

# mult



facilitating multi-level governance  
for Energy Efficiency

## multEE Project Briefing

multEE in a nutshell

GIZ, Ecologic Institute



CENTRE FOR RENEWABLE  
ENERGY SOURCES AND SAVING



AUSTRIAN ENERGY AGENCY



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 649829.

## Authors

Benjamin Struss, GIZ

Chiara Mazzetti, Ecologic Institute

Project coordination and editing provided by GIZ.

Manuscript completed in November 2015

|                 |                         |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Document title  | multEE Project Briefing |
| Work Package    | WP 4                    |
| Document Type   | Briefing document       |
| Date            | 06 November 2015        |
| Document Status | Draft version           |

## Acknowledgments & Disclaimer

This project has received funding from the *European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme* under grant agreement No 649829.

Neither the European Commission nor any person acting on behalf of the Commission is responsible for the use which might be made of the following information. The views expressed in this publication are the sole responsibility of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Commission.

Reproduction and translation for non-commercial purposes are authorised, provided the source is acknowledged and the publisher is given prior notice and sent a copy.

# Table of Contents

---

|  |    |
|--|----|
| I multEE in a nutshell                 | 3  |
| II Objectives                          | 4  |
| III Measures                           | 5  |
| IV Project Modules                     | 7  |
| V Benefits for participating countries | 9  |
| VI Project Partners                    | 11 |
| VII Contact                            | 12 |

# I multEE in a nutshell

---

**multEE** is a new H2020 project that aims to improve the **consistency and quality of energy efficiency policy planning and implementation** through innovative monitoring and verification schemes, as well as through improved coordination between different administrative levels.

**Public authorities play a key role in the reduction of EU energy consumption.** Member States as well as Signatories of the Energy Community Treaty in Southeastern and Eastern Europe must produce and implement National Energy Efficiency Action Plans (NEEAPs) as well as detailed action plans in specific sectors such as the renovation of buildings or the application of high-efficiency cogeneration and efficient district heating and cooling systems. Local and regional authorities are also developing plans at their own level and other public authorities play an important role, too.

Whereas some Member States have a longer tradition in planning and implementing energy efficiency measures and built up the necessary capacities and developed technical tools other are still in the initial stages and are facing numerous difficulties.

The following key issues will be tackled within the framework of this project:

- **A lack of reliable data on energy efficiency measures and their results**

*Monitoring systems, based predominantly on energy statistics instead of bottom-up data from implemented projects, do not provide a clear overview of energy efficiency measures implemented at different administrative levels and on their effectiveness and cost efficiency. The innovative and easy to use M&V system developed through multEE empowers communities and regional actors to collect data and follow-up on energy efficiency measures implemented in their jurisdiction, streamlining the process and freeing up capacities for other activities. Capacity-building for introducing and using the system is provided by the project.*

- **Multi-level governance of energy efficiency to be improved**

*The vertical integration of energy efficiency policy between different governmental levels remains an issue in many European countries. Energy efficiency plans on the municipal, regional and national level are often not sufficiently harmonised and sometimes pursue divergent goals. Better vertical coordination mechanisms can help energy policy planners to better align the activities on different levels, design more effective and efficient support schemes based on improved understanding of local conditions and needs and thus keep up with the national saving targets.*

## II Objectives

---

The overall objective of multEE is to improve the **consistency and quality of energy efficiency policy planning and implementation** through innovative monitoring and verification schemes, as well as through improved coordination between different administrative levels.

In order to reach this goal, two sub-goals will have to be achieved:

- 1 Introducing **innovative monitoring and verification (M&V) schemes**. These schemes are based on bottom-up data to ensure that the impact of energy efficiency measures is correctly evaluated and useable for future energy efficiency planning.
- 2 **Improving vertical coordination** between administrative levels. The objective here is to exploit the full potential of the integrated M&V schemes developed in multEE and improve the overall quality of integrated energy efficiency policy formulation and implementation.

