in regional WA which provide a range of benefits. Renewable energy is creating new opportunities in regions with strong wind and solar resources, and community benefit arrangements are a way to ensure locals see real value. Community benefits are about making sure the regions that power WA's clean energy future also share in the jobs, investment and long-term benefits that come with it.

Current Situation

Increasingly, developers are recognising that community benefits are a fundamental part of project development. These community benefits arrangements differ in value, governance and longevity. This lack of consistency creates uncertainty for both communities and proponents.

Often, these arrangements are managed by the developer, in consultation with stakeholders who they have identified as being impacted by the development. The developer will provide benefits to some part of the community through a mechanism such as sponsorship, or through a central fund that community members can apply to. This approach may favour small, visible contributions rather than those most highly valued by the community, and those which can build lasting economic benefits. Of the community benefit examples available, those undertaken collaboratively and with community can be the most effective arrangement for community benefits.

Therefore, a more consistent approach to agreeing benefits arrangements between community representatives, the relevant Local Government(s), regions and the developer is proposed.

Types of Community Benefit

Community benefit sharing arrangements can take many forms. The approach for each community should be tailored to that community's needs and provide benefit throughout the renewable energy infrastructure's life.

These arrangements can be financial or non-financial, however there is usually some financial contribution from the developer. Some examples of different benefit-sharing arrangements are outlined below.

Benefit sharing can include:

- *Legacy funding and grant fund initiatives.* These financial arrangements are explained in greater detail below, along with a suggested range for contribution.
- *Sponsorship*. This contributes to local groups and/or activities and can also build the local reputation of a project. Sponsorship can work well in combination with more long-term funding or support.
- *Community Infrastructure*. Infrastructure for the use of the community, such as local housing used as worker accommodation during construction of the development, can be donated to the community by the developer or constructed with direct financial support by the developer. Where there is a community need for these services, project proponents can also fund or supply upgraded solar, battery and/or telecommunications infrastructure.
- *Innovative financing and co-ownership*. Developers may choose to offer the local community additional opportunities to become involved in local projects.

Principles for community benefit arrangements

The following principles should be considered when developing community benefit arrangements.

- *Appropriate*: the arrangements should consider the project size and its impact on the host community, with the contribution being commensurate to the scale of the project.
- *Provide Opportunity*: the arrangements should support the community to benefit from hosting a project and reap lasting economic benefits.
- *Equitable and Inclusive*: the arrangements should aim to include affected community as much as practicable and distribute benefits equitably.
- *Legacy Building*: the arrangements should leave a lasting positive impact on the community.
- *Bespoke*: the arrangements should be created with local input to address specific needs and concerns in the area.
- *Transparent*: the arrangements should be clearly communicated, with local involvement and collaboration whenever possible.

Community Benefits Arrangements in WA

As outlined above there is currently significant variability across individual projects in terms of the agreed approach to community benefit sharing. For new developments, there is an opportunity to improve consistency and provide upfront guidance to developers, local governments, and the broader community. To assist in building a more consistent approach and managing expectations across parties, the WA Government suggests community benefits be designed in line with the below guidelines, in accordance with the principles detailed above. Payment into a defined community benefits fund is presented as an option and to assist in providing a standard baseline for approaching these negotiations.

Application of this guideline

This guideline can be applied to communities hosting renewable energy projects across Western Australia. However, many of the suggested benefits values are most relevant to projects intending to connect to the SWIS. In areas of the State where communities can look very different – such as the Pilbara – it is important that a benefit sharing program takes the uniqueness of that community into account. These guidelines are not intended to apply to embedded renewable generation projects (such as those directly supplying mining operations) as these are by their nature part of a larger project with associated economic activity.

Benefit value guidelines

Guidance for community benefits values is informed by benchmarking of best practice arrangements across Australia. Recognising that each project is unique, flexibility is encouraged within a range of:

- $500–$1,500 per MW per annum for wind projects; and
- $150–$800 per MW per annum for solar projects,

paid over the life of the development and indexed to inflation.

While no range is proposed for storage projects (there is no industry benchmark for this currently), it is expected that these projects also provide some benefit to the hosting community. Where projects have multiple elements, benefits should be paid for each.

