

Social Watt – Workshop

May 28th, 2020

SocialWatt

Some innovative schemes to alleviate energy poverty
implemented in FRANCE

Dominique Osso, Fabienne Boutière –

EDF R&D – Technology and Research for EE



Content

- ▶ EP alleviation : necessary national and local schemes
- ▶ EEO Scheme in France
- ▶ Types of providers and partners
- ▶ From curative to preventive schemes
- ▶ Curative or Preventive Schemes / National or Regional scope
- ▶ Schemes for Private or Social Housing / Nat. or Regional scope
- ▶ Types of implemented measures
- ▶ Scheme Evaluation Criteria
- ▶ Scheme Innovation Criteria
- ▶ Innovative Schemes to alleviate Energy Poverty - Conclusions



Energy Poverty alleviation : necessary national and local schemes

- ▶ In 2019, there were about 17 **national measures** to alleviate energy poverty: identifying households in energy poverty, awareness-raising, training, mediation, direct financial aid, assistance measures (technical, legal, financial and work)
- ▶ In addition to national measures, which are essential for the strategy to tackle energy poverty, **many local actors / stakeholders** are carrying out specific actions in their territories.
- ▶ **Many local initiatives are based on national scheme**, particularly in terms of financing, **as the EEO**. The EEO incentive scheme often represents an opportunity to launch an action in order to reduce energy poverty situations.



EEO Scheme

Two approaches:

→ **Mandatory**: obligated parties (utilities) have to deliver actions to low-income households (additional obligation: +30%),

→ **Incentive**: bonus (x2) for actions implemented in households meeting “**very** low-income” criteria amongst the eligible “low-income” households

→ Link with other schemes (co-funding)

► **National support for the energy renovation of housing**



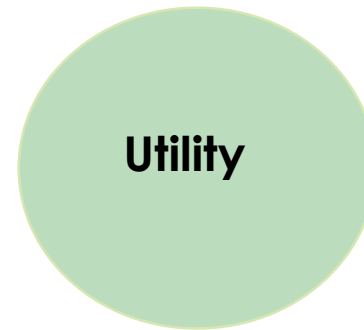
Types of providers and partners



SOCIALWATT

Provider:

National Authority
or Utility or Asso. NGO

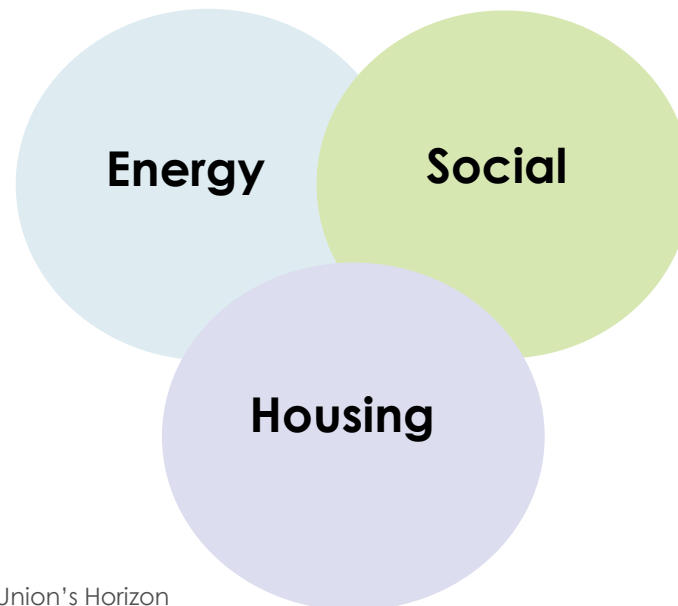


Partners (in most cases):

Private + Public partners ;

Social + Energy sectors ;

NB : + Housing refurbishment
operator in case of retrofit prog.



The SocialWatt project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under grant agreement No 845905



Energy Poverty alleviation : from curative to preventive schemes

Solidarity Fund for
Housing (FSL)
or Energy (FSE)



(Energy Cheque)



Les certificats
D'ÉCONOMIES
D'ÉNERGIE

(EEO)



(National Housing Agency)

