D6.5: Report on the presentations and final event

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Preface

The overall aim of ENERGee Watch is to launch an easy and replicable peer to peer learning programme to enable regional and local authorities to timely and accurately define, monitor and verify their sustainable actions. The learning focuses on regional/provincial authorities and their agencies that are responsible for collecting and overseeing the monitoring of mitigation and adaptation measure indicators in order to empower them to make use of best practices. The learning programme is structured into four (4) modules: i) data collection, ii) monitoring & verification, iii) indicators for adaptation to climate change, iv) data display, dissemination and validation by final users. ENERGee Watch launched 3 learning cycles between 2020-2023 offering these 4 courses per year (twelve in total) to a total of 70 participating mentees. The learning programme entailed tools such as mentoring, site visits, tailored guidebooks and guided practice exchanges to enable the proper matching of peer groups, and proper knowledge replication.

No	Participant Name	Short Name	Country Code	Logo
1	Institute for European Energy and Climate Policy (IEECP)	NETHERLANDS	NL	
2	European Federation of Regions and Agencies for Energy and the Environment (FEDARENE)	BELGIUM	BE	
3	Technoeconomics of Energy and Environmental Systems Laboratory – University of Piraeus (UPRC – Teeslab)	GREECE	GR	
4	Auvergne-Rhône Alpes Energy Environment (AURA-EE)	FRANCE	FR	
5	Energy Agency of Savinjska, Šaleška and Koroška region (KSSENA)	SLOVENIA	SI	
6	Ile de France Regional Energy and Climate Agency (IAU IDF)	FRANCE	FR	
7	South East Energy Agency (SEEA)	IRELAND	IE	
8	Energy Agency of Plovdiv (EAP)	BULGARIA	BG	
9	Alba Local Energy Agency (ALEA)	ROMANIA	RO	
10	Cyprus Energy Agency (CEA)	CYPRUS	CY	

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Executive Summary

To ensure a wide outreach, partners used existing events for the promotion of the project and learning programme. It was indeed crucial to recruit participants to the programme beyond partners' networks. To this end the strategy was to get a speaking slot in existing events, a poster in exhibitions, a stand in fairs to try reaching out to ENERGee Watch main target groups: public authorities and their energy agencies. Later in the project, the participation of partners in events allowed them to share the project results with a wide audience and increase the visibility of the programme even further.

This deliverable first reports on the presentations made by the partners at events, and then gives a detailed account of the discussions and interesting initiatives at the final conference.

ENERGee Watch has been featured in numerous events and presentations across Europe through its partners. In total, the project was presented at 35 events and organised a well-attended final event.

An analysis of the event in which ENERGee Watch was featured, has revealed the following:

- Format: half of the events took place physically even though during the years 2020, 2021 and part of 2022 it was exceedingly difficult to organise in-person events.
- Geographical coverage of the presentations at existing events: project partners have tried – and managed – to promote the project beyond the countries of the partnership. Presentations in events have been held in 11 EU countries and one third were EU-wide events.
- Dissemination level: 68% of the events were organised at national/local level. Thanks to more targeted events, partners have managed to attract local and regional authorities that were less familiar with EU opportunities and programmes as evident when looking at the type of participants in the learning programme in Learning Cycles (LC) 2 & 3.
- Target groups: the main types of audiences that were targeted at events are: local authorities, regional authorities and energy agencies, which are also the main target groups of the project and beneficiaries of the learning programme.
- Project partners have brought many opportunities for the presentation of the project across Europe.

The most successful event was the final best practices roundtable organised by FEDARENE with the support of South East Energy Agency and IEECP in Kilkenny on the 14th of June 2023, where 59 participants attended from 30 EU regions in 16 EU countries. The exchanges were fruitful and an extensive list of case studies, tools, examples emerged.

In conclusion, ENERGee Watch partners have managed to achieve a wide dissemination of the project across countries and target groups through a dynamic events strategy that, even though was heavily impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, managed to reach its goals of attracting mentees to the programme and disseminating ENERGee Watch outputs.

1   Overview of presentations at events

To ensure a wide outreach, partners used existing events for promotion of the project and learning programme and sought speaking slots in many events to try reaching out to ENERGee Watch main target groups: public authorities and their energy agencies. Later in the project, the participation of partners in events allowed them to share the project results with a wide audience and increase the visibility of the programme even further. Project partners organized an increasing number of ENERGee Watch-branded events to achieve these objectives. The number of presentations and the countries in which these events took place are summarised in the table below. The full list is available in Annex 1.

Country	Number of presentations
AT	2
BE	2
BG	4
CY	2
ES	1
EU	4
FR	8
GR	3
IE	1
IT	2
RO	3
SI	3
Total presentations	**35**

Figure 1: Number of presentations of ENERGee Watch per country

Altogether the project's learning programme was presented at 35 events gathering more than 3500 participants in 11 EU countries. The number of presentations in the first two years of the project has been heavily impacted by the COVID-19 pandemics. The number of physical events in 2020-2021 has been drastically reduced. Online events tend to be shorter, so it was quite challenging to find opportunities and to adapt to a very unstable context. Events in which ENERGee Watch was presented were very diverse to increase the dissemination opportunities and reach a wide range of stakeholders.

Type of events	# of such event
Conference	7
Hybrid event	2
Meeting	5
Online meeting	3
Seminar	5
Training session	5
Webinar	8
Exhibition	2
Grand Total	**35**

Events' level

- EU 32%
- local 24%
- national 44%
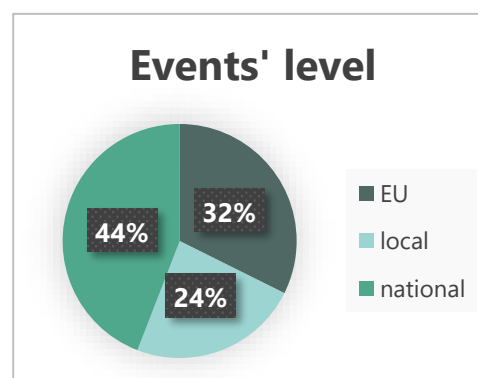
Figure 2: Types of events in which ENERGee Watch was presented

Highlights from the events are described below.

Figure 3: 14th September 2021 – Working group with energy agencies at the FEDARENE General Assembly

The working session pictured in Figure 3 was part of the FEDARENE General Assembly. The objective of this event was to firstly present the learning programme and recruit mentees and to secondly reflect on capacity-building for local authorities and the needs from energy agencies to develop such programmes. Figures 5-7 are examples of meetings where the ENERGee Watch project, its peer-to-peer concept, the 4 courses, and several project outcomes were presented.

