



Covenant of Mayors
for Climate & Energy

Welcome to the
Covenant of Mayors webinar



How to design effective policies against energy poverty in municipalities

The webinar will start in a few minutes.

You will be able to hear the speakers, but you will not be able to speak.

In order to ask questions, use the chat in the bottom right corner.

We will answer these at the end of the presentations during the Q&A session.



If something is wrong with your audio, you can try to exit and enter again.



Agenda



15:30 - 15:55 Energy poverty in the frame of the Covenant of Mayors

Alessandra Antonini (Covenant of Mayors Office)

15:55 - 16:20 Local authorities and the EU Energy Poverty Observatory (EPOV): a guidance on design of local energy poverty policies

Sam Nierop (EU Energy Poverty Observatory/Ecofys)

16:20 - 16:35 Energy poverty tools, guidance and materials for local authorities from EU projects

Talia Brun-Marcen (EASME)

16:35 - 17:00 Discussion



Covenant of Mayors
for Climate & Energy



Energy poverty in the frame of the Covenant of Mayors

A first guidance on how to tackle energy poverty locally

Alessandra Antonini



WEBINAR

*How to design effective policies against energy poverty
in municipalities*

04 July 2018



About the Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy



A broad city movement bringing together **local and regional authorities** voluntarily committed to implementing **EU climate and energy objectives** on their territory.

The Covenant in key figures



Over the last 10 years, the Covenant and its Signatories achieved huge results:



9,000+ signatory cities (Incl. **540+** signatories to the new adaptation and energy poverty pillars)

ca. **360** regions, provinces, associations, local & regional energy agencies

6,000+

Action Plans developed

1,800

Progress Reports submitted

35+ associated partners

... average CO₂-emission reduction of about **27%** by 2020

Increasing commitments

Multilevel stakeholders' platform

The new vision



Signatories now share a **common 2050 vision towards**

- **Decarbonised territories**, thus contributing to keeping average global warming well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, in line with the international climate agreement reached at COP 21 in Paris in December 2015;
- **More resilient territories**, thus preparing for the unavoidable adverse impacts of climate change;
- **Universal access to secure, sustainable and affordable energy** services for all, thus enhancing quality of life and improving energy security.

What is energy poverty?



Energy poverty is quite a complex concept: its definition **can vary according to the social, economic and geographical context.**

In general, we can consider energy poverty as ***“the inability to realise essential capabilities as a direct or indirect result of insufficient access to affordable, reliable and safe energy services, and taking into account available reasonable alternative means of realising these capabilities.”¹***

R.Day , G.Walker, N.Simcock, *Conceptualising energy use and energy poverty using a capabilities framework*, Energy Policy 93 (2016)

Are LAs relevant for energy poverty?



- **Energy poverty happens in municipalities:** to better target the actions local authorities have to be involved.
- **Measuring energy poverty is challenging:** at a local level we can rely on the knowledge of the territory in all its dimensions.
- **There can be different kind of energy poverty:** local Authorities know better than any other the challenges that their citizens are facing.

Addressing Access to Energy



In the EU context, the *Third Pillar* of **universal access to secure, sustainable and affordable energy** is currently being developed, following these main principles:

- A **focus on the energy poverty**, considered as the most relevant aspect of the Third Pillar in the European context;
- A **smooth and transversal approach**, to guide Signatories in the process;
- A **linkage with social vulnerabilities** in the field of Adaptation, to ensure a more and more integrated approach.



Cooperation with EPOV

The EU Energy Poverty Observatory is a strong support at EU level in the field of energy poverty. For this we strongly cooperate in order to translate to the local level the solid knowledge existing at a European level in terms of:

- 🍃 **Capacity Building activities**
- 🍃 **Methodological guidance**
- 🍃 **Best practices and pilot actions**
- 🍃 **Energy poverty assessment**



Cooperation with EASME

The Covenant of Mayors Office together with EASME already organised a webinar for Covenant signatories on **financing energy poverty**, in order to suggest cities possible financing strategies to implement actions in this field.



