



# POWERPOOR

Empowering Energy Poor Citizens through Joint Energy Initiatives

## Impact Analysis Report

Working on the ground with energy-poor households and policymakers to mitigate energy poverty.

August 2023

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## Work Package 5: Impact analysis, exploitation, replication and recommendations

### Deliverable 6.6: Impact Analysis Report

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# Table of Contents

Table of Contents.....	4
1. Introduction.....	6
1.1 Purpose & Scope.....	6
1.2 Structure of the document.....	6
2. Monitoring the impact.....	7
3. Impact of the engagement cycles.....	9
3.1 1st engagement cycle – ‘Testing’.....	9
3.2 2 <sup>nd</sup> engagement cycle – ‘Scale up’.....	13
3.3 3 <sup>rd</sup> engagement cycle – ‘Replication’.....	17
4. Assessing the impact.....	21
5. Conclusions.....	25
Annex.....	26

# Table of Tables

TABLE 1: THE POWERPOOR KPI MONITORING FRAMEWORK.....	8
TABLE 2: IMPACT FROM THE CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES – 1ST ENGAGEMENT CYCLE - ‘TESTING’.....	9
TABLE 3: IMPACT FROM THE CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES (TRAININGS) – 1ST ENGAGEMENT CYCLE - ‘TESTING’.....	9
TABLE 4: IMPACT FROM ACTIVITIES THAT AIM TO INCREASE THE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF ENERGY POOR CITIZENS – 1ST ENGAGEMENT CYCLE - ‘TESTING’ (1).....	9
TABLE 5: IMPACT FROM ACTIVITIES THAT AIM TO INCREASE THE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF ENERGY POOR CITIZENS – 1ST ENGAGEMENT CYCLE - ‘TESTING’ (2).....	10
TABLE 6: IMPACT ON POLICY DEVELOPMENT – 1ST ENGAGEMENT CYCLE - ‘TESTING’.....	10
TABLE 7: IMPACT OF THE COMMUNICATION AND DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES – 1ST ENGAGEMENT CYCLE - ‘TESTING’.....	11
TABLE 8: ENERGY RELATED IMPACT– 1ST ENGAGEMENT CYCLE - ‘TESTING’.....	11
TABLE 11: IMPACT FROM THE CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES – 2ND ENGAGEMENT CYCLE - ‘SCALE UP’.....	13
TABLE 12: IMPACT FROM THE CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES (TRAININGS) – 2ND ENGAGEMENT CYCLE - ‘SCALE UP’.....	13
TABLE 13: IMPACT FROM ACTIVITIES THAT AIM TO INCREASE THE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF ENERGY POOR CITIZENS – 2ND ENGAGEMENT CYCLE - ‘SCALE UP’ (1).....	13
TABLE 14: IMPACT FROM ACTIVITIES THAT AIM TO INCREASE THE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF ENERGY POOR CITIZENS – 2ND ENGAGEMENT CYCLE - ‘SCALE UP’ (2).....	14
TABLE 15: IMPACT ON POLICY DEVELOPMENT – 2ND ENGAGEMENT CYCLE - ‘SCALE UP’.....	14

TABLE 16: IMPACT OF COMMUNICATION AND DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES – 1ST ENGAGEMENT CYCLE - ‘TESTING’ .....	14
TABLE 17: ENERGY RELATED IMPACT– 2ND ENGAGEMENT CYCLE - ‘SCALE UP’ .....	15
TABLE 20 IMPACT FROM THE CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES – 3RD ENGAGEMENT CYCLE - ‘REPLICATION’ .....	17
TABLE 21: IMPACT FROM THE CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES (TRAININGS) – 3RD ENGAGEMENT CYCLE - ‘REPLICATION’ .....	17
TABLE 22 IMPACT FROM ACTIVITIES THAT AIM TO INCREASE THE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF ENERGY POOR CITIZENS – 3RD ENGAGEMENT CYCLE - ‘REPLICATION’ (1).....	17
TABLE 23 IMPACT FROM ACTIVITIES THAT AIM TO INCREASE THE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF ENERGY POOR CITIZENS – 3RD ENGAGEMENT CYCLE - ‘REPLICATION’ (2).....	18
TABLE 24: IMPACT ON POLICY DEVELOPMENT –3RD ENGAGEMENT CYCLE - ‘REPLICATION’ .....	18
TABLE 25: IMPACT OF COMMUNICATION AND DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES – 2ND ENGAGEMENT CYCLE - ‘REPLICATION’ .....	18
TABLE 26: ENERGY RELATED IMPACT– 3RD ENGAGEMENT CYCLE - ‘REPLICATE’ .....	19

## Table of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Explanation
WP	Work Package
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
MX	Month X
EPAO	Energy Poverty Alleviation Office
SECAP	Sustainable energy and climate action plans



# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Purpose & Scope

The purpose of this Impact Analysis Report is to assess the impact and replicability potential of the engagement campaigns. Energy poverty is a multifaceted phenomenon and one of the key elements in mitigating it according to the POWERPOOR approach is putting citizens at the heart of the energy transition, raising awareness, educating them on energy poverty, energy efficiency, and available ways to alleviate the issue e.g., through soft measures, behavioural changes, and small scale energy efficiency interventions, as well as encourage the uptake of renewable energy sources through joining or establishing energy communities or cooperatives leveraging innovative financing schemes. In the 8 pilot countries of the POWERPOOR project i.e., Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Portugal, and Spain, various types of engagement activities have been organised in three cycles, i.e., 'testing', 'scale up', and 'replication'.

The effectiveness of the engagement campaigns in the three cycles is assessed using specific KPIs. The effectiveness of the activities implemented in each cycle is given, along with estimations on energy savings, financial impacts, and behavioural changes. In addition to the KPIs, in this report the number of citizens engaged in each campaign, the number of energy communities and cooperatives that used the POWERPOOR approach, the impact of the behavioural changes implemented by citizens and the energy savings achieved based after each cycle will be looked into.

## 1.2 Structure of the document

This document is structured as follows:

**Chapter 2** presents the KPI framework employed to assess the impact of the engagement cycles.

**Chapter 3** presents the KPIs of the various activities in the three engagement cycles.

**Chapter 4** elaborates on the impact assessment and replicability potential of the POWERPOOR project.

**Chapter 5** concludes the document at hand.

## 2. Monitoring the impact

The POWERPOOR KPI framework was initially developed in M10 i.e., June 2021. The aim of the framework is to assess the impact of the project across 3 engagement cycles and evaluate its impact and replicability potential.

The three engagement cycles fall within the implementation phase of the project that takes place from M8 to M32, i.e., April 2021 to May 2023. The first cycle is the 'Testing' cycle from M8 to M16 (i.e., April 2021 to December 2021), the second is the 'Scale up' cycle from M17 to M24 (i.e., January 2022 to September 2022), and the third is the 'Replication' cycle from M25 to M32 (i.e., October 2022 to May 2023). In the 'Testing' cycle the Energy Poverty Mitigation toolkit and the training materials were tested, in the 'scale up' cycle further training sessions took place and the approach was expanded and in the 'replication' cycle activities in an EU level took place.

The KPI framework to assess the impact across all the activities within the POWERPOOR approach integrates KPIs that correspond to activities taking place in WP3, WP4, WP5, and WP6. To monitor the progress from the vast activities ranging from training seminars/webinars and info days to home visits and the establishment of Energy Poverty Alleviation Offices several excels were kept updated throughout the project implementation. The various excels used to monitor the progress are presented in the Annex of this document.

