Peer Workshop 1: Partnership Management

Bilbao, 15 October 2014, 9.00-17.00

Summary, results and conclusions

TARGETS AND WORKSHOP DESIGN

The workshop, organized by Nenet in close cooperation with RAEE and the hosting partner EVE, provided concrete examples and testimonies from experienced partners. In addition the workshop highlighted success factors and transferability conditions, provided indications about the tools and methodologies available, allowed learning partners to share their needs and concerns as well as recommend subjects to be further discussed during follow-up sessions which will be organized through ENERGee-WATCH network or bilateral discussions with experienced partners.

During the peer learning workshop, each project partner involved in the creation of a new observatory had the opportunity to present and discuss its own preliminary implementation plans during a practical review exercise with other partners.

AGENDA

9.00-10.20 Learning from the best: Best practice examples for partnership management from existing regional energy and climate inventory tools

Opening the discussion: Different types of energy data suppliers – Patrick Biard, RAEE

Presentation: http://data4action.eu/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Introduction-Patrick-Biard.pdf

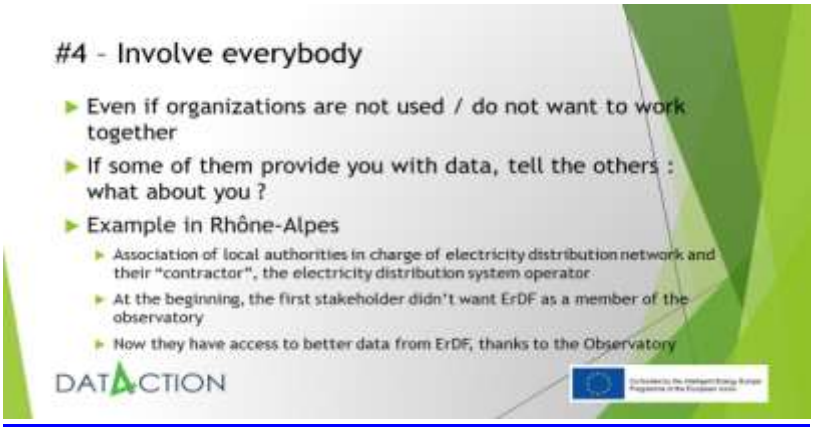
Key note: Lessons learnt from Meshartility project round tables presented by ICLEI, Siegfried Zöllner.

Presentations: http://data4action.eu/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Siegfried-Zoellner-Mershartility-results.pdf and http://data4action.eu/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/GHG-Inventories-and-Protocols-ICLEI.pdf

10.20-11.30 Best practice from European regions

1) RAEE, OREGES, Pierrick Yalamas

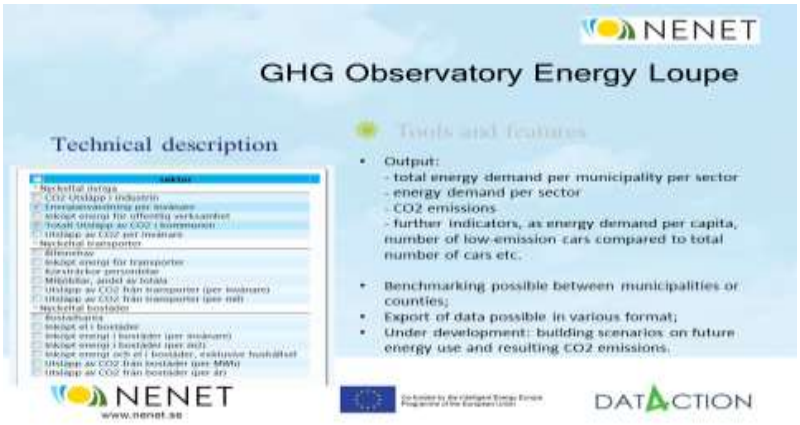
Presentation: http://data4action.eu/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Partnership-management-OREGES-Rh%C3%B4ne-Alpes.pdf



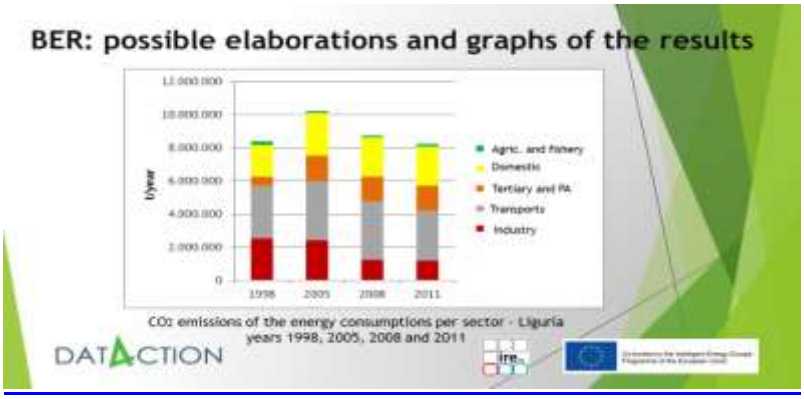
2) Basque Environmental Agency, Agate Goyarrola Inventory of GHG of the Basque Autonomous Community

