2022

Final Public Project Report

IMPROVING LOCAL ENERGY AND CLIMATE POLICY THROUGH QUALITY MANAGEMENT AND CERTIFICATION - IMPLEMENT

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Preface

Climate change is a global problem and to solve it, we need to start on a local level. To effectively implement energy and climate policies, concerted and strong action is needed. Municipalities often have ambitious goals and political will, but lack the harmonised, interdepartmental and long-term structures to successfully implement their climate and energy strategies and thus reach their goal. This is the starting point for the IMPLEMENT project, which focuses on capacity building in municipalities. By introducing the quality management and certification programme European Energy Award (eea) in Belgium, Croatia, Greece and Poland, the project aims at setting up the necessary structures in municipalities.

Project information	
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Table of contents

Introduction

The key 2030 climate and energy targets for all EU members are at least 55% cuts in greenhouse gas emissions (from 1990 levels) and the share of EU renewable electricity production is set to at least double from today's levels of 32% of renewable electricity to around 65% or more.[1] The statement of the International Energy Agency that "Cities should be at the heart of the energy transition" can serve as a starting point for reaching these ambitious targets taking into consideration this is where most European energy is consumed, therefore also the origin of most greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions[2]. In the context of ever-changing energy prices and related risks, cities and municipalities have it in their power to be less dependent on external energy sources and they must be concerted to deliver strong actions to effectively implement their energy and climate policies.

Taking into consideration all mentioned above, and the fact that the lack of dedicated structures within public authorities is still a large obstacle to the successful implementation of climate and energy actions and projects, IMPLEMENT project was focused on setting up the necessary structures for a long-term roll-out of the European Energy Award (eea) in the partner countries. The project was implemented in four pilot countries (Belgium, Croatia, Greece, and Poland), during which, 30 pilot municipalities further developed and implemented their climate and energy strategy by using the eea standards and criteria catalog. The European Energy Award (eea) supports local authorities in establishing interdisciplinary planning approaches and implementing effective energy and climate policy measures. Through a systematic and integrated approach to climate mitigation and adaptation, the eea helps to create appropriate structures to introduce climate protection and energy-efficient measures in a sustainable and integrated way. eea's strong focus on facilitating the internal process and project management enables the maximum use of the competencies a local authority has been assigned to.

Within this Final Project Public Report, eea will be introduced, as well as eea process and tools available for the cities and municipalities who have joined this management and certification scheme. Overview of the activities and related methodology per Work packages will be presented, along with experiences, current situation, implementation process, and results of certification per pilot country. As a form of conclusion of the whole implementation process, information, in the form of lessons learned, that reflect both positive and negative experiences, will be summarized. The project results will be shown in the number of pilots involved, certified cities/municipalities, inclusion of energy team and steering committee members, CO2 monitoring results, and similar. Last, but not least, references for available public documents will be provided.

[1] https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52020DC0562&from=EN
[2] https://soglasheniemerov.eu/IMG/pdf/CoM_Reducing_Energy_Dependence_for_web_eng.pdf

