WITH SPRING ON THE HORIZON, IEECP BLOSSOMED THROUGH NEW H2020 PROJECTS: PRESENTING ENSMOV, A NEW PROJECT ENHANCING M&V FOR AR. 7 EED

EED
EPATEE, PUBLENER OFFER USEFUL AND FREE TOOLBOXES

CLIMATE
IMPORTANCE OF ADAPTATION. IEECP DELIVERS ON PARIS AGREEMENT THROUGH PARIS REINFORCE

INNOVATIVE FINANCING
OVER 100 CITIES JOIN PROSPECT PROGRAMME
PROSPECT

MORE THAN 80 APPLICANTS FOR THE 3RD PROSPECT LEARNING PROGRAMME!

We are happy to announce that 84 cities and regions have already participated in the first two Learning Cycles of the EU Horizon 2020 PROSPECT project learning programme on innovative financing for energy efficiency. More than 80 cities applied in the third engagement campaign, whereas the respective confirmation process is in progress.

Overall, there are 30 Learning Groups. During the first cycle, 6 groups of cities and regions were formed, covering the sectors of “Public Buildings”, “Private Buildings” and “Public Lighting”. Accordingly, the matching process for the second cycle resulted in 12 groups covering the sectors of “Public Buildings”, “Private Buildings”, “Public Lighting” and “Cross-Sectoral actions. The third cycle includes 12 Learning Groups covering the sectors of “Public Buildings”, “Private Buildings”, “Public Lighting”, “Transport” and “Cross-Sectoral” actions.

The “PARTICIPANTS DATABASE” contains all the participants of the PROSPECT learning programme, as well as the respective information related to their peer learning activities (city/region, country, financing scheme, learning module, learning group, role in the learning programme and the projects, which were discussed during the online sessions and the physical meeting).

Moreover, in the “MENTORS' CORNER” there are detailed descriptions about the mentors of the PROSPECT learning programme, their learning groups, and the respective mentees. The programme builds upon successful financing schemes implemented in cities and regions in the European Union, such as energy performance contracting, third-party financing, revolving funds, soft loans, green bonds, guarantee funds, and citizen finance, such as cooperatives and crowdfunding.

Stay tuned and get all the latest news about our peer learning activities!

If you know of a city, region or regional agency employee that could benefit such an exchange in any of the five modules shown below, please direct them to our website: www.h2020prospect.eu. The new learning cycle will start soon!

May 2019
INTRODUCING ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE INTO CITIES – ARE ADAPTATION MEASURES CATCHING ON?

Resources for developing Adaptation Plans and choosing adaptation actions

The European Union set as its goal an energy reduction of 32.5% by 2030\(^1\). A large game changer in this goal should be cities, as in Europe around 75% of the population lives in cities\(^2\), and they account for up to 80% of total energy consumption\(^3\). National Energy Efficiency Action Plans often focus on a top-down approach and do not account for local measures, nor do they track the success of municipalities in energy efficiency actions. Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy (CoM) is an action that tries to overcome this discrepancy through an initiative which obliges joining signatories to draft Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SECAPs). Such an initiative had shifted focus to local and regional communities, as well as shone a light on goals other than CO\(_2\) reduction, which is the acceptance of inevitable climate change; not only do the municipalities need to plan out a CO\(_2\) reduction through mitigation measures, but they also need to implement adaptation measures, which will help them face the transitioning climate change and all the risks and uncertainties they bring about.

Due to CoM, SEAPs became SECAPs, the “C” for climate is gaining more attention, and the mindset is changing from let’s fix what we can, to a much-needed let’s accept what we cannot and start planning how to deal with the inevitable changes. The horizon changed from 2030 to indefinite future vision that we want to set for ourselves but also our children’s children, and all future citizens and visitors. But with the vision becoming more distant, so did the confidence in what to do. In six Climate Adaption Strategies performed for six cities in Croatia, this problem of choosing measures and attaching a value, a number, and a decisive indicator to them, became evident.