In the three different engagement cycles, the same KPIs are being monitored to produce comparable results. Within the KPIs are the number of training seminars and webinars, the number of users of the tools, the number of Info Days organised and the attendees, the number of Stakeholder Liaison Group members and meetings, the number of engaged municipalities, cities, regions and organisations, the number of households that the POWERPOOR approach has reached out to, and indicators that have to do with the primary energy savings triggered by the project, the renewable energy production triggered by the project, the reduction of greenhouse gases emissions, and the cumulative investments in sustainable energy triggered by the project. All the above KPIs have been categorised. The different categories that are being monitored in all the engagement cycles are listed below.

### *The impact of the capacity building activities*

- The number of interactions in the energy poverty mitigation toolkit.
- The number of people with increased capacity (internal workshops, training seminars, webinars and F2Fs tailor made seminars, EU webinars).

### *The impact of activities that aim to increase the active participation of energy poor citizens*

- The number of participants in the Stakeholder Liaison Group meetings and Info days.
- The number of interactions on the website.
- The number of energy poor households engaged.
- The number of municipalities, regions, cities, and organisations involved.



### *The impact on policy development*

- Number of policy documents.
- Number of actions in SECAPs or other local energy planning initiatives.

### *Energy related impacts*

- Primary energy savings and renewable energy production.
- Greenhouse gas emission reduction.
- Cumulative investments in sustainable energy.

### *Impact of communication and dissemination activities*

- Number of participants in the EU inspiring events and other events.
- Recipients of newsletters.
- Number of visits on the website.

The different categories of the KPIs have been calculated in the three engagement cycles, namely 'Testing', 'Scale up', and 'Replication'. The outline of the POWERPOOR KPI framework is presented in the table below. The KPIs and their measurements for the three engagement cycles are presented in the following chapter.

**Table 1: The POWERPOOR KPI monitoring framework.**

Engagement cycle	Categories of KPIs
'Testing' M8 to M16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The impact of the capacity building activities.</li><li>• The impact of activities that aim to increase the active participation of energy poor citizens.</li></ul>
'Scale up' M17 to M24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The impact on policy development.</li><li>• Energy related impacts.</li></ul>
'Replication' M25 to M32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Impact of communication and dissemination activities.</li></ul>

### 3. Impact of the engagement cycles

#### 3.1 1st engagement cycle - 'Testing'

The first engagement cycle that is also the testing cycle of the POWERPOOR approach took place from M8 to M16 of the project's life, i.e., April 2021 to December 2021. Until M8 (April 2021) the preparation phase has been concluded, the Energy poverty mitigation toolkit with the POWER-TARGET, POWER-ACT, and POWER-FUND tools have been developed along with the training library and the training modules. The initial stakeholder mapping in the pilot countries had already taken place. In the 1st engagement or 'testing' cycle several activities have been organised to assess the effectiveness of the tools, the modules and the strategy for reaching out to and engaging with potential energy supporters and mentors has been laid out.

**Table 2: Impact from the capacity building activities - 1st engagement cycle - 'Testing'**

No	WP	Activities	Project Performance Indicator (PPI)	Quantification	Unit
#1	2	Tools and methods	Energy Poverty Mitigation Toolkit, including an on-line help desk and other features	1,200 /3,000	Number of interactions
#2	3	Internal workshops	2-3 individuals from each partner organisation	107/40	Number of persons with increased capacity
#3	3	F2F tailor-made training seminar	Representatives from 1-5 organisations in each pilot country	545/1,000	
#4	3	Training seminars	30-40 participants in each training seminar		
#5	3	Webinars in the targeted countries	~20 participants in each virtual workshop		
#6	5	EU Webinars	~20 participants in each virtual workshop		

**Table 3: Impact from the capacity building activities (trainings) - 1st engagement cycle - 'Testing'**

	BG	HR	EE	GR	HU	LV	PT	ES	Rest EU	Total
(#3) F2F seminars	-/2	2/2	1/1	1/3	1/2	2/1	-/2	1/2	-	8/15
(#4) Training Seminars	3/3	1/2	1/3	2/5	3/2	-/1	2/4	4/4	-	17/24
(#5 & #6) Webinars	1/2	-/1	1/1	1/3	1/1	1/1	1/2	-/2	-/5	6/18
<i>People trained</i>	151	15	182	149	81	61	101	78	-	673
(PILLAR 1) Supporters/Mentors	127 /145	4 /90	89 /100	122 /235	64 /80	25 /25	46 /165	68 /160	- /100	545 /1,100
(PILLAR 1) Energy Poverty Offices	2/2	-/2	1/1	3/3	1/2	1/1	2/2	-/2	-	10/15

**Table 4: Impact from activities that aim to increase the active participation of energy poor citizens - 1st engagement cycle - 'Testing' (1)**

No	WP	Activities	Project Performance Indicator (PPI)	Quantification	Unit
#1	4	Stakeholder Liaison Group	At least 10 individuals from different organisations in each group established	90/80	Number of participants
#2	4	Info days	50-100 participants per each Info Day organised	558 /1,500	Number of unique visits
#3	6	Website	At least 25,000 individuals visiting the project's website	6,500 /25,000	

No	WP	Activities	Project Performance Indicator (PPI)	Quantification	Unit
#4	2	Energy Poverty Mitigation Toolkit	Energy Poverty Mitigation Toolkit, including an on-line help desk and other features	1,200 /3,000	Number of interactions
#5	4	Energy poor citizens support programmes	At least 15 energy poor households supported by each Supporter / Mentor.	(732 + 6,941) /7,673	Number of energy poor households
		Local Energy Poverty Offices	Ad-hoc provision of information and support to citizens	/22,000	

**Table 5: Impact from activities that aim to increase the active participation of energy poor citizens - 1st engagement cycle - 'Testing' (2)**

	BG	HR	EE	GR	HU	LV	PT	ES	Rest EU	Total
(#1) Members in the Liaison Group	10 /10	6 /10	10 /10	10 /10	13 /10	10 /10	11 /10	20 /10	-	90 /80
(#2) Info days / Total participants	1/2	1/2	5/2	2/2	2/2	-/2	1/2	1/2	-	14/16
	52 /200	50 /200	193 /200	75 /200	53 /200	-/100	90 /200	45 /200	-	558 /1,500
(#5) Energy poor support programmes / schemes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	8
<b>BASELINE</b>	Number of 'municipalities'   'districts'   'networks'   'other organisations*' already involved in POWERPOOR									
	3   1	2   4	4   -	32   1	10   2	3   -	5   -	2   1	-   -	-   -
	1   4	-   4	-   3	1   6	-   4	-   1	1   6	-   6	3   -	
	Population represented by the involved organisations (in thousands)									
	215	110	200	2,780	350	88	920	2,280	-	6,943
Number of households (in thousands)										
80	55	91	1,209	152	38	368	912	-	2,905	
Estimated number of energy poverty households (in thousands)										
32	15	22	430	40	11	92	254	-	896	
(PILLAR 2) Expected energy poverty households engaged in POWERPOOR (in thousands)	2.5 /2.9	0.6 /1.7	1.2 /1.9	1.2 /5.0	0.4 /1.6	0.15 /0.5	0.79 /3.3	0.22 /3.6	1.5	7/22

**Table 6: Impact on policy development - 1st engagement cycle - 'Testing'**

No	WP	Activities	Project Performance Indicator (PPI)	Quantification	Unit
#1	5	Policy formulation	8 National Roadmaps to alleviate energy poverty	-/8	Number of policy documents
#2			EU Recommendations to alleviate energy poverty	-/1	
#3	5	Policy improvements	Guidelines on how to tackle energy poverty in SECAPs will be developed	-/10	Number of best practices identified
#4			Actions proposed to be included in revised / new SECAPs developed by municipalities in order to alleviate energy poverty	11/60	Number of actions/ policies

**Table 7: Impact of the communication and dissemination activities – 1st engagement cycle - ‘Testing’**

No	WP	Activities	Project Performance Indicator (PPI)	Quantification	Unit
#1	5	Inspiring EU events	At least 100 participants / event	-/300	Number of participants
#2	4	Info days	50-100 participants / event	558/1,500	
#3	6	Website	At least 100,000 site visits	18,300 /100,000	Number of visits
			At least 25,000 unique visits	7,500 /25,000	
#4	6	e-Newsletters	At least 16,000 recipients	30,707 /15,000	Number of recipients
#5	6	Presentations in EU/national events	Each project partner will present POWERPOOR in at least two events.	35,000 /1,600	Number of participants

It is worth mentioning that additionally to the KPIs of table 7 that focus on communication and dissemination, more KPIs were monitored to further assess the outreach of the communication and dissemination campaigns. One of them is the number of people following POWERPOOR across the social media channels, which for the first engagement cycle enumerated to 922 out of the 1,000 people that were the goal. The number of newsletters was also monitored and in the ‘testing’ cycle, 2 newsletters and 2 news alerts have been produced, along with several newsletters from the sister projects and the national partners that included POWERPOOR’s news. Also, 3 infographics have been developed in the first engagement cycle. The project was presented in more than 40 events. 8 out of the 8 press releases that was the goal have already been issued and 2 out of the 14 special issue publications.

