Life ReHABITA

Project 101120713 LIFE22-CET-LIFE ReHABITA

Exploitation and replication plan

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1. Introduction

With regard to the energy transition, many Covenant of Mayors municipalities, provinces and regions are already taking action to reduce energy poverty in their territories. In line with this initiative, the municipalities of Lorca (ES), Ploieşti (RO), Plovdiv (BG), Saldus (LV) and Gospić (HR) have joined forces to launch the LIFE ReHABITA project, which aims to foster deep energy renovations of the EU energy inefficient building stock to alleviate the energy poverty of vulnerable families.

However, despite all the advantages that a deep renovation would have on the quality of life of a vulnerable family, renovation works involve a series of steps that make citizens see these renovations as a problem rather than an opportunity.

To overcome this barrier, LIFE ReHABITA will set up ReHABITA Offices in the municipalities, where all the renovation steps will be centralised in a single place (one-stop shop). This integrated home renovation service will facilitate home renovation works in some of the most deprived neighbourhoods in the municipalities. In this way, citizens who wish to have their homes energy efficiently refurbished will simply have to go to this office, where municipal technicians will guide them through the whole process.

LIFE ReHABITA also includes accompanying actions that are essential to address the alleviation of energy poverty in an integral way.

Additionally, and considering the spirit of the New European Bauhaus in the urban regeneration process initiated by LIFE ReHABITA, the aim of the project is not only to act at the citizen and building level, but also on the environment of the buildings concerned. To this end, each municipality will implement climate change adaptation actions that will act as climate shelters for extreme weather events, following a process of co-creation with the citizens.

2. Executive Summary

The Exploitation and Replication Plan aims to ensure that the project's outcomes continue to generate impact after the LIFE ReHABITA project ends and to transform project outcomes into long-term solutions for fighting energy poverty.

This deliverable can be considered as a planning document for project partners and can be considered as a consulting document to obtain additional information about how to interact with stakeholders, results analysis, exchange the information, planning and organising of the project activities.

As the project is implemented within the LIFE program, it will mean a support for its successful replication in other municipalities less convinced to set up energy renovation offices in order to improve the quality of living for energy vulnerable citizens.

The LIFE ReHabita project has developed methodology to identify and prioritize Key Exploitable Results (KERs)—high-impact deliverables with significant potential for post-project sustainability and replication. The consortium selected 19 KERs, comprising energy poverty assessments, policy recommendations, training materials, and renovation strategies. These outputs are tailored to meet the needs of primary stakeholders (energy-poor households, pilot/replicator municipalities, policymakers) and secondary stakeholders (NGOs, businesses, academia).

A specific work package for Sustainability and replication of project results (WP6) has been included in the work plan. Actions to ensure the exploitation of project results will be implemented to target all levels. As well, an exploitation plan will be produced to ensure the continuation and up-scaling of the project impact.

The Exploitation and Replication Plan will be regularly updated until the conclusion of the project and the final version will be prepared in M48 (August 2027).

However, some of these actions have already been defined at the proposal stage.

3. Methodology

This deliverable made an initial attempt at defining key exploitable results (KERs) for LIFE ReHabita - the main interesting results that are selected by consortium partners and prioritised due to their high potential for exploitation.

The initial exploitation plan, which will be refined and completed by the end of the project, is built on a methodology that involves analysing all deliverables to assess their content, the most suitable formats for exploitation, and the key target audiences.

The preparation of D6.1 Exploitation and replication plan goes through the following steps:

1. Identification of the key exploitable project deliverables;
2. Identification of the main target groups;
3. Identification of the exploitation and replication pathways for key deliverables

During the consortium meeting held in Gospić, Croatia, on March 26, 2025, the project partners reviewed all public deliverables and discussed the relevance and potential impact of each of them.

The discussion continues with defining of the main target groups with the main goal to ensure that the project's outputs are directed to the most relevant stakeholders.
Defining primary and secondary target groups to support the replication process adds value to the long-term sustainability of the project by directing the main outcomes to the most appropriate stakeholders.

The last discussion enlightens possibilities for exploitation and replication.

The results from discussion were analysed again by ReHABITA project consortium members during an on-line meeting, held on 15th May 2025.

4. Exploitation and replication plan

Draft exploitation and replication plan represents the first step to developing a robust sustainability strategy for the project. The goal of sustainability is to ensure continuation of the project. One measure of successful sustainability is when project results are used by the wider community of stakeholders, not just original beneficiaries, because these results help address a particular need, or are seen as contributing to a desired outcome, whether it's to bring people together, improve policies or enhance technical tools. Before the end of the LIFE ReHABITA project (M48) the deliverable will be updated.

Every project partner assigns one point to each deliverable they consider important, impactful, or particularly relevant to their own work, interests, or national context.

The idea was not to rank the deliverables, but rather to highlight those outputs that each partner believes have the greatest potential for practical application, stakeholder engagement, or broader exploitation.

4.1. Exploitation

The exploitation of the project results will be focused on sustaining the operation of the five ReHABITA offices (Lorca, Saldus, Ploiesti, Plovdiv and Gospić). This will be ensured beyond the project's lifetime by including measures to alleviate energy poverty in municipal SECAP. The operation of the ReHABITA offices will utilize the knowledge and experience in the pilot municipalities on assessment of fuel poverty, identification of vulnerable households and engaging them in the renovation process and transfer it to another part of the cities.