Covenant of Mayors
WEBINAR

Covenant of Mayors webinar: Tackling energy poverty in your SECAP - Where to start and how to get funded

ONLINE

ORGANISER: COVENANT OF MAYORS OFFICE

23
APR

Coalition of the Willing on energy poverty



The **Coalition of the Willing on energy poverty** is aimed at:

- supporting the **streamlining** of EU initiatives for local authorities in local climate change adaptation and ensure **greater collaboration and joint actions**.
- Making sure that this support and already-existing offers well reach the European cities
- Feeding European cities' needs back to initiatives and stakeholders to continuously **improve the provided support** → win-win approach.

EU
Institutions

+

Eu
Initiatives

+

City
Networks

+

EU non-profit
organisations

Energy poverty in the Covenant M&R framework



The Covenant of Mayors Monitoring & Reporting (M&R) framework is going to include energy poverty in order to:

- Support local authorities in taking **better and more informed decisions**.
- Achieve a **better understanding** of the different forms of energy poverty throughout Europe.

The challenges of fighting energy poverty at local level



Energy poverty opens new challenges for local authorities:

- In order to properly identify energy poverty, local authorities need to combine **different type of information**.
- The needed expertise on social affairs and on energy are often hosted in **different departments**.
- Vulnerable households have very **limited and difficult access to finance**.

Can LAs work alone?



Local authorities need the support of other scale of government

A coherent framework can ease the work of at the local level.

Financing energy poverty can be challenging

Private stakeholders can play a key role in this field.

EU Funding is a key aspect

Local authorities may find it difficult to get EU funds, but a strong capacity building effort and a support to networking activities can help filling this gap.

A possible methodological guidance



Energy Poverty Scoreboard

| Status Scale | Status |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| D | Not started or getting started |
| C | Moving forward |
| B | Forging ahead |
| A | Taking the lead |

| Adaptation cycle steps | Actions | Self check of the Status |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| STEP 1 - Preparing the ground to tackle energy poverty | Energy poverty commitments defined/integrated into the SECAP | |
| | Human, technical and financial resources identified | |
| | Energy poverty team (officer) appointed within the municipal administration and clear responsibilities assigned | |
| | Horizontal (i.e. across sectoral departments) coordination mechanisms in place | |
| | Vertical (i.e. across governance levels) coordination mechanisms in place | |
| | Consultative and participatory mechanisms set up, fostering the multi-stakeholder engagement | |
| STEP 2 - Assessing energy poverty | Continuous communication process in place (for the engagement of the different target audiences) | |
| | Mapping of the possible methods & data sources for detecting and assessing energy poverty in the territory | |
| | Assessment(s) of local energy poverty undertaken | |
| | Possible sectors of action identified and prioritised | |
| STEP 3 - Identifying, assessing and selecting energy poverty actions | Available knowledge periodically reviewed and new findings integrated | |
| | Full portfolio of energy poverty actions compiled, documented and assessed | |
| | Possibilities of mainstreaming energy poverty action into other mitigation and adaptation policies/actions identified | |
| STEP 4 - Implementing | Energy poverty Actions developed and adopted (as part of the SECAP and/or other planning documents) | |
| | Implementation framework set, with clear milestones | |
| | Energy poverty actions implemented and mainstreamed (where relevant) as defined in the adopted SECAP and/or other planning documents | |
| STEP 5 - Monitoring and evaluating | Coordinated action between mitigation and adaptation set | |
| | Monitoring/feedback mechanisms in place for energy poverty actions | |
| | Appropriate M&E indicators identified (when applicable) | |
| | Progress regularly monitored and reported to the relevant decision-makers | |
| | Revision and fine-tuning of energy poverty actions | |

