



**Alleanza
per il Clima**
Italia onlus



Summary of project results

Deliverables N 2.2.1



Project co-financed by the European
Regional Development Fund

Projet cofinancé par le Fonds
européen de développement régional

WP N 2 – Project Communication

Activity N 2.2 - International communication

Deliverables N 2.2.1 - Summary of project results

History of the document




Version	Status	Date
1		October 31, 2019

Table of content











Table of content	3
1. ENERJ brief overview	4
General info	4
Partnership.....	5
2. Project objectives.....	6
3. Project activities	7
4. Project main results.....	9
Joint Action Strategy	9
Web platform.....	11
Joint Actions Coordinator.....	12
5. Transferability, dissemination and capitalisation	13
ENERJ in MEDNice	13
Networking Activities	14
Related Projects	15

1. ENERJ brief overview

General info

Project acronym	ENERJ
Project title	Joint Actions for Energy Efficiency
Call for projects	First call for proposal Interreg Med (2015)
Project typology	<input type="checkbox"/> Study project <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pilot project <input type="checkbox"/> Capitalisation project
Programme Priority Axis	Priority Axis 2: Fostering low-carbon strategies and energy efficiency in specific MED territories: cities, islands and remote areas
Programme priority specific objective	2.1: To raise capacity for better management of energy in public buildings at transnational level
Project start date	01.11.2016
Project end date	30.10.2019
Budget	2.26 M€ Project budget 1.92 M€ EU funds of project budget
Website	https://enerj.interreg-med.eu
Social networks	 www.facebook.com/EnerjMED
	 https://twitter.com/EnerjMED
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Partnership

	<p>Anatoliki S.A. – Development Agency of Eastern Thessaloniki (Greece)</p>
	<p>FAMP - Andalusian Federation of Towns and Provinces (Spain)</p>
	<p>IRENA – Istrian Regional Energy Agency L.t.d. (Croatia)</p>
	<p>CEA - Cyprus Energy Agency (Cyprus)</p>
	<p>GDA - GOZO Development Agency – Gozo Regional Committee (Malta)</p>
	<p>Metropolitan City of Rome Capital (Italy)</p>
	<p>GOLEA – Goriška Local Energy Agency, Nova Gorica (Slovenia)</p>
	<p>MIE - Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy (Albania)</p>
	<p>AREANATEjo – Regional Energy and Environment Agency from North Alentejo (Portugal)</p>
	<p>Climate Alliance Italy (Italy)</p>
	<p>CIMAA – Intermunicipal Community of High Alentejo (Portugal)</p>

2. Project objectives

ENERJ was an Interreg MED modular project, aimed at enhancing and improving the coordination of Sustainable Energy Action Plans (SEAPs and SECAPs) and other relevant Energy Efficiency Plans.

The project developed and tested a methodology, based on a local and transnational collaborative approach, for increasing cooperation among public authorities through Joint Actions transferring the most promising methods in the partner regions.



Challenges in implementing and monitoring Energy efficiency in public buildings using collaborative instruments, fostering cooperation and promoting public-private partnerships.

The project's main objective was to enhance and improve the coordination and performance of SEAPs and other Energy plans in order to achieve the EU and national targets on Energy Efficiency in public buildings through Joint Actions. A "Joint Action" in the context of improving the energy efficiency of public buildings means the grouping of a number of buildings / installations of several, typically but not necessarily neighboring, Local Administrations in one "package" lowering costs and rendering the engagement of ESCOs, for example in a tender for Energy Performance contracting, more interesting, because of increased volume and economy of scale. While Joint Actions are quite attractive on paper they encounter many juridical, technical and cultural difficulties.

ENERJ intended to tackle these problems. For this purpose, the project developed and tested a collaborative and technologically oriented methodology that seeks to increase the collaboration amongst public authorities for the definition of energy-related Joint Actions. Through the sharing of tools, data from SEAPs and good practices at local and transnational level, the project targeted the reduction of the implementation gap and fostered a more effective energy management of the public building stock.

ENERJ promoted strategies and instruments to support public authorities in the optimization of the planning process of sustainable energy measures tackling a more effective use of the available funding opportunities and the implementation of the Covenant of Mayors commitments. The project set up, trained and tested the figure of the Joint Actions Coordinator, which will liaise with authorities at local or district level. The coordinator will be responsible for the design of supra-municipal interventions, will handle the request for EU structural funds and trigger the involvement of ESCOs and other private stakeholders.

To provide the knowledge base for Joint Actions ENERJ developed a database that is geo-referenced and contains the energy characteristics of public buildings and the energy retrofit actions contained in the SEAPs.

The ENERJ web platform is designed to help local authorities and enterprises being aware of the energy characteristics of the local public buildings, and the actions that the local authorities have committed to undertake, such as those included in their Sustainable Energy Action Plans (SEAPs).

Another related objective of the project was to support local authorities, companies, NGOs, intergovernmental organisations, social entrepreneurs and the general public in finding and using the available funding tools for Energy Efficiency and Renewables.

3. Project activities

The eleven partners worked together to increase in their regions and EU-wide energy efficiency in public buildings. The activities resulted in a number of guidelines, analyses, audits, trainings, an online database and the elaboration of one Pilot Joint Action per partner.

Guidelines for testing Joint Actions for Energy Efficiency to provide partner organizations with useful indications on the technical and administrative steps needed to effectively plan, design, implement, manage and monitor joint actions for energy efficiency, preferably within the framework of joint SEAPs/SECAPs.

The guidelines explain the importance of governance and of setting up a dedicated steering cabin to make the collaboration of a group of local authorities function.

In a next step a preliminary analysis aims at identifying the buildings and the measures to be included in the Joint Action. Here the ENERJ database is of help. In any event a joint database of the buildings that are part of the Joint Action needs to be created to identify a “package” of measures that renders the investment attractive for third parties (ESCOs).

A following step is the identification of the stakeholders. The involvement and appropriate management of stakeholders from different sectors – from policy-makers to end-users – is crucial to design and implement effective and incisive energy policies.

Once the Joint Action is defined, the governance structure in place and the stakeholders involved, the funding, tendering and contracting need to be solved. For the financial strategy ENERJ has published the **Guidelines for financial tools**, that list and explain the most important EU funds to be used for energy efficiency in public buildings. The guidelines for testing Joint Actions for Energy Efficiency goes into the possibilities for tendering, in particularly in the context of Energy Performance Contracting (EPC) usually in a public-private partnership between a (local) public authority and ESCO selected through a tendering procedure.

An important, and often neglected part for all energy efficiency measures in buildings is the monitoring of the results. The Guidelines for testing Actions for Energy Efficiency explain what indicators to use, how to collect data and using them to evaluate the results obtained. They conclude with a collection of 16 Good Practices.

The **Public buildings energy audits** were one central activity of ENERJ. The guidelines show in detail how to collect existing data on selected public buildings (energy performance and energy efficiency analysis) and integration of it with new analyses and studies to be carried out in order to complete the status quo situation. The energy audits of the partners included building characteristics, performance indicators, technological systems, energy efficiency action models in order to then create a joint database of groups of buildings. Each partner collected data which eventually were inserted in the ENERJ web platform database.

The report “**Plans and Measures Analysis**”, investigates the plans and measures on Energy Efficiency (EE) in the public building stock for each