This deliverable will be a comprehensive plan for the LIFE ReHABITA project's key outcomes and how they can be exploited and scaled up for wider adoption with the purpose of maximizing the sustainability of the results after the end of the project.

In addition to the 5 partner municipalities, 15 more (3 per country) will be involved in the project to exploit and replicate its results through signing cooperation agreements. They learn from the project activities the approaches towards identification and engagement of energy poor citizens, assessments of the energy poverty in their territories. They will follow the procedure for establishment of the ReHABITA offices and elaborate a roadmap to fight energy poverty based on the Methodology developed by the project.

4.1.1. Identification of the key exploitable project deliverables

During the consortium meeting held in Gospić, Croatia, on March 26, 2025 the key deliverables were identified.
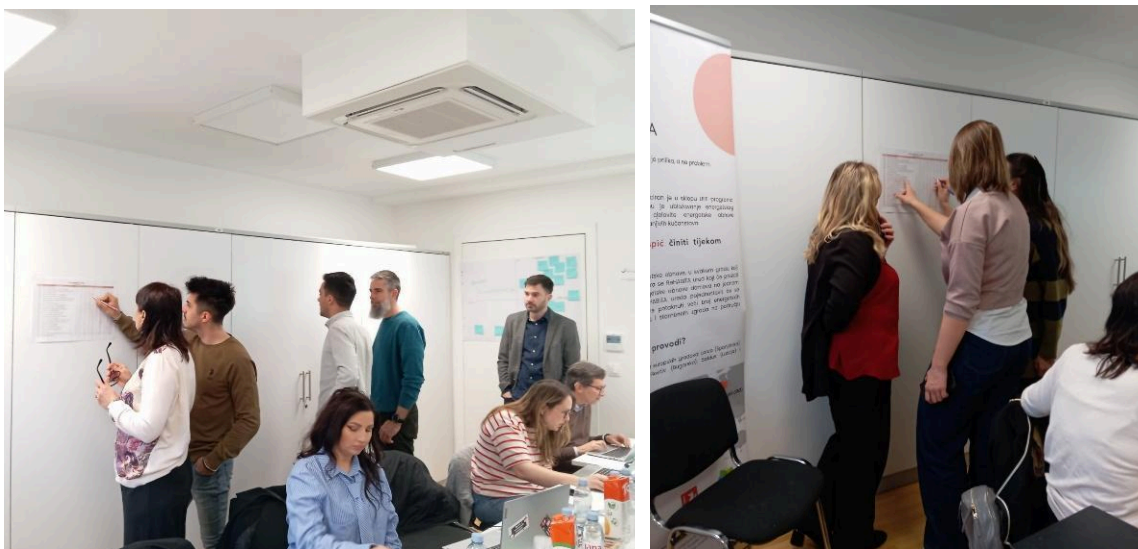

Figure 1 – Consortium meeting in Gospić (26 March 2025) - voting

After the vote, the total number of points each deliverable had collected was counted. Those that received more than 5 points were defined as Key Exploitable Results (KERs), as this indicates that more than half of the partners considered them important.

Figure 2 – The results from voting

The table below lists the identified key deliverables that the consortium considers can be used for exploitation and replication, in line with the strategic objectives of the project.

Table 1 List of key deliverables

Deliverable	Deliverable Name	Description
D1.1	Data Protection Manual	Guidelines to ensure data protection, delivers unique benefits to all stakeholders involved in addressing energy poverty and building rehabilitation. Its added value lies in its ability to bridge legal compliance, trust-building, and operational efficiency while enabling scalable, sustainable solutions.
D2.1	Energy poverty assessment of the municipalities	Overview of the energy poverty situation in the project municipalities, provides a critical evidence base for understanding and addressing energy poverty across the target regions. It allows meaningful comparisons across diverse locations, translates data into concrete intervention opportunities, combines technical, economic and social dimensions of energy poverty
D2.2	Roadmaps to tackle energy poverty at local level	Roadmaps for local energy poverty in the project municipalities- these tailored roadmaps serve as strategic blueprints for combating energy poverty at municipal level, provide a strategic, structured, and actionable plan that guides local authorities, and stakeholders in identifying, addressing, and reducing energy poverty in a systematic way

Deliverable	Deliverable Name	Description
D2.3	Methodology for the creation of a roadmap to fight energy poverty	Steps for the co-creation process with stakeholders of a roadmap to fight energy poverty at local level
D2.4	Strategy for building the engagement of vulnerable citizens and supporting documents	Strategy to engage vulnerable citizens and supporting documents - strategy provides a structured approach to ensure meaningful participation of energy-poor households
D3.1	Energy studies of the dwellings	Summary of the energy studies conducted in each country - These studies provide crucial data on building energy performance, inefficiencies, and retrofit needs
D3.2	Technical projects and minimum disruption plans	Summary of the renovation solutions and minimum disruption to homeowners or tenants' measures proposed in each municipality - provides advice for implementing energy renovations while minimizing resident inconvenience.
D3.3	Financing opportunities for dwelling renovation	Compilation of different funding available opportunities in each country
D3.4	The impacts of dwelling renovation on energy poverty	Analysis of the impact of the project activities and the renovation works in the fight against energy poverty - demonstrates how dwelling improvements combat energy poverty.
D3.5	Services of the ReHABITA Offices	Summary of the services, resources and strategy of the ReHABITA Offices - the main goal is to show an