However, a most comprehensive analysis of plans so far, analyzing 885 plans in Europe, showed that only 26% of cities have developed a stand-alone adaptation plan\(^4\). Furthermore, a thorough analysis of CoM signatories showed that almost only large cities set long-term goals and large cities more than 250,000 inhabitants accounted only for 3% of CoM signatories in 2015\(^5\). This demonstrates the importance of actions that small cities will set out to do. However, one of the reasons why municipalities are reluctant to make long-term goals is the fact that smaller municipalities find it harder to be the influencers and rather follow the national plans and realize measures that were planned in the national context.

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3. [https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/international/paris_protocol/cities_en](https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/international/paris_protocol/cities_en)
As financing is often a setback for municipalities, either due to the actual budget discrepancy or due to reluctance or lack of knowledge to start implementing innovative financing mechanisms, they rely on the national knowledge base and financing schemes. Thus, planned measures can be very short-term and homogenous.

An obvious reason why adaptation measures take a second seat to energy efficiency, is the obvious financial and comfort benefits that result from energy efficient measures. It is thus easier for authorities to gain political and stakeholder acceptance. But, how to gain acceptance over a different kind of actions, those helping us adapt to climate change? The esoteric nature of this topic makes the local governments, even when willing, get lost in choosing the adaptation measures to implement. There are numerous projects now dealing with this subject of adaptation actions. One of them is LIFE Sec-Adapt, which resulted in a methodology for the risk and vulnerability assessments, as well for the sustainability strategy and plan with a detailed multicriteria analysis for choosing adaptation actions\(^6\). Another great resource for choosing adaptation measures is Climate Adapt with a list of numerous adaptation measures per sector\(^7\), which are also available on a map\(^8\).

With a proper set of tools and resources, smaller cities could be an example of resilient living, setting visions not only to combat the inevitable change, but rather use this process to their advantage and create a healthier and happier future for their citizens.

For more on adaptation measures and planning write to: mia@eecp.org

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\(^7\) [https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/knowledge/adaptation-information/adaptation-measures](https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/knowledge/adaptation-information/adaptation-measures)

\(^8\) [https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/sat](https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/sat)
PARIS REINFORCE – DELIVERING ON THE PARIS AGREEMENT: A DEMAND-DRIVEN, INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT MODELLING APPROACH

Kick-off Meeting in Athens, 10th–11th June 2019

PARIS REINFORCE - Delivering on the Paris Agreement: A demand-driven, integrated assessment modelling approach is a 36-month project funded by the Horizon 2020 programme, expected to start officially this June. The project’s kick-off meeting is envisaged for 10 – 11 June, in Athens, Greece. IEECP is a member of the implementing consortium; we will regularly share our insights on relevant aspects of this flagship project on enhancing the policy – modelling nexus.

The overall concept of the PARIS REINFORCE project

In the context of the EU’s strategic long-term global vision for building a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate-neutral economy long-term perspectives and effective policy creation has an ever-increasing role. As we face discrepancies between ambition and delivery; the finalisations of NECP’s in the EU; the interplay between mid-century visions, 2030 targets and immediate actions we need adequate analytical tools.

PARIS REINFORCE is aiming at supporting such evidence-based climate policy formulation with authoritative scientific processes and results, and enhance the science-policy interface, in the context of the Paris Agreement obligations and associated challenges with a key focus on Europe, but with a global cover.

The project will develop a novel, demand-driven, IAM-oriented assessment framework for effectively supporting the design and assessment of climate policies in the EU as well as in other major emitters.
An open-access and transparent data exchange platform, **I²AM PARIS**, will be created, building on inclusive, facilitative stakeholder dialogue and a strong ensemble of complementary - in terms of mathematical structure, geographical, sectoral and focus coverage - integrated assessment, energy system, and sectoral models.