A possible framework



STEP 1 - Preparing the ground to tackle energy poverty

STEP 2 - Assessing energy poverty

STEP 3 - Identifying, assessing and selecting energy poverty actions

STEP 4 - Implementing

STEP 5 - Monitoring and evaluating



Step 1

Preparing the ground to tackle energy poverty

Energy poverty commitments defined/integrated into the SECAP

Human, technical and financial resources identified

Energy poverty team (officer) appointed within the municipal administration and clear responsibilities assigned

Horizontal (i.e. across sectoral departments) coordination mechanisms in place

Vertical (i.e. across governance levels) coordination mechanisms in place

Consultative and participatory mechanisms set up, fostering the multi-stakeholder engagement

Continuous communication process in place (for the engagement of the different target audiences)

Preparing the ground to tackle energy poverty



Main aspects

- Energy poverty action needs an effort of the administrative structure in **working transversally**: there has to be a political mandate to work on this and a stable cooperation among different sectors has to be put in place.
- As always in the Covenant, **clear responsibilities** have to be assigned and the person in charge has to be trained for that.

Preparing the ground to tackle energy poverty



Main aspects

- Energy poverty has to do with **technical aspects**, but **social** and **individual conditions** are equally important: to understand energy poverty locally LA's have to put in place consultations and **participatory mechanisms** to better understand citizens' needs and challenges.
- **Communication is key**: it is important not to stigmatize energy poor citizens. A good communication strategy is key to engage the target audience.



Some H2020 projects provide free training materials and capacity building tools for local authorities

Step 2



Assessing energy poverty

Mapping of the possible methods & data sources for detecting and assessing energy poverty in the territory

Assessment(s) of local energy poverty undertaken

Possible sectors of action identified and prioritised

Available knowledge periodically reviewed and new findings integrated

Assessing energy poverty



Main aspects

- Assessing and measuring energy poverty is not easy: for local authorities it is important to have an **overview of all possible methods** and to choose the one that is the most feasible for them, considering resources and data availability.
- Assessment will be a crucial exercise to **define priorities** and to design correct actions.

Assessing energy poverty



Main aspects

- While implementing actions, possibly new evidences will arise and the situation will change: for this reason the **assessment has to be periodically reviewed**, in order to be fully aligned with the reality and to better support the decision-making process.



See indicators on the energy poverty observatory website energypoverty.eu



Covenant methodology to be released by beginning 2019

Step 3



Identifying, assessing and selecting energy poverty actions

Full portfolio of energy poverty actions compiled, documented and assessed

Possibilities of mainstreaming energy poverty action into other mitigation and adaptation policies/actions identified

Energy poverty actions developed and adopted
(as part of the SECAP and/or other planning documents)

Identifying, assessing and selecting energy poverty actions



Main aspects

Once created the overview on energy poverty in the territory, the best actions have to be selected considering:

- **Specific needs/characteristics of the territory**
- **Funds available**
- **Ongoing actions**

Identifying, assessing and selecting energy poverty actions



Main aspects

When possible, it is important to **mainstream energy poverty in ongoing actions to have a quick start**. To do this, all active policies and actions related to energy efficiency, renewable energies and transport have to be checked with a view to the impact on more vulnerable citizens.



See guidance from energy poverty observatory

Step 4



Implementing

Implementation framework set, with clear milestones

Energy poverty actions implemented and mainstreamed (where relevant) as defined in the adopted SECAP and/or other planning documents

Coordinated action between mitigation and adaptation set

Implementing



Main aspects

- Having an **overview of financial strategies** to implement actions is the first step in order to make things happen.
- When implementing energy poverty actions it is important to **consider not only technical performances, but also social acceptance, awareness raising and many other social aspects.** Here again the transversal cooperation of different local authority's departments will be crucial.