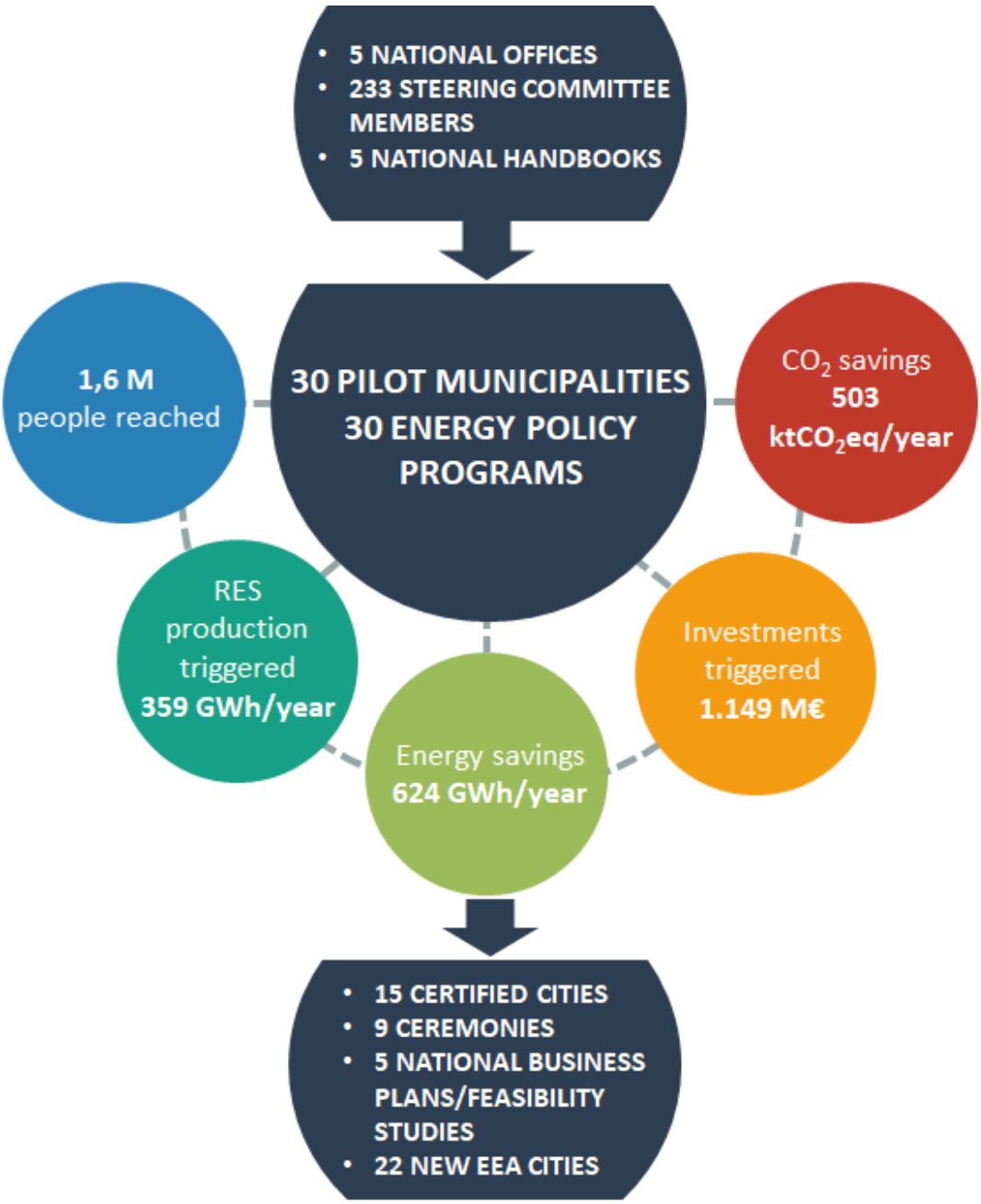

Figure 1 IMPLEMENT in figures

1. European Energy Award (eea)

1.1. What is eea?

The European Energy Award (eea) is a quality management and awarding system for municipalities and regions. It supports local authorities in establishing interdisciplinary planning approaches and implementing effective energy and climate policy measures. The eea translates national goals effectively into local policy recommendations.

Through a systematic and holistic approach, the eea helps to create appropriate structures to introduce climate protection and energy efficient measures in a sustainable and integrated way. eea's strong focus on facilitating internal process and project management enables the maximum use of the competences and resources of the local authority.

1.2. eea process

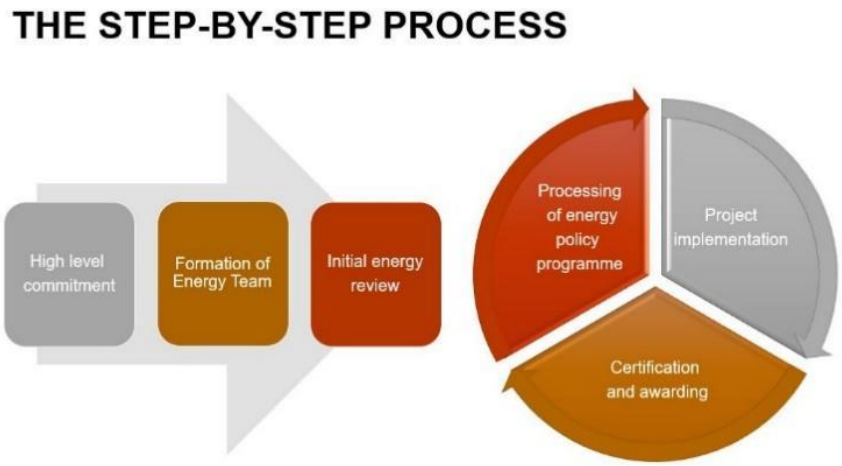

Figure 2 eea process

Starting with an as-is-analysis (initial energy review) and setting up an ambitious energy and climate policy programme, the municipalities get an overview of their current situation and are empowered to become more active in the most pressing areas of climate protection: municipal buildings and facilities, supply and disposal, mobility and development and spatial planning strategy. However, the eea also includes areas such as communication and cooperation, and internal organisation. By including measures to increase public awareness and willingness to embrace energy efficiency measures, this method provides an all-round

innovative approach to climate policy planning and ensuring the implementation of the planned actions.

Each municipality is assisted by an external eea advisor, who provides technical and process-related support throughout the entire eea process. The internal energy and climate team and the eea advisor conduct annual, internal audits in order to review the implementation of activities and establish whether goals have been reached. Once the municipality has implemented at least 50% of its scope of action in the field of local energy and climate policy, it may be audited and awarded with the European Energy Award. The eea or eea Gold label is used for internal monitoring of goals, benchmarking with other municipalities and for location marketing purposes.

1.3. eea tools

Catalogue of Measures

The eea catalogue of measures consists of a standardised set of roughly 70 measures in the areas of 'Development & spatial planning, strategy', 'Municipal buildings & facilities', 'Supply & disposal', 'Mobility', 'Internal organisation' and 'Communication & cooperation'. In every country, the eea catalogue of measures is specifically adapted to the national framework conditions (legislation, energy supply, climate, etc.) and the scope of action of municipalities (competences, responsibilities for infrastructure, etc).

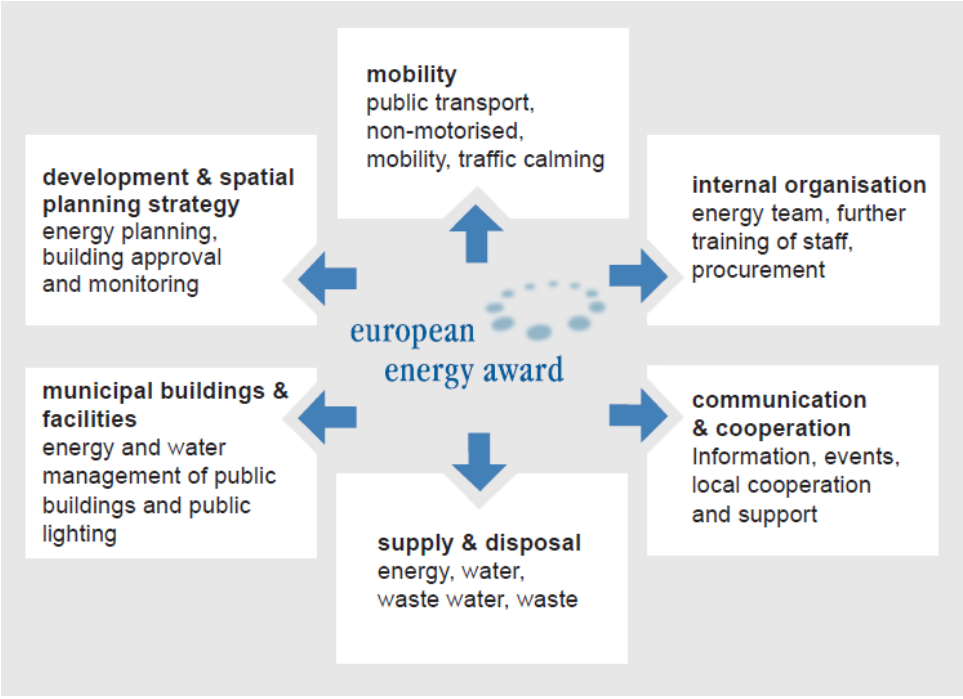

Figure 3 eea areas

EMT

The core tool of the eea process is the online '**E**uropean Energy Award **M**anagement **T**ool' with an own section for each eea country in the corresponding national language(s).