Figure 4: 18th January 2023 - Meeting of the energy agencies with the Ministry of Energy in Slovenia

Figure 5: 21st March 2023 – BEPOSITVE 2023 – the energy transition fair in Lyon. The ENERGee Watch programme was presented at the exhibition

Figure 6: Workshop in Paris: Professional game to identify the risk and vulnerabilities of a territory
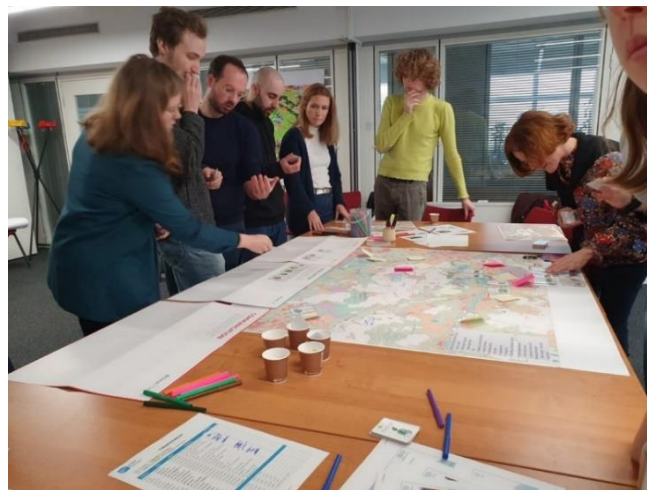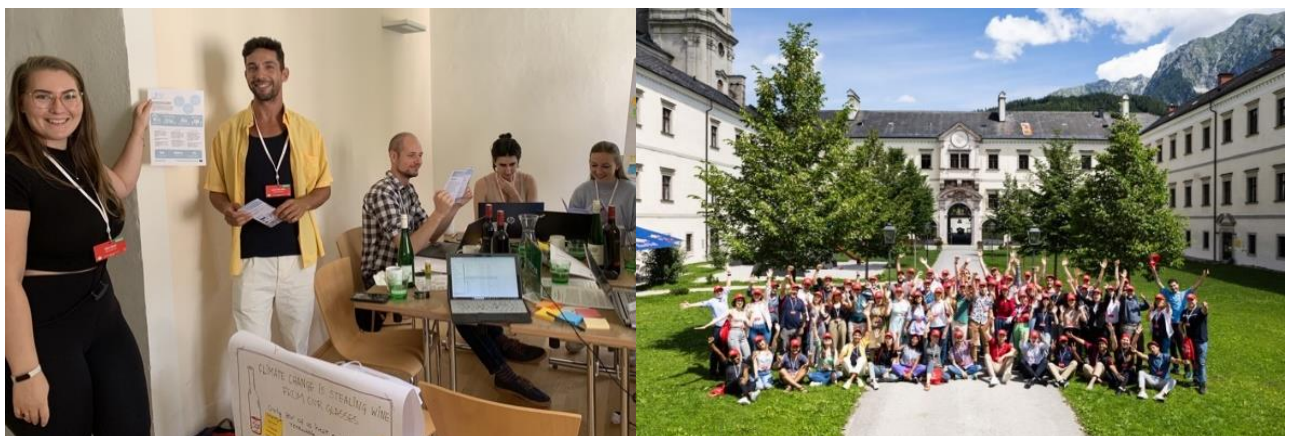

Figure 7: July 2023 – International Clean Energy Challenge, Austria

Out of over 300 applicants, Mara Oprea (IEECP), pictured in Figure 7, was one of 49 fortunate participants chosen to take part in the challenge organised by OÖ Energiesparverband and the REMARKABLE Climate

Leaders Project between July 24th-28th in Spital am Pyhrn. The event was designed to bring together young innovators to develop concrete energy solutions for the energy transition in diversified and interdisciplinary teams. In just one short week, each of the participants applied themselves to leave their mark and create an impact to further the clean energy transition. The team's task was the "Visualisation and communication of energy indicators for climate neutrality action plans", which was achieved by creating a relationship between climate indicators and one of the things that Slovenians (the target group of the challenge) hold most dear, that being wine. Using some of the techniques taught within ENERGee Watch's course 4, the team was able to come up with an effective label to be added on the back of wine bottles that communicates the country's progress in reducing residential-related emissions while correlating important indicators in terms of wine. The data was visualised to tell the story that, if homeowners (which make up the largest percentage of building occupants in Slovenia) do not take action to reduce emissions, the climate, and therefore their wine industry, which is heavily climate dependent, will fall. This concept and mock labels, pictured in Figure 8, resulted in the project being awarded the "Most Creative Project" award, and the labels (once translated), will be launched and used at a Slovenian wine festival on November 11th, with the possibility of scaling nationally and to non-alcoholic beverages.

Figure 8: Labels produced within the International Clean Energy Challenge

2 ENERGee Watch Final Event

The final event of the project "ENERGee Watch Best Practice Roundtable" took place on the 14th of June 2023 in Kilkenny, Ireland and saw the participation of 59 persons from 30 regions in 16 countries. This interactive event provided participants with networking and exchange opportunities on the main achievements and current challenges in their region. Organized under the framework of the ENERGee Watch project, participants discussed how sound data collection, monitoring and verification practices can foster the development of projects at the local level (energy savings campaigns, development of RES projects, development of energy communities etc.) and feed the regional policy dialogue. Two (2) networking sessions allowed each participant to exchange on 2 topics of interest out of 6 topics to choose from in each networking session. The exchanges were very fruitful, and many projects and initiatives have been presented.

2.1 Objectives

The objectives were to:
- Provide participants with networking and exchange opportunities on the main achievements and current challenges in their region.
- Promote the development of sound regional energy and climate data hubs/observatories.
- Strengthen the existing regional energy and climate data hubs/observatories by exchanging practices with other regions.
- Disseminate and exploit ENERGee Watch outcomes.

2.2 Event's concept

The concept was as follows:
- 2 networking sessions, each with 6 tables of up to 8/10 participants
- Each table discusses one topic
- Each table has one moderator and one rapporteur
- Participants were not allowed to present slides, but a flipchart was at their disposal. They could bring any supporting material: serious games, maps, brochures, etc.

Roles:
Participants had the chance to present their projects, ask questions, initiate and participate in discussions, and change tables according to their own interests. All participants were welcome in the activity whether they had something to present or just wanted to know more about what others are doing in this area of work.

The **table moderator i**ntroduced the topic and their own experience; asked each participant to present their projects and experience on the topic, proposed discussion topics; collected best practices linked to the 4 ENERGee Watch topics (data collection; data monitoring, reporting, verification; indicators and

strategies on adaptation to climate change; data display, dissemination, and validation), together with interesting practices on energy & GHG observatories and data hubs.

The **table rapporteur** took notes ensuring the collection of best practices and examples on how sound data collection, monitoring, and verification practices can foster the development of projects.

2.3   Agenda

At the registration stage participants were asked their topics of preference among a list of 10 topics and could propose other topics of preference. A shortlist of topics was then made. Topics that got the greatest number of interested participants would be repeated in the 2 sessions (for instance there was always a Table 1: adaptation to climate change) while other topics with less expressions of interest were only available in one of the networking sessions (for instance green hydrogen or cooperation with businesses).

