



# DEESME

National schemes for energy efficiency in SMEs

**Deliverable 5.4 - Public**

**Monitoring concept – Institutionalisation of DEESME policy  
outcomes**

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## About

Improving energy efficiency is the most cost-effective way to reduce energy-related emissions, improve economic competitiveness and increase energy security. In the European Union, several pieces of legislation aimed at guiding states and companies, regardless of their size, on ways to improve their energy efficiency: one of them is the Energy Efficiency Directive, establishing a common framework of measures and requirements with the goal to remove market barriers and promote a more efficient use of energy in supply and demand. Article 8 of the Directive offers ways to achieve this, requiring Member States to promote and facilitate the implementation of energy audits and energy management systems. The audits are compulsory for large companies and recommended for small and medium enterprises (SMEs). National authorities should encourage both to implement the resulting recommendations.

Member States have all chosen different approaches to transpose the requirements into national laws and to support companies (trainings, websites, helplines and funding support schemes). SMEs have less workforce, technical and financial capacity to perform energy audits, and therefore rarely do so: making them aware of the multiple benefits that can derive from improving their energy efficiency and accompany them in the energy transition, with knowledge and funding from both the public and private sectors, is key. That is what DEESME, a Horizon 2020-funded project (September 2020 – September 2023), aims at.

DEESME enables companies, especially SMEs to manage the energy transition by taking profit of multiple benefits from energy management and audit approaches and provides national authorities with guidelines and recommendations to empower their schemes under article 8, using the multiple benefits' approach.

The project identifies and shares good practices from national schemes, EU projects, and other initiatives with national authorities and support them in developing more effective schemes dealing with energy audits and energy management systems. It assists SMEs to develop and test the technical DEESME solutions by organizing information and training initiatives, realising energy audits, and implementing energy management systems starting from international standard and adding the multiple benefits energy efficiency approach.

The project is built on a consortium of academics, research organisations, consultancies and government offices from Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Poland, namely: IEECP (NL, coordinator), FIRE (IT), SOGESCA (IT), Fraunhofer ISI (DE), CLEOPA (DE), SEDA (BG), ECQ (BG), KAPE (PL), EEIP (BE).

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## 1. Introduction to the monitoring concept

The aim of monitoring in WP5, as every of the WPs has its own monitoring, is to verify the results achieved by WP5 in terms of deliverables, milestones and performed activities. In that way, it will verify whether the key performance indicators relevant for WP5 have been accomplished and it seek to provide lessons-learned for the exploitation after the formal conclusion of the project.

The WP5 deals with the development of policy proposals for the National Authorities (NAs) and activities to ensure their implementation.

- Preparation of 10 policy proposals for the NAs;
- Involvement of NAs and relevant national stakeholders from 10 countries through country meetings and/or joint meetings for introduction to and implementation of the policy proposals;
- Providing direct tailored support to 5 NAs to accelerate the policy proposals implementation;
- To obtain the adoption of DEESME proposals and/or to introduce improvements in the existing policies in at least 5 national authorities.

Work package 5 includes three tasks other than monitoring,

- T5.1 **Final proposals for national schemes** which starts from the deliverables of T2.2 and aims to turn the identified best practices into policy proposals for NAs. In doing so, the results from WP3 and WP4 will be taken into account, namely how policies are tested and turned into investments as well as the planning and implementation of the DEESME campaign.
- T5.2 **Final meetings with National Authorities** to ensure the policy proposals prepared in T5.1 reach their aim, 1 meeting per country will be organised with the 10 NAs involved in T2.1. These meetings will be organised at national level to allow the participation of national stakeholders. The possibility to alternatively organise joint meetings with participation of as many NAs as possible will be explored.
- T5.3 **Direct support to National Authorities** aims to offer direct support to the NAs of the 5 participating countries to implement proposals for modifying existing laws or for making new laws.

The monitoring of the tasks is directly linked to the impacts that need to be achieved throughout WP implementation and are described in Chapter 2.