**I²AM PARIS** will support the effective implementation, tracking and updating of Nationally Determined Contributions, the development of the 2050 decarbonisation/low emission development strategies, and the corresponding inputs to the 2023 Global Stocktake under the Paris Agreement.

PARIS REINFORCE will also enhance the legitimacy of the scientific processes in support of climate policymaking, by introducing an innovative stakeholder inclusion framework and improving the transparency of the employed models, methods, and tools. Beyond effectively communicating respective outputs and fostering wider societal acceptance of climate policy, policymakers and other stakeholder groups will be involved in all stages: from the formulation of policy questions and the definition of modelling assumptions in a demand-driven approach; to the design of **I²AM PARIS** interfaces and specifications, and the mobilisation of tacit knowledge embedded in them in the aim of bridging knowledge gaps. Finally, it will introduce innovative integrative processes, in which IAMs are further coupled with well-established methodological frameworks, in order to improve the robustness of modelling outcomes against different types of uncertainties.

For more details contact the H2020 Project’s Coordinator, Assoc. Prof Haris Doukas, at NTUA [h.doukas@epu.ntua.gr](mailto:h.doukas@epu.ntua.gr) or IEECP’s Zsolt Lengyel ([zsolt@ieecp.org](mailto:zsolt@ieecp.org))

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**ENPOR – THE IMPORTANCE OF THE INTERACTION OF BRIDGING THE LOCAL ACTIONS WITH THE WIDER POLICY FRAMEWORKS FOR ADDRESSING ENERGY POVERTY**

Energy poverty is on the rise amongst European consumers due to increasing energy costs and insufficient progress on energy efficiency improvements, and households living in rented homes are more vulnerable. The main reasons are a) the difficulty to identify and quantify energy-poor households in the rented sector; and b) the delivery of energy efficiency measures to these households is problematic due to structural problems like information deficits, split incentives, and others.

Several energy efficiency policies have been put in place across the EU to provide assistance on to energy-poor households (as a segment of vulnerable consumers) such as Information and awareness campaigns; Financial interventions; consumer protection and decentralized renewables (with increasing role on the
context of addressing energy poverty by making buildings or communities energy producers and possible reducing energy costs, particularly where fuel switching away from costly and polluting fuels for off-gas grid homes. However, possible business and organisational models for tenants are missing. In some Member States, energy poverty is dealt with as a social issue and for others an energy issue, but in both cases, policy impacts can be achieved only with policies with a long-term impact addressing direct (health, expenditure / savings) and indirect effects (fair economic opportunity and consumer rights, social cohesion, environmental protection, impact on personal wellbeing etc.), rather than temporarily addressing for the problem. This approach can include multi-tiered approaches looking at financial support coupled with awareness campaigns and efficiency measures (and it can be considered a standardized approach for MS). However, in order to adjust these policies, it remains an ongoing challenge to detect energy poverty since there are hidden aspects of energy poverty that are not well understood.

To avoid the fragmentation of the various initiatives, it is also required that such support schemes add value to structural frameworks and activities involving local, regional, and national authorities, and networks (such as the Covenant of Mayors, the EU Energy Poverty Observatory and others). IEECP has initiated with various EU and national stakeholders a highly inclusive process of social dialogue and co-creation of support schemes with affected parties on the local and regional levels. The focus of this process is on the Private Rented Sector energy-poor households, which has received much less attention (in comparison to the social housing sector) from policy-makers across the EU. Furthermore, the rented sector also presents quite specific issues that cannot be dealt adequately in the framework of energy poverty linked directly to energy efficiency, such as:

- Difficulty to identify and quantify energy-poor households in the rented sector; and
- the delivery of energy efficiency measures to these households is difficult due to structural problems like information deficits, split incentives and others.