Implementing



Main aspects

- When implementing other actions on energy efficiency, renewables or mobility it is important to **monitor direct and indirect effects on vulnerable citizens.**

Step 5



Monitoring & evaluating (M&E)

Monitoring/feedback mechanisms in place for energy poverty actions

Appropriate M&E indicators identified (when applicable)

Progress regularly monitored and reported to the relevant decision-makers

Revision and fine-tuning of energy poverty actions



Monitoring and evaluating

Main aspects

- When implementing actions it is important **to have in place a monitoring system to understand** how effective actions are and to fine tune them. In some cases during the implementation some changes can still be implemented to have better results.
- **Decision-makers have to be aware of the entire process** and to be informed of the monitoring results, to take better decisions in the future.
- **Experiences, both good and bad ones, have to be shared:** peer-to-peer learning is a powerful mechanism to support local authorities in their actions.



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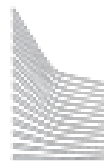
Thank you!



www.eumayors.eu | alessandra.antonini@eumayors.eu



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Observatory



European
Commission



Covenant of Mayors
for Climate & Energy

How to design effective policies against energy poverty in municipalities

Sam Nierop, Ecofys/EPOV

Energy poverty impacts well-being of people

Kitteludden, Jokkmokk, Sweden.
Margareta Kuhmunen (68) and
Lars Kuhmunen (75) reindeer
herders.

"Last year, the house was
without electricity for weeks: all
the meat we had in freezers
spoiled."

<http://www.coldathome.today/exposed>



EU Energy Poverty Observatory (EPOV)

- Publicly launched in January 2018: www.energypoverty.eu
- Financed by the European Commission
- Led by the University of Manchester, in partnership with five partners from across Europe
 - Ecofys
 - European Policy Centre
 - Intrasoft International
 - National Energy Action
 - Wuppertal Institute

EU
ENERGY POVERTY
Observatory



Mission and Resources

- Our principal mission is to **engender transformational change** in knowledge about energy poverty in Europe, and innovative policies and practices to combat it.
- Wide range of practical and scientific resources:
 - **Indicator dashboard** with around 30 primary and secondary indicators
 - 500+ **scientific articles** from 1983-present
 - ~300 examples of **practical policies and measures**
 - **Training material**, including videos and webinars
 - Free **membership scheme**, with 450 members worldwide

www.energypoverty.eu

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EPOV Project to develop energy poverty policies in municipalities

- Guidance to *Designing effective energy poverty policies in municipalities*
 - Available online:
https://www.eumayors.eu/index.php?option=com_attachments&task=download&id=547
 - Use the Guidance and share your experiences on the EPOV Forum:
<https://www.energy-poverty.eu/forum/eu-energy-poverty-observatory-guidance-designing-effective-energy-poverty-policies>
- Project to guide selected municipalities with implementation
 - Municipalities are invited to **apply before July 13**
 - Five municipalities will be selected **by July 20**
 - EPOV will be providing **technical assistance** to selected municipalities (reviewing documents, giving insights from best practices, identifying funding opportunities)
 - EPOV does not provide funding to implement designed projects, and participation in the EPOV project does not provide any guarantees in this regard

Guidance to develop energy poverty policies in municipalities

- The guidance is divided into three **important steps** in the design of practical energy poverty policies:
 - **First step – shortlist measure:** in this step, possible measures are shortlisted based on the area focus and the financial resources available
 - **Second step – explore measure:** further explore possible measures which could be taken in the municipality in terms of target groups and stakeholders
 - **Third step – define measure:** make specific how the measure will be implemented and funded

First step – shortlist measure for energy poverty

- The first step is to shortlist measures based on two key parameters:
 - **Area focus (yes/no):** are (energy) poor households concentrated in an area of the municipality, or are they evenly spread over the municipality?
 - **Financial resources (higher cost/lower cost):** will there be significant financial resources available for higher cost measures, or is it likely that these can be made available from European, national or regional sources?
- Based on these parameters, the following measures can be distinguished:

| | Neighbourhood(s) | City |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Higher cost | Investment assistance | Information desk |
| Lower cost | Energy audits | Information campaign |

Second step – explore measures

- In the second step, the feasibility of the shortlisted measure(s) will be explored. Crucial are the following elements:
 - **Target groups:** what are the target groups the measure should focus on?
 - **Stakeholders:** what are the potential stakeholders in the municipality whose support is needed for the implementation?
- In this step, there should be preliminary discussions with target groups and stakeholders to understand if the explored measure will be useful or not

Third step – define measures

- In the third step, it is made specific how the measure will be implemented and funded. Crucial are the following elements:
 - **Implementing organisation:** who will be responsible for the implementation of the measure?
 - **Funding/finance:** what are the possible ways to develop funding/financing?