**Table 8: Energy related impact- 1st engagement cycle - ‘Testing’**

Project Performance Indicator	(A*)   Quantification	Measurement unit
Primary energy savings triggered by the project	43/172	GWh/year
Renewable Energy production triggered by the project	42/244	GWh/year
Reduction of greenhouse gases emissions	60/188	ktCO <sub>2</sub> -eq/year
Cumulative investments in sustainable energy triggered by the project	40/226	million Euro

\* A: within project duration

It is estimated that from the 7 thousand households that the POWERPOOR project has reached out 35% have implemented low-cost energy efficiency measures (Action A), 10% have implemented energy efficiency investments (Action B) and 30% have proceeded to small-scale renewable energy investments (Action C), 25% took no further action<sup>1</sup>. This results to 2450 households implementing Action A, 700 Action B, and 2100 Action C. Each action is estimated to achieve different savings, i.e., Action A 20% on total energy consumption, Action B 90% on total energy consumption, and Action C with two different sub scenarios one with small-scale renewable investments achieving 50% of savings of total energy consumption and one achieving 90% on electricity consumption<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> The assumptions have been made in the proposal stage.

<sup>2</sup> These estimations have been based on relevant literature as presented in the Grant agreement.



The table below presents the aggregated data per each fuel type, from the analysis of the data of the POWERPOOR toolkit.

	Energy consumption (kWh equivalent)	Emissions CO2 (tn)
District Heating	23,177,590	4,659
Natural Gas	5,920,267	1,190
Oil	12,453,848	3,325
Pellet	4,974,626	1,965
Propane	1,059,681	241
Wood	16,150,848	6,380
Fuel subtotal	63,736,861	17,759
Electricity	185,337,767	139,003
Total	249,074,628	174,521

Based on the above, it is estimated that the primary energy savings triggered by the project amount to about 43 GWh per year, the renewable energy production triggered by the project amounts to about 42 GWh per year, and the reduction of greenhouse gases emissions amount to about 60 ktn. The cumulative investments in sustainable energy triggered by the project are based on the ratio of the renewable energy production achieved today to the one that will be achieved by the end of the project amounting to about 40 million euros<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> Renewable energy investments can take various forms due to different technologies and vastly different local contexts so to take into account this uncertainty the cumulative investments so far are based on the estimated sustainable energy production ratio.

### 3.2 2<sup>nd</sup> engagement cycle - 'Scale up'

The first engagement cycle that is also the scale up cycle of the POWERPOOR approach took place from M17 to M24 of the project's life, i.e., January 2022 to September 2022. Until M17 the testing phase has been concluded, the Energy poverty mitigation toolkit has been used, the trainers have been trained and the first trainings outside the consortium have taken place. The support programmes started to take shape as the initial energy supporters and mentors got certified and started working on the ground. The KPIs for the scale up cycle, with the KPIs reached during the testing cycle accumulated are presented in the tables below.

**Table 9: Impact from the capacity building activities - 2nd engagement cycle - 'Scale up'**

No	WP	Activities	Project Performance Indicator (PPI)	Quantification	Unit
#1	2	Tools and methods	Energy Poverty Mitigation Toolkit, including an on-line help desk and other features	2,200 /3,000	Number of interactions
#2	3	Internal workshops	2-3 individuals from each partner organisation	107/40	1,100 (+40) Number of persons with increased capacity
#3	3	F2F tailor-made training seminar	Representatives from 1-5 organisations in each pilot country	851 /1,000	
#4	3	Training seminars	30-40 participants in each training seminar		
#5	3	Webinars in the targeted countries	~20 participants in each virtual workshop		
#6	5	EU Webinars	~20 participants in each virtual workshop	30/100	

**Table 10: Impact from the capacity building activities (trainings) - 2nd engagement cycle - 'Scale up'**

	BG	HR	EE	GR	HU	LV	PT	ES	Rest EU	Total
(#3) F2F seminars	2/2	2/2	1/1	2/3	2/2	1/1	-/2	2/2	-	12/15
(#4) Training Seminars	7/3	3/2	3/3	2/5	4/2	2/1	3/4	6/4	-	27/24
(#5 & #6) Webinars	1/2	1/1	1/1	2/3	1/1	1/1	1/2	2/2	2/5	12/18
<i>People trained</i>	195	63	132	177	376	47	101	78	105	1274
(PILLAR 1) Supporters/Mentors	164 /145	58 /90	68 /100	148 /235	290 /80	16 /25	46 /165	61 /160	30 /100	881 /1,100
(PILLAR 1) Energy Poverty Offices	2/2	2/2	1/1	3/3	1/2	1/1	2/2	0/2	-	11/15

**Table 11: Impact from activities that aim to increase the active participation of energy poor citizens - 2nd engagement cycle - 'Scale up' (1)**

No	WP	Activities	Project Performance Indicator (PPI)	Quantification	Unit
#1	4	Stakeholder Liaison Group	At least 10 individuals from different organisations in each group established	90/80	Number of participants
#2	4	Info days	50-100 participants per each Info Day organised	1,344 /1,500	
#3	6	Website	At least 25,000 individuals visiting the project's website	13,000 /25,000	Number of unique visits
#4	2	Energy Poverty Mitigation Toolkit	Energy Poverty Mitigation Toolkit, including an on-line help desk and other features	2,200 /3,000	Number of interactions

No	WP	Activities	Project Performance Indicator (PPI)	Quantification	Unit
#5	4	Energy poor citizens support programmes	At least 15 energy poor households supported by each Supporter / Mentor.	12,600 /22,000	Number of energy poor households
		Local Energy Poverty Offices	Ad-hoc provision of information and support to citizens		

**Table 12: Impact from activities that aim to increase the active participation of energy poor citizens – 2nd engagement cycle - ‘Scale up’ (2)**

	BG	HR	EE	GR	HU	LV	PT	ES	Rest EU	Total	
(#1) Members in the Liaison Group	10 /10	6 /10	10 /10	10 /10	13 /10	10 /10	11 /10	20 /10	-	90 /80	
(#2) Info days / Total participants	2/2 /84	4/2 /205	6/2 /234	3/2 /133	4/2 /178	3/2 /289	1/2 /101	2/2 /120	-	25/16 /1,344	
(#5) Energy poor support programmes / schemes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	8	
<b>BASELINE</b>	Number of ‘municipalities’   ‘districts’   ‘networks’   ‘other organisations*’ already involved in POWERPOOR	3   - /1   4	2   - / - / 4	4   - / - / 3	32   1 / 1 / 6	10   2 / - / 4	3   - / - / 1	5   - / 1 / 6	2   1 / - / 6	-   - / 3   -	
	Population represented by the involved organisations (in thousands)	343	306	426	354	115	56	551	150	-	2,301
	Number of households (in thousands)	143	827	203	136	50	24	220	60	-	1,663
	Estimated number of energy poverty households (in thousands)	43	33.7	10.1	34	4	2	24	4.2	-	155
	(PILLAR 2) Expected energy poverty households engaged in POWERPOOR (in thousands)	2.93 /2.9	1.27 /1.7	2.1 /1.9	1.88 /5.0	0.56 /1.6	0.25 /0.5	1.76 /3.3	0.38 /3.6	1.5	12.6 /22