This ongoing dialogue aims at deepening and share experiences on energy poverty support schemes for the rented sector across the EU and monitoring various dimensions of energy poverty in this sector. Ultimately, it will eventually develop new, and adapt existing, support schemes so that they are tailored to the specific needs of the private rented sector. This can be achieved by facilitating the collaboration of highly involved co-working groups of all key stakeholders along the value chain: from energy agencies and ministries to landlord and tenant associations, Universities, NGOs, Ministries, consumer organizations, solution providers (manufacturers and technicians), and their counterparts at the EU level.

Follow our IEECP website, LinkedIn and Twitter to find out more and contact filippos@ieecp.org.

May 2019
IEECP (Vlasios Oikononou, Mia Dragović Matosović, and Jean-Sébastien Broc) coordinates a new Horizon 2020 project ENSMOV, which starts in a few days. This project is in the core of energy efficiency policy-making by the Member States, as it addresses a very important issue that all policy-makers face: Monitoring and Verification of the energy savings from their policies.

Implementation of Article 7 of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) by European Union (EU) Member States (MS) has shown so far that public authorities have limited time and resources to coordinate experience sharing at the EU level.

Building on the experience gained from these policy developments and the aforementioned projects, ENSMOV will support public authorities and key stakeholders in 14 MS represented by its consortium (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Romania and the UK) to monitor, revise, improve and complement the design and implementation of their national energy efficiency policies by developing resources on practical and strategic issues arising from the Article 7 EED.

To achieve this, ENSMOV has three objectives:

1. To facilitate and expand the sharing of knowledge and experience amongst the Member States for the implementation of policies under Article 7 EED

ENSMOV will provide tailored policy support to MS and facilitate in-depth exchange of experience and collaboration among key stakeholders involved in the implementation of the Article 7 EED policies through online tools and resources, webinars, workshops and bilateral knowledge exchanges at national, regional and EU level. The knowledge gained through stakeholder engagement will be used to develop a continually updated needs assessment; guidance and tools for policy implementation and MRV; and eventual policy redesign for the next period of Article 7.

2. To develop a suite of tailored resources and tools for the implementation of Article 7 EED to address the specific needs of Member States

The team has already carried out a needs assessment of public authorities and stakeholders to develop a hierarchy of the key policy gaps and needs, which are, in essence, practical implementation issues arising from Article 7 EED requirements. ENSMOV will map available tools and guidance against these needs, and develop best-practice guides for public authorities to use appropriate tools to address national level issues. These tools will support MS to formulate their policies to reflect changes in the broader policy mix (such as the heating and cooling obligations under the recast of the Renewable Energy Directive and the EPBD). The outcome will be a knowledge exchange program among MS covering 10-11 implementation topics and the update of a dedicated platform (www.article7eed.eu), where tools for MS to address specific issues with
Article 7 EED will be made available.

3. To assist national authorities’ in-house monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) schemes with a view to ensuring they have robust data and insight to inform the (re)design of policies towards 2030.

MRV is essential for obtaining regular feedback on the outcomes and difficulties of Article 7 EED policies. MRV makes it possible to fine-tune EEOs and alternative policies to guarantee that these provide savings that are materialized and additional. However, challenges are often encountered in the design and implementation of MRV schemes (beyond the initial MRV development phases that other projects, such as MULTEE have tackled). ENSMOV will help to enhance MRV schemes by exploiting existing resources and infrastructures, with emphasis on the recast Article 7 EED requirements. Primarily this means optimising MRV schemes by ensuring that energy savings are achieved with minimal administrative burden.

Subsequently, ENMOV will analyse the conditions for an effective feedback loop between MRV and policy (re)design. This will help public authorities to adapt their policy portfolio towards achievement of their 2030 targets. The timing of ENMOV is also appropriate as it will take into account changes in the recast of the EED. All three objectives will provide clear guidance and tools about common MRV issues for MS, beyond those directly involved in ENMOV.