Second step – explore measure 'Investment assistance'

- **Description:** focuses on reducing energy poverty in **a specific area of the municipality** by providing **financial assistance** to households. Depending on the local climate and energy context, support could be given to:
 - Improve cooling/heating systems
 - Improve building insulation
 - Install renewable energy
 - Replace old household appliances
- **Target groups:** social housing or private housing?
- **Stakeholder:**
 - Social housing: housing organisation, community organisations (external) and social department of the municipality (internal)
 - **Private housing:** landlords and community organisations (external) and buildings department of the municipality

Third step – define measure

'Investment assistance'

- **Implementing organisation:** municipality, construction company or contractor?
- **Funding/financing:** municipality, or other public sources (regional, national or European). Ideally in the form of grants, because loans are less desirable for vulnerable households.
- **Best practice examples:**
 - Ghent, Belgium: the municipality worked **together with the local social services** to set up an Investment assistance program called Dampoort renovates!, which uses a '**rolling fund**', whereby the home-owner would need to pay back the additional value of the house if it would be sold again (<https://www.energypoverty.eu/measure-policy/dampoort-renovates>)

Second step – explore measure 'Energy audits'

- **Description:** focuses on reducing energy poverty in **a specific area of the municipality** by providing **targeted guidance**. Depending on the local context, this could include:
 - Energy advice on how to reduce energy use
 - Advice on how to access any available subsidies for energy efficiency or for energy bills
 - Advice on how to switch suppliers, how to deal with energy debts and to avoid disconnection
 - Small items to improve energy efficiency, such as LED-lights and weatherstrips
- **Target groups:** Energy audits target a specific area in the municipality where relatively more (energy) poor households live. It is possible to target a more specific socio-economic group or energy carrier, but there are risks of stigmatization.
- **Stakeholders**
 - Depending on area and target group: social actors (social workers, health professionals), NGOs, community organisations (external). The social and energy department of the municipality (internal).

Third step – define measure

'Energy audits'

- **Implementing organisation:** municipality, or other organisation (NGO, energy supplier, network operator, business)
- **Funding/financing:** municipality, other public sources (regional, national or European) or other organisation (NGO, energy supplier, network operator). Best practice examples show opportunity to leverage funding from other sources and use volunteers.
- **Best practice examples:**
 - Arnhem, Netherlands: municipality worked together with the **local energy network operator and local NGOs** (<https://www.energypoverty.eu/measure-policy/energy-bank>)
 - Rotterdam, Netherlands: municipality worked together with the **local energy supplier and local NGOs** to set up an Energy audit program called the Energy legion (<https://www.energypoverty.eu/measure-policy/energy-legion>)

Second step – explore measure 'Information desk'

- **Description:** focuses on reducing energy poverty **in whole city** by providing extensive guidance through a local contact point (physical place, a phone line or electronically through email or a smartphone app). Depending on the local context, the guidance could include:
 - Energy advice on how to reduce energy use
 - Advice on how to access any available subsidies for energy efficiency or for energy bills
 - Advice on how to switch suppliers, how to deal with energy debts and to avoid disconnection
 - Potentially, the information desk could also provide temporary financial support in case of disconnection risk
- **Target groups**
 - An information desk targets the whole municipality. Within the communication of the information (e.g. on its website), more targeted information could be provided for specific socio-economic groups or energy carriers
- **Stakeholders:**
 - Depending on target group: social actors (social workers, health professionals) and NGOs (external). The social and energy department of the municipality (internal).