9:45-9:55	ENERGee Watch programme outcomes and objectives of the networking event

IEECP – Introductory presentation, key results of ENERGee Watch
FEDARENE – Concept of the networking event

9:55-10:45	1st Networking session
Table 1: Adaptation to Climate Change *Moderator: AREC Île-de-France* *Rapporteur: FEDARENE*	Table 2: Energy and GHG Observatories *Moderator: AURA-EE* *Rapporteur: FEDARENE*
Table 3: Energy Efficiency First *Moderator: AURA-EE* *Rapporteur: FEDARENE*	Table 4: Integrated Services for Building Renovation *Moderator: IEECP* *Rapporteur: FEDARENE*
Table 5: Cooperation with businesses *Moderator: Cyprus Energy Agency* *Rapporteur: FEDARENE*	Table 6: Energy Communities *Moderator: South East Energy Agency* *Rapporteur: FEDARENE*

10:45-11:15   Coffee break

11:15-12:00	2nd Networking session
Table 1: Adaptation to Climate Change *Moderator: AREC Île-de-France* *Rapporteur: FEDARENE*	Table 2: Energy and GHG Observatories *Moderator: Cyprus Energy Agency* *Rapporteur: FEDARENE*
Table 3: Energy Efficiency First *Moderator: AREC ÎdF* *Rapporteur: FEDARENE*	Table 4: Certification & Building Renovation *Moderator: Southeast Energy Agency* *Rapporteur FEDARENE*
Table 5: Green Hydrogen *Moderator: AURA-EE* *Rapporteur: FEDARENE*	Table 6: Leadership & Planning for Climate Neutrality *Moderator IEECP* *Rapporteur: FEDARENE*

2.4 Type of participants and geographic coverage

59 participants attended the event. They came from **more than 30 regions from 16 EU countries.** The graph below shows the number of participants per country.
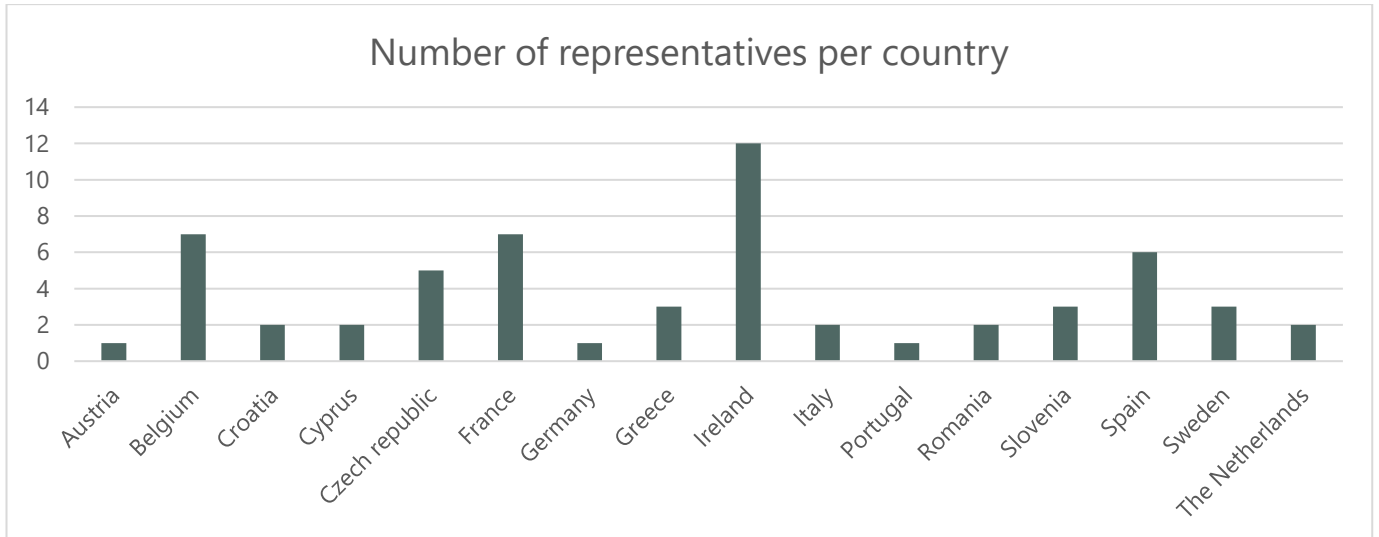
Figure 9: Countries and number of representatives per country at the ENERGee Watch roundtable in June 2023

The participants were from regional and local energy agencies (70%), from regional authorities (20%) and from EU networks or organisations (10%).

2.5 Proceedings

The ENERGee Watch coordinator gave an overview of the ENERGee Watch programme and its key results.
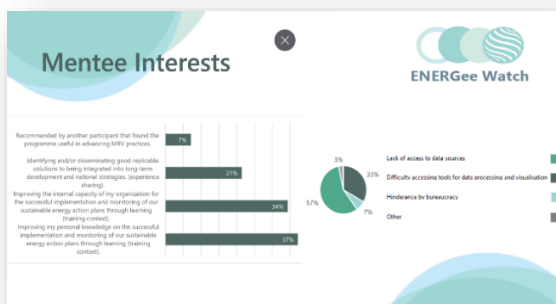
Figure 10: Presentation given by Mara Oprea (IEECP) to open the Best Practices Roundtable

In the tables below, contributions from participants are displayed by topics. Some topics were available in both networking sessions and some topics were available only in one of the networking sessions, resulting in a list of 9 topics. These contributions feed into the work on the best practices.

Topic 1	**Adaptation to Climate Change** *Moderator: AREC Île-de-France* *Rapporteur: FEDARENE*

AREC IDF (FR)

AREC Ile de France carries out work on 2 main aspects:
- How to mobilise and raise awareness among elected representatives in their territory? Development of a card game helps local stakeholders to identify climate-related stakes in their territory. The exercise could then lead to the development of a SWOT analysis.
- How to collect data, define and monitor indicators on climate adaptation? They have developed a set of indicators and identified strategies to help local stakeholders. They used the Climate Adapt platform to get inspiration and resources.

Resources to be noted include the following:
- Adaptation page on the AREC IDF website: Adaptation au changement climatique - AREC (arec-idf.fr)
- Brochure: How to adapt to climate change? Recommendations and best practices for local policy makers to be found at https://www.arec-idf.fr/fileadmin/DataStorage/user_upload/AREC_Bonnes_pratiques_BAT2_web.pdf
- ENERGee Watch best practice: the ROSE observatory found at ROSE - ROSE (roseidf.org)

Smart CommUnity – eNu (AT)

Building on the concept of Smart Villages towards a transnational and EUSALP-integrated Smart Community in the Alps, the SmartCommUnity project aims to support Alpine rural areas, using all the benefits of digitalization, embracing smart transitions, and creating a functional transnational community within EUSALP AG5 Smart Alps. Interactive and user-friendly digital tools enhancing transnational matchmaking and leading-by example will empower new areas to follow more advanced areas, and territories will develop a community approach to create smarter, greener, more sustainable, resilient, and attractive rural areas. A tool to raise awareness among local stakeholders & policy makers, this tool helps grasp the concrete effects of climate change in one's territory should be noted. Resources include the following:
- SmartCommUnity | eNu
- SmartCommUnity - Alpine Space Programme (alpine-space.eu)
- Tools presented: Natural hazard and risk assessment Austria https://www.hora.gv.at/

AdaptaVille – Paris Climate Agency (FR)

A platform creating an inventory of resilient ecological solutions, with the mission to facilitate the replication of these climate change adaptation solutions through public policies at multiple levels. For each measure, the governance, the technological solution, the financing scheme, and the cost are outlined.