A step-by-step approach is adopted to reach both goals. First of all, European best practices will be mapped and analysed. Then, a best practice case model will be developed and adapted to the specific needs of each partner country. At the same time, the necessary capacities will be built, considering the transferability of results to all interested countries.



## III Measures

---

### Monitoring and Verification

An innovative M&V scheme has been recently introduced in Croatia and is currently being implemented in Macedonia (FYR). With the IT solution developed for this purpose **CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, energy savings and costs** of the individual measures can all be monitored across administrative levels. The scheme allows for the integrated **monitoring** of national energy efficiency action plans (NEEAP) and all types of local and regional plans simultaneously.

MultEE envisages adapting and calibrating such a scheme for implementation in partner countries and providing capacity building within countries.

### Policy Coordination

In parallel the project focuses on improving vertical and horizontal coordination mechanisms in the different countries. Coordination mechanisms within the context of this project are understood as formal and informal procedures allowing for effective communication and cooperation between and among the national, regional and local level.



**A Coordination Mechanism** facilitates two types of coordination.

The first type of coordination is about the effective communication and administration among the different governmental levels, namely national, regional and local levels to design or implement energy efficiency policies or concrete measures (vertical coordination). For instance, a coordination mechanism could be a formal or informal forum through which governments on different levels formulate common or coordinate their different energy policies. On the implementation level, a coordination mechanism could define the flow of information on implemented energy efficiency measures among the different governmental layers in order to define steering structures for a certain programme or review its effectiveness.

The second type of coordination is about the effective communication and administration between measures, schemes of programmes at the same level (horizontal coordination). An example could be coordination among energy saving initiatives in different departments of a local level (spatial, environmental, energy department, etc.). The coordination mechanism also facilitates the distribution of funding and financing among the different governmental levels to implement energy efficiency measures.

Based on an EU wide mapping of existing coordination mechanisms **best practices** will be identified and proposals developed to improve vertical and horizontal coordination of energy policy making and implementation, taking into account the specific situation of each country with regard to size, administrative structure, traditions, political culture and others.

## IV Project Modules

---

The multEE project is structured into four Work Packages (WP) focusing on specific topics and actions. Activities in each work package are split between the project's **10 partners**.

| Work Packages   | Lead organisation  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>1 Analysis of status quo and development of inventory of best practices concerning M&amp;V schemes and coordination mechanisms</b></p> <p><i>The objective of WP1 is the thorough analysis of the status quo in EU member states regarding implemented monitoring &amp; verification (M&amp;V) schemes and established coordination mechanisms. The aim of this analysis is to identify best practices and use them for activities in WP2 and to provide a basis for the formulation of recommendations for country-specific coordination mechanisms in WP3.</i></p>  | Center for Renewable Energy Sources and Saving (CRESS), Greece |
| <p><b>2 Development and implementation of a methodology for bottom-up calculation, data collection and integrated M&amp;V including capacity building</b></p> <p><i>The overall objective of WP2 is to develop or refine the bottom-up monitoring systems in all participating countries. Apart from the definition of the technical specifications and methodological details capacity building forms an important part of WP2.</i></p> <p><i>Specific objectives of the package are the development of country specific bottom-up calculation methods, the definition of data collection processes, the development of an appropriate IT solution for bottom-up monitoring and the implementation of this solution as well as capacity building in the partner countries.</i></p> | Austrian Energy Agency (AEA)                                   |