Third step – define measure

'Information desk'

- **Implementing organisation:** municipality, or other organisation (NGO, energy supplier, network operator, business)
- **Funding/financing:** municipality, other public sources (regional, national or European) or other organisation (NGO, energy supplier, network operator). Best practice examples show opportunity to leverage funding from other sources and use volunteers.
- **Best practice examples:**
 - Hannover, Germany: municipality has established an organisation in cooperation **with a local energy supplier**, to provide certain vulnerable households with energy bill support (<https://www.energypoverty.eu/measure-policy/social-funding-energy-bills-hannover>)
 - Les Mureaux, France: municipality worked together with a **local NGO and the national energy agency** (https://www.covenantofmayors.eu/index.php?option=com_attachments&task=download&id=348)

Second step – explore measure 'Information campaign'

- **Description:** focuses on creating awareness **in whole municipality** around the topic of energy poverty and energy efficiency. Depending on the local context, this could include:
 - Energy advice on how to reduce energy use
 - Advice on how to access any available subsidies for energy efficiency or for energy bills
 - Advice on how to switch suppliers, how to deal with energy debts and to avoid disconnection
- **Target groups:**
 - The information campaign lends itself well to be more targeted to specific socio-economic groups that are especially vulnerable, such as disabled, chronically diseased or vulnerable groups that use a specific energy carrier, such as heating oil.
- **Stakeholders:**
 - Depending on target group: social actors (social workers, health professionals) and NGOs (external). The social and energy department of the municipality (internal).

Third step – define measure 'Information campaign'

- **Implementing organisation:** municipality, or other organisation (NGO, energy supplier, network operator, business)
- **Funding/financing:** municipality, other public sources (regional, national or European) or other organisation (NGO, energy supplier, network operator). Best practice examples show opportunity to leverage funding from other sources and use volunteers.

We highly value your feedback and input on the guidance

- Do you have lessons learnt from your own projects and experience?
- Are there important stakeholders we did not mention?
- Do you know other ideas to leverage external funding?
- What are best practices when developing an energy poverty policy?

Let us know via:

- Email: sam.nierop@navigant.com or contact@energypoverty.eu
- EPOV Forum: <https://www.energypoverty.eu/forum/eu-energy-poverty-observatory-guidance-designing-effective-energy-poverty-policies>

EPOV Project to develop energy poverty policies in municipalities

- Municipalities are invited to **apply before July 13.**
 - **Send an email** to sam.nierop@navigant.com including your name, position and a short description of your municipality and motivation.
- Five municipalities will be selected **by July 20.** The selection of municipalities will be based on geographical diversity, capacity and size, so that the guidance can be tested in a thorough way
- EPOV will be providing **technical assistance** to selected municipalities (reviewing documents, giving insights from best practices, identifying funding opportunities) until **end of September**
- **Please note:** EPOV does not provide funding to implement designed projects, and participation in the EPOV project does not provide any guarantees in this regard

Keep in contact

www.energypoverty.eu
contact@energypoverty.eu
[@EPOV_EU](https://twitter.com/EPOV_EU) [#EPOV](https://twitter.com/EPOV)

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Energy poverty tools, guidance and materials for local authorities from EU projects

Talía Brun Marcén and Nina Klemola

Project Advisors, Unit B.1 Energy

Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (EASME)

Building on past experiences

- Getting support from policy makers
- Designing interventions
 - ✓ Municipal Helpdesks
 - ✓ Energy Audits
 - ✓ Investment assistance
 - ✓ Awareness raising
 - ✓ Many other measures at your disposal



The image displays a collection of logos for various energy poverty initiatives: COMBI, REACH, FIESTA, ASSIST 2GETHER, and SMART-UP. Below these logos is a screenshot of the 'ENERGY POVERTY Observatory' website. The website features a search bar, a navigation menu with options like 'About', 'Knowledge & Resources', and 'Indicators & Data', and a main section titled 'Policies & Measures'. This section includes a filter sidebar on the right with dropdown menus for 'Country', 'Organisation type', 'Type of measure', 'Target socioeconomic group', 'Target housing situation', and 'Energy carrier'. The main content area lists several initiatives, such as 'Action in low-income households to improve energy efficiency through visits and energy diagnosis (ACHIEVE)', 'Arbed - Strategic energy performance investment programme in Wales', and 'CCAS Emergency Financial Assistance (Aides d'urgence des CCAS)'.