The EMT offers eea municipalities the following benefits:

- Current and past evaluations / SWOT-profile of their energy and climate policy, based on the assessment of the eea measures
- Overview of all of the municipality's past, current and planned energy and climate policy activities
- Ideas for future energy and climate policy activities
- Quantitative indicators for a quantitative monitoring of the developments, next to the rather qualitative monitoring with the eea measures
- A CO2 emission path tool (developed under the H2020 CoME EASY project)
- A Best Practice library (developed under the H2020 CoME EASY project)
- Automatic generation of progress reports and diagrams
- Central management of all relevant documentation

1.4. Synergies

The European Energy Award is an ideal complement to the Covenant of Mayors (CoM), complementing the quantitative target setting of CoM with a qualitative, implementation-oriented, advisor-supported step-by-step approach of the eea. Based on a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the eea and CoM Europe the harmonisation of the eea and CoM reportings is ongoing.

2. IMPLEMENT approach

In order to effectively implement energy and climate policies, the role of local authorities, municipalities cannot be underestimated. However, they often lack harmonised, interdepartmental and long-term structures to successfully implement their climate and energy strategies. The IMPLEMENT project aimed to introduce the quality management system European Energy Award in four countries (Belgium, Croatia, Greece and Poland) and 30 pilot municipalities thereby offering the required support to set up those structures and procedures while preparing a sustainable and structural implementation of qualitative management of local energy and climate policies in the target countries. The project has been set up and organised by means of 7 work packages.

2.1. WP1 – Management

The first work package has been dedicated to ensure a smooth project implementation following the set-out project outline and focusing on the technical, financial and administrative organisation of the project. The project coordinator was tasked with organising the partners meetings to facilitate effective and efficient communication among the consortium partners, monitoring the progress of the project implementation, ensuring good quality and timely finalised project deliverables, effective risk management and mitigation strategies and proactive and transparent communication with CINEA. All work package leaders provided the coordinator with all relevant information on the progress made with the work linked to their responsibilities.

2.2. WP2 - set up of eea national offices

The second work package dealt with, as a first step, setting up steering committees for each participating country/region compiled of stakeholders well placed to support the introduction of eea in the target countries and provide specific expertise in view of adapting the eea programme to the national/regional context. Within the tasks of this work package advisors were trained to build up the required skills to set up the quality management system and consult municipalities in the eea process. Pilot municipalities that would serve as the first municipalities in the target countries/regions to work with and being advised in the implementation of eea were selected, six for each country/region. The national/regional project partners delivering the eea advisors became members of the Association European Energy Award AISBL, which brings together all national eea organisations.

2.3. WP3 - Development of project tools

Work Package 3 focused on the development of the eea programme tools adapted to the context of the target countries/regions. This work package delivered five eea assessment catalogues, based on the international assessment handbook for municipalities, tailored to the specificities of the division of competences among the authority levels in the target countries/regions and in view of identifying those criteria regarding climate and energy policies and actions where local authorities have most impact on. The catalogues contain 79 measures and give an overview of the individual strengths and weaknesses within the six areas of activities, thereby indicating potentials for improvement and outlining building blocks for the future municipal energy- and climate policy.

The adaptation of the tools was supported by the members of the national/regional steering committees, national/regional experts in the fields relevant for eea and feedback from the pilot municipalities while using them. All adapted assessment handbooks have been checked and ratified by the eea international office. Those tools allowed to advice, audit and certify the pilot municipalities. The online eea tools were adapted accordingly allowing municipalities, advisors and auditors to follow up on the progress made with the implementation of the climate and energy plans in the respective pilot municipalities by assigning responsibilities, budgets and timelines.

2.4. WP4 - Advice and audit of pilot municipalities

Advising and auditing the pilot municipalities lay at the core of work package 4. The advisors trained in work package 2 supported the municipalities to implement a quality management system and embed it in the local administration's climate and energy policy in a structural way. While using the in work package 3 adapted tools they guided the pilot municipalities throughout the eea cycle and process towards certification.

In each municipality an energy team was set up with public employees from different departments and when possible relevant aldermen. The energy teams met on a regular basis and were supported by the eea advisor. At a kickoff meeting the energy team members were introduced to the eea programme and instruments, the process steps and workflow and offered communication materials for marketing their activities. This was followed by two initial energy review meetings at which activities that had already been carried out were assessed on the basis of the eea-handbook. It offered the required insights to identify strengths and shortcomings and potentials to improve the energy and climate policy plans. It is on this basis that each pilot municipality's energy team developed their Energy Policy Programme (EPP). It defines a binding programme of activities for subsequent years and sets out framework conditions for tasks, costs, responsibilities and timings.

Once implementation had started, the pilot municipalities were entitled to receive a yearly internal audit to obtain a view on the process progress monitored by the eea-advisor and based on the eea-handbook. The eea advisor together with the pilot municipality's energy team checked which goals were met, where good progress was made and which adjustments of the implementation timeline and budgets were required. At the end of the eea cycle and project period an external audit was organised. The eea advisors prepared the audits and commissioned an eea auditor trained under work package 2 to carry out the external audit guided by an experienced international auditor. Once the external audit confirmed an eea score of more than 50% the certification of the pilot municipality with the European Energy Award was ensured. This work package's objective was to deliver 30 fully eea-trained and certified pilot municipalities carrying out a ratified Energy Policy Programme.