ADAPTNOW –_Energap, Podravje region (SI)

The project aims to identify, adjust, and make available tools and solutions for climate adaptation and risk mitigation management in the Alpine region. Working a lot with mayors and municipalities who now see the concrete effects of climate change. The course of action is to use some examples of natural disasters to make them reflect on all the causes (structural defect or climate change), on the direct effects but also the indirect effects of a damage. Reflect first on organisational measures (no cost measures). Energap works with each municipality's civil protection teams. They often have protocols in place for an earthquake but not for heatwaves, heavy rainfalls/floods, or for working with the forest management departments to define risks and vulnerabilities and then short action plans and strategies. Therefore, working first on organizational measures to prevent and cope with short action plans and a set of measures is needed.

ALEA, Alba County (RO)

The issue faced by local authorities is the financing of the measures of the adaptation plans. Even though the process has started through the development of SECAPs the implementation phase is difficult. A pilot project starting in September might help unlocking some barriers and ALEA is also investigating how ERDF could be used.

ClimaSTORY – AURA-EE, Auvergne Rhone Alpes Energy & Environment Agency (FR)

The ClimaSTORY project offers pedagogical support for collective reflection, designed for use by all types of territorial actors. In 2020, the agency released the ClimaSTORY board game to encourage collective reflection, ideal for raising awareness among people with little or no knowledge of climate adaptation. Designed for all types of users, this educational support introduces a fictional territory facing the effects of climate change and proposes adaptation solutions around 5 economic activities: Agriculture and Forest; Industry; Tourism, Trade and Crafts; Health and Safety; Development, and Management of Resources and Biodiversity. Participants roleplay as representatives of one of these economic activities and devise a plan to overcome these challenges. The board game comprises cooperation between administrative departments, local authorities and initiated public to decentralise their vision and reconsider their actions from the angle of climate change adaptation. The agency developed a training programme for ClimaSTORY facilitators and is currently testing an evolution of the medium into a tool to support territories. More information can be found at ClimaSTORY® : support pédagogique d'animation - Adapter son territoire au changement climatique (auvergnerhonealpes-ee.fr)

Mission on Adaptation to Climate Change – FEDARENE (BE)

FEDARENE is taking part in the implementation of the mission which focuses on supporting EU regions, cities, and local authorities in their efforts to build resilience against the impacts of climate change. The

Mission's objective is to accompany by 2030 at least 150 European regions and communities towards climate resilience. The implementation platform of the mission which will propose technical assistance and a peer learning programme and the REGILIENCE project. REGILIENCE aims to share the most promising cross-sectoral adaptation solutions, supporting cities and regions across Europe to become more resilient to climate change. REGILIENCE compiled tools and resources for regions structured according to the Climate-ADAPT AST steps. They also did an extensive review of the European and national funding opportunities for regions on adaptation to climate change. Interesting projects as part of the mission include the following:

- CLIMAAX – It aims to develop a customized framework and toolbox for climate risk assessment, assisting communities in evaluating past experiences and empowering them to take action.
- Pathways2 resilience **-** The Calls for Application will select regions and communities that will receive a direct support from the Pathways2Resilience programme to develop transformative strategies and action plans towards climate resilience.

Topic 2	**Energy and GHG Observatories** *Moderator: AURA-EE (1st networking session)* *CEA (2nd networking session)* *Rapporteur: FEDARENE*

TerriSTORY® – Auvergne Rhône Alpes Energy & Environment Agency (FR)

TerriSTORY ® is an online data visualisation and territorial planning tool, open source. The tool was developed in 2018 and it is currently used by 6 regions in France. They do not work on a building layer, the smallest level they work on is the municipal level; gathering all municipalities offers the regional overview. They use the data from the French transmission system operator, RTE. A short video explaining the scope and mode of work of the TerriSTORY® platform can be found here.

Usti Energy Centre (CZ)

The region is currently working on a software for collecting data from public institutions, focusing for now only on the energy consumption in buildings. In time, the software aims to serve as archive documentation for all energy data in the municipality. The agency oversees the integration of data in the software, but the challenge is that the integration of data is very time consuming, and they do not have enough human resources.

ENERGee Watch – KSSENA, the Energy Agency of Savinjska, Šaleška and Koroška region (SI)

ENERGee Watch was introduced to the participants, as the peer-to-peer learning programme to enable regional and local authorities to timely and accurately define, monitor, and verify their sustainable actions. The participants had their questions answered and they were informed about the collection of best practices and learning materials available on the *project website*.

South East Energy Agency (IE)

The SEEA agency worked on multiple projects connected to energy data, such as Data4Action, where the collection of data was done at county level only. Currently the government pushes to also have data at local level. Taking data from the local authorities, they advance it further to be used for local policies. If municipalities set targets, they need to monitor; authorities should lead by example.

RESONANCE – CluBE (Greece)

The RESONANCE project offers replicable solutions for demand-side flexibility management across various sectors. The aim is to make it cost-efficient to harness flexibility from distributed and small-scale assets such as homes, buildings and charging stations for electric vehicles. This is achieved by developing an innovative software framework that provides means for rapid development and plug-and-play deployment of standard-compliant solutions. Based on the results, RESONANCE will create a best practice reference book and roadmaps for market replication.

IRE Liguria (Italy)

The Italian energy agency is working on tools for the standardization of data collection in their region, as well as in the Alpine region. Currently in Italy they have a different system of collecting data in every region. There is also the need to work with the neighbouring countries, which makes it even more challenging. Together with KSSENA (SI) and AURA-EE (FR), the agency is part of an Interreg-funded project _CERVINO_ in the Alpine region, aiming to collect data from all 40+ regions of the Alpine area. The data referred to does not exist at the moment. The first step in the project is to reshape and upgrade the system for data collection, in the effort of arriving to a process common to all countries. The platform to be developed in the project, the _EneRgy data exchange and VIsualizatioN tOol_ for the Alpine region, will be open-source, hence optimizable for other regions. It will set up a stable and reliable system that enables a better collection, management, update, and use of Alpine energy data. The project will use TerriSTORY® for the visualization of data.

Cyprus Energy Agency (CY)

The agency introduces the data management system they have in place in the country. They receive all the data from one place, and currently the information is only for electricity. There is a need to standardize, therefore in the modelling they split the municipalities by type; the system they use is not an official one, but a tool they standardized themselves. Only the agency has access to this data, and it is the most accurate data in the country. In Cyprus they are now starting to map the energy poverty risk areas. A special tariff on electricity is into place for the vulnerable consumers, but without the specific data being made available, they were just assuming the vulnerable areas.