SMART-UP

(Vulnerable consumer empowerment in a Smart Meter world)

- **Dates:** 2015-2018
- **Aim:** encourage the active use of Smart Meters and In-House Displays by vulnerable customers to manage their energy consumption
- **Countries:** FR, UK, ES, IT, MT
- **Key actions:**
 - ✓ Train social workers and other frontline staff on low cost energy efficiency measures to fight energy poverty
 - ✓ Advise and empower 5,000 vulnerable households to change their energy behaviour to become more energy efficient, reduce their energy bills and improve their living conditions. This included also energy audits

SMART-UP

- **Useful materials & tools:**
 - ✓ Training in English, French, Spanish, Italian and Maltese
 - ✓ Manuals for installers and front-line staff to use as an aid when advising vulnerable consumers
 - ✓ Report on the support to households (forthcoming)
 - ✓ Impact report (achievements in each country)
- **Available at:** <https://www.smartup-project.eu/deliverables/>
- **Coordinator contact:** pierre.nolay@alpheeis.com

ASSIST

- **Dates:** 2017-2020
- **Aim:** Support vulnerable consumers with their domestic energy management through targeted advice
- **Countries:** IT, ES, UK, PL, BE, FI (12 partners, 6 countries, 1 European association)
- **Key actions:**
 - ✓ Train Home Energy Advisors (HEAs)
 - ✓ Create a network of HEAs and an ICT platform to exchange best practice
 - ✓ National pilots testing bespoke national actions designed by HEAs
 - ✓ Policy feedback



ASSIST



- Useful materials & tools:
 - ✓ ASSIST ICT platform for Home Energy Advisors (HEA) (forthcoming)
 - ✓ HEA training materials (forthcoming)
 - ✓ Report on replicable best practice national and European measures
 - ✓ Best practice guide on financial measures + On-line database
 - ✓ Vulnerable consumers and fuel poverty report
- Available at: <https://www.assist2gether.eu/eu-risultati>
- Contact: Marina Varvesi, info@aisfor.it

FIESTA (Families Intelligent Energy Saving Targeted Action)



- **Dates:** 2014-2017
- **Aim:** Help local authorities to support families to save energy on heating and cooling at home
- **Countries:** ES, IT, HR, BG, CY (14 municipalities and 5 technical partners)
- **Key actions:**
 - ✓ Municipal Energy Help Desks (EHDs)
 - ✓ Energy Audits for households
 - ✓ Workshops for schools, social housing, retailers/installers
 - ✓ Consumer Purchasing Groups/Discount Programmes



FIESTA (Families Intelligent Energy Saving Targeted Action)

Useful materials & tools:

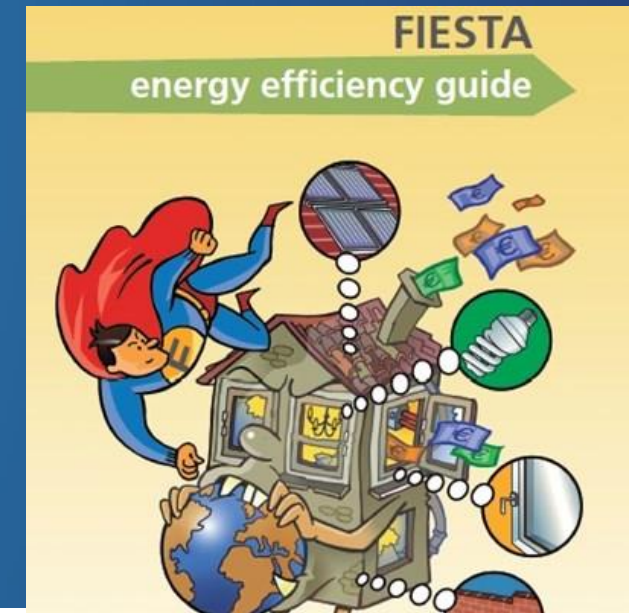
- ✓ Energy Efficiency Guide for families
- ✓ Guidebook for Energy Advisors
- ✓ Energy Audit Tool
- ✓ Energy saving animations for families