Deliverable	Deliverable Name	Description
		integrated solutions for alleviating energy poverty through localized offices
D4.1	Training materials for accompanying sessions	Training materials for vulnerable citizens - the educational resources increase the knowledge and understanding of energy poor households about efficient energy use and provide practical tools for institutions
D4.2	Training materials for construction workers	Training materials for construction workers to raise awareness about minimum disruption to homeowners or tenants when executing renovation works, with special attention in the case of dwellings inhabited by vulnerable people
D4.3	Training materials for NGOs and social stakeholders	Training materials for local stakeholders about energy poverty
D5.1	Guidelines on how to update SECAPs with energy poverty fight actions	Guidelines for the update of SECAPs including specific energy poverty fight actions - these specialized guidelines provide a structured approach to embedding energy poverty alleviation within Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans
D5.2	Policy recommendations at local and national level	Policy recommendations to fight energy poverty at local and national level - These evidence-based policy proposals create a coordinated framework for action across governance levels
D5.3	Implementation of local policies	Results of the implementation of policy recommendations at local level

Deliverable	Deliverable Name	Description
		and serves as a knowledge resource across sectors
D6.2	Roadmaps in replication municipalities	Summary of project replication activities to support scale proven energy poverty solutions across different contexts
D7.2	Project video	Project summary video - visual tool to explain the goals and offered services
D7.3	Project partners' websites updated with the project section	Project section in partners' websites

4.1.2. Identification of the main target groups

The main beneficiaries of the project's initiatives are the key target groups, which include energy poor households, 5 pilot municipalities (of Lorca (ES), Ploiești (RO), Plovdiv (BG), Saldus (LV) and Gospić (HR)), replicator municipalities, other municipalities, regional and national policymakers. The municipal team is good to have representatives from different departments- the social department, the Building/ Construction department and the Energy efficiency department.

The main responsible authority for main legislative framework for energy with a focus on energy poverty are:

Table 2 List of main responsible authority

Country	Responsible authority
Bulgaria	1. Ministry of Energy 2. Ministry of Labour and Social Policy 3. Sustainable Energy Development Agency 4. Energy and Water Regulation Commission

Country	Responsible authority
	5. Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works 6. National Electricity Company
Croatia	1. Ministry of Spatial Planning, Construction and State Property 2. Ministry of Environmental Protection and Green Transition 3. Ministry of Economy 4. Ministry of Labor, Pension System, Family and Social Policy 5. Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund 6. Croatian Electricity Company (HEP)
Latvia	1. Ministry of Smart Administration and Regional Development 2. Ministry of Climate and Energy 3. Ministry of Economics 4. Ministry of Welfare
Romania	1. The National Energy Regulatory Authority 2. Ministry of Energy 3. Transelectrica 4. OPCOM – The Romanian Electricity and Natural Gas Market Operator 5. Ministry of Development, Public Works and Administration 6. Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests
Spain	1. Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration 2. Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (State Secretariat for Energy) 3. Ministry of Transport and Sustainable Mobility (Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan) 4. Ministry of Housing and Urban Agenda 5. Ministry of Health and Social Policy 6. Institute for Energy Diversification and Saving (IDAE)

Customised outcomes, such as the Roadmaps to tackle energy poverty at local level and Policy recommendations at local and national level have been designed to address the concrete needs and requirements of these key stakeholders, ensuring the project's results can be effectively implemented and scaled across different regions.

The secondary target groups, comprising NGO, social services providers, market business actors, financial institutions, experts, academics, and researchers with interest in the successful outcomes of the project. By tailoring efforts to meet the distinct

priorities of these varied audiences, the project seeks to create a collaborative and dynamic environment that supports sustainable energy efficiency measures and encourages shared commitment to home renovation.

The representatives from primary and secondary target groups are already engaged with the preparation of the Roadmaps to tackle energy poverty at local level:

- Bulgaria – Sofena LTD, Regional Energy Agency of Pazardjik, Centre for Sustainability and Economic Growth, Association of Bulgarian Energy Agencies, Plovdiv city council, CAC- Centre for Sustainable Housing, EnEffect, Chamber of Commerce and Industry-Plovdiv, Municipality of Plovdiv, Maritsa media group, Schneider Electric, Klima Group, Engineering Systems;

- Croatia - Society for Sustainable Development Design, Sustainable community development, Green Building Council, solar energy professional association, Business Council for Sustainable Development, association of energy certificators, association of thermal facade system manufacturers, Terra hub, Green action, Greenpeace Croatia, Economic and Interest Association Renewable Energy Sources of Croatia, Association of Municipalities, Association of Tenants and Apartment Owners, Caritas, Red Cross – Gospić, SOLIDARNA Foundation for Human Rights and Solidarity, Energy Institute Hrvoje Požar, EKONERG, Regional energy agency north-west Croatia, Istrian Regional Energy Agency, Medjimurje Energy Agency Ltd (MENEA), Regional Energy Agency North -Croatia, Institution Regional Energy Agency Kvarner, Apsyrtides (Cres i Lošinj), Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Labour, Pension System, Family and Social Policy, Ministry of Physical Planning, Construction and State Assets, The Environmental Protection and Energy Efficiency Fund, Agency for legal transactions and real estate brokerage, Administrative Department for Construction, Energy Efficiency and Environmental Protection, Administrative Department for Utility Services and Environmental Protection, Social care of the City of Gospić, Croatian Institute for Social Work - Gospić Regional Office, HEP-Operator distribucijskog sustava d.o.o., HEP ESCO Development and financing of energy efficiency projects, HEP ELEKTRA d.o.o. - Elektrolika Gospić