For more details contact the Project’s Coordinator, at vilasis@ieecp.org.
EPATEE – EVALUATION INTO PRACTICE TO ACHIEVE TARGETS FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Brussels, June 13th: Sharing experience about the evaluation of energy efficiency policies in Europe

The EPATEE (Evaluation into Practice to Achieve Targets for Energy Efficiency) project is funded by the Horizon 2020 programme, and is entering its last semester.

A European peer-learning workshop is organised on June 13th in Brussels to share experience and discuss the current challenges related to the evaluation of energy efficiency policies in Europe.

The workshop will be introduced by Rados Horacek (DG ENER). Anna Zygierewicz (Ex-Post Evaluation Unit at the European Parliament) will present the work of the European Parliament Research Service on reviewing and evaluating the implementation of EU directives related to energy efficiency.

The workshop will also include presentations from experts of the Member States about their experience with evaluations.

The full agenda and registration form are available at: https://epatee.eu/events/4th-epatee-european-peer-learning-workshop

The EPATEE team will also use this workshop to showcase the EPATEE toolbox that is now fully accessible online at: https://www.epatee-toolbox.eu/

The first gateway drives the users to general guidance about evaluation: what it can be used for (and how), how to plan and prepare an evaluation, how to integrate evaluation into the policy cycle. This part also includes guidance about cross-cutting issues (e.g. methods for evaluating net savings).

In the second gateway, the users can find specific guidance developed for practical situations, i.e. particular combinations of policy instruments, sectors and evaluation methods.

The third gateway provides the users with practical examples of evaluations (case studies) and references for further readings (Knowledge Base).

A key component of EPATEE is to stimulate peer-to-peer exchanges. Several national workshops have been organised where stakeholders can discuss country-specific issues, and some more are coming up! The recordings of two new experience sharing webinars are also now available online, about how and what can be learnt from using metered data to verify energy savings first estimated with engineering calculations.

If you have any question about the EPATEE project or the workshop, feel free to contact Jean-Sébastien Broc (jsb@ieecp.org)
The PUBLEnEf project (Supporting Public Authorities for Implementing Energy Efficiency Policies) was funded by the European Commission Horizon 2020 programme (http://www.publenef-project.eu).

Departing from the transposition and implementation process of the European Union Energy Efficiency Directive (EED), the role of the multilevel governance is of utmost importance, as all policy layers (national, regional and local) contribute to the overall energy saving target of each MS. To support this process, a key message to local and regional authorities is that once their MS transpose the EED fully, it will be their task to ensure that national legislators implement it. Regions and cities should thus design their sustainable energy strategies (through supporting mechanisms such as the Covenant of Mayors), provide the required means for attracting investments to finance their strategies, scale up efforts, implement policies to achieve their targets, and monitor and verify the policy outcomes. Action at local level is thus essential. The EU, national governments, cities, regions, industry and citizens must work together and follow a shared roadmap and mutually supportive policies to accelerate action in the short and long term.

PUBLEN Ef partners have engaged with policymakers at MS, regional, and local levels across the EU related to energy efficiency to provide them with credible information, insights, and tools, in order to make the policy processes more efficient and effective and to improve the overall quality of decision-making and policy implementation.

In order to enable mutual learning from energy efficiency policies and their implementation across the EU, a needs assessment together with the identification of good practices and useful tools for policy-makers have been carried out. Policymakers at national, regional, and local levels were interviewed, to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT), as they perceive them while undergoing the energy efficiency policy implementation process.

The main findings from the needs assessment are presented in the final report, table 2. In relation to the EED Articles, On the regional and local policymaking levels, the dominant needs are:

- “insufficient budget” referred to EED Article 12 (25);
- “stakeholders’ lack of available time” referred to EED Article 17 (19);
- “difficulties to mobilise all the stakeholders” referred to EED Article 17 (17);
- “insufficient own funds requirements” referred to EED Article 20 (16);
- “insufficient in-house expertise about legal and administrative aspects” referred to EED Article 17 (13);
- “lack of expertise and capacities in the concerned organisations (banks, private sector and public institutions).” referred to EED Article 17 (12).