## 2. Linked performance indicators

According to the project proposal, the DEESME project shall attain a set of different key performance indicators within and beyond its duration. The overall set of indicators addresses different parts of the project. Several of them relate to the activities in WP5 (Table 1). Many of them measure both expected impacts during project duration and 5 years after the project ends (i.e. until August 2028).

*Table 1 Project Performance Indicators for WP 5*

Project Performance Indicator		Quantification	
Indicators related to companies (savings, investments, number of companies involved)		within project duration	5 years after project ends
#1	Proposals for National schemes under art. 8 of EED customised and adopted by NAs	5	20
#2	National Authorities directly involved	10	
#3	EU National Authorities informed	27	27

### 2.1. Quantitative KPIs

As is described in the WP2 monitoring concept (D2.X), there is a strong link between WP2 and WP5 activities. In WP2 NAs are activated, providing them generic and tailored guidance documents in terms of policy support for Art.8 and SMEs, and informing them about the DEESME approach. After that in WP3 and WP4, these information are implemented and evaluated by companies and key actors and then brought back to the NAs.

In WP5, the quantitative indicator that has not been achieved in WP2 is the 5 proposals for National schemes adopted by the NA, which is directly linked to T5.1 Final proposals for national schemes where we do create proposals for 10 NAs, and T5.3 Direct support to National Authorities. There are 5 direct involvements with NAs and support for them to implement the proposed policies.

Quantitative indicators can be monitored as follows:

*Table 2 Monitoring of quantitative indicators*

Indicator	Number	Monitoring and verification
Proposals for National schemes under art. 8 of EED customised	10	Proof of this indicator is the successful implementation of the Task 5.1 and the respective deliverable D5.1 along with the Task 5.2 with D5.2 meaning all the proofs of conducted and successful meetings
National Authorities directly involved		
Proposals for National schemes under art. 8 of EED adopted by NA	5	Proof of this indicator is the successful implementation of the Task 5.3 and the respective deliverable D5.3 plus qualitative indicators as described in Chapter 3



## 2.2. Additional tables for monitoring quantitative indicators

The methods for tracking progress are outlined in the monitoring methodology. The following documents need to be filled in in order to properly monitor the implementation of the action:

- **Stakeholder list table:** The table shows the representatives of the National Authorities of all the included countries that have been involved in the meetings and is supported by the participants' list. It describes their specific role in the implementation of the Article 8 EED. This is derived from deliverables D5.1, D5.2 and D5.3
- **Meetings' minute tracker** shows the main data on the exchanges, including meeting date and time, attendance list, comments and conclusions. This is derived from deliverables D5.1, D5.2 and D5.3
- **List of National schemes** available from D5.1 showing countries overview with relative major recommendations.



### 3. Operationalisation on the qualitative targets

In addition to the quantitative indicators mentioned earlier, the evaluation of proposals for national schemes and their adoption will also include a set of qualitative indicators. These indicators have not been specifically defined in the proposal, so a new set and methodology is introduced. Qualitative evaluation will ensure a proper evaluation of if and how National Authorities adopt the suggested policy recommendation(s).

The following actions will be taken to track the acceptance of policy recommendations:

- Monitor announcements from relevant government agencies or organizations to see if the recommendation has been formally adopted.
- Reach out to the decision-makers or policy makers directly to inquire about the status of the recommendation.
- Monitor the policy implementation and see if it aligns with the recommendation(s). This may involve collecting and analysing data to assess if the recommended changes have been put into practice.
- Engage with stakeholders who may be affected by the policy recommendation(s) to see if they have any insights on its/their acceptance or implementation.