- Latvia - Saldus County Social Service, Kurzemes Nami LLC, Saldus Komunālserviss LLC, Nigrande and Zaņa Parishes Administration, Brocēni City and Ciecere Parish Association Administration, Blīdene and Zvārde Parishes Association Administration, Ezere and Kursīsi Parishes Association Administration, Gaiķi and Remte Parishes Association Administration, Jaunauce, Ruba and Vadakste Parishes Association Administration, Jaunlutrini, Lutrini and Šķede Parishes Association Administration, Novadnieki and Saldus Parishes Association Administration, Pampāļi and Zirni Parishes Association

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Administration, ALTUM /Saldus/Kurzeme, Brocēnu enerģija LLC, Kaļķuceplis Association, Jaunmuižnieks Association, 3D Association, Ezere/Parka Street 7, Saldus County Municipality Executive Directorate, Saldus Zeme;

- **Romania** - PECEF Tehnica, Geocert Project, IRISH Town Development, ELECTRICA FURNIZARE, Public service company Ploiesti, University Petrol-Gaze Ploiesti, TERMO PLOIESTI, Social services organisation Ploiesti, The Union of Property Owners Associations Prahova, ARESEL Association;

- **Spain** - Regional Confederation of Business Organizations of Lorca, Consortium of Entities for Comprehensive Action with Migrants, Federation of Women's Organizations of Lorca, College of Solicitors of Lorca, Federation of neighbours, RED CROSS, San Juan Neighbourhood Association, Association ''Lorca for its Heritage'', Local Association of Housewives, Consumers and Users, Lorcabiciudad Association, Lorca Old Town Neighbourhood Association

This broad engagement ensures that project outcomes are widely adopted, and policy-relevant, addressing energy poverty through multi-stakeholder commitment.

4.1.3. Exploitation activities

Exploitation refers to the utilization of project results for further research, commercial, societal, or political purposes that can ensure that their efforts generate significant impacts beyond the duration of the project. Exploitation activities aim to create value from project results and in the frame of LIFE ReHABITA project they include:

- Identification and engagement of energy poor citizens;

- Engagement of the main local stakeholders for co-creation and implementation of a roadmap for energy poverty fight and dwellings renovation – biannual meetings;

- Creation of a ReHABITA Office in pilot municipalities;

- Accompanying measures to train on energy habits - In each participant municipality, - be instructed on how to reduce household energy demand, increasing their thermal comfort and improving the quality of life of the household;

- Building up social and renovation skills in the construction sector - Workshops will be organised for the construction workers, involved in the renovation sector to minimise the impact of the works in the vulnerable families;

- Collaboration with NGOs and social services - two workshops (at the beginning and at the end of the project) per municipality to support these stakeholders with knowledge and information about the project goals and nurtures their active participation showing the potential of energy poverty fight to improve the living conditions and empower people affected by social exclusion or at risk of poverty;

- Workshops for the general public with basic information on energy efficiency and energy management;

- Info-day to present the project to the general public and the media during the EU Sustainable Energy Week – one per partners countries;

- Dissemination and communication actions – webpages, e-newsletters, notice boards, roll-ups, Project brochures, Identification plaques, publication in social media, 5 video news (one per country), final project video, media appearances (including radio interviews, press articles, and local magazines), communication materials;

- Other events – for shearing the project information and building synergies with related initiatives and stakeholders;

4.2. Replication

The project potential for the replication of the results is high, since the project is in line with several EU policies and communications, such as the Fit-for-55, the Climate Action Social Facility, the Next Generation EU package, the increased Cohesion Policy budget and the National Recovery plans funded by the Recovery and Resilience Facility. That implies that all municipalities all over the EU will have to address the energy renovation of their buildings in the near future, so all EU municipalities can become early adopters of the LIFE ReHABITA methodology and replicators.

The municipalities that are partners of LIFE ReHABITA will replicate the actions in other neighbourhoods. In addition to the partner municipalities, 15 more (3 per country) will be involved in the project to exploit and replicate its results through signing cooperation agreements. The EAP provided a template for the cooperation letter. All technical partners will translate it to the national language and adapt to specific conditions in their country or municipality if needed.

Figure 3 – Template of Cooperation letter

The selection of replication municipalities will begin with those that have signed Letters of Support during the project application phase and further municipalities will be selected based on an open call for interest, using the partners networks.

Replication municipalities will receive the technical support from the project technical partners in order to replicate the methodology followed by the project to fight energy poverty and define a roadmap to tackle energy poverty through the renovation of buildings and/or the set-up of a Rehabilitation Office in their territories. In addition, the project municipalities and the replication municipalities will participate in P2P activities that will foster the experience sharing.

5. Identification of the exploitation and replication pathways for key deliverables

The table below presents options for each identified key deliverable on how it can be exploited and replicated.