AREC IDF (FR)

AREC IDF noted the existence in France of a _mapping tool for energy poverty, GÉODIP_ (developed by the national observatory), looking at the spending of the household vs. the income per household, with data at national/regional level, but also in some districts. The information comes from a national survey conducted every few years, therefore there are some gaps. Engaging the table in a dialogue on the sources of data, AREC IDF mentioned that in France it is mandatory for the ESCOs to declare the consumption on the national level. In Ireland, all the information is available publicly from the DSOs at county level, what has been used every year. The agency then tries to use different data sets (e.g. how many buildings and what they are using), surveys etc. to estimate data on the ground.

REGILIENCE – IEECP (NL)

The REGILIENCE project focuses on climate adaptation. The project develops, compiles, shares, and promotes tools and scientific knowledge to support European regions in identifying and addressing their climate-related risks. Available on the website is also a compilation of extensive information on *existing and available funding opportunities* at national and European levels.

Topic 3	**Energy Efficiency First** *Moderator: AURA-EE / AREC IDF* *Rapporteur: FEDARENE*

Tour de table on the Energy Efficiency First Principle

Partners from the REGIO1st project exchanged with other regions on the Energy Efficiency First principle (EE1st) and the challenges they face within their regions, which are summarised below.

REGIO1st – IEECP (NL)

REGIO1st raises awareness about the Energy Efficiency First principle (EE1st) among regional governments and their agencies and supports them to make related decisions in their planning.

South East Energy Agency (IE)

Municipalities are trying to understand what EE1st is. SEEA represent 4 local authorities but haven't decided whether they will deliver this to the 4 local authorities, or all 12 of the southern regions. The southern regional assembly will decide on the matter. They find that local authorities are reluctant to try different novel approaches. One other challenge is the contractual relationship, as SEEA is an independent organisation with a contract to deliver work to 4 municipalities, but not legally bound to any of them.

IRE Liguria (IT)

IRE Liguaria has a strong relationship with the region, is established in the largest municipality of the region also and develops the SECAPs for many municipalities. Thus far, they did not do a large workshop with all stakeholders relevant for implementation of EE1st, focused on bilateral meetings (because their messages are different for region and then for local authorities who focus on SECAPs). The stakeholders know about Energy Efficiency but not about the EE1st principle. In their regional plan, they envision energy efficiency, but no cost-benefit analysis. In addition, this year they did not have any funding to update the data of their regional energy observatory and could only use statistical data from the national authority which are not the most useful when trying to analyse the cost-benefit of a measure.

Medimurje Energy Agency (HR)

MENEA is funded by the regional government, so it works from the regional government perspective in the Medimurje county.

CluBe (GR)

CluBe only selects the stakeholders they would engage with. They have a service agreement with the municipality of Kozani (climate neutral city commitment by 2030). They carried out a survey among the main team leaders and found that most municipalities were not aware of the EE1st principle. CluBe now focuses now on training them as there is a lot of data available on energy, which is important seeing as they are now a just transition region. Western Macedonia is phasing out of coal, although the region used to provide coal to all regions.

Tour de table on energy sufficiency concept

The second session focused on energy sufficiency and was moderated by **AREC IdF**. Participants were asked to present their initiative and experiences in this area.

Energikontor Norr (SE)

They have started an INTERREG project on frugality put in the mindset of decision makers to not only consider energy efficiency, but also frugality. They will develop/revise municipal energy plans with this mindset.

FAEN (ES)

The REGIO1st project aims at developing internal structure to develop regional agencies and different departments and other stakeholders to develop an observatory to monitor the strategy and to recommend and modify actions and adapt. Rural municipalities (at least most of them) and 6-7 big cities are experiencing some difficulties to involve in this decision-making process; they have their own initiatives like SECAPs. The project also works on the relationship between energy efficiency and energy poverty rates (using indicators like comfort). Social organisations and those in the energy sector need to work together to attack energy poverty is through building renovation. FAEN believes that within the project, as well as in general, key messages have to be communicated using targeted messaging for different stakeholders.

AREC IdF (FR)

In AREC, when talking energy efficiency, we often include sufficiency: reducing energy and resource consumption based on behavioral changes, lifestyle, and collective organization; focus on the needs we have and adapting our consumptions and energy services to those needs. In energy poverty projects, sufficiency is also discussed, as sufficiency is cross-sectoral, affecting mobility, buildings, industry, agriculture.

South East Energy Agency (Ireland)

We need to think of solutions which look outside, including sufficiency. The first thing to focus on is energy efficiency, then renewable energy production. Regarding energy efficiency, SEEA have been offering services to municipalities, and they did not really care until the energy price explosion of the last 1.5 years, at which point, they wanted solutions (insulation). However, no real change in behaviours

(sharing cars etc.) was observed. The technical solution is the easiest piece, behavioural changes are still too small and difficult to influence.

CluBe (GR)

In Western Macedonia, the power plants used to run on coal, now the region is just a huge PV valley. Tackling energy poverty through energy sufficiency could be an option: we need to find the parameters and indicators to see how we will do it and how it could work. We will need to give communities perspective on why they should do that.

MENEA – Medimurje Energy Agency (HR)

Regarding behaviour, MENEA sees the need to train people in renovated buildings on how to use the buildings (in schools notably).

Zlin energy Agency (CZ)

Implementing the energy efficiency measures is the first part of the story, but after they have been implemented, we often see a rebound effect/ a comfort factor with more appliances being installed in the buildings or higher temperatures set.

Topic 4	**Integrated Services for Building Renovation** *Moderator: IEECP* *Rapporteur: FEDARENE*

Porto Energy Hub – AdEPorto (PT)

The Porto Energy Hub aims to mitigate energy poverty. AdEPorto is running an OSS formed of a Central Hub in Porto (directly managed and run by AdEPorto) and local offices in each local authority supported. The Hub offers integrated services in the areas of Energy Efficiency in Buildings and Renewable Energy and Self-Consumption. In particular, the local offices serve as the first entry point for the local community, carrying out preliminary checks and audits to the households interested in renovation works. Concerned homeowners and/or tenants are then redirected to the central hub for specialized support. An interesting aspect of this hub is the mobile unit (van) moving around the territory and reaching areas in situation of energy poverty, particularly vulnerable households. The mobile unit, as well as the overall hub, are promoted thanks to coordinated campaigns with the concerned local authorities, which also host the local offices in their buildings, so to be easily found and accessible to the community. The agency is now trying to create and coordinate a local market in the renovation sector, involving local businesses and contractors.

RENOWABE – AGENEX (Spain)

RENOWABE aims to improve the energy performance of public buildings belonging to the regional administration. The agency also works with the private sector, supporting and approaching building managers to discuss potential renovation works. Although the first contact is with the building managers, the renovation scenario developed by the agency is then presented to the homeowners who have the final decision on the renovation.

Tipperary Energy Agency (IE)

Deep retrofits for a public body in Ireland: due to limited capacities and resources, the agency decided to outsource the support to households and in general to the private sector (SUPERHOMES) and focus on the public sector only.