Curative

**Bill payment
assistance**

Preventive

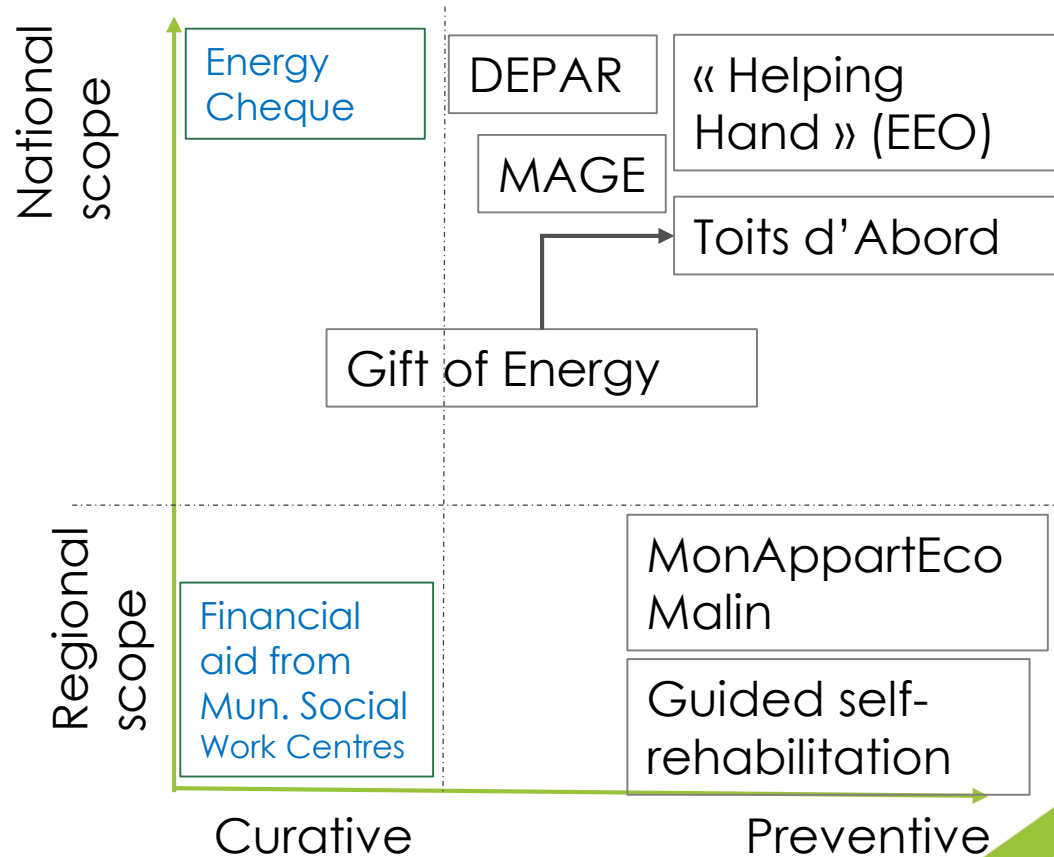
**Support for the energy
renovation of housing**



Curative or Preventive Schemes / National or Regional scope

Schemes mentioned:

- are national or regional in scope,
- and concern preventive actions (assistance with identifying households, information – energy & water, metering, provide an “Energy Saving Kit”, energy improvement actions, **self-rehabilitation with advice & assistance**).