Under this guideline, a 200MW wind project would contribute between $100,000 and $300,000 in benefits per annum.

The final benefits offering should be informed by the impact of the project on the community, the size of the impacted community, whether there are multiple communities impacted and the extent that neighbouring landholders have also shared in benefits. This includes factors such as the impact on community services and amenity for community members, the ability of the community to access economic value from ongoing maintenance of renewable energy infrastructure (e.g. availability of accommodation and housing), and the cumulative impact multiple projects may have on a single community or region. In sparsely populated areas, a lower per MW amount may be appropriate compared to areas of higher population or small landholdings or multiple communities/Local Government areas impacted. Additionally, a wider spread of benefits might be appropriate where services are delivered through a regional centre.

Note on this draft:

It is intended that the final version of this guideline will showcase some of the innovative benefits sharing arrangements that some developers and communities have negotiated, which recognise the needs and aspirations of the community in question.

Criteria for application of guidelines

Factors considered by developers and communities when agreeing a community benefits arrangement with a value within the proposed range could include:

- the population and population density of the community (or communities) most impacted by the renewable energy infrastructure;
- the impact a potential renewable energy project will have on the amenity of the area;
- the scale and staging of the renewable energy project;
- whether a high proportion of community members experiencing impacts to their amenity are also receiving neighbour or landholder compensation;
- the application of other fees and charges incurred by the developer, including local government rates and any pre-existing community focused financial commitments;
- the ability of the community or regional centre to support the ongoing maintenance of the infrastructure and infrastructure deficits that need to be addressed to ensure ongoing community benefits;
- the community benefits experienced as a result of the project's construction, such as local employment and supply chain opportunities and improved housing or temporary worker facilities that can be repurposed for ongoing use;
- the cumulative impact of multiple renewable energy projects on the community; and
- other unique factors specific to each project and community.

Developing Community Benefits arrangements

Effective community engagement is crucial to developing a community benefits solution that will help maintain community acceptance throughout the project lifecycle. The following engagement principles are based on the National Guidelines for Community Engagement and Benefits for Transmission Projects, which provide a strong foundation that can be applied to developing community benefit arrangements for generation projects.

To achieve best practice in community engagement for developing community benefits, developers should adhere to the following principles:

- Engage early, to ensure community benefits arrangements can be agreed to in principle before the Development Application is submitted.
- Ensure engagement is diverse, equitable and inclusive, through ensuring members of the community have an ability to have a direct say or direct participation in the design of benefits arrangements.
- Be responsive to community input and enable participation.
- Engage with Aboriginal people and be responsive to their input and influence.
- Partner with the community.
- Provide accurate, transparent and accessible information.
- Engage impacted groups in the process.
- Be aware of community expectations.
- Build long-term legacy.
- Measure broadly and regularly.
- Report accurately and transparently.

Benefits for Aboriginal Western Australians

The First Nations Clean Energy Strategy sets out the principles and actions that all governments, industry and community should take to ensure that First Nations peoples across the country are supported to participate in the energy transition. The WA State Government has endorsed the vision, goals and objectives of the Strategy, which considers the intersection between the clean energy transition and the rights and interests of all First Nations peoples.

Western Australia is a geographically diverse state, with equally diverse communities. An Aboriginal perspective should be included all community consultation and consideration of benefits programs to ensure a social licence to operate renewable energy projects. This is particularly the case in parts of the State where the proximate communities have a predominantly Aboriginal population. This social licence to operate is separate, but related to specific statutory rights and processes under State and Federal legislation such as the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* and the Commonwealth *Native Title Act 1993* (which includes a statutory right to compensation), as well as specific rights held by the parties in the South West Native Title Settlement and Yamatji Nation Indigenous Land Use Agreement areas.

Governance and Administration

Governance Structure

There are several options for the administration and governance of a community benefits fund, should this option form part of the community benefits arrangement. These arrangements must also contemplate the delivery of the scheme, in particular recognising the varying level of interest and capacity of Local Governments in implementing such arrangements. A series of models are suggested here; however, the exact governance structure will depend on the hosting community.