South East Energy Agency (IE)

Like the reality in Porto (AdEPORTO), SEEA is also running an OSS formed of a central office and local offices hosted by local authorities in the county. Here as well, the OSS is provided as a mobile unit reaching areas and households in situation of energy poverty. An interesting solution adopted by the agency is the placement of the mobile unit in front of public spaces, such as libraries and city halls.

LIFE EUCF – FEDARENE (BE)

Tailored technical and financial support is provided to municipalities for their sustainable energy projects. The 60.000 Euro grant provided by EUCF has often been used by local authorities to carry out the necessary financial and legal analysis to develop a local OSS.

Topic 5	**Certification & Building Renovation** *Moderator: South East Energy Agency* *Rapporteur: FEDARENE*

CoachCopro – Agence Parisienne du Climat (FR)

CoachCopro offers individuals and professionals the essential tools and services for a successful energy renovation project in co-ownership. In particular, the online tool developed by the project allows homeowners and tenants to monitor the data of their building. The agency also provides energy advisors (1 per each district of the city), to inform homeowners (condominium only) on how to proceed for renovating their buildings, focusing on the types of measures they may implement, how to look for funds, etc.

crossCert (Assessment of Energy Certificates in Europe) – Castilla y Léon Energy Agency (ES)

CrossCert works towards reliable, practical, and people-centered European energy performance certification of buildings. The project wants to compare certification tools in different countries: Spain, Slovenia, UK, Greece, Croatia, Poland, Bulgaria, Malta, Denmark, and Austria. The project performs cross-testing between the current energy certificates and the original approaches/initiatives using +140 buildings in Europe and creates a public benchmarking database of test cases. The results of the different approaches/initiatives are then compared and analyzed to prepare policy recommendations that include potential improvements in accuracy, usability, and harmonization.

MATRYCS – Castilla y Léon Energy Agency (ES)

MATRYCS aims to enhance the implementation of energy efficiency policy objectives with the adoption of novel validated business models for the building sector, by opening new opportunities considering the Big Data approach for decision-making. Building energy management will therefore be elevated to a new level through improved data processing, analysis, and aggregation. MATRYCS envisions smart energy-aware buildings towards a real-data building economy by providing innovative analytics building services targeting 4 themes and covering different perspectives in the whole building sector:

- Performance – monitoring and improvement of the energy performance of buildings
- Design – design facilitation and development of building infrastructure
- Policy – policy-making support ad policy impact assessment
- Fund – de-risking of investments in energy efficiency

ProcuRE – KSSENA (SI)

ProcuRE tackles the common challenge of achieving 100% Renewable Energy Supply (RES) in existing stock. The Buyers Group comprises six cities operating a stock of 21,000 buildings. Procurers will invest €7.68 million in R&D services to develop innovative solutions. The pre-commercial procurement has three phases. The current phase focuses on research and open market consultation with suppliers to develop the request for tender.

EXCITE – KSSENA (SI)

EXCITE brings over the best practices in energy management by applying the time-proven methodology of the European Energy Award (EEA) to countries in Central and Eastern Europe.

LIFE EUCF – FEDARENE (BE)

LIFE EUCF provides tailored technical and financial support to municipalities for their sustainable energy projects.

Aside from project specific discussions, participants also discussed the current regulation in place in the concerned countries on building renovation and EPC. For instance, in France there is a regulation on building certification, but the requirements vary according to the area and the size of the building. No fine is foreseen for those who do not respect the regulation. On a positive note, the country has allocated a share of the Recovery Fund to the renovation of low performing buildings. In Slovenia, all public buildings shall have an EPC. Here the regulation also forces new public buildings to be passive buildings. Finally, the Government has launched an Ecofund, financed by national funds, for building renovation. This Ecofund covers 20% of renovation costs and can be combined with a loan with extremely low interest for 60% of the renovation works. In total, the homeowner shall only put the remaining 20% of the works. However, the Ecofund also aims to fight energy poverty, and in case of low-income

homeowners, the latter can request a loan for 80% of the renovation works, thus covering the entire project. In Ireland, regulation foresees that new houses or houses on sale shall be provided with an EPC.

Topic 6	**Cooperation with businesses & SMEs** *Moderator: Cyprus Energy Agency* *Rapporteur: FEDARENE*

Energy coaching for SMEs – Energikontor Syd (Sweden)

EKSyd have applied for and are working in different ERDF-funded projects with the overall aim of coaching SMEs to implement energy transition. EKSyd coaches the SMEs by site visits with an energy expert. At the site visit these experts observe the energy consumption, do simple measurements, and estimates where and how the energy is used. Based upon these observations EKSyd gives the SME energy recommendations on how to proceed. We provide tools that give them a framework for how to implement energy

> **Quote from participating SMEs:** *"What a valuable and thorough energy audit/report we received, well done! It will be highly useful in our energy work to create a climate-smart facility. Great for both the environment and the economy. Tingsryds Resort."*

efficiency in a systematic way in their organization. EKSyd also organizes network meetings clustering SMEs from similar organizations to discuss energy transition together combined with energy experts who lecture on topics such as lighting will further enhance the network members knowledge and efforts in this area. The network meetings are fruitful gatherings where the SMEs learn not only from energy experts but also from each other. Useful links related to this include:

- https://energikontorsyd.se/a/besoksnaring-rustad-att-ta-energiarbetet-vidare
- https://energikontorsyd.se/a/viktigt-att-mata-och-folja-upp-nyckeltal
- https://energikontorsyd.se/sv/l/projekt/114096
- https://energikontorsyd.se/sv/l/projekt/80398
- https://energikontorsyd.se/sv/l/projekt/61611

MEDUSA, the public-private collaboration and innovation to boost the electrification of public transport – Basque Country Energy Agency (ES)

EVE as a Regional Energy Agency has the competence to create companies (innovative technology or new services). EVE, Repsol and Grupo ASE have created the company "Medusa Alternatives of Power Supply, S.L" to promote sustainable electromobility and provide intelligent charging services to electric vehicles, based on existing electrical infrastructures. The Basque Country combines private public collaboration and innovation to boost the electrification of public transport in an unprecedented way. The first solution to be implemented in Bilbao has been developed within the framework of this project; the power of the Metro Bilbao electric infrastructure will be used to recharge Bilbobus electric buses. Medusa focusing on smart charger of cars/ bus allowed to:

- Diversification of the bus fleet
- Reduction of CO_2
- Reduction of noise
- Saving in maintenance of the fleet

Medusa provides higher voltage/ higher power and could share the charging period between the 20 buses fleet (night) and the Bilbao metro grid / ILBIL and some others. Medusa will get 8 charging stations in 2030.

Topic 7	**Green Hydrogen** *Moderator: AURA-EE* *Rapporteur: FEDARENE*

AMETHyST – Energap (SI)

AMETHyST aims to support the deployment of local Alpine green hydrogen ecosystems to pave the way for a post-carbon lifestyle in the Alps.