**Table 13: Impact on policy development –2nd engagement cycle - ‘Scale up’**

No	WP	Activities	Project Performance Indicator (PPI)	Quantification	Unit
#1	5	Policy formulation	8 National Roadmaps to alleviate energy poverty	-/8	Number of policy documents
#2			EU Recommendations to alleviate energy poverty	-/1	
#3	5	Policy improvements	Guidelines on how to tackle energy poverty in SECAPs will be developed	-/10	Number of best practices identified
#4			Actions proposed to be included in revised / new SECAPs developed by municipalities in order to alleviate energy poverty	11/60	Number of actions/policies

**Table 14: Impact of communication and dissemination activities – 1st engagement cycle - ‘Testing’**

No	WP	Activities	Project Performance Indicator (PPI)	Quantification	Unit
#1	5	Inspiring EU events	At least 100 participants / event	-/300	Number of
#2	4	Info days	50-100 participants / event	1,344/1,500	participants
#3	6	Website	At least 100,000 site visits	29,000 /100,000	Number of visits

No	WP	Activities	Project Performance Indicator (PPI)	Quantification	Unit
			At least 25,000 unique visits	13,000 /25,000	
#4	6	e-Newsletters	At least 16,000 recipients	30,707 /15,000	Number of recipients
#5	6	Presentations in EU/national events	Each project partner will present POWERPOOR in at least two events.	35,000 /1,600	Number of participants

For the second engagement cycle 'scale up', the number of people following POWERPOOR across the social media channels, was 1,253 out of the 1,000 people that was the goal. The number of newsletters in the 'scale up' cycle was 3 newsletters and 2 news alerts, along with several newsletters from the sister projects and the national partners that included POWERPOOR's news. Also, 4 infographics have been developed in the second engagement cycle. The project was presented in more than 40 events. 8 out of the 8 press releases that was the goal have already been issued since the first engagement cycle and 8 out of the 14 special issue publications.

**Table 15: Energy related impact- 2nd engagement cycle - 'Scale up'**

Project Performance Indicator	(A*)   Quantification	Measurement unit
Primary energy savings triggered by the project	141/172	GWh/year
Renewable Energy production triggered by the project	74/244	GWh/year
Reduction of greenhouse gases emissions	140/188	ktCO <sub>2</sub> -eq/year
Cumulative investments in sustainable energy triggered by the project	80/226	million Euro

\* A: within project duration

It is estimated that from the 12.6 thousand households that the POWERPOOR project has reached out 35% have implemented low-cost energy efficiency measures (Action A), 10% have implemented energy efficiency investments (Action B) and 30% have proceeded to small-scale renewable energy investments (Action C), 25% took no further action<sup>4</sup>. This results to 4410 households implementing Action A, 1260 Action B, and 3780 Action C. Each action is estimated to achieve different savings, i.e., Action A 20% on total energy consumption, Action B 90% on total energy consumption, and Action C with two different sub scenarios one with small-scale renewable investments achieving 50% of savings of total energy consumption and one achieving 90% on electricity consumption<sup>5</sup>.

The table below presents the aggregated data per each fuel type, from the analysis of the data of the POWERPOOR toolkit.

	Energy consumption (kWh equivalent)	Emissions CO <sub>2</sub> (tn)
District Heating	167,892,657.1	33,746

<sup>4</sup> The assumptions have been made in the proposal stage.

<sup>5</sup> These estimations have been based on relevant literature as presented in the Grant agreement.



Natural Gas	9,999,891	2,010
Oil	4,197,873	1,121
Pellet	1,190,435	470
Propane	584,115	133
Wood	170,970,975	67,534
Fuel subtotal	354,835,947	105,014
Electricity	140,166,840	104,125
Total	495,002,787	315,152

Based on the above, it is estimated that the primary energy savings triggered by the project amount to about 141 GWh, the renewable energy production triggered by the project amounts to about 74 GWh, and the reduction of greenhouse gases emissions amount to about 140 ktn. The cumulative investments in sustainable energy triggered by the project on a yearly basis are based on the ratio of the renewable energy production achieved today to the one that will be achieved by the end of the project amounting to about 80 million euros<sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>6</sup> Renewable energy investments can take various forms due to different technologies and vastly different local contexts so to take into account this uncertainty the cumulative investments so far are based on the estimated sustainable energy production ratio.

### 3.3 3<sup>rd</sup> engagement cycle – ‘Replication’

The third engagement cycle that is also the ‘Replication’ cycle of the POWERPOOR approach took place from M25 to M32 of the project’s life, i.e., October 2022 to May 2023. Until M25 the testing and scale up phases have been concluded, the Energy poverty mitigation toolkit has been used widely, most of the trainings have taken place. The support programmes have been established with energy supporters and mentors working on the ground. Energy poverty alleviation offices have also been established and were operational. In this cycle the POWERPOOR approach was expanded in an EU level. The KPIs for the replication cycle, with the KPIs reached during the testing and scale up cycles accumulated are presented in the tables below.

**Table 16 Impact from the capacity building activities – 3rd engagement cycle – ‘Replication’**

No	WP	Activities	Project Performance Indicator (PPI)	Quantification	Unit
#1	2	Tools and methods	Energy Poverty Mitigation Toolkit, including an on-line help desk and other features	3,200 /3,000	Number of interactions
#2	3	Internal workshops	2-3 individuals from each partner organisation	107/40	Number of persons with increased capacity
#3	3	F2F tailor-made training seminar	Representatives from 1-5 organisations in each pilot country	1,079 /1,000	
#4	3	Training seminars	30-40 participants in each training seminar		
#5	3	Webinars in the targeted countries	~20 participants in each virtual workshop		
#6	5	EU Webinars	~20 participants in each virtual workshop		

**Table 17: Impact from the capacity building activities (trainings) – 3rd engagement cycle – ‘Replication’**

	BG	HR	EE	GR	HU	LV	PT	ES	Rest EU	Total
(#3) F2F seminars	2/2	2/2	1/1	3/3	2/2	2/1	2/2	2/2	-	15/15
(#4) Training Seminars	8/3	5/2	3/3	3/5	4/2	1/1	4/4	6/4	-	34/24
(#5 & #6) Webinars	1/2	1/1	1/1	3/3	1/1	1/1	2/2	2/2	5/5	17/18
<i>People trained</i>	295	111	241	325	127	99	434	269	412	2,308
(PILLAR 1) Supporters/Mentors	209 /145	91 /90	101 /100	246 /235	84 /80	26 /25	142 /165	180 /160	95 /100	1,174 /1,100
(PILLAR 1) Energy Poverty Offices	2/2	2/2	1/1	4/3	2/2	1/1	3/2	4/2	-	19/15

**Table 18 Impact from activities that aim to increase the active participation of energy poor citizens – 3rd engagement cycle – ‘Replication’ (1)**

No	WP	Activities	Project Performance Indicator (PPI)	Quantification	Unit
#1	4	Stakeholder Liaison Group	At least 10 individuals from different organisations in each group established	90/80	Number of participants
#2	4	Info days	50-100 participants per each Info Day organised	1,847 /1,500	
#3	6	Website	At least 25,000 individuals visiting the project’s website	22,000 /25,000	Number of unique visits