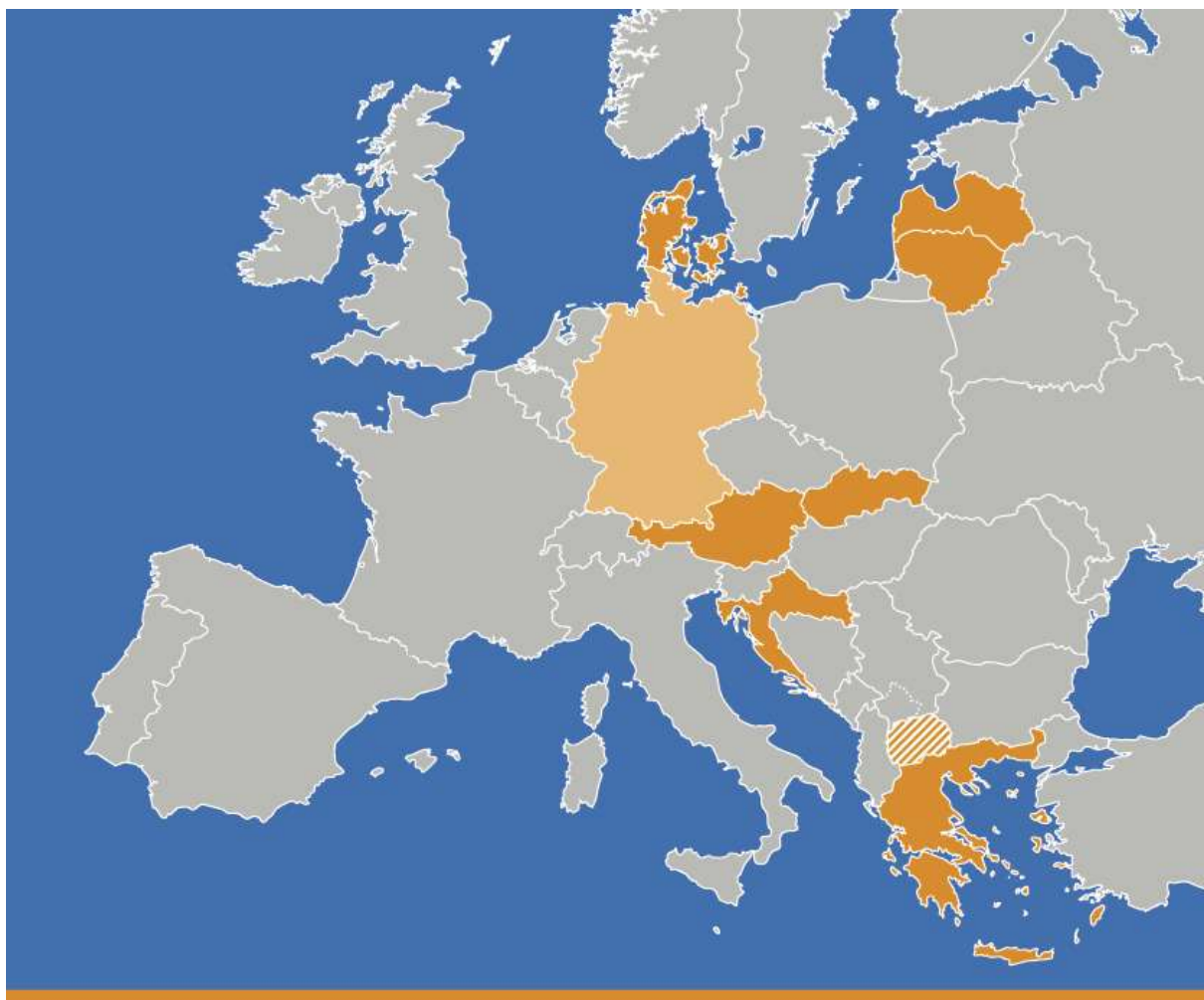


| Work Packages   | Lead organisation   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>3 Development of recommendations for country-specific coordination mechanisms and capacity building.</b></p> <p><i>The overall objective of WP3 is to develop and improve country specific coordination mechanisms in energy efficiency, based on the examination of the implemented M&amp;V schemes and coordination mechanisms (WP 1) and the development of an improved bottom-up methodology, data collection and integrated M&amp;V schemes (WP 2). WP 3 aims to develop concrete proposals for multilevel governance procedures for each selected partner country in consultation with the relevant public partners. The specific objective is to improve coordination among the administrative levels to increase the effort to implement energy efficiency policies and measures.</i></p> | <p>Roskilde University (RUC), Denmark</p>                                     |
| <p><b>4 Dissemination and Communication</b></p> <p><i>WP4's objective is to involve European stakeholders in the project, ensure that the achievements and outputs of the project are effectively disseminated and to develop communication material based on the project findings is developed.</i></p>  | <p>Ecologic Institute (EI), Germany</p>                                       |
| <p><b>5 Project Management and Coordination</b></p> <p><i>Ensure the efficient execution of all work packages and tasks included in the work plan within the given limitations in time and budget according to the EC rules and requirements.</i></p>   | <p>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Germany</p> |