2.5. WP5 - Rollout of the eea programme in the target regions

The rollout of the eea programme in the pilot countries/regions was subject of this work package. Based on the analysis of the existing activities on local climate policy and a comparison of eea support schemes in the target countries/regions the national/regional stakeholders were invited to an online seminar where regions and countries already supporting eea presented their experiences. This was followed by an eea gold awarding event as well as bilateral discussions to which the national/regional key stakeholders were invited and a thorough insight into the eea programme and opportunities were given in view of motivating them to actively support the eea rollout. A feasibility study, based on the aforementioned actions and a market analysis, fed into a business plan to structurally anchor eea in the pilot countries.

2.6. WP6 - Monitoring and evaluation

A holistic evaluation of the project serving as a baseline for recommendations and future rollout of eea in the target countries was made in work package 6. The CO2 impact, satisfaction of municipalities participating in the project and market conditions were evaluated. It delivered insights in terms of project impact, obstacles and success factors and explanations on the variations in outcomes in the participating municipalities given differences in national contexts, support of regional authorities and motivation of energy team members. Deriving from this evaluation relevant factors for a successful rollout of eea in the countries were identified. The evaluation results contributed significantly to the strategic planning and development of the business plans dealt with in work package 5.

2.7. WP7 - Communication and dissemination

The final work package ensured effective external communication to the municipalities in the target regions as well as to regional and national authorities on the benefits of the eea programme and results of the pilot municipalities. It served to reach out to the target groups, municipalities, their stakeholders and relevant organisations and authorities and ensure high awareness of the importance of quality management of local climate and energy policies in the target countries aiming to receive full support for its sustainable implementation.

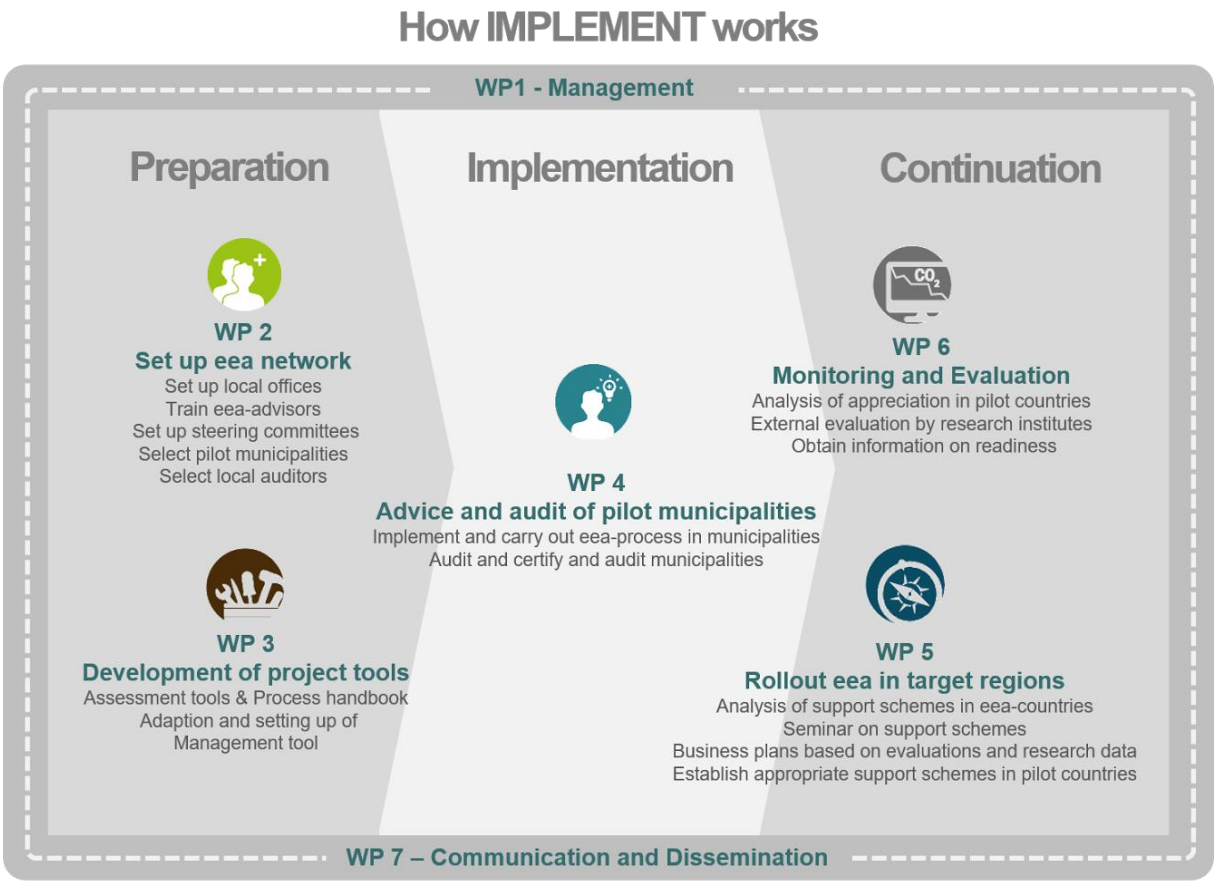

Figure 4 IMPLEMENT approach

3. Implementation of IMPLEMENT approach in pilot municipalities

3.1. Belgium- Flanders

In Belgium-Flanders (6.5 million inhabitants) 269 of the 300 Flemish municipalities have signed the CoM, which is heavily promoted by the five provinces. For this project BBL has targeted two provinces that are very active in their support for municipalities. Limburg (850.000 inhabitants, 44/44 municipalities are CoM signatories and 43/44 have signed Mayors Adapt) aims at climate neutrality by 2050, Vlaams-Brabant (1.1 million inhabitants, 60/65 municipalities are CoM signatories and 64/65 have signed Mayors Adapt) wants to become climate neutral by 2040.

The IMPLEMENT project resulted in four out of six municipalities achieving the +50% eea score thereby receiving the European Energy Award. The external audits of the two remaining municipalities confirmed a score of +30% which made them eligible for receiving the national eea award. On average basis the pilot municipalities scored the highest for domain 5 – Internal organisation (62,82%) closely followed by domain 1 – Development and spatial planning (62,36%) and domain 6 – Communication, cooperation (61,17%). The lowest scores were detected in domain 2 – Municipal buildings, facilities (36,42%).