No	WP	Activities	Project Performance Indicator (PPI)	Quantification	Unit
#4	2	Energy Poverty Mitigation Toolkit	Energy Poverty Mitigation Toolkit, including an on-line help desk and other features	3,200 /3,000	Number of interactions
#5	4	Energy poor citizens support programmes	At least 15 energy poor households supported by each Supporter / Mentor.	21,000 /22,000	Number of energy poor households
		Local Energy Poverty Offices	Ad-hoc provision of information and support to citizens		

**Table 19 Impact from activities that aim to increase the active participation of energy poor citizens - 3rd engagement cycle - 'Replication' (2)**

	BG	HR	EE	GR	HU	LV	PT	ES	Rest EU	Total	
(#1) Members in the Liaison Group	10 /10	6 /10	10 /10	10 /10	13 /10	10 /10	11 /10	20 /10	-	90 /80	
(#2) Info days / Total participants	3/2	5/2	6/2	7/2	4/2	4/2	2/2	2/2	-	33/16	
(#5) Energy poor support programmes / schemes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	8	
<b>BASELINE</b>	Number of 'municipalities'   'districts'   'networks'   'other organisations*' already involved in POWERPOOR	3   1	2   4	4   -	32   1	10   2	3   -	5   -	7   1	-   -	
	Population represented by the involved organisations (in thousands)	257	275	162	3,228	178	64	115	1,120	-	5,399
	Number of households (in thousands)	107	102	77	1,241	77	28	46	448	-	1,659
	Estimated number of energy poverty households (in thousands)	32	11	3.8	310	6	2.4	5	31	-	370
	(PILLAR 2) Expected energy poverty households engaged in POWERPOOR (in thousands)	3.25 /2.9	1.5 /1.7	2.45 /1.9	8.09 /5.0	0.8 /1.6	0.43 /0.5	1.96 /3.3	1 /3.6	1.5	21 /22

**Table 20: Impact on policy development -3rd engagement cycle - 'Replication'**

No	WP	Activities	Project Performance Indicator (PPI)	Quantification	Unit
#1	5	Policy formulation	8 National Roadmaps to alleviate energy poverty	8/8	Number of policy documents
#2			EU Recommendations to alleviate energy poverty		
#3	5	Policy improvements	Guidelines on how to tackle energy poverty in SECAPs will be developed	25/10	Number of best practices identified
#4			Actions proposed to be included in revised / new SECAPs developed by municipalities in order to alleviate energy poverty		

**Table 21: Impact of communication and dissemination activities - 2nd engagement cycle - 'Replication'**

No	WP	Activities	Project Performance Indicator (PPI)	Quantification	Unit
#1	5	Inspiring EU events	At least 100 participants / event	193/300	

No	WP	Activities	Project Performance Indicator (PPI)	Quantification	Unit
#2	4	Info days	50-100 participants / event	1,847/1,500	Number of participants
#3	6	Website	At least 100,000 site visits	45,500 /100,000	Number of visits
			At least 25,000 unique visits	22,000 /25,000	
#4	6	e-Newsletters	At least 16,000 recipients	30,707 /15,000	Number of recipients
#5	6	Presentations in EU/national events	Each project partner will present POWERPOOR in at least two events.	35,000 /1,600	Number of participants

For the third engagement cycle 'replication', the number of people following POWERPOOR across the social media channels, was 1,627 out of the 1,000 people that was the goal. The number of newsletters in the 'scale up' cycle was 4 newsletters and 3 news alerts, along with several newsletters from the sister projects and the national partners that included POWERPOOR's news. Also, 12 infographics have been developed by the third engagement cycle. The project was presented in more than 40 events. 8 out of the 8 press releases that was the goal have already been issued since the first engagement cycle and 14 out of the 14 special issue publications.

**Table 22: Energy related impact- 3rd engagement cycle - 'Replicate'**

Project Performance Indicator	(A*)   Quantification	Measurement unit
Primary energy savings triggered by the project	200/172	GWh/year
Renewable Energy production triggered by the project	110/244	GWh/year
Reduction of greenhouse gases emissions	140/188	ktCO <sub>2</sub> -eq/year
Cumulative investments in sustainable energy triggered by the project	120/226	million Euro

\* A: within project duration

It is estimated that from the 21 thousand households that the POWERPOOR project has reached out 35% have implemented low-cost energy efficiency measures (Action A), 10% have implemented energy efficiency investments (Action B) and 30% have proceeded to small-scale renewable energy investments (Action C), 25% took no further action<sup>7</sup>. This results to 7350 households implementing Action A, 2100 Action B, and 6300 Action C. Each action is estimated to achieve different savings, i.e., Action A 20% on total energy consumption, Action B 90% on total energy consumption, and Action C with two different sub scenarios one with small-scale renewable investments achieving 50% of savings of total energy consumption and one achieving 90% on electricity consumption<sup>8</sup>.

The table below presents the aggregated data per each fuel type, from the analysis of the data of the POWERPOOR toolkit.

	Energy consumption	Emissions CO <sub>2</sub> (tn)

<sup>7</sup> The assumptions have been made in the proposal stage.

<sup>8</sup> These estimations have been based on relevant literature as presented in the Grant agreement.



	(kWh equivalent)	
District Heating	220,937,829	44,409
Natural Gas	3,853,652	775
Oil	6,666,920	1,780
Pellet	2,086,636	824
Propane	2,922,568	663
Wood	203,502,600	80,384
Fuel subtotal	439,970,204	128,834
Electricity	156,052,110	117,039
Total	596,022,314	374,708

Based on the above, it is estimated that the primary energy savings triggered by the project amount to about 200 GWh, the renewable energy production triggered by the project amounts to about 110 GWh per year, and the reduction of greenhouse gases emissions amount to about 140 ktn. The cumulative investments in sustainable energy triggered by the project yearly are based on the ratio of the renewable energy production achieved today to the one that will be achieved by the end of the project amounting to about 120 million euros<sup>9</sup>.

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<sup>9</sup> Renewable energy investments can take various forms due to different technologies and vastly different local contexts so to take into account this uncertainty the cumulative investments so far are based on the estimated sustainable energy production ratio.

## 4. Assessing the impact

The tables above showcase the KPIs that were reached per engagement cycle. Overall, the KPIs were reached with regards to the goals that were set throughout the duration of the project. The impact of the project across the different categories of KPIs is discussed below for the three engagement cycles.

The capacity building activities enumerated overall to 1,174 people that have been trained and certified as energy supporters and mentors. 545 were trained in the 1<sup>st</sup> cycle, an additional 305 in the 2<sup>nd</sup> engagement cycle, and the 3<sup>rd</sup> followed with 324 people. It is worth mentioning that the overall number of people that got trained was 2,308 however from them only 1,174 took the test and became certified energy supporters and mentors. This can be attributed to the fact that many of the people that got trained wanted to enhance their own knowledge and could not or did not want to work on the field. They are still part of the ecosystem, and they mitigate energy poverty on a personal level, they just do not act as local heroes. During the 1<sup>st</sup> engagement 'testing' cycle more people were trained as the national partners reached out to their network as a whole to bring forward the POWERPOOR approach. Also, during this period, the Covid-19 pandemic was bursting across Europe and most of the activities took place online. The online training seminars and webinars were popular at the time and many people while on quarantine chose to enhance their knowledge. The online nature of the trainings enabled people all over the national countries to participate. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> engagement cycle the focus was on reaching out to municipalities and energy communities. The partners reached out to municipalities to present the merits of establishing an energy poverty alleviation office (EPAO). They also reached out to energy communities and cooperatives to either enable them to incorporate energy poverty mitigation actions in their activities or to bring forward the notion of innovative financing. During the 2<sup>nd</sup> engagement cycle, the trainings were mostly F2Fs with representatives of municipalities and energy communities or smaller seminars and trainings with interested individuals. This allowed the partners to delve further into the approach and to also pursue the establishment of the EPAOs that could scale up the approach. In the third engagement cycle the trainings included people from all over Europe and beyond. In the third engagement cycle the replication potential of the POWERPOOR approach were brought forward so along with the EU level trainings, municipalities across Europe were also targeted.