It's important to note that tracking the acceptance of a policy recommendation can be a complex process, and its timeline is questionable. Also, determining which specific aspects of policy change are influenced by DEESME and whether the indicator: “*National schemes under art. 8 of EED adopted by NAs*” will be finalised during the project implementation is not a linear process, due to policy cycles and changes (including the ongoing recast of the Energy Efficiency Directive). We have therefore developed additional actions to monitor this specific project impact:

- Careful evaluation of the minutes of meetings and interviews with the National Authorities (including relevant targeted questions);
- Evaluation of policy developments from the perspective of expert stakeholders;
- Evaluation of the multiple benefits acknowledgement in the policy developments.



## 4. Data collection & assessment

The purpose of this section is to outline the design of the data collection process, including the specific data that should be collected at specific points in time using data collection templates.

### 4.1. Overview of data collection

**First monitoring round (M28 – M32, December 2022 – April 2023)** - The first monitoring round is directly linked to the monitoring of the outcomes of WP2 and the starting monitoring of the data from the WP5.

The progress expected in the first monitoring round is the:

- *Developed D5.1 with the final proposals for the National Authorities*
- *Implemented activities of direct support in line with the D5.3 objectives.*

#### **Partners will be expected to:**

- Fill in the draft stakeholder list table with the representatives of the National Authorities of all the included countries (Annex 1);
- Fill in the meetings' minute tracker for the implemented meetings and evaluate the minutes of meetings and interviews with the National Authorities including relevant questions (Annex 1);
- Evaluate the policy status and developments from the perspective of the project expert and other stakeholders (Annex 2)

**Second monitoring round (M32 - M36, April 2023 - August 2023)** - The second monitoring round focuses on the total results of WP5 and how the following questions are answered:

- *Are the final proposals for the National Authorities included in D5.1 developed and presented in an ad hoc meeting?*
- *Does the NA show interest in further policy developments and in the use of the Multiple Benefits DEESME approach?*

#### **Partners will be expected to:**

- Update the stakeholder list table with the representatives of the National Authorities of all the included countries who participated the meeting (Annex 1);
- Fill in the meetings' minute tracker for the implemented meetings and evaluate the minutes of meetings and interviews with the National Authorities including relevant questions in separate documents for 10 National Authorities involved in D5.2 and for 5 involved in D5.3 (Annex 1, 2a, Annex 2b);



- Evaluate the final policy status and developments from the perspective of the project expert and other stakeholders (Annex 3);
- Fill in the interview document with at least two stakeholder (Annex 4).

The information collected during these three interventions will be used to the overall results and impact of the recommendation.



## 5. Summary of activities, responsibilities and time schedule

*Table 3 Overview of monitoring tasks in WP5*

Task	Short description	Who	Target	Start	End
5.1	Fill in the draft stakeholder list for all the ten countries (Annex 1)	Partners in charge of 10 target countries	At least 20 stakeholders, more for 5 NAs in T5.3	1.2023	2.2023
5.2	Fill in the Meeting tracker (Annex 1) after the 1 meeting with NAs for Task 5.2 – align with Del D5.2 – version 1	Partners in charge of 10 target countries	At least 1 meeting information added	2.2023	4.2023
5.2	Fill in the Meeting tracker (Annex 1) after the 1 meeting with NAs for Task 5.2 – align with Del D5.2 – version 2 (updated version 1)	Partners in charge of 10 target countries	At least 1 meeting information added	4.2023	8.2023
5.3	Fill in the Meeting tracker (Annex 1) after every encounter with NAs for Task 5.3	Partners in charge of 5 direct support NAs	At least 3 encounter information added	4.2023	8.2023
5.3	Evaluate the policy status and developments from the perspective of the project expert and stakeholders with MB included (Annex 3, Annex 4) - Draft	Partners in charge of 5 direct support NAs	First evaluation of the status, interview with at least one stakeholder		4.2023
5.3	Evaluate the policy status and developments from the perspective of the project expert and stakeholders with MB included (Annex 3, Annex 4) - Final	Partners in charge of 5 direct support NAs	Final evaluation of the status, semi-structured interview with at least 2 stakeholders		8.2023