The market analysis based on a survey in which 152 out of a total of 300 Flemish municipalities participated showed interest in using quality management in energy and climate policies among 58% of the respondents. Based on this together with a SWOT analysis and meetings with stakeholders a business plan has been developed including different scenarios, models and financial forecasts which demonstrates the feasibility to embed eea in a structural manner in Flemish local energy and climate policy making and execution of corresponding action plans. Financial contributions for eea from higher authorities would further facilitate a wide uptake. Since no dedicated subsidies for quality management are yet available, encouraging the relevant government levels to ensure such support will remain a key action point to create a sustainable context for eea in Flanders.

3.2. Belgium- Wallonia

In Belgium-Wallonia (3.6 million inhabitants), 180 of the 262 municipalities have signed the Covenant of Mayors (CoM). Currently, approximately 130 Walloon municipalities have submitted a SE(C)AP.

For this project Energie Commune has targeted two provinces (Luxemburg and Hainaut – region of Wallonie Picarde) that are very active in their support for municipalities. Within these two provinces, six municipalities that suffer from a lack of human resources and qualitative approach which makes their SECAP/SEAP hardly implementable were selected.

Two out of six municipalities achieved the +50% eea score at the end of the IMPLEMENT project, thereby receiving the European Energy Award. The external audits of three remaining municipalities confirmed a score of +35% which made them eligible for receiving the national eea award. On average basis the pilot municipalities scored the highest for domain 5 – Internal organisation (65%) closely followed by domain 1 – Development and spatial planning (62%) and domain 4 – Mobility (39%). The lowest scores were detected in domain 6 – Communication, cooperation (33%).

The market analysis based on a survey in which 105 out of the 180 municipalities that have signed the Covenant of Mayors (CoM) participated showed interest in using quality management in energy and climate policies among 80% of the respondents. Based on the market analysis and evaluation of the municipalities involved in the IMPLEMENT project, a business plan for rolling out the eea has been developed including models and financial forecasts. Two scenarios for the deployment of a SECAP certification programme in Wallonia were studied. The first scenario is based on the use of eea, while the second scenario envisages the development of a process entirely specific to Wallonia.

This analysis shows that the costs relating to the coordination of such a programme are higher in the case of developing a process entirely specific to Wallonia. The additional cost corresponds to the need to develop and maintain specific online tools instead of relying on the existing eea management tools.