- *Local Government Administered* – Suitable in a community where the Local Government has the capacity and resources to manage community benefit programs but not the resources to set up and manage an additional trust structure. Several Local Governments have expressed a preference for this option.
- *Community Trust Fund* – Suitable where the community has the capacity and resources to set up and manage a trust fund. Members would need to be representative of the community, and it would aim to support programs, services or infrastructure that reflects local needs and delivers enduring benefits for local communities. Decisions on funding would include representatives from the relevant Local Government/s, community and proponent/s. This would take the form of a consultative community panel and could include representatives from existing community organisations. The panel would identify, review and recommend appropriate funding opportunities for a local community benefits fund.
- *Local Government-led Community Trust Fund* – Suitable where a Local Government has the capacity to set up a trust fund to support the allocation of funding. Decisions on funding would ideally be made in a consultative way similar to the above option, but governance would ultimately sit with the Local Government. This is similar to the model proposed in some other jurisdictions, where community benefits are attached to Renewable Energy Zones. Involvement in this structure would be subject to restrictions placed on Local Governments under the *Local Government Act 1995.*

Often, multiple projects will fall in one area due to the renewable resource availability and/or grid connections. Where there are multiple projects in one area, developers are encouraged to collaborate on a benefit sharing arrangement where possible. Governance through a community trust fund is well suited to this.

Commencement of benefit sharing arrangements

The WA Government recognises that renewable energy infrastructure development impacts hosting communities starting in the planning phase, peaking in the construction phase, through operation to decommissioning. Local communities may have an expectation that benefits will begin to be delivered during the construction phase to compensate for this.

However, in the case of a community benefits fund arrangement, commencing payment into the fund before a project is generating income may adversely impact the viability of a project. There can be a significant gap between the first construction stages of a renewable energy project, and the date that revenue is first received from the electricity generated by that infrastructure.

Discussion between the developer and affected community is encouraged to agree on a commencement date for community benefits, taking both perspectives into account. The facilitation of these arrangements could be staggered, providing different benefits between construction and operation periods, but this is at the discretion of the developer and the hosting community.

Length of Arrangements

Community Benefits arrangements are suggested to take place throughout the life of the project. All members of the community should have an opportunity to derive benefits from the proposal, as opposed to the benefits being distributed within the first 1 – 5 years of operations. This means that community benefits arrangements should be tied to a specific project, rather than the project proponent, and should be maintained regardless of any change in project ownership.

Ongoing contributions into a fund, as an alternative to single one-off payment benefit arrangement, may assist in maintaining a project's social licence over time and assist in the building of longer-term legacy benefits for proponents.

Consistent with the above principles, community benefits arrangements are most successful where there is an ongoing commitment tailored to the needs of unique communities, and the knowledge that these may change over the project lifecycle.

Reporting and Review

Renewable energy projects have a long lifespan. For example, a wind farm can operate for up to 30 years, so it is crucial that evaluation of impact on the community is reviewed over time, as local needs and priorities may shift. Developers need certainty too, as projects age and maintenance increases. There are ongoing roles for communities and developers over the life of a project, and benefit sharing should strike a balance between supporting communities while giving proponents the confidence to plan ahead.

What is considered effective for a community now might not be the same in a decade, so evaluating the role and effectiveness of community benefits should always be an ongoing process. How often evaluation takes place is dependent on project needs.

Some key considerations include:

- Clearly setting evaluation objectives is an important first step. Benefits arrangements vary by community and project, so evaluation of outcomes should be clearly linked to the success of the project. Methods of evaluation should always be highly tailored to project needs. Where benefits are delivered through a fund, responsibility for monitoring outcomes will rest with the fund administrator and should be addressed through the fund's governance arrangements.
- The identification of key questions, concepts, or factors to measure community benefits consistently throughout the project should be considered early.
- Evaluation needs to encompass measurement across diverse community groups for greater accuracy.

- Using indirect and direct sources of data can be useful when reviewing community benefits. For example, a direct source of evaluation could be the amount of money distributed through a community-run grants program, while an indirect source could be the reported satisfaction with the project and benefits program from the community.
- Communicating results and establishing a feedback loop between the developer and community is important for productive evaluation.