RECODE – FAEN Asturias Regional Energy Agency (ES)

The Asturias project initiated within the Project Development Assistance by FCH JU aims to develop a full ecosystem of hydrogen production, transport, distribution, and use of hydrogen in several sectors.
They are also involved in a project led by Arcelor Mittal (demand side) to generate green hydrogen. The aim is to have a H2 valley transforming a thermal power plant into a green hydrogen one. They are checking demand from different industries (steel industry, fertilizer, mobility…) to create enough demand for the development of the supply chain as well.

Green Hysland – FEDARENE (BE)

Green Hysland aims create the first green hydrogen ecosystem in the Balearic Islands, producing and distributing 300 tons of renewable hydrogen/year due to solar energy on the island of Mallorca.

Auvergne Rhone Alpes Energy & Environment Agency (FR)

AURA-EE explains that they we've been focusing on transport but are now looking into industry. H2 is high on their agenda because of political will. Currently, there are 3 refuelling stations. However, one of the issues is that there are not enough users to decrease the H2 price, so interest has shifted to industrial customers. One of the applications could also be in mountain areas with high demand (snow vehicles).

Usti Energy Center (CZ)

Their region is already producing substantial amounts of hydrogen (93000t/year) Usti is a coal in transition region. but unfortunately, not the green one. There are lots of industries in the region and the challenge is to move to green H2. At the moment in Czech Republic, they would be ready to blend H2 into natural gas – technical preparedness (5%) but the legislation is not in place.

Energap (SI)

Energap mentioned as well that given the issue with leakages, the distribution infrastructure is not in place. In Slovenia, she mentions that a leading glass company is using hydrogen to produce high end glass product (perfume). The cost effectiveness of the technology is not an issue as what matters to them is the innovation of being the first one to produce glass with hydrogen. Hydrogen projects should

focus on certain types of uses (heavy industry and transport) to avoid electricity loss. In most countries we are still at pilot stage on all fronts: demand, production, and supply.

Topic 8	**Energy Communities** *Moderator: South East Energy Agency* *Rapporteur: FEDARENE*

SHAREs – B.&S.U. (DE)

As an EU-funded initiative, SHAREs supports so-called local heroes in setting up or expanding their energy community and enables them to motivate consumers to participate, including those who do not yet have an affinity to energy or are simply unfamiliar with the concept of energy communities. SHAREs supports local heroes by creating country-specific platforms (SHAREs Gateways), which offer:

- A country-specific information package to equip local heroes with all necessary information to set up their energy community (e.g., legal framework, model contracts, or business models);
- Building blocks of a tailored "pick-and-mix" communication campaign to enable the promotion of their energy community or collective action to their most relevant consumer groups.

Rather than starting from scratch, SHAREs makes the most of existing initiatives, project results, and national as well as European tools and compiles them into central national Gateways. In addition, SHAREs builds on existing platforms wherever possible and cooperates with similar initiatives that are being developed right now. A WordPress example is provided: **SHAREs Blueprint (sharerenewables.eu)**

BeCoop – IEECP (NL)

BeCoop aims at providing the necessary conditions, technical as well as business support tools, for unlocking the underlying market potential of community bioenergy, fostering new links and partnerships. BeCoop toolbox offers four main categories of tools, and a direct link to the self-assessment tool, also developed by the BeCoop project. These main categories include:

- Technical tools: Destined to solve all kinds of technical issues.
- Business model tools: Related mainly to financial models and supply chain issues, as well as policy databases or strategic planning's.
- Community model tools: Community building tools that can help discuss and deal with difficult communication and management issues, in addition to voting tools.
- Related projects: Projects related to renewable energies, energy communities, energy efficiency or circular economy.

AGENEX (ES)

AGENEX has developed a business plan for Energy Communities that she can share with the group.

CEA (CY)

Several members of the group mentioned having experiences issues with legal frameworks particularly in Italy and in Cyprus.

Topic 9	**Leadership & Planning for Climate Neutrality**
	Moderator: IEECP
	Rapporteur: FEDARENE

Ceeseu-Digit – MENEA (HR)

The main goal of Ceeseu-Digit is the preparation of a new type of regional Energy and Climate Plans (ECAP) in six Central and Eastern European MS qualified as carbon-intensive target areas. These ECAPs are not mandatory in these countries. The 3 main topics are 1) energy poverty, 2) data collection and 3) dealing with stakeholders. Support to the preparation of new, regional-level energy and climate plans (ECAPs), creation of a methodology whereby climate adaptation, social and landscape use aspects are equally investigated and as well as considering to mitigation measures. Preparation of the documents in line with the goals set in the National Energy and Climate Plans at the national level, with particular regard to vulnerable social groups and energy poverty, as well as the social aspects of climate sensitivity. Emphasis given to the differentiation between poverty and energy poverty. The main activities include:

- The development of a new type of uniform, holistic, cross-sector energy, and climate plans;
- The creation of an international dialogue on the topic;
- The financing of fair energy planning and decarbonization efforts;
- The establishment of financial sustainability, a part of which is the preparation of a financial strategy and the review of innovative and novel financing options.

Life In-Plan – ALEA (RO)

The IN-PLAN project aims to develop, test and roll-out the IN-PLAN practice – a long-lasting support structure enabling local and regional authorities to effectively implement their sustainable energy and climate plans by:
- Integrating energy and climate planning with spatial planning (and other types of planning tools, such as mobility, infrastructure, etc.);
- Ensuring commitment at all political levels (through vertical integration); and
- Matching the included measures with specific dedicated local and regional budget lines.

IN-PLAN will develop a 2-step capacity building programme. Interest for energy agencies:
- Get familiar with the IN-PLAN practice – a long-lasting support structure enabling local and regional authorities to effectively implement their sustainable energy, climate, and spatial plans.
- Take part in the train-the-trainer workshops designed for local and regional energy, climate, or development agency to teach how to use the IN-PLAN practice.
- Offer a new support service about spatial planning to their regional and local authorities (new portfolio of competence, or update of the competence).

Smart CommUnity – EnU (AT)

The SmartCommUnity project aims to support Alpine rural areas, using all the benefits of digitalization, embracing smart transitions and creating a functional transnational community within EUSALP AG5 Smart Alps. Interactive and user-friendly digital tools enhancing transnational matchmaking and leading-by example will empower new areas to follow more advanced areas, and territories will develop

a community approach to create smarter, greener, more sustainable, resilient, and attractive rural areas. The project will continue to:

- Experiment innovative solutions for the smart transition of the test areas and inspire additional areas in the partner and other Alpine regions to follow suit, via a strong regional approach of Lighthouse Test Areas working closely with selected Follower Test areas;
- Actively work with all Test Areas at EUSALP level, facilitating the uptake of the smart community concept in regional, national, and European policies and fostering a sense of a structured Alpine community with shared challenges and visions;
- Develop new digital tools to facilitate matchmaking, networking, and engagement activities in search of locally tailored and led smart solutions, such as gamification and civic tech (WPIT);
- Change perceptions and create a smart vision for the Alps, and effectively communicating the opportunities and results in the Alps and beyond for more areas to join in.