Presentation: http://data4action.eu/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Basque-Local-Sustainability-Observatory.pdf

3) Nenet, Energy Loupe, Wolfgang Mehl
Presentation: http://data4action.eu/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Nenet_Energy-Loupe-Tool.pdf



4) IRE Liguria, Maria Fabianelli
Presentation: http://data4action.eu/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Regional-Database-of-Liguria-Region-IRE-Fabianelli.pdf

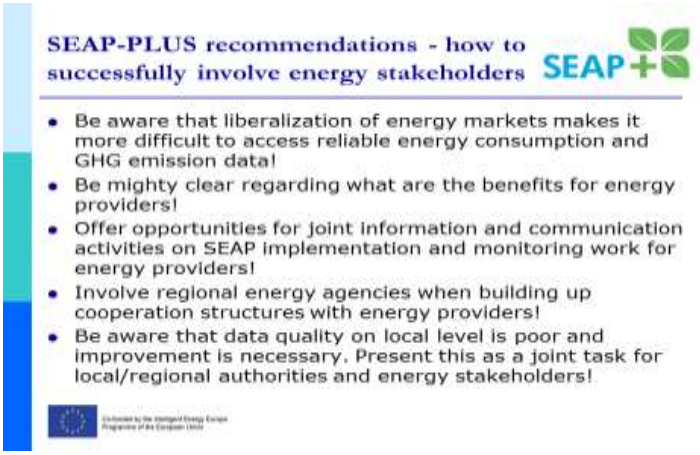


5) Zlin region, Energy concept of the Zlín Region, Tomáš Perutka
Presentation: http://data4action.eu/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Zlin-PWS1.ppt

11.30-12.00 Why energy stakeholders are willing to cooperate, which type of partnership do we need?

Results and best practice from SEAP-PLUS project www.seap-plus.eu on how to successfully involve energy companies and other relevant energy stakeholders presented by EPTA, ARGE Liguria and Nenet: Andriana Stavrakaki, Silvia Bovio and Wolfgang Mehl

Presentation: http://data4action.eu/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/SEAP-PLUS_involving-Energy-Stakeholders-recommendations.pdf



12.00-13.30 Defining learning partners` needs – group work to analyze and define what learning partners need to develop and implement their inventory tools regarding partnership management

Group work and result discussion in plenary

14.30-16.00 Multilateral peer learning session for personal exchange between experienced partners and partner involved in the creation of a new observatory

All experienced partners and experts created small “exhibition stands”. Learning partners visited them and discussed their learning needs and concrete questions with experienced partners and experts.

16.00-16.30 Conclusions: Shaping recommendations for partners developing regional inventory tools

DIFFERENT TYPES OF ENERGY DATA PROVIDERS

SEAP activities	Type of data needed	Example of data sources
Baseline Emissions Inventory (BEI) /Monitoring Emissions Inventory (MEI) calculation	Energy consumption by sectors (residential, services, transport, industry, agriculture, public buildings and equipment) Sustainable energy production by sources	Energy Management Systems Energy utility companies: Transport Systems Operator, Distribution Systems Operator, energy retailers Statistical offices Ministry (transport, energy, ..) National and regional statistical offices Industry associations Air Quality Protection organizations RES producers associations
Targeted SEAP action definition and decision making	Detailed energy consumption by sector/type of consumers/geographical areas. Estimated energy savings and GHG reduction by invested euro Socio-economic indicators (jobs created, impact on fuel poverty)	Energy utility companies Statistical offices ESCOs Housing associations Professionals' organizations Consumers' associations Local surveys Smart metering
SEAP monitoring (PBI in addition to MEI)	Progress based indicators allowing evaluation of the SEAP action (e.g.: km of biking ways, number of public passengers per year)	Wide range of data sources involving all of the above as well as statistical surveys

More about Energy Data Providers can be found on the Data4Action web site:
http://data4action.eu/im-an-energy-data-providers/

DIFFERENT TYPES OF GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS

A lot of further recommendations, good practices and guidelines can be found in the ClimactRegions manuals on Observation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions:
http://www.climactregions.eu/c/document_library/get_file?uuid=13fb0d8a-85aa-40ec-b9ec-0e4f792eea51&groupId=10136
and "Dedicated Modes of Governance":
http://www.climactregions.eu/c/document_library/get_file?uuid=2c99afcb-9748-4fa7-9597-46410dfc5920&groupId=10136

It is decisive to choose the right type(s) of governance mechanisms for the right partner and target group. E.g. (formal) Steering Committee, Coordination Committee (less binding), (formal) technical group, partnership agreement, MoC and/or MoU, networking-solutions.

RESULTS FROM WORKING GROUPS

Aim:
Analyze and define what learning partners need to develop and implement their inventory tools regarding Partnership Management

Design Group Work:
Split into 4 groups, mixed groups of experienced and learning partner

Questions that were discussed:
1) What are key barriers for developing a regional observatory (partnership management) in your region?
2) What are key issues you want to learn about from experienced partners regarding Partner Management?
3) Are there any specific guidelines you want experienced partners to develop?
4) In which way do you want to learn from experienced partners (e.g. twinning? With whom and how to organize?)