To increase the project's outreach but also get feedback and specialised guidance on a national level, Stakeholder Liaison Groups were established. The members of these groups acted as focal points for the POWERPOOR approach on a national level and are also the cornerstone of POWERPOOR's exploitation plan as all of them are part of the POWERPOOR alliance. The members of each group are at least 10 stakeholders, and they meet at least once every engagement cycle. During these meetings the latest results and challenges were presented so they could reflect on the former and provide insights on the latter.

To increase the active participation of energy poor citizens and engage with them several activities took place. One of them is the organization of Info Days in targeted





regions. It is worth mentioning that most of the info days organised were in regions or municipalities where an EPAO was either already established or was it established after the info day. The info days were the perfect place to reach out to the energy poor directly and engage with them, present the POWERPOOR approach, when available use the toolkit and arrange a home visit or where possible give tailor made advice then and there. The minimum number of info days was 2 per country but in most of the countries more than 2 info days were held. It is worth mentioning that due to Covid-19 big crowds were not allowed to gather so the partners had to arrange more info days to reach out to the desired number of people. At the same time the POWERPOOR project was implemented at a pivotal time. Initially the energy prices were low due to Covid-19 but after the pandemic's outburst and mainly due to Russia's invasion in Ukraine the energy prices rose bringing forward the issue of energy poverty. This along with the fact that the POWERPOOR approach can be customised to the context of any country and is based on a bottom-up approach of bringing forward the local hero, giving tools and practical advice increased the demand for information thus the need for Info days resulting in 33 info days across Europe (when the goal was 16) with almost 1,850 people attending out of the 1,500 that was initially envisioned.

The Energy Poverty Mitigation Toolkit is one of the cornerstones of the POWERPOOR approach and was used in the capacity building activities and as part of the home visits and services offered in the EPAOs. The toolkit has 3,200 unique users. The toolkit was proposed to be used by energy supporters and mentors to enable them to better support energy poor households, but it was open and could be used by anyone. In some cases, the toolkit was not so widely used, e.g., in Bulgaria due to the reluctance of the local people to use ICT driven tools in general.

The home visits are one of the main activities of POWERPOOR. The energy supporters and mentors reported almost 6,000 home visits in the 8 pilot countries. The aim was for each energy supporter and mentor to conduct at least 10 home visits, but it became apparent that this was not a realistic goal. Some of the energy supporters and mentors performed a lot of home visits (e.g., the energy mentor that is already an employ of the municipality of Almyros reached out to about 150 households) and others supported only themselves and maximum their families. Due to the voluntary base of the approach some of the energy supporters and mentors were not motivated to go through with home visits. The most successful home visits was when energy supporters that were also students were doing them as part of their thesis, or when energy mentors that were employees in municipalities took it upon themselves to support their community. Of course, there are other instances, e.g., members of energy communities or cooperatives that wanted to support the members of the community or the cooperative or the local region. In some cases, e.g., in Portugal conducting home visits was hard so the local partner provided online support that was more well received. It is important to keep in mind to remain flexible and agile when dealing with activities that require voluntary action from people and engagement from citizens.

Energy poor citizens and households were also supported through municipalities. Municipalities know who the most vulnerable are in their region and they already

support them through existing services. The energy mentors that were trained and certified could reach out to them especially in the municipalities that established an EPAO and support them to also mitigate energy poverty. It is important to note that municipalities are often understaffed so the motivation of the energy mentor to take action was important. Most of the municipalities engaged in the project, especially the ones that established an energy poverty alleviation office had employees that were highly motivated energy mentors proving that the action of the local hero can really play a pivotal role in alleviating energy poverty. Some of the challenges the partners faced when engaging with municipalities are that they often lack financing, elections and change in leadership can often hinder the uptake of innovative actions, or they lack the skills and the number of employees to support new endeavors. Within POWERPOOR 22 municipalities established an energy poverty alleviation office while the goal was 15. It is also worth mentioning that for some municipalities the POWERPOOR approach was also included in their SECAPs or other action planning as a set of actions to mitigate energy poverty. In total 54 municipalities across Europe have included the POWERPOOR approach in their SECAPs, while the goal was 60. This KPI was reached for all the national countries, there was an issue with engaging with EU level municipalities. This can be attributed to the fact that in a national level there is a strong network of people that have known the POWERPOOR approach for three years (stakeholder liaison group members, energy supporters and mentors) while in an EU level the replication actions took place during the third engagement cycle limiting the time for engagement.

All the aforementioned activities were supported, and the action was promoted through a concise set of dissemination and communication activities. The website is the main focal point for the project containing results, activities, news, and events as well as the toolkit. The website had 22,000 unique visitors and up to 45,000 returning ones. It contains all the training materials, deliverables, and the online library that was created within POWERPOOR. The website was regularly updated and is linked to our social media accounts. Social media accounts were also another vehicle to engage with people. LinkedIn was the most attractive medium which makes sense as POWERPOOR had to do with training sessions and capacity building, and this is something that users usually find through LinkedIn. The POWERPOOR certificate was also often added in the energy supporters and mentors' profiles. All the POWERPOOR partners participated in various events disseminating results and the whole approach reaching out to about 35,000 people across Europe. It is worth mentioning that the momentum of POWERPOOR, i.e., during the Covid-19 pandemic and amid an energy crisis that followed the Russian invasion in Ukraine brought forward the issue of energy poverty making people look into possible solutions.

The policy recommendations that were co-created with the stakeholder liaison groups brought forward concrete actions that could be taken to integrate the POWERPOOR approach on a policy level. 8 national roadmaps were created along with recommendations on an EU level. What is more, the approach has been included as a way to mitigate energy poverty in 54 SECAPs or similar action planning initiatives.





Last but not least, the POWERPOOR project had an impact on energy savings, promoting the uptake of renewable energy, and reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. During the 3 years of the project's life, it is estimated that with implementing the approach and performing behavioural changes and small-scale energy efficiency interventions as well as encouraging the uptake of renewable energy and working with municipalities and energy communities and cooperatives about 200 GWh were saved in primary energy, 110 GWh renewable energy production triggered by the project and 140 ktCO<sub>2</sub> emissions equivalent reduced.

Overall, the energy poverty support programmes brought forward 25 best practices on how to implement the POWERPOOR approach in mitigating energy poverty and support the energy poor while sharing knowledge, practical tips, and tools with the local heroes. The energy poverty support programmes differed depending on the regional, cultural, and policy context of the national countries. The best practices and key results can be found in the Energy Poverty Guidebook for energy planning and on the project website. The POWERPOOR approach was modular and enabled the national partners to adjust and implement the approach respecting the different needs of citizens or municipalities. The testing engagement cycle of the project brought forward comments and feedback on both the training sessions and materials but also on the tools. The POWERPOOR project partners incorporated the changes and implemented them in the 'scale up' engagement cycle, where the establishment of the energy poverty alleviation offices was also pursued. In the 'replicate' cycle the approach was further expanded at an EU level. The support programmes also included joint energy initiatives with municipalities, energy communities and other organisations. The complete impact of the energy poverty support programmes is presented in D4.5.

## 5. Conclusions

The POWERPOOR project was a three-year project. In the first 8 months the preparation phase took place. During this phase the key stakeholders were identified, the energy poverty mitigation toolkit and training modules developed and the baseline assessment of the context with regards to energy poverty in a national level mapped. After the preparatory phase the POWERPOOR project was implemented in three cycles, the 1<sup>st</sup> cycle is the 'Testing' cycle (M8-M16, i.e., April 2021 to December 2021), the 2<sup>nd</sup> is the 'Scale up' cycle (M17 - M24, i.e., January 2022 to September 2022), and the 3<sup>rd</sup> is the 'Replication' cycle (M25 - M32, i.e., October 2022 to May 2023). After that the exploitation and sustainability strategy was implemented.

