LIFE-2024-CET-ENERPOV Alleviating household energy poverty in Europe

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Nina KLEMOLA, Project Advisor LIFE Energy + LIFE Climate, CINEA





Objectives

- Over 9% of EU-27 population unable to keep their homes adequately warm
- Key risk factors: poor energy efficiency of dwellings and appliances, high energy expenditure and low incomes
- Multidimensional causes and multiple relevant sectors
- Alleviate household energy poverty through energy efficiency measures and increased uptake of renewable energy solutions → improved living conditions and lower energy bills
- Support to implementation of:
 - Fit for 55 package, in particular EED (recast) $\rightarrow EU$ definition of energy poverty



Commission Recommendation on Energy Poverty and Staff Working Document (2023)

Scope

The proposed action should cover **maximum two** of the following bullet points:

Support renovation of private multiapartment buildings



Support national authorities in implementation of EED provisions on energy poverty

Capacity-building for public authorities and social intermediaries to set up coordination structures





Support obligated parties to set up & test energy efficiency improvement schemes for households (EEOS under EED)



Addressing more than one bullet point will not necessarily increase proposal relevance



Scope: Support renovation of private multi-apartment buildings

- Reinforcing and adapting the governance and decision-making structures of building management and homeowners / tenants associations; and
- Addressing regulatory framework barriers; and
- Setting up and coordinating relevant support services
- Addressing split incentives, where relevant
- Avoiding gentrification effect







Scope: Support authorities in implementation of EED (recast) provisions on energy poverty

Support national authorities in empowering and protecting energy poor households

- Analysis of relevant national policy mix
- Impact evaluation of different implementation options
- Consideration of national needs & energy poverty context(s)
- Bringing together relevant provisions related to energy poverty





Effective & coherent application of relevant measures





Scope: Capacity-building & set up of cross-sectoral coordination structures

- Facilitate delivery of capacity-building for national, regional and/or authorities and social intermediaries; and
- Support these actors in setting up long-term cross-sectoral coordination structures to address energy poverty (e.g. energy poverty observatories)
- Involve all relevant sectors: holistic approach



In longer term: lead to actors co-designing and rolling out integrated interventions and support schemes for benefit of energy poor households





Scope: Support to obligated parties (under EEOS)

- Support obligated parties under Energy Efficiency Obligation Schemes of Energy Efficiency Directive (recast)
- To set up and test schemes for energy efficiency improvement measures for benefit of people affected by energy poverty, vulnerable customers, people in low-income households and, where applicable, people living in social housing
- Where relevant, include working together with local authorities and municipalities and/or relevant networks (e.g. Covenant of Mayors)
- Obligated parties to be directly involved in consortium or support demonstrated in proposal







Scope

Regardless of the sub-scope(s) addressed, actions **should**:

Build on existing initiatives, including Energy Poverty Advisory Hub and Covenant of Mayors

Take into account multiple benefits from EE and RES Involve public authorities and relevant intermediaries Justify development of any new tools or platforms

Regardless of the sub-scope(s) addressed, actions may:

Focus on particular groups more at risk of energy poverty Take into account prebound/rebound effects, where relevant





Topic specific impacts for energy poor households

- Number of energy poor households with reduced energy costs
- Number of energy poor consumers benefitting from the measures
- Number of multi-apartment **buildings renovated**
- Number of **governance and decision-making structures** adapted for multi-apartment buildings
- Number of energy poverty observatories, coordination structures or support and capacity-building programmes established
- Quantified multiple benefits, where relevant, for energy poor households, such as improved physical and mental health, comfort and indoor environment, better indoor air quality, improved social inclusion, reduced public health expenditure
- Number of legislative or implementing acts, policies or strategies created/adapted on energy poverty
- Other environmental impacts, e.g. reduction of production of harmful substances, or reduced CO2 emissions





Common indicators

Proposals should also quantify their impacts related to the following common indicators for the LIFE Clean Energy Transition sub-programme:

- Investments in sustainable energy (energy efficiency and renewables) triggered by the project (cumulative, in million Euro)
- Primary energy savings triggered by the project (in GWh/year)*
- Renewable energy generation triggered by the project (in GWh/year)
- Reduction of greenhouse gases emissions (in tCO2-eq/year).

* Could result from increased energy efficiency to achieve minimum comfort level





Key reminders for topic

- Focus on <u>energy poor households</u> \rightarrow identification, targeting and specific needs
- Ensure involvement of all relevant actors (e.g. local/regional authorities, tenants/homeowners/housing associations, consumer NGOs, social/health sector actors, energy communities, energy companies)
- Demonstrate how you build on previous and existing initiatives and project results (no duplication)
- All bullet points in this topic have equal value \rightarrow consider feasibility

of planned action to ensure quality results







Examples of H2020 and LIFE CET projects













Further examples: Energy Poverty Advisory Hub





Thank you!



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