Results:

Key barriers for developing a regional observatory (regarding partnership management):

- Good reasons and motivation is needed to convince decision-makers about the important role of the regional energy agency in this work, and why it is the energy agency which has the key competence.
- Lack of agreements for data delivery with energy suppliers, specifically gas suppliers.
- Poor data quality: some national data available, but not clear whether it is possible to break down data to local level.
- Lack of resources – can Structural Funds be used?
- Specifically for Greece: Administrative reform required.
- How to make stakeholders think that energy observatories are useful for them.
- Getting utilities involved – not clear why they should get involved.
- No current presence / involvement of energy stakeholders.
- No list of contacts – need to find the right people.
- Does data have a monetary value – how to calculate?
- What's the benefit for those who aren't working on SEAPs?

- How to cover residential data on a micro scale?
- Calibration with national energy data?
- Data privacy, data formatting, attracting stakeholders.
- Data structure, who manages the data?
- How are the boundaries within a given region defined?

Key issues to learn about from experienced partners regarding Partner Management

- How to build formal structures for a partnership.
- How to build a dedicated body, best within the regional energy agency, which will collect, process and analyze data in strong collaboration with local and regional authorities? This body should be able to provide an annual report.
- How to process and manage the data?
- How the observatory is legally set-up.
- Dissemination of data.
- Quantity of resources / time requirements.
- Structure of observatory (data/money)?
- Data providers should feel that they are contributing to the implementation of the energy policy / particular areas of growth – use the data on a broader scale – may also be used for public procurement.
- Targeting the correct level:
  - Technical
  - Non technical
- Generate link between politicians (decision makers) with executives of the energy companies.
- Sources of Data:
  - Majority of on grid data from network supplier – agreements required.
  - Kent get data at municipal level but not split by sector.
  - CKEA get data at national level by sector for production and consumption but use this to generate a localized dataset using population correction.
  - RAEE recommends using national data but continuous improvement with stronger localised data be developed over coming months and years.

Specific guidelines experienced partners should develop

- What kind of partnership-agreements has been proved to be working and to be useful?
- How to approach energy supplier, and how to develop a MoC?
- How to identify key stakeholders (not forgetting key stakeholders, but keep the partnership manageable.
- Use ClimactRegions guidelines.

- Tabular format of each energy observatory with noted targets/ partnerships – gives the partners a good reference.
- Data flow for observatories?

How to learn from experienced partners (e.g. twinning? With whom and how to organise?)

- A twinning would be very helpful with remote support and personal meetings in combination with partner meetings.
- Alba County would like to twin with RAEE (how to organize a working partnership?), with Nenet (how to use national data on local level?) and Ire Liguria (How to develop a reporting process on the regional level, and how to convince the regional authorities about the additional value?).
- Based on the needs of the learning partners, but workload has to be taken into account. A process should be started to find out who is interested in twinning with whom and how to spread the workload between experienced partners.
- Bi-Lateral review was requested. Requests that the partners put in place the frame work and the experiences partners provide feedback on where the pitfalls may exist / room of improvement.
- Create Hotline.
- Key success factors of existing observatories?

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Be patient to progressively gain the trust from your partners.
2. Act step by step, it is better to have a first data set now than many data sets in the future.
3. Institutional support is not enough, involvement is needed.
4. Marketing towards relevant target groups: “The observatory is the place to be”. Be mighty clear regarding what are the benefits for energy providers!
5. Make partners be part of the process e.g. when to validating “official data”.
6. Involve “everybody”: If some of the potential partners provide you with data, tell the others: what about you?
7. Pay attention to (future) need of partners.
8. Be reactive: show that the given data is useful!
9. Be obvious: use the most reliable data, even if it is not the official one.
10. Be transparent: inform your partners regularly.
11. Be aware that liberalization of energy markets makes it more difficult to access reliable energy consumption and GHG emission data!
12. Involve regional energy agencies when building up cooperation structures with energy providers!

13. Be aware that data quality on local level is poor and improvement is necessary. Present this as a joint task for local/regional authorities and energy data providers.
14. Cooperate even with national and regional institutions that can provide additional data sources!
15. It is decisive to address the right person(s) within data providers´ administration/staff!
16. Present already existing tools and methods that work well!

Recommendations for key messages when targeting data providers.

- Improved data streams will lead to cheaper operating costs.
- Protocols will be agreed to protect commercially sensitive information.
- New products and service models might emerge.
- Engage providers in the design of the presentation of data.
- Consider the provision of data from the point of view of the data providers to address potential competition issues.
- A win-win scenario is achievable with national, regional and local public authorities.

PICTURES FROM PWS1

Workshop introduction by Patrick Biard, RAEE and Wolfgang Mehl, Nenet

Agate Goyarrola presenting the regional Basque country observatory tool.

Maria Fabianelli and Silvia Bovio presenting partner management in Liguria region.

Group work session (3)

Group work session (1)

Developing recommendations.

Group work session (2)

Personal exchange during Peer Learning session.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

DATACTION

Peer workshop PWS1: Partnership Management

Bilbao, 15th October 2014

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