In addition, a set of good practices in energy efficiency policy implementation was collected among policymakers in Europe. Reports about these
practices elaborate the details of successful implementation of policies in various countries, regions, and municipalities. Showcasing these practices aimed to help other policymakers to better understand the fundamental drivers of effective and efficient policy implementation. In order to assist policymakers experiencing certain difficulties, the identified good practices were matched to the relevant needs from the needs assessment. The Needs identified at local and regional levels by EED Articles, number of times each of them was selected by experts in the questionnaires, and number of matched good practices are presented in Table 4 of the final report.

In addition to the good practices, PUBLEnEf gathered over 200 ‘tools’ aimed at assisting the policy implementation processes in energy efficiency. These tools include digital handbooks, stakeholder engagement guidance, resource planning or process monitoring tools, e-learning courses, software and others. All tools, as well as the aforementioned ‘good practices’, have been collected in an online repository titled as the PUBLEnEf Toolbox. The Summary of specific needs by EED Articles and number of tools identified is in the figure below.

One of the key activities of PUBLEnEf and a practical approach to ensure more in-depth involvement and learning on energy efficiency policy implementation issues, were the development of 15 roadmaps at the national, regional, and/or local levels in 11 EU MS. PUBLEN Ef partners worked closely with
policymakers in implementing energy efficiency policies, departing from the existing plans (in the form of Sustainable Energy Action Plans (SEAPs) or Regional Plans) to their actual implementation. Apart from having led to direct energy savings in the involved regions, the roadmaps provide useful replicable lessons for policymakers across the EU.

As mentioned, one of the key objectives of PUBLEnEf was to strengthen networking opportunities among relevant stakeholders. A wide range, therefore, of stakeholder meetings, workshops, discussions, and other events have been organised. In all roadmaps, as well as in the needs assessment, the importance of stakeholder involvement and engagement was emphasised. This is further explained in chapter 6. Other key lessons throughout PUBLEnEf were shared through policy briefs, as shown in chapter 5.

In short, PUBLEnEf has led to energy savings in regions and municipalities across Europe. More than that, however, it has worked on knowledge sharing on energy efficiency policy implementation, leading to capacity building for policymakers, now and in the future.

THE PUBLENEF ONLINE PLATFORM IS AVAILABLE AT WWW.PUBLENEF-TOOLBOX.EU AND CONTAINS OVER 300 TOOLS AND GOOD PRACTICES FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICY IMPLEMENTATION.
Jean-Sébastien Broc was invited to moderate a session at a workshop about energy sufficiency jointly organised by ECEEE and ADEME on May 16th in Paris. The proceedings of this very stimulating workshop will soon be available on the website: https://www.energysufficiency.org/

A peer-reviewed paper about EPATEE findings and entitled “Sharing experience to spread evaluation practices: evaluation does help to improve policies!” will be presented at the ECEEE 2019 Summer Study by Jean-Sébastien Broc.

Mia Dragović Matosović, Niki – Artemis Spyridaki, Katerina Papapostolou, Alexandros Flamos, and Vlasis Oikonomou will present an abstract entitled “What hinders local authorities in EU Member States from financing and implementing sustainable energy investment projects? Preliminary results from the PROSPECT Benchmark survey” at the ECEEE 2019 Summer Study.

Vlasis Oikonomou is leading Panel 3. Policy and governance at the ECEEE 2019 Summer Study.
Our members are well renowned researchers and experts in the fields of climate change, energy efficiency, and renewable energy policy. Our founding principles focus on the generation and dissemination of scientific knowledge in energy and climate policy. We have close ties to the actual policy making world (from regional and national governments to the European Commission and the UNFCCC negotiators) to ensure our outputs are useful, pragmatic and evidence-based.