Table 3 Exploitation and replication pathways for key deliverables

Deliverable	Deliverable Name	Exploitation	Replication
D1.1	Data Protection Manual	1. Energy-Poor Households - to understand how their personal and energy consumption data is collected, stored, and used. 2. Pilot Municipalities - knowledge on how to collect and process data for energy poor households. 3. Market Business Actors & Financial Institutions - knowledge of what kind of data were collected	Replicator Municipalities and other municipalities- information for established data protection procedures 2. NGO, social service providers – what kind of data is needed and how to establish data protection procedures
D2.1	Energy poverty assessment of the municipalities	1. Energy poor households - helps vulnerable households understand that energy poverty is not a local, isolated case, but is a problem in many other countries as well 2. Pilot Municipalities - better understanding of energy poverty at local level 3. Social service	1. Replicator Municipalities - benchmarking with the pilots, better understanding of energy poverty on their territory 2. Other municipalities - better understanding of energy poverty on their territory

Deliverable	Deliverable Name	Exploitation	Replication
		providers- information about specific needs 4. Market Business Actors & Financial Institutions - assessment of needs for development of financial products for vulnerable groups 4. Experts, Academics & Researchers -country energy poverty analysis, provides baseline for measuring intervention effectiveness	3. NGO - better understanding of energy poverty on concrete area, tool for assessment of energy poverty on other territories
D2.2	Roadmaps to tackle energy poverty at local level	1. Energy-Poor Households – to understand planned interventions and timelines for their area, learn how/when to access support programs (retrofits, subsidies) 2. Pilot Municipalities – tool for identifying, addressing, and reducing energy poverty 3. Market Business Actors - Identify timing for market opportunities (retrofit tenders) 4. Financial Institutions- Design financial instruments matching roadmap phases 5. Experts, Academics & Researchers - Study different	1. Replicator Municipalities - modify tested strategies for their local context to reduce the energy poverty, 2. Other Municipalities - build municipal capacity using proven frameworks 3. NGO – dissemination of the roadmap to the general audience

Deliverable	Deliverable Name	Exploitation	Replication
		implementation approaches across cities	
D2.3	Methodology for the creation of a roadmap to fight energy poverty	1. Pilot Municipalities – as strategic and practical guide to design, implement, and coordinate targeted interventions aimed at reducing energy vulnerability	1 Replicator Municipalities - to adapt ready-made templates instead of starting from scratch 2. Other Municipalities - to train municipal staff by using the methodology's participatory techniques or to build local energy poverty strategies using the same frameworks as pilot municipalities 3. NGO – replication of methodology in other territories
D2.4	Strategy for building the engagement of vulnerable citizens and supporting documents	1. Energy-Poor Households - understanding of their rights and available support mechanisms, learning how to use more efficiently the energy and how can rise the energy savings after home renovation 2. Pilot Municipalities - apply best practices for reaching most vulnerable groups 3. Market Business Actors - Apply engagement techniques	1.Replicator Municipalities - Learn from pilot cities' challenges in reaching hard-to-access groups, customize engagement tools (e.g., survey templates, workshop guides) for their needs. 2. Other Municipalities - Apply the strategy when designing their poverty programs,

Deliverable	Deliverable Name	Exploitation	Replication
		when promoting energy-efficient solutions. 4. Experts, Academics & Researchers- analyse engagement methods across different cultural contexts.	use guidelines to train social workers in energy poverty awareness. 3. NGO – replication of strategy in other territories
D3.1	Energy studies of the dwellings	1. Energy-Poor Households – to understand their home's energy weaknesses (e.g., poor insulation, outdated heating systems), to receive tailored recommendations (e.g., cost-effective fixes, available subsidies). 2. Pilot Municipalities – Prioritization of neighbourhoods with the worst-performing buildings. 3. Market business actors - construction companies- new business opportunity 4. Experts & Researchers - to compare building performance in different climates	1. Replicator Municipalities - benchmark their housing stock against pilot municipalities 2. Other Municipalities – to Identify at-risk buildings 3. NGO – dissemination of the results to the general audience
D3.2	Technical projects and minimum disruption plans	1. Energy-Poor Households- to be prepared for phased works 2. Pilot Municipalities – to require disruption plans from contractor	1. Replicator Municipalities - to accelerated planning by adopting good practices from pilot municipalities 2. Other

Deliverable	Deliverable Name	Exploitation	Replication
		companies for the implementation of home renovation 3. Market business actors - new business opportunity – preparation of technical studies 4.For Researchers - study the correlation between disruption mitigation and resident satisfaction	Municipalities - adopting good practices from pilot and replicator municipalities 3. Market business actors - construction companies- replicate the disruption plan when renovated other buildings
D3.3	Financing opportunities for dwelling renovation	1. Energy-Poor Households - Identify grants/loans matching their incomes, building type 2. Pilot Municipalities - match local needs with available instruments and funding opportunities 3. Financial Institutions - Design next-generation financing instruments 4. Experts & Researchers – Compare uptake rates across financing models, and calculate the cost per ton of CO_2 saved per program type	1. Replicator Municipalities - adopt ready-made funding combinations, using successful application processes of the pilot and replicator municipalities 2. Other Municipalities – learning from good practices 3. NGO – communication and dissemination of the financial opportunities for dwelling renovation
D3.4	The impacts of dwelling	1. Energy-Poor Households – see the results: energy bill	1. Replicator Municipalities - adopt proven