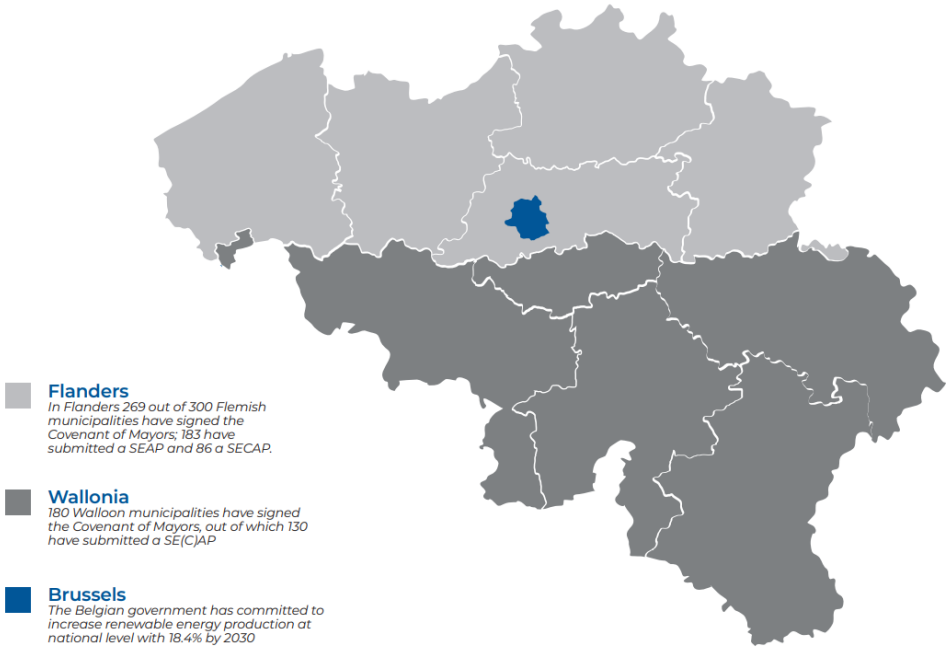

Figure 5 Pilot area- Belgium

3.3. Croatia

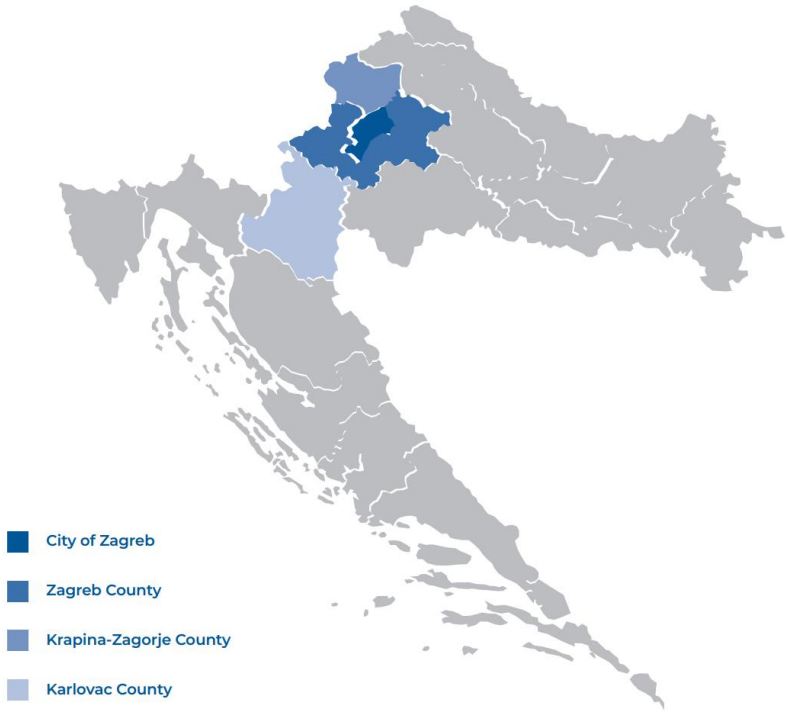

Figure 6 Pilot area- Croatia

The Croatian target area was the North-West Croatia, which includes three counties (Zagreb, Karlovac and Krapina-Zagorje County) and the City of Zagreb (capital with a county status). Out of the 89 cities and municipalities in the target area, 16 are signatories of the Covenant of Mayors, and six of them, Ivanić-Grad, Jastrebarsko, Karlovac, Pregrada, Velika Gorica, and Zaprešić took part in the eea initiative.

With the successful implementation of the Energy Policy Programme and its measures and activities within IMPLEMENT project, all 6 Croatian municipalities have reached the requested 50% of points for silver eea award/certification. The most successful sector, according to the results achieved, was Communication and cooperation (68,73%), while the lowest evaluated was the Waste and disposal sector (26,34%) across six pilot cities.

The feasibility study and business plan, developed within IMPLEMENT project, through the analysis of the current situation, market analysis, financial framework, risk analysis and SWOT analysis, showed that the IMPLEMENT project has potential for national roll-out.

Even though there are currently no existing funding programs in Croatia that could encourage cities and municipalities to join the eea, the success of the cities within the project would "enable" lobbying to include the eea certification system in key national documents in the field of energy and climate, thus opening the possibility of long-term funding at the national level. The first steps in this direction were taken within the project duration.

3.4. Greece

Figure 7 Pilot area- Greece

In Greece, 228 municipalities have joined the Covenant of Mayors (CoM) initiative. However, only 148 Greek local authorities, have submitted actions plans, accepted by JRC. The number of monitoring reports is even lower (25 monitoring reports have been submitted), indicating that climate change mitigation and adaptation planning has not been perceived as a continuing process by the local authorities.

Through the IMPLEMENT project the six pilot municipalities (Amorgos, Chios, Kos, Milos, Mykonos, Thira) were assessed with internal and external audits for the eea award. The final scores achieved by the municipalities ranged from 30,6% to 40,2%. The highest average score was achieved in the area of 'Municipal buildings, facilities' (53,8%) and the lowest score in 'Municipal organisation' (26,1%).

The market analysis showed that there is a great interest from the Greek island municipalities to participate in the quality management system of eea. Currently there is not a subsidy mechanism available for quality management therefore the municipalities need to be supported to ensure the potential for national roll-out of the eea. In addition, the relatively low scores of the pilot Municipalities demonstrated that there is a need for technical support and financial assistance to place the clean energy transition more firmly in the agenda of the Municipalities.

3.5. Poland

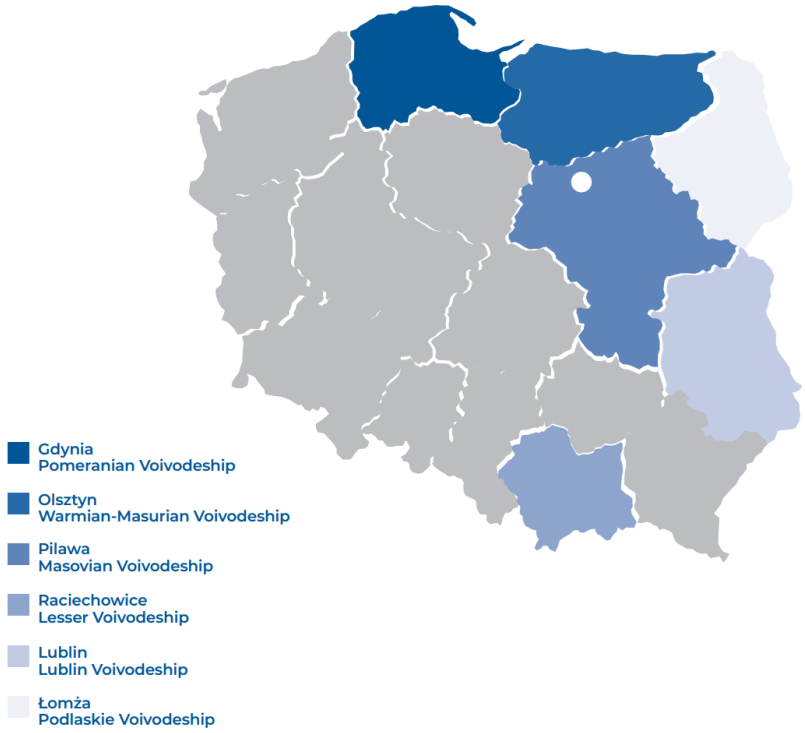

Figure 8 Pilot area- Poland

In Poland, 6 very diverse municipalities were selected for the eea pilot. These were large municipalities already advanced in implementing climate and energy policy measures, but also a small agricultural municipality in the south of Poland - Raciechowice, or a slightly larger one, but a beginner in terms of advancement in climate and energy policy implementation - Pilawa municipality. All 6 municipalities involved in the pilot certification in Poland have achieved very good results. 3 municipalities: Gdynia, Lublin, Olsztyn exceeded the required 50% threshold and were awarded the eea certificate. The other 3 were awarded at national level for their efforts during the pilot period in the eea area.

The Covenant of Mayors initiative is still not very popular among Polish municipalities. Until now, such a tool to organise municipalities' tasks in the energy and climate area has been the Low Emission Economy Plans (PGN) that municipalities were required to have when applying for external funding. At present, there is no tool in Poland that would support cities and municipalities in the effective implementation of energy and climate policy measures. Therefore, eea would meet such a need. This is confirmed by the feasibility study and the expressed willingness of the municipalities to continue the process.