Available at:

<http://www.fiesta-audit.eu/en/learning/>

Coordinator contact:

fiesta@areasciencepark.it



REACH (Reduce Energy Use and Change Habits)



- **Dates:** 2014 - 2017
- **Aim:** Contribute to energy poverty abatement at practical and structural level by empowering energy poor households and establish energy poverty as an issue that demands structural solutions
- **Countries:** BG (Plovdiv), HR (Sisak-Moslavina), FYROM (Skopje), Slovenia (Zasavje and Pomurje)
- **Key actions:**
 - ✓ Mapping energy poverty at national and local level
 - ✓ Transfer knowhow from experienced partners to teachers, volunteers and energy advisors
 - ✓ Energy advice for energy poor households
 - ✓ Policy recommendations at national & EU level

REACH (Reduce Energy Use and Change Habits)



Useful materials & tools:

- ✓ National situation in the field of energy poverty in BG, HR, SL, FYROM
- ✓ National policy recommendations for BG, HR, SL, FYROM
- ✓ Final report

Available at:

<http://reach-energy.eu/publications>

Coordinator contact:

Lidija Živčič, Focus Association for Sustainable Development

lidija@focus.si

COMBI (Calculating & Operationalising Multiple Benefits of EE in Europe)



- **Dates:** 2015 – 2018
- **Partners:** Wuppertal Institute (DE), Advanced Building & Urban Design(HU), University of Manchester (UK), Copenhagen Economics (DK), University of Antwerp (BE)
- **Aim:** Quantification of multiple impacts of energy efficiency
 - ✓ Air pollution
 - ✓ Resources
 - ✓ Social welfare/productivity
 - ✓ Economy
 - ✓ Energy system
- **Key actions on energy poverty:**
 - ✓ Estimate energy poverty-related public health impacts of EE measures in residential buildings

COMBI (Calculating & Operationalising Multiple Benefits of EE in Europe)



Useful materials & tools:

- ✓ Report "Quantifying energy poverty-related health impacts of energy efficiency"
- ✓ COMBI online tool for multiple impacts visualisation

Available at:

<https://combi-project.eu/>

Coordinator contact:

Johannes Thema, Wuppertal Institute, info@combi-project.eu

OTHER RESOURCES

- *ACHIEVE*

<https://ec.europa.eu/energy/intelligent/projects/en/projects/achieve>

- *ENERSHIFT*

<https://enershift.eu/>

- *Transition Zero*

<http://transition-zero.eu/>

- *TRIME*

<http://www.trime-eu.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/b03877-Trime-Publishable-Report-v6-final.pdf>

Mitigating household energy poverty (EC-2)

PROPOSED ACTIONS

Contribute to actively alleviating energy poverty

Build on existing initiatives

Improve understanding of types and needs of energy poor households and ways to identify them

POSSIBLE PATHS (ONE OR MORE)

Behaviour change and low-cost measures

Support the set-up of financial and non-financial support schemes

Innovative schemes for energy efficiency/RE investments established by Obligated Parties under Article 7 EED

PRACTICAL

Deadline: 4 September 2018
(also OPEN next year)

Total budget available: 5 million €
(2018)

CSA (100%)



EASME

Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises

Thank you for your attention

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EASME on Twitter



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