To monitor the progress, several KPIs were set. The KPIs measured the impact of the capacity building activities, the impact of the active participation of energy poor citizens, of the communication and dissemination activities, the impact the project had on policy development and energy savings and renewable production. Overall the KPIs were reached throughout the project implementation. Apart from the KPIs the success of the project is also measured in best practices and key results that emerged on how the POWERPOOR approach can be leveraged to bring forward, enhance the skills and knowledge and give practical tools to local heroes that can pave the way to energy democratisation by encouraging the uptake of renewable energy through energy communities and cooperatives and leveraging innovative financing schemes.

The impact of the POWERPOOR project is scalable and replicable as the whole approach was modular enough to be implemented in countries with different policy and cultural context. The network of energy supporters and mentors that has been established both in a national and EU level will be sustained through the POWERPOOR alliance. The next step for such a project would be to scale up the trainings and the energy supporters and mentors to train more people as well as to bring more municipalities on board to embed in their services the energy poverty aspect through an energy poverty alleviation office.



## Annex

In this Annex snips from the excel files used to monitor the various KPIs listed in this deliverable are included.

### 1. Monitoring the trainings

POWERPOOR Empowering Energy Poor Citizens through Joint Energy Initiatives		F2F - TRAINING PROGRAMMES - WEBINARS MONITORING TEMPLATE		The partners need to keep a record in which target group each participant belongs. Consult the stakeholders' identification lists for the POWERPOOR identified target groups.								
Choose from the drop down list the country or EU Level	Choose from the drop down list the organisation	Choose from the drop down list which one of the three engagement cycles the was activity delivered	Choose from the drop down list what was the type of activity. Kindly note that there are different options for the trainings that were supposed to be physical and were delivered online	Write the date of implementation in the following format: <b>01 May 2021</b>	Write the total number of participants for both days	Write the number of females/males participated in each activity (both days)		Write how many participants attended the supporters part and how many the mentors part of the activity	Write how many participants proceeded with taking the exam (in total)	Write in each column how many of the participants successfully passed the test and are certified Energy Supporters or Mentors		
COUNTRY	PARTNER	ENGAGEMENT CYCLE	TYPE OF ACTIVITY	DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	GENDER EQUILITY		SUPPORTERS/MENTORS		CERTIFICATION PROCESS	CERTIFIED SUPPORTERS/MENTORS	
						FEMALE	MALE	SUPPORTERS	MENTORS		SUPPORTERS	MENTORS

### 2. List of Energy Supporters and Mentors and Monitoring list of Energy Supporters and Mentors for each POWERPOOR pilot country.

**List for monitoring Supporters and Mentors - direct help and online hep**  
(Task 4.4 - Subtask 4.4.1)



**Date:**

**Partner:**

**Contact Person:**

**e-mail:**

List for monitoring Supporters and Mentors - direct help and online hep				
NO.	NAME AND SURNAME (supporter/mentor)	MONITORING (type of help)	LOCATION (if it is direct help then the address of the household or if it is online help then the location of the local energy poverty center)	MONITORING (type of tool)
1			enter the household address	POWER TARGET and POWER ACT
2				

### 3. Initiatives monitoring

WP4: Engaging energy poor citizens in joint energy initiatives (DOOR)																
SubTask 4.4.2: Participation in Energy Communities / Cooperatives (GOIENER)																
	<b>Country:</b> Greece															
	Is there any guide or policy related to energy communities in the country?															
	Name:	(Guide / Policy 1)	(Guide / Policy 2)	(Guide / Policy 3)	(Guide / Policy 4)	(Guide / Policy 5)	(Guide / Policy 6)									
	Link:															
IDENTIFICATION					INTEREST					ENGAGEMENT						
Name of the initiative	Acronym	Type of initiative	Region / City / Area	Website	Relevance	How does the initiative address energy poverty?	Is it interested in addressing energy poverty?	Is it involved in alternative financing?	Is it interested in alternative financing?	Contact e-mail	Stakeholder Liaison Group	Has the initiative been contacted...			Support	Additional notes
(If applicable)	(Choose from the drop-down menu)	(Specify which is the initiative's activity area)	(or a reference link)	(Describe briefly why the initiative is interesting for POWERPOOR)	(Describe briefly)	(Answer Yes or No, or describe which are its main interests in doing so)	(If yes, describe briefly what type of financing)	(Answer Yes or No, or describe which are its main interests)	(To be kept internally by each partner)	(Answer whether it is participating or not in the Stakeholder Liaison Group)	to be included in POWER FUND?	to participate in the trainings?	for any other reasons?	(If applicable, describe how POWERPOOR has supported the initiative)		

### 4. Info Days per pilot country

WP4 - Engaging energy poor citizens in joint energy initiatives															
Task 4.3 Implementation of informational events in the targeted regions (M9 - M24) coordinated by ZREA															
May 2021 (M9) – August 2022 (M24) - Schedule of planned Info days per pilot country															
Pilot partner	Planned Info Days (indicative month)				Total minimum number of participants (KPI)	Place /Form (physical/virtual)	Activities	Notes							
	1st cycle: 05-12/2021	2nd cycle: 01-08/2022													

## 5. Dissemination activities

DISSEMINATION ACTIVITIES - POWERPOOR CONSORTIUM - (M1-M36) - 1 September 2020 - 31 August 2023