In the course of the project, discussions were held to link the eea instrument with existing initiatives such as the 'Climate City' or the 'Energy Advice' project but no concrete decisions were taken.

4. Lessons learned

General lessons learned:

European Energy Award's main benefits for pilot municipalities:

- the tool enables the monitoring of indicators related to the improvement of energy efficiency, the reduction of emissions and the use of RES, but also many other indicators related to the sustainable development of cities and municipalities
- the indicators required for SEAPs/SECAPs are included in the EMT tool
- facilitating work between departments
- access to EMT tool for number of users
- ongoing evaluation, monitoring and planning of the implementation of activities
- possibility of exporting current reports, analyses, material and financial schedules from the tool
- inspiration for future activities in the field of energy and climate policy
- communication platform

Lessons learnt per country

Flanders

Almost all Flemish municipalities have signed the Covenant of Mayors Adapt but often lack a qualitative approach to draft and implement energy and climate policies and action plans as offered by eea. A market analysis mapping the needs and interests of Flemish municipalities for using quality management shows that in only 15% of the municipalities such a system is in place and almost 60% expects it would be of great help for achieving their energy and climate ambitions. Municipalities involved in the IMPLEMENT project have benefited from the eea process, have set up internal structures facilitating the development and follow-up of their energy and climate action plan while improving its quality and impact, and have introduced a project management approach using clear indicators to monitor and evaluate their implementation progress. Flemish municipalities express a high need for financial and human resources to reach their energy and climate objectives; using eea would help meeting those needs in the mid-term, improve the internal coordination and management and by doing so the municipality's efficiency and attract more funding.

Wallonia

In Belgium-Wallonia, 180 of the 262 municipalities have signed the Covenant of Mayors (CoM). Currently, approximately 130 Walloon municipalities have submitted a SE(C)AP. Most of the municipalities suffer from a lack of human resources and qualitative approach which makes their SECAP/SEAP hardly implementable. A survey of municipalities showed that most municipalities are interested in using a quality management tool for their SECAPs. The adoption of a programme such as eea will nevertheless depend on the costs, the expected commitments, the time to be spent on the process and the benefits it will bring to the

municipality. At the same time, another survey carried out among the six Implement pilot municipalities shows a very high level of overall satisfaction with the eea process, particularly thanks to the support provided by the eea advisor. As a result, the pilot municipalities support the idea of rolling out the eea in Wallonia as a support programme for the management and improvement of the quality of the SECAPs.

Croatia

According to the market analysis, there is an identified need to educate more municipalities on the quality management systems, for financial resources to support the implementation of the eea system and how to allocate staff for the project implementation. The municipalities stated that the eea process is simple with clear steps which should also be the practice to follow in the future. SECAP is still one of the most recognized strategic climate documents among Croatian municipalities - eea introduction should follow up on the public authorities' recognition of SECAP and present eea as a system to translate SECAP into action and clear steps.

Greece

Subject to available funding, the municipalities are committed to continue and intensify their efforts towards energy transition and decarbonisation of their economy and activities. The municipalities also need more incentives and active capacity building in order to engage with the energy transition in a fruitful and efficient manner. There has been a great amount of interest from new municipalities to participate to the eea quality management system. This shows the appeal that the eea potentially has on the municipalities and their interest in initiatives that facilitate their efforts regarding the energy transition. It is not easy to foresee how many of them will get certified in the near future (this includes also the six pilot municipalities) as this is subject to available funding for the uptake of the required actions. Furthermore, during the pilot implementation of eea in Greece the need to modify the structure of the eea operation emerged, as the characteristics of local authorities in Greece differ from those of other countries, mainly in terms of accessibility and regional specificities.

Poland

Market analysis has shown that Polish municipalities have practically no quality management system in place at present and, at the same time, has shown that over 75% of the surveyed local government units would be interested in such an implementation. The survey among Polish pilot municipalities shows that they perceive the eea process very positively. The main benefits, according to the municipalities surveyed, are the support of an eea advisor, the creation of internal structures (Energy Team), an online tool allowing the division of work between its users according to the areas they deal with. These benefits respond to the most frequent needs indicated by the majority of Polish municipalities, i.e. lack of human resources, lack of tools to organise joint work of many units that carry out tasks in the field of energy and climate.

5. IMPLEMENT results

The running of the IMPLEMENT project involved in total 30 pilot municipalities (6 from each of the 5 implementing countries/regions) which were assisted by 5 nationa/regional eea offices that were established for this reason. In total 233 members of energy teams from the pilot municipalities were involved in the procedures and the tasks of the project and 49 members of steering committees overviewed their actions. Furthermore, 5 national/regional assessment handbooks were translated and adapted by the national/regional eea offices (one for each country/region) and the project required 30 Energy Policy Programs to be developed (one for each pilot municipality).

In order to monitor the results of IMPLEMENT, a set of data was collected for each of the 30 pilot municipalities during their external audit which included among others the following: targeted number of people reached, targeted energy savings, targeted renewable energy production, targeted CO2 reduction. Furthermore, values for investment triggered, cost savings and jobs created were estimated considering sectors targeted and energy savings or production targeted and reached. Energy savings, renewable energy production, CO2 reduction were estimated considering the length and status of implementation of each measure.

In total 502.711 tons of CO2 savings were monitored, 624 GWh of energy savings per year were triggered by the project within its duration and 359 GWh per year of renewable energy production were also triggered by the project. Finally, 9 award ceremonies have taken place and 22 new municipalities have expressed their interest to get involved in the eea quality management mechanism.