Deliverable	Deliverable Name	Exploitation	Replication
	renovation on energy poverty	reductions, health improvements, property value increases 2. Pilot Municipalities – knowledge on which interventions worked best: 3. Market Actors- focus on proven solutions 4. Financial Institutions – prioritize funding measures with the best records	solutions 2. Other Municipalities - adopt proven solutions 3. NGO – communication and dissemination of the impacts
D3.5	Services of the ReHABITA Offices	1. Energy-Poor Households - free consultation, technical documentation preparation for 100 households in each pilot municipality 2. Pilot Municipalities - Staff training 3. Policymakers - Integration with social services 4. Market Actors – building of strategic partnerships in whole home renovation chain 5. Financial Institutions – creation of custom financial products	1. Replicator Municipalities - Adapt training materials 2. Other Municipalities - Adapt training materials and replicate services
D4.1	Training materials for accompanying sessions	1. Energy-Poor Households – building practical skills on how to save energy or reading energy bills, etc. 2. Pilot Municipalities – Materials that can be used by social workers/	1. Replicator Municipalities - Ready-to-use training kits in 6 languages, adapted for local contexts 2. Other Municipalities -

Deliverable	Deliverable Name	Exploitation	Replication
		municipal social department, 3. Researchers - Tracking Behaviour Change.	Ready-to-use training kits in 6 languages, adapted for local contexts
D4.2	Training materials for construction workers	1. Energy-Poor Households - understand what to expect during renovations through: 2. Pilot Municipalities – staff training, a better understanding of the needs of vulnerable residents, and mediation between homeowners and construction companies 3. Market Business Actors – a better understanding of vulnerable residents' needs and competence enhancement 4. For Experts & Researchers - comparing resident stress levels across methods	1. Replicator Municipalities – adapting the materials and trainings 2. Other Municipalities - adapting the materials and trainings 3. Market business actors - construction companies- rice competence of the company staff
D4.3	Training materials for NGOs and social stakeholders	1. Energy-Poor Households - access to other training materials 2. Pilot Municipalities – training materials for social service providers. 3 . NGO, social service providers –rising their knowledge and capacity 4.Financial Institutions – understanding of	1. Replicator Municipalities – available training materials, "Train-the-Trainer" initiatives with pilot city experts 2. Policymakers – basic knowledge for energy poverty workers

Deliverable	Deliverable Name	Exploitation	Replication
		vulnerable citizens' needs	3. NGO, social service providers – trainings organising
D5.1	Guidelines on how to update SECAPs with energy poverty fight actions	1. Energy-Poor Households - understand how municipal plans specifically address their needs. 2. Pilot Municipalities – methodology for including energy poverty strategies within their SECAPs. 3. For Experts & Researchers - evaluate the effectiveness of different measures.	1. Replicator Municipalities - available case studies from pilot cities, 2. Other Municipalities - incorporate energy poverty lenses in new SECAPs. 3. Policymakers - align local SECAPs with national energy poverty strategies 4. NGO – include the measures for energy poverty fight in other SECAP
D5.2	Policy recommendations at local and national level	1. Energy-Poor Households - Identify available assistance programs, participate in public consultations on new energy poverty measures or pilot programs testing recommended solutions 2. Pilot Municipalities - align interventions with national funding priorities 3. Market Business Actors - develop compliant service	1. Replicator Municipalities – can leverage policy recommendations to accelerate action, avoid pitfalls, and align with national frameworks by following approach of pilot municipalities 2.Other Municipalities - Build staff capacity and adapt the approach of pilot and replicator municipalities

Deliverable	Deliverable Name	Exploitation	Replication
		offerings, participate in policy pilot programs	3. Policymakers - Integrate the recommendations into National energy poverty strategies 4. NGO – communication and dissemination
D5.3	Implementation of local policies	1. Energy-Poor Households - compare the energy bill before and after home renovation 2. Pilot Municipalities - Compare results across policy measures and identify the most effective ones. 3. NGO – communication and dissemination of the implemented policies	1. Replicator Municipalities - avoid policies with low success rates. 2. Other Municipalities – adapt the approach of pilot and replicator municipalities, identify policies requiring a long lead time with a long implementation period. 3. Policymakers- remove barriers highlighted in implementation reports
D6.2	Roadmaps in replication municipalities	1. Energy-Poor Households - Track when solutions will reach their community, engage in local adaptation processes, and understand realistic timelines for impact. 2. Pilot Municipalities - Learning from best practices and challenges	1. Replicator Municipalities - can leverage these roadmaps to accelerate implementation, minimize risks, and ensure successful implementation 2. Other Municipalities -

Deliverable	Deliverable Name	Exploitation	Replication
		during implementation in other pilot municipalities 3. Market Business Actors - Adjust supply chains 4. Financial Institutions - assess implementation reliability 5. Experts & Researchers - Study adaptation methodologies, compare success factors across countries and municipalities.	adapt the local context to replication requirements, Estimate resource needs, Identify potential partners 3. Policymakers - Identify actions with high replication potential 4. NGO – communication and dissemination
D7.2	Project video	1. Energy-Poor Households - learn about the services offered by REHABITA offices, understand their rights, and take action to improve their homes. 2. Pilot Municipalities - to inform, engage, and motivate stakeholders and the community.	1. Replicator Municipalities – to raise awareness and serve as a tool for dissemination. 2. Other Municipalities – to adapt their needs and services.
D7.3	Project partners' websites updated with the project section	All stakeholders - tool for engagement, shearing information, mapping of existing REHABITA offices and their services	All stakeholders - tool for engagement, shearing information, mapping of existing REHABITA offices and their services

The sequence of key deliverables is presented as a timeline. The stakeholders can use it to track project progress and when concrete results will be available.