Date	Beneficiary	Select type of activity	Location	Countries addressed	Title of event/publication	Description of activity (Link): name of publisher+journal+info if 'open access' in case of publication	Main aim & Impact of activity	Tick the box if you have sent images/screenshots to: <a href="mailto:powerpoor.eu@gmail.com">powerpoor.eu@gmail.com</a>
2020-09-01	DOOR	Article	Online	Croatia	We have started implementing the POWERPOOR and	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/DOOR.hr/videos/367904594612159/">https://www.facebook.com/DOOR.hr/videos/367904594612159/</a> ; <a href="https://door.hr/zapoceli-smo-s-provedb">https://door.hr/zapoceli-smo-s-provedb</a>	Dissemination of the project	<input type="checkbox"/>
2020-09-01	DOOR	Event	Online	Croatia	With the new POWERPOOR project, we aim to empow	<a href="https://door.hr/novim-projektom-powerpoor-clijamo-na-osnazivanje-energetski-siromasnih-gradana/">https://door.hr/novim-projektom-powerpoor-clijamo-na-osnazivanje-energetski-siromasnih-gradana/</a> ; <a href="http">http</a>	Dissemination of the project	<input type="checkbox"/>
2020-09-01	EKYL	Social media	Online	Estonia	Facebook	Facebook : <a href="https://www.facebook.com/eesstikorterihistuteiliposts/3308947912482364">https://www.facebook.com/eesstikorterihistuteiliposts/3308947912482364</a> , introduction to the	Dissemination of the project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2020-09-01	EKYL	Social media	Online	Estonia	Twitter	Twitter: <a href="https://twitter.com/ekyl1996/status/1300745152579989504">https://twitter.com/ekyl1996/status/1300745152579989504</a> , introduction to POWERPOOR project	Dissemination of the project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2020-09-01	EKYL	Press release	Online	Estonia	Eesti Korterihistute Liit alustab koos partneritega kahe	<a href="https://www.ekyl.ee/2020/09/01/eesli-korterihistute-liit-alustab-koos-partneritega-kahe-horizon-2020-proje">https://www.ekyl.ee/2020/09/01/eesli-korterihistute-liit-alustab-koos-partneritega-kahe-horizon-2020-proje</a>	Dissemination of the project	<input type="checkbox"/>
2020-09-03	ZREA	Social media	Online	Latvia	Twitter	<a href="https://twitter.com/ZREA_Energy/status/1301518132369121286">https://twitter.com/ZREA_Energy/status/1301518132369121286</a>	Dissemination of the project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2020-09-04	ZREA	Article	Online	Latvia	ZREA starts to implement PowerPoer project	<a href="https://www.zrea.lv/lv/projekti_212/ges_projekti_2798/ges_horizon_2020_programmas_projekts_powerpoor">https://www.zrea.lv/lv/projekti_212/ges_projekti_2798/ges_horizon_2020_programmas_projekts_powerpoor</a>	Dissemination of the project	<input type="checkbox"/>
2020-09-24	ZREA	Social media	Online	Latvia	Twitter	<a href="https://twitter.com/jalisdaniela/status/1309048404195115008">https://twitter.com/jalisdaniela/status/1309048404195115008</a>	Dissemination of the project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2020-09-28	ZREA	Social media	Online	Latvia	Twitter	<a href="https://twitter.com/ZREA_Energy/status/1310575344198483974">https://twitter.com/ZREA_Energy/status/1310575344198483974</a>	Dissemination of the project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2020-09-28	ZREA	Social media	Online	Latvia	Facebook	<a href="https://fb.watch/3TIVicQNOQ/">https://fb.watch/3TIVicQNOQ/</a>	Dissemination of the project	<input type="checkbox"/>
2020-09-30	Housing Europe	Newsletter	Online	EU and Global Scope	Launch of the project	newsletter: <a href="https://mailchi.mp/76f4d216416d/housing-europe-news-november-2017-issue-46183357e">https://mailchi.mp/76f4d216416d/housing-europe-news-november-2017-issue-46183357e</a> [UN	Dissemination of the project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2020-10-02	EKYL	Social media	Online	Estonia	Facebook	Facebook : <a href="https://www.facebook.com/eesstikorterihistuteiliposts/3409944225718065">https://www.facebook.com/eesstikorterihistuteiliposts/3409944225718065</a> , introduction to the	Dissemination of the project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2020-10-04	EKYL	Newsletter	Online	Estonia	EKUL Newsletter 10/2020	Article in the Newsletter : <a href="https://www.ekyl.ee/kuudiskiri-10-2020">https://www.ekyl.ee/kuudiskiri-10-2020</a> , introduction to POWERPOOR project	Dissemination of the project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2020-10-05	SUST	Social media	Online	Greece	KoM Dissemination on Facebook	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/sustainableCTar/posts/1456915554833612">https://www.facebook.com/sustainableCTar/posts/1456915554833612</a>	Dissemination of the project	<input type="checkbox"/>
2020-10-05	SUST	Social media	Online	Greece	KoM Dissemination on LinkedIn	<a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6718787397682765824">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6718787397682765824</a>	Dissemination of the project	<input type="checkbox"/>
2020-10-07	INZEB	Newsletter	Online	EU and Global Scope	INZEB News & Activities - October 2020	<a href="https://mailchi.mp/bba9a203cab/inzeb-news-october2020-4622351">https://mailchi.mp/bba9a203cab/inzeb-news-october2020-4622351</a>	Dissemination of the project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2020-10-07	ZREA	Social media	Online	Latvia	Twitter	<a href="https://twitter.com/inzebORG/status/1313810734342692868">https://twitter.com/inzebORG/status/1313810734342692868</a>	Dissemination of the project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2020-10-08	ICLEI / NTUA	Presentation	Online	EU and Global Scope	ICLEI Daring Cities Conference. INNOVATIVE FINAN	Presentation of Powerpoor Project, as an innovative project exploring climate finance mechanisms to reduc	Dissemination of the project and positioning of POWERPOOR in the innovative climate finance for energy poverty alleviation	<input type="checkbox"/>
2020-10-9	ZREA	Social media	Online	Latvia	Twitter	<a href="https://twitter.com/POWERPOOR_EU/status/1314489554800439298">https://twitter.com/POWERPOOR_EU/status/1314489554800439298</a>	Dissemination of the project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2020/10/29	Goener	Newsletter	Online	Basque Country (in Spain)	GoenerBarri (Goener News: October 2020)	<a href="https://www.goener.com/eu/2020/10/goenerbarri-2020ko-urria/">https://www.goener.com/eu/2020/10/goenerbarri-2020ko-urria/</a>	Dissemination of the project	<input type="checkbox"/>
2020-11-01	SUST	Other	Online	GREECE	SDG17 Network mentioning POWERPOOR	<a href="https://sdg17greece.gr/powerpoor/">https://sdg17greece.gr/powerpoor/</a>	Dissemination of the project	<input type="checkbox"/>
2020-11-01	EKYL	Press publication	Printed	Estonia	Housing magazine ELAMU (DWELLING) 3/2020	Article in the housing magazine ELAMU (publisher EKYL) on EKYL's new Horizon2020 projects, including	Dissemination of the project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2020-11-04	Energiaklub	Newsletter	Online	Hungary	Municipality Newsletter 2020/5	newsletter: <a href="http://i.emk04.com/iG0I_m/mXNmavRgdmpl2tk5qllWWVZ5eXamKvFwam1kmGpm21lWsg">http://i.emk04.com/iG0I_m/mXNmavRgdmpl2tk5qllWWVZ5eXamKvFwam1kmGpm21lWsg</a>	Dissemination of the project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2020-11-05	INZEB	Presentation	Online	Greece	GreenWave Forum 2020	Presentation: "Energy Justice under the prism of Energy Poverty"	Dissemination of the project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2020-11-11	ZREA	Social media	Online	Latvia	Twitter	<a href="https://twitter.com/ZREA_Energy/status/1326507214069182464">https://twitter.com/ZREA_Energy/status/1326507214069182464</a>	Dissemination of the project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2020-11-15	Energiaklub	Article	Online	Hungary	Kezdetet vette a POWERPOOR projekt	<a href="https://energiaklub.hu/en/projekt/kezdetet-vette-a-powerpoor-projekt-4853">https://energiaklub.hu/en/projekt/kezdetet-vette-a-powerpoor-projekt-4853</a>	Dissemination of the project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2020-11-19	Energiaklub	Article	Online	Hungary	POWERPOOR project	<a href="https://energiaklub.hu/en/projekt/powerpoor-projekt-4855">https://energiaklub.hu/en/projekt/powerpoor-projekt-4855</a>	Dissemination of the project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2020-11-19	INZEB	Other	Online	Greece	1st Online Energy Poverty Conference in Greece	Mention of POWERPOOR as part of the solution for energy poverty mitigation, within the context of Alice Corovessi's presentation "Energy Poverty- citizens' awareness in Greece - nationwide research results".	Dissemination of the project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2020-11-19	NTUA	Presentation	Online	Greece	1st Online Energy Poverty Conference in Greece	Highlighting how innovative funding schemes can contribute in alleviating energy poverty. Presentation of P	Dissemination of the project	<input type="checkbox"/>
2020-11-20	INZEB	Other	Online	EU	Round table with sister EU funded projects	Participation at the online roundtable discussing on POWERPOOR and other actions that could be implem	Dissemination of the project and possible synergies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2020-11-20	NTUA	Other	Online	EU	Round table with sister projects	Short presentation of POWERPOOR and Discussion of common issues faced in EU funded projects aimin	Dissemination of the project and possible synergies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2020-12-02	EKYL	Article	Online	EU	EKYL blog	Article in Estonian and in English, in English available <a href="https://ekyl.ee/en/2020/12/02/chairman-of-ekyl-se-n">https://ekyl.ee/en/2020/12/02/chairman-of-ekyl-se-n</a>	Dissemination of the project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2020-12-02	EKYL	Social media	Online	EU	Twitter	Twitter: <a href="https://twitter.com/ekyl1996/status/1334129131907321859">https://twitter.com/ekyl1996/status/1334129131907321859</a> , energy poverty in Estonia and launch	Dissemination of the project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>