The results of the IMPLEMENT project are presented in more detail in the following figures:

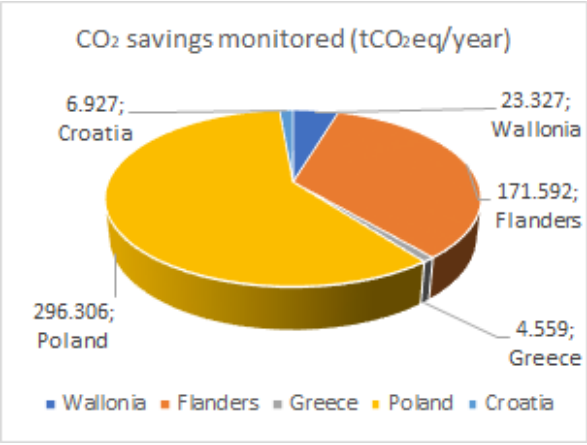

Figure 9 CO2 savings

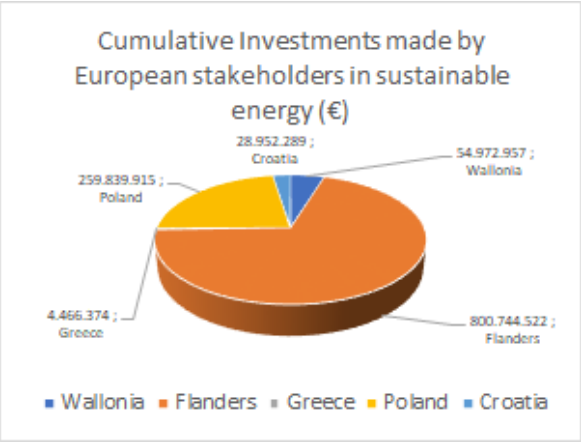

Figure 10 Cumulative investments

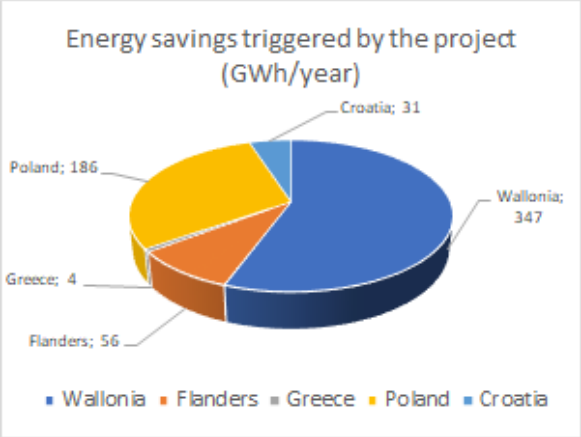

Figure 11 Energy savings

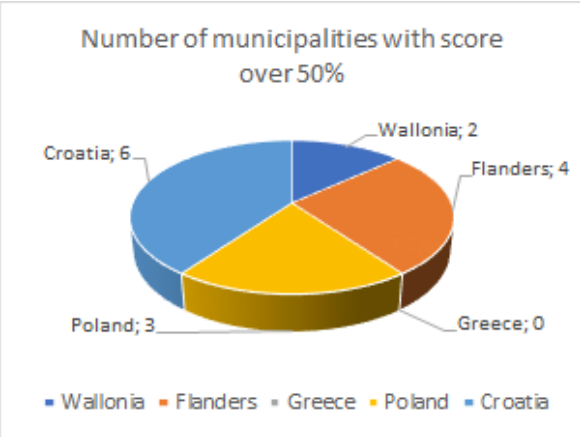

Figure 12 Number of certified municipalities

The results that have been presented here demonstrate the value of the IMPLEMENT project for the pilot municipalities that participated in the project but also for the countries. Furthermore, they are indicative of the dynamics that the project has mobilised and present a promising view for the future participation of more municipalities in the eea quality management mechanism in these countries. Moreover, they demonstrate that in the current geopolitical turmoil the eea can become a useful tool in the hands of the European municipalities in their efforts towards energy transition and energy autarky.

Actual number of people reached, energy savings, renewable energy production, CO2 reduction were estimated considering the length and status of implementation of each measure. Investment triggered, cost savings and jobs created were estimated considering sectors targeted and energy savings or production reached. Long-term minimum impacts were estimated taking into account the people reached, energy savings, renewable energy production, and CO2 reduction set as targets in the Energy Policy Programmes (EPPs). As EPPs have targets set from 2025 to 2030, we consider 2030 as the deadline for long-term impacts. The following summary table shows that expected long-term minimum impacts are in line with the targets of the project while impacts achieved so far are very encouraging.

	Long term minimum impacts Targets 2030 (as set in EEPs)	Short term impacts	
		Reached 2021 (monitored)	Project target with new approach proposed in periodic report 1
Reduction of GHG emission (tCO2eq/year)	1.093.531	502.711	1.082.248
Reduction of energy consumption (GWh/year)	2.399	624	2.670
RE production increase (GWh/year)	1.016	360	935
Number of people reached	1.509.408	1.102.198	1.651.023
Investment triggered	4.610.300.705 €	1.148.976.057 €	
Cumulated cost reduction	2.155.206.799 €	193.473.032 €	
Jobs created	5.999	1.756	

Figure 13 Short and long term minimum impacts

References- exploitation and dissemination

The following list of deliverables is publicly available:

Analysis report of support schemes in English

https://www.european-energy-award.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Comparative_research_of_support_schemes.pdf

CO2-monitoring report

https://www.european-energy-award.org/fileadmin/user_upload/CO2_monitoring.pdf

Evaluation summary report of all partner countries

https://www.european-energy-award.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Evaluation_summary_report_of_all_partner_countries.pdf

Structured survey questionnaire in English for market analysis

https://www.european-energy-award.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Structured_survey_questionnaire_for_market_analysis.pdf

Factsheet

https://www.european-energy-award.org/fileadmin/user_upload/eea_Factsheet.pdf

Project website

https://www.european-energy-award.org/eu-project-implement

Project brochure

https://www.european-energy-award.org/fileadmin/Documents/Download/implement_2020_A4_EN_05_final.pdf

Short film

https://www.european-energy-award.org/eu-project-implement

eea award trophy

https://www.european-energy-award.org/photo-gallery?no_cache=1

eea ceremonies- Gallery

https://www.european-energy-award.org/photo-gallery

www.facebook.com/ImplementH2020

www.twitter.com/ImplementH2020

www.european-energy-award.org/eu-project-implement