Remarkable Project – Energikontor Norr (SE)

REMARKABLE Climate Leaders build new leadership capacity through a Climate Leadership Programme (CLP) designed with and for leaders who, through their actions and inspiration, drive their communities and public authorities towards climate solutions. The CLP is an innovative training and co-creation programme for existing and emerging local (municipal) climate leaders designed as a service to increase their skills and capacities to effectuate ambitious climate neutrality goals before 2050.

Climate REMARKABLES will bring and share:
- the training of 120+ actors from multiple sectors,
- 60+ territorial roadmaps,
- 14 new services in support of climate neutrality,
- a network of more than 300 leaders in the sustainable energy fields.

Interest for Energy Agencies:
- Shed light on local climate leadership to drive change in your region
- Design a climate leadership programme in your region:
- Access a guide to help you create a Climate Neutrality Roadmap:
- Develop Climate Neutrality Services and Solutions in regions
- Participate in the training of 120+ actors from multiple sectors
- Join Climate Leaders Circle, the network of more than 300 leaders in the sustainable energy field
- Access the repository of Climate Leaders from 7 regions

2.6   Conclusion

In conclusion, ENERGee Watch partners have managed to achieve a wide dissemination of the project across countries and target groups through a dynamic events strategy that, even though was heavily impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, managed to reach its goals of attracting mentees to the programme and disseminating ENERGee Watch outputs.

Annex 1 Overview of Project Presentations

DATE	Country	Level	Title of presentation / Event	Type	Partner	Link to the event's page	Partner contribution	Number of participants
25/09/2020	FR	national	presentation to ADEME IDF	Seminar	AREC	_	Introduction of ENERGee Watch	
12/10/2020	FR	local	presentation to IPR team	Seminar	AREC	_	Introduction of ENERGee Watch	
23/10/2020	RO	national	Proiectul Horizon 2020 ENERGee Watch	Seminar	ALEA	https://samer.ro/abordarea-integrata-a-actiunilor-de-eficienta-energetica-editia-a-iv-a/	Presentation of the project	
25/11/2020	IE	EU	FEDARENE General Assembly 2020	Conference	SEEA	https://www.fedarene.org/2020-fedarene-general-assembly-its-a-wrap-36005	Presentation of the project	80
03/04/2021	IT	EU	PROSPECT2030 Mutual Learning session on Energy Monitoring Systems	Webinar	FEDARENE	https://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/PROSPECT2030.html#Events	Presentation of the project	25
20/05/2021	BE	EU	CTRACK50 Final conference (group session)	Webinar	FEDARENE	_	Presentation of the project	15
15/09/2021	SI	EU	FEDARENE General Assembly 2021	Hybrid event	FEDARENE	_	Presentation of the project	35
10/07/2021	EU	EU	CoM ceremony	Webinar	AURA-EE	https://fedarene.org/webinar/2021-european-covenant-of-mayors-ceremony-networking-session-long-term-ambitions-for-2050-why-and-how/	Presentation of the project	50
28/02/2022	EU	EU	EPlanet Stakeholders forum	Webinar	AURA-EE	-	Presentation of the project + the AURA-EE tool TerriSTORY®	
15/06/2022	SP	EU	FEDARENE General Assembly 2022	Seminar	FEDARENE	GA LEON	Presentation of the project	50
10/06/2022	GR	local	Meeting with the municipality of Piraeus	online meeting	UPRC	-	Presentation of the project	6

17/10/22	GR	local	Meeting with the municipality of Moschato-Tavros	online meeting	UPRC		Presentation of the project	6
19/10/22	BE	EU	Contractors Meeting for Clean Energy Transition in Cities and Regions	Conference	IEECP	-	Presentation of the project	50
25/10/22	GR	local	Meeting with the municipality of Maroussi	online meeting	UPRC		Presentation of the project	4
18.1.2023	SI	national	Meeting with energy agencies and Ministry of Slovenia	conference	KSSENA	-	Presentation of EW project	22
21.3.2023	SI	local	Meeting with the Municipality of Velenje	meeting	KSSENA	-	Presentation of EW project	4
17/05/2023	IT	national	The Covenant of Mayors: the municipal tool for decarbonisation and sustainable local development	conference	IEECP	https://www.duezerocinquezero.com/#programma	Presentation of the project	50
03/01/2023	AT	EU	World Sustainable Energy Days – WSED	Conference	FEDARENE	https://www.wsed.at/	poster session, promotion materials	650
03.03.2023	RO	national	ENERGee Watch and Sustainable energy Planning for Las	Training session	ALEA		Presentation of the project	36
04.06.2023	RO	national	ENERGee Watch project results	Training session	ALEA	-	Presentation of the EEW project results	29
21/03/2023	FR	national	Be Positive	Conference	AURA-EE	https://www.auvergnerhonealpes-ee.fr/a-la-une/evenements/evenement/bepositive-le-salon-nationl-de-la-transition-energetique	Presentation of project	30
24/05/2023	FR	national	Assises européennes de la transition énergétique	Conference	AURA-EE		Presentation of the EEW project results	15
14/04/2021	EU	EU	ENERGee Watch, peer to peer learning for regional and local authorities	Webinar	IEECP	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M298bSMM3s4	Presentation of the project	49
15/06/2022	EU	EU	Innovative sustainability in cities: learnings and	Webinar	IEECP	https://energee-watch.eu/innovative-sustainability-in-cities-and-regions-seminar/	Presentation of the project	32

			opportunities from Prospect+ and ENERGee Watch						
6.7.2023	BG	national	ENERGee Watch, peer to peer learning for regional and local authorities	Seminar	EAP	-		Presentation of project	23
29.11.2022	BG	national	ENERGee Watch, peer to peer learning for regional and local authorities	Conference	EAP	-		Presentation of the project	86
20.7.2022	BG	national	ENERGee Watch, peer to peer learning for regional and local authorities	Seminar	EAP	-		Presentation of project	19
29.11.2021	BG	national	ENERGee Watch, peer to peer learning for regional and local authorities	Conference	EAP	-		Presentation of project	40
02.05.2023	CY	National	Climate neutral and resilient cities	Seminar	CEA	-		Presentation of specific topics of the training sessions (mitigation and adaptation	21
08.04.2023	CY	national	National Energy Exhibition	Exhibition	CEA	-		Presentation of project	3000
06.02.2023	FR	local	Meeting with Regional council	meeting	AREC	-		Presentation of EW project + specific topic	11
16.12.2021	FR	local	Board of AREC	meeting	AREC	-		Presentation of EW project	37
13.04.2023	FR	national	webinar on energy and climate data	Seminar	AREC	https://www.arec-idf.fr/evenements/les-donnees-energie-climat-au-service-des-territoires/		Presentation of EW project	51
20.06.2023	FR	local	Site visit Adaptation	Seminar	AREC	https://www.arec-idf.fr/evenements/visite-de-la-zone-tampon-humide-de-rampillon/		Presentation of the EW project	29
25.07.2023	AT	International	The International Clean Energy Challenge	Conference	IEECP	https://www.wsed.at/international-clean-energy-challenge-2023		Presentation of EW course materials and the use of EW knowledge in solving data visualisation challenge	64