## V Benefits for participating countries

| Area                    | Benefit   | Description   |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| M&V                     | Free of charge IT solution for bottom-up monitoring | Cutting edge IT solution in local language will be developed free of charge for participating countries allowing for an effective and cost-efficient reporting on implementation on Energy Efficiency Action Plans on local, regional and national level. |
|                         | Catalogue of bottom-up methods                      | Catalogue of new and existing bottom-up methods has been prepared. Reference values will be collected on selected measures for each country.  |
| Coordination mechanisms | SWOT analysis of country situation                  | Analysis of coordination mechanisms in each country vis-à-vis best practices in other European countries will be performed.   |
|                         | Facilitating improvements in coordination           | Proposal on improving coordination mechanisms based on best practices identified in other EU Member States and taking into account the specific situation of each country will be developed. If requested implementation will be facilitated.             |
| Impact                  | More efficient reporting on EED and ESD             | Monitoring and Verification Platform allows for a more efficient reporting towards the EU Commission including EED Article 7.   |
|                         | Better public spending                              | Scares public resources can be saved by basing future energy efficiency programmes on most cost-efficient measures with the highest savings as identified in the monitoring data.   |
|                         | More evidence-based policy making                   | Energy efficiency policy can be formulated more evidenced based using data from the Monitoring and Verification Platform.   |

| Area | Benefit                       | Description  |
|------|-------------------------------|--|
|      | More targeted support schemes | Close coordination and information exchange will lead to more targeted national support schemes based on most effective measures in the past and real needs of lower governmental levels             |
|      | Better implementation         | More inclusive preparation of energy efficiency programmes including all potential stakeholders will increase acceptance and prospect of a more timely and effective implementation of Action Plans. |



Participating countries

## VI Project Partners

---

Led by GIZ, the multEE consortium brings together 10 partners from nine European countries. The **Consortium integrates different leading institutions working in the interface of energy efficiency research, policy formulation and implementation**. It features research institutions with cutting-edge expertise in measuring energy efficiency, energy supply and energy strategies preparation, national agencies or institutes responsible for development and implementation of energy efficiency policies and other partners with specific expertise in capacity development, knowledge transfer and dissemination.

| No. | Participant organisation name                                      | Short name | Country |
|-----|--|------------|---------|
| 1   | Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH | GIZ        | DE      |
| 2   | Roskilde University  | RUC        | DK      |
| 3   | Ecologic Institute   | EI         | DE      |
| 4   | Austrian Energy Agency   | AEA        | AT      |
| 5   | Energy Institute Hrvoje Požar                                      | EIHP       | HR      |
| 6   | Institute of Physical Energetics                                   | IPE        | LV      |
| 7   | Lithuanian Energy Institute  | LEI        | LT      |
| 8   | Macedonian Center for Energy Efficiency                            | MACEF      | MK      |
| 9   | Centre for Renewable Energy Sources and Saving Foundation          | CRES       | GR      |
| 10  | Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency                                | SIEA       | SK      |

## VII Contact

---

The multEE project is implemented thanks to the efforts and co-operation of 10 different partners across Europe, under the co-ordination of GIZ.

Project Coordinator: **Benjamin Struss**

Email: [benjamin.struss@giz.de](mailto:benjamin.struss@giz.de)

Website: [www.giz.de](http://www.giz.de)

Project website: [www.multee.eu](http://www.multee.eu)