Monitoring Implementation of the Framework

Consistency with this guideline will support a project's progression through the planning, regulatory and connection processes, as well as eligibility for Commonwealth Government support, such as the Capacity Investment Scheme.

Other considerations

Nearby communities

Communities or regional centres outside of the hosting local government area, but near where the renewable energy project is located should be considered in the allocation of community benefits. There may be instances where broader regional investment would assist the whole region to support the energy transition (i.e., where the project is far from population areas, but regional centres will be important for hosting the servicing and maintenance of the infrastructure). There may also be impacts on nearby communities that should be considered (e.g., in terms of traffic flows, wear and tear on roads, water use, sand and gravel available for local road maintenance). Providing community benefits for projects is an opportunity for a mutual win for both members of the community and developers. Community benefits assist in ensuring both parties see benefits and minimal costs associated with renewable energy projects.

Neighbours

Neighbours are a part of the community, and the relationship between landholders directly hosting renewable energy projects and the neighbouring property can be a key part of the community's acceptance of a new renewable energy development. While any neighbour payments are separate to community benefits arrangements, they can be considered in ensuring an appropriate split of landholder payments, neighbour payments and community benefits. Suggestions for agreements with neighbours, and other considerations for neighbours to those hosting, are outlined in the Australian Energy Infrastructure Commissioner's Observations and Recommendations.

The role of rates

Most Local Governments are not currently collecting rates revenue from renewable energy projects but at the same time are incurring costs from these projects. Unless otherwise agreed, community benefits should be viewed as separate to any cost recovery undertaken by Councils, including rates specific to renewable energy projects. Nevertheless, communities and Local Governments should consider the cumulative impact of any change in ratings approach along with any independently negotiated community benefits program. This will ensure commerciality is maintained, sovereign risk is reduced, and that additional revenue is split fairly between hosting councils seeking to recover their costs, and communities seeking benefits for hosting new renewable energy projects.

Landholders considering hosting renewable energy infrastructure should ensure that consideration of rate increases on their land, and how these are passed through, is included in their agreement with the developer.

Development benefits

The way in which developers undertake projects can also result in lasting benefits for communities. For instance, the development of local skills, job opportunities and housing. Where possible, projects should optimise their overall impact on the community. Development benefits may offer a way to accelerate the delivery of planned regional economic development activities. For example, contributions to headworks for residential or industrial land development that may support the ongoing operation of renewable energy projects.

Flexibility in community benefits acknowledges that some important benefits may be able to be delivered through a considered approach to project development, and that this should be acknowledged.

Additional Resources

- **Clean Energy Council (CEC) guide to benefit sharing options for renewable energy projects** – This CEC guide has provided communities and developers with a resource since 2019. The suggestions in this guide provide a good overview of the options available for benefit sharing. This paper aims to supplement the CEC guide by providing current, WA-specific guidance and resources.
- **CEC best practice charter for developers** – This charter outlines a commitment by signatories to engage respectfully with the communities in which they plan and operate projects, to be sensitive to environmental and cultural values and to make a positive contribution to the regions in which they operate.
- **Australian Energy Infrastructure Commissioner's Observations and Recommendations** – This includes a number of observations and recommendations for consideration in relation to the governance, development and operation of wind farms, solar farms and energy storage facilities.
- **National guidelines for community engagement and benefits for electricity transmission projects** – These guidelines were developed following extensive consultation. While they are specific to transmission infrastructure, the principles are also relevant for generation projects in WA.
- **First Nations Clean Energy Strategy** – This is a useful resource for inclusion of First Nations people in a community benefits arrangement. The Strategy is a national framework to guide investment, influence policy, and support First Nations people to self-determine how they participate in, and benefit from, Australia's clean energy transition.
- **CEC/KPMG Leading Practice Principles: First Nations and Renewable Energy Projects** – This provides a national guide on First Nations engagement, participation and benefit sharing for renewable energy projects.
- **On the frontline: climate change and rural communities** – This provides an overview of the opportunities for rural communities in the energy transition. It also outlines the effects of climate change on rural communities, and the long-term role that renewable energy can play in mitigating these.