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D1.1 Data Protection Manual
D2.1 Energy poverty assessment of the municipalities
D2.2 Roadmaps for the renovation of the dwellings
D2.3 Methodology for the creation of a roadmap to fight energy poverty
D2.4 Strategy for building the engagement of vulnerable citizens and supporting documents
D3.1 Energy studies of the dwellings
D3.2 Technical projects and conciliation plans
D3.3 Financing opportunities for dwelling renovation
D3.4 The impacts of dwelling renovation on energy poverty
D3.5 Services of the ReHABITA Offices
D4.1 Training materials for accompanying measures
D4.2 Training materials for construction workers
D4.3 Training materials for NGOs and social stakeholders
D5.1 Guidelines on how to upgrade SECAPs with EP fight actions
D5.2 Policy recommendations at local and national level
D5.3 Implementation of local policies
D6.2 Roadmaps in replication municipalities
D7.2 Project video
D7.3 Project partners' websites updated with the project section
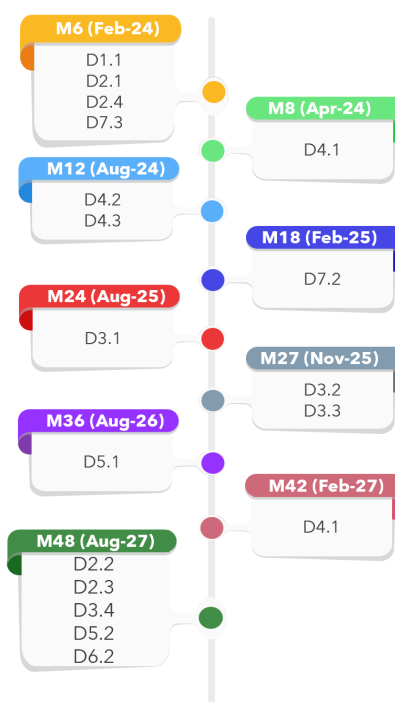
Figure 4 – Timeline of deliverables

At this moment the LIFE ReHABITA project is in M21 and available deliverables are:

D1.1 Data Protection Manual
D2.1 Energy poverty assessment of the municipalities
D2.4 Strategy for building the engagement of vulnerable citizens and supporting documents
D4.1 Training materials for accompanying measures
D4.2 Training materials for construction workers
D4.3 Training materials for NGOs and social stakeholders
D7.3 Project partners' websites updated with the project section

6. Dissemination

The LIFE ReHABITA project has a Dissemination and Communication Plan developed (detailed described in D7.1 Dissemination and communication plan) to maximise the impact of the project by wide spreading the objectives, activities and results among all citizens living in the regions involved. The local communication and awareness

campaigns expect to encourage the inhabitants of the project municipalities to take further action in the fight against energy poverty. LIFE ReHABITA hopes that citizens will be then aware of the importance of fighting climate change through the implementation of renovation works and other energy efficiency actions, making them participants of future activities organized in the municipalities.

The Dissemination and communication plan includes following activities:

1. Project Webpage

- Objective: Provide a dedicated section on each partner's website with project details, progress, and resources.
- Target Audience: General public, stakeholders, policymakers.
- Deliverable:
  - o 9 project web pages (one per partner) integrated into their websites.
  - o Monthly updates (48 updates per partner over 4 years).
  - o Content in national languages (ES, LV, HR, RO, BG) + English.
- Timeline: The web pages were created by 02/2024 and maintained at least 5 years after the end of the project - until August 2032.

2. E-Newsletter

- Objective: Regular updates on project progress, events, and results.
- Deliverable:
  - o 6 newsletters, translated into partner's national language per
  - o Distributed via municipal mailing lists and project websites.
- Timeline:
  - o e-newsletters 1 (28/02/2024)
  - o e-newsletters 2 (01/09/2024)
  - o e-newsletters 3 (01/04/2025)
  - o e-newsletters 4 (01/12/2025)
  - o e-newsletters 5 (01/08/2026)
  - o e-newsletters 6 (01/04/2027)

3. Notice Boards

- Objective: Inform local communities about project activities and LIFE funding.
- Deliverable:
  - o 10 noticeboards (2 per municipality: LOR, PLOI, SAL, GS, EAP).
  - o Weather-resistant
- Installation: By 28/02/2024.

4. Roll-ups

- Objective: Display in town halls and events for visibility.
- Deliverable:
    - 5 roll-ups (1 per municipality).
    - Branded with LIFE logo and project info.
- Timeline: Ready by 28/02/2024.

5. Layman Report

- Objective: Simplify project outcomes for the general public.
- Deliverable:
    - 5–10-page report in digital format (optional print).
    - Translated into partner languages.
- Distribution: By 30/09/2027 (3 months post-project).
- Target: 1,350 downloads (150 per partner).

6. Project Brochures
- Objective: Summarize objectives and results in an accessible format.
- Deliverable:
    - 2 brochures (early and late project phases).
    - 1,500 copies total (750 per brochure, in 5 languages).
- Timeline: First by 01/02/2024, second by 28/02/2027.