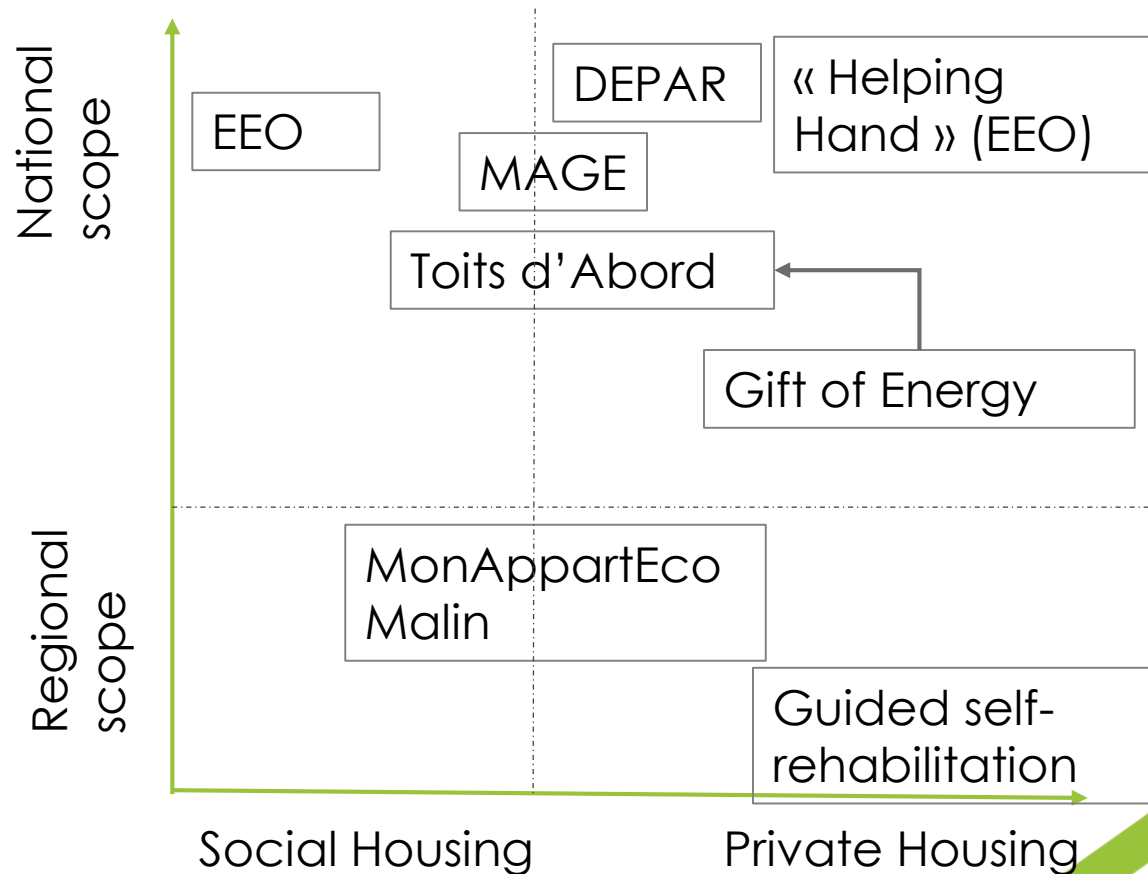


non-exhaustive list (as an example)

Schemes for Private or Social Housing / National or Regional scope

Schemes mentioned :

- are national or regional in scope,
- and concern private or social Housing.



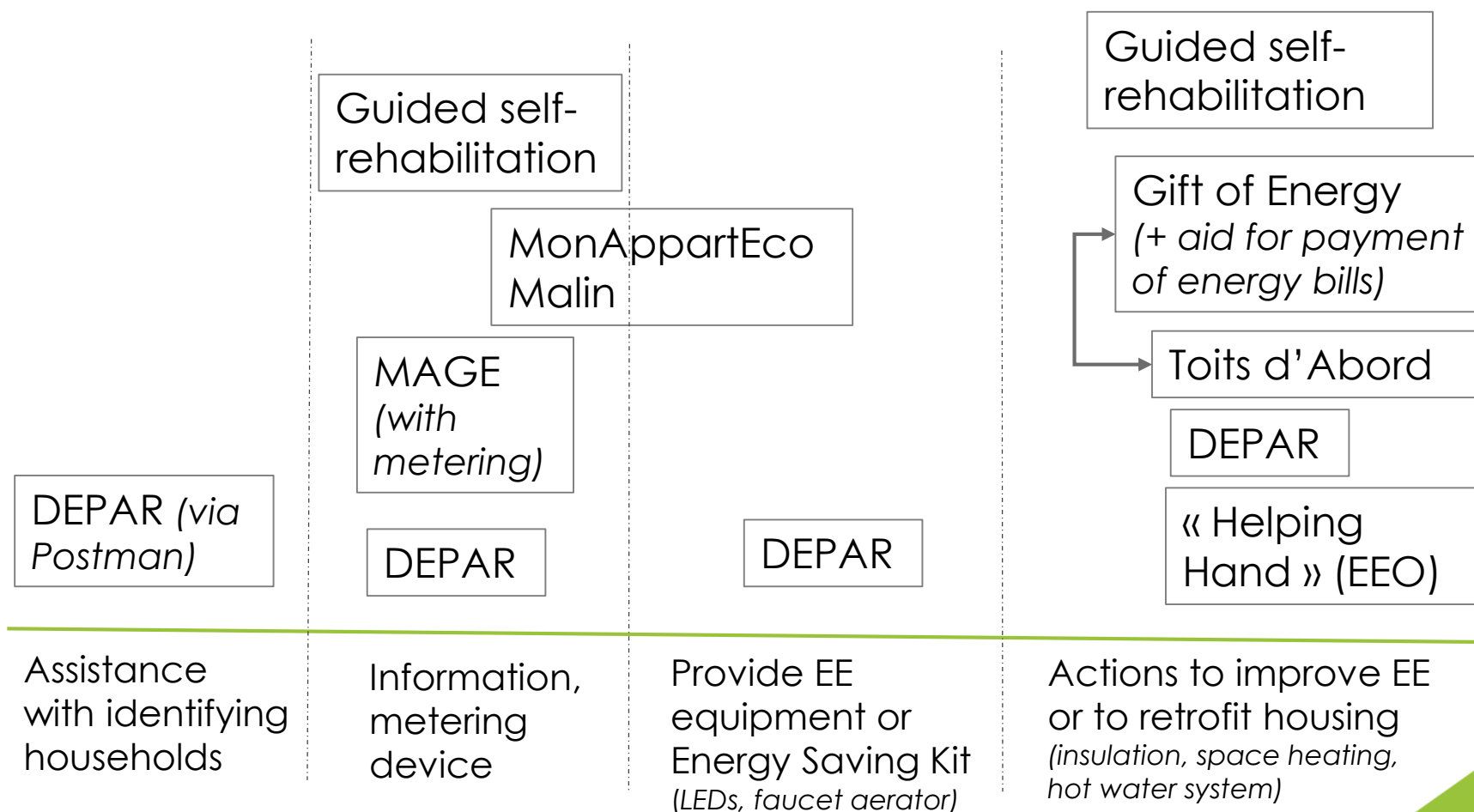
non-exhaustive list (as an example)

Types of implemented measures



SOCIALWATT

(all energies are concerned: electricity, gas, fuel oil, LPG...)



non-exhaustive list (as an example)



The SocialWatt project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under grant agreement No 845905



Scheme Evaluation Criteria

	Number of Beneficiaries	Financial costs	Energy savings	Comfort	Health
"Helping hand" - Energy savings bonus	X	X			
DEPAR	X	X			
MAGE	X	X	X	X	
Toits d'Abord	X	X	X		
MonAppartEcoMalin	X	X			
Guided self-rehabilitation	X	X			
Gift of Energy	X	X			

non-exhaustive list (as an example)

- The main evaluation criteria are :
number of beneficiaries and financial costs.

Scheme Innovation Criteria

- ▶ The **collaboration of different types of partners to carry out or finance** the scheme, such as partners from the energy, social, housing and financial sectors, public and private partners, associations and NGOs
- ▶ The **way a scheme is financed and implemented** (use of Public–Private Partnerships (PPPs), Energy Service Companies (ESCOs), donations)
- ▶ The **way a scheme actively engages with energy poor households** (by discussing EE behaviour and interventions during home visits...)
- ▶ The **participatory co-implementation of schemes** (by encouraging people to actively take part in the retrofit works in their houses or by providing tablets and connected sensors to enable real-time measuring/reading of energy consumption and comfort...)



Scheme Innovation Criteria

Name	Provider	Partners	Information /Advice	Metering	Provide more eff. energy equipment	Energy improvement actions	Prg evaluated
"Helping hand" energy savings bonus	Public (National Authority)	Energy + Social sectors + Public Housing Agency + Private Companies				X (insulation, space heating)	X
DEPAR	Utility (La Poste)	Housing sector	X		X (free)	X (insulation, space heating)	X
MAGE	Asso. NGO	Energy + Social + Financial sectors + Local Authorities	X	X			X
TOITS d'abord	Asso. NGO	Energy (EDF) + Social + Housing sectors + Local Authorities				X (housing retrofit)	X
Mon Appart Eco-Malin	Utility (EDF)	Energy + Social sectors (Public + Private + Asso.NGO)	X		X (free)		X
Guided self-rehabilitation	Asso. NGO	Energy + Social sectors + Local Authorities	X			X (housing retrofit)	X
Gift of Energy	Utility (EDF)	Energy (EDF) + Social sectors (Public + Private + Asso. NGO)				X (housing retrofit)	X

non-exhaustive list (as an example)



Innovative Schemes to alleviate Energy Poverty - Conclusions

- ▶ The majority of schemes are offered by a single provider, even if **various partner organisations** are often involved.
- ▶ The eligibility criterion for households' access to the schemes is the level of income and not the level of consumption (energy costs or kWh). Therefore, **income** is frequently **used as a proxy to energy poverty**.
- ▶ Many of the schemes concern **both preventive and curative actions**, whilst almost all of the schemes provide information and advice to households. The most popular EE measures concern lighting, and retrofitting houses (space heating and insulation).
- ▶ **Innovation** usually lies in the way numerous schemes are designed, implemented and financed, e.g. the collaboration of different types of partners to carry out or finance the scheme.



Thank you!

Dominique Osso,

Fabienne Boutière, EDF R&D

Technology and Research for Energy Efficiency Department
- Residential Sector and Housing Energy Policies Group

Email: dominique.osso@edf.fr,

fabienne.boutiere@edf.fr



The SocialWatt project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under grant agreement No 845905

WWW.SOCIALWATT.EU