7. Identification Plaques

- Objective: Visual identification of renovated buildings to showcase impact.
- Deliverable:
    - 500 plaques (100 per municipality).
    - Customizable design per location.
- Installation: By 30/09/2027.

8. Social Media Profiles

- Objective: Engage citizens and stakeholders via regular updates.
- Deliverable:
    - 432 posts total (48 per partner, 1/month).
    M1 - M12:
    o Publications to raise awareness of the project and its purpose.
    o Promotion of the ReHABITA Office to inform about its services.
    o Publications aimed at identifying possible vulnerable households and citizens affected by fuel poverty.

M13 - M25:
o Promotion of the ReHABITA Office to inform about its services.
o Continuous engagement of vulnerable citizens.
o Publications on training courses aimed at citizens and local companies.
o Information on the contracting of technical projects and the preparation of conciliation plans.
o Publications related to accompanying measures to train in energy habits.

M26 - M38:
o Publications on the progress and implementation of the works.
o Publications related to accompanying measures to train in energy habits.
o Information on community-level support actions in the neighbourhoods.

M38 - M48:
o Publications related to accompanying measures to train in energy habits. o Publications with the results obtained from the project.
o Evaluation of the results of the implementation of policies at local level.
o Content tailored to project phases (awareness, training, results).

- Target: 40,000 followers by project end (31/08/2027).

9. Project Videos

- Objective: Promote energy renovation benefits.
- Deliverable:
    - o 5 promotional videos (1 per municipality).
    - o 1 summary video (in English).
- Timeline: Videos by 28/02/2024, summary by 28/02/2025.

10. Media Appearances

- Objective: Boost visibility through TV, radio, and press.
- Deliverable:
    - o 150 media appearances (~17 per partner).
    - o 50 TV interviews (~6 per partner).
- LIFE Acknowledgement: Mandatory mention of EU funding.

11. Final Publishable Report

- Objective: Professional report on results and lessons learned.
- Deliverable:
    - o Translated into partner languages.
    - o 1,350 downloads expected.
- Deadline: 30/06/2027 (aligned with final report submission).

12. Communication Materials

- **Objective**: Development of all the dissemination and communication materials that will be distributed within the project events (e.g., bags, USBs) for events.

- **Requirements**: LIFE branding and EU funding acknowledgment.

13. Events (Workshops, Infodays)

- **Objective**: Direct engagement with target groups.
- **Activities**:
    - Training for citizens/companies.
    - Policy discussions, community support actions.

7. Available resources and budget for exploitation and replication activities

In the context of the LIFE ReHabita project, "available resources and budget" refer to the financial, human, technical, and institutional resources allocated to ensure the exploitation and replication of project results during and after funding ends.

Financial Resources - for the implementation of the operational activities under the LIFE ReHABITA project are provided in the Grant Agreement. The estimated costs for the project lifetime (4 years) of the are defined:

2 000 EUR - Short project video about household renovation-(WP7)
3 000 EUR - Organization of project events - (WP2)
1 000 EUR - Conference fees - (WP7)
6 000 EUR - Merchandise for and organization of engagement activities - (WP7)
10 000 EUR - Translation and lay out of deliverable and project documents
10 000 EUR - Printing of communication materials - (WP7)
5 000 EUR - Production of training materials - (WP4)

A budget for personnel costs is also provided.

Human Resources include dedicated staff (ReHabita Office staff, social workers, energy advisors), expertise from partners (technical support from construction firms, NGOs, academia).

Technical resources include tools and materials (energy assessment at local level, training materials, guidelines), partners webpages.

Institutional & Policy Resources include integration of energy poverty alleviation measures into SECAPs of project municipalities, partnerships (agreements with municipalities - replicators, NGOs).

For the replication activities is also available financing, calculated as a staff cost under work package 6 - 0.6 person months (PM) for the project municipalities and SUVILOR, 3.9 PM for the technical partners and 5 PM for the EAP as a WP leader.

The source of financing could be National Recovery and resilience plans and Social Climate Fund.

A more detailed and precise budget will be prepared at the end of the project and will be included into the updated version of D6.1.

8. Conclusion

The first draft of this deliverable tries to outline the LIFE ReHABITA project exploitation and replication, the steps that will be followed, and summarizing the actions taken thus far.

Three key objectives were set in its development:

- *Identification of the key exploitable project deliverables* - 19 high-impact deliverables were prioritized, covering energy poverty assessments, policy recommendations, training materials, and renovation strategies. For each of them, an analysis was made of which stakeholders it is suitable for, how they could use it, and how this deliverable can be replicated.
- *Identification of the main target groups* - the primary and secondary target groups were identified
- *Identification of the exploitation and replication pathways for key deliverables* - the possibilities for replication were suggested for each identified deliverable

To maximize access to these key deliverables, each consortium partner publishes them on its website, where they will be available and accessible for up to 5 years after the

completion of the LIFE ReHABITA project. In this way, easy accessibility of both currently developed reports and future research is ensured.

At the end of the project, this plan will be updated, based on project results and impacts in the area of energy renovation of the dwellings of the vulnerable citizens. dwellings. The basic content of the Exploitation Plan will be: the main activities to develop after the project, especially focused on the responsibilities of each partner and calendar, good practices in tackling energy poverty through the energy renovation of dwellings, maintaining the web sections on the beneficiaries' websites and project dissemination, a budget for these activities and identification of sources of financing, development of specific guidelines on energy renovation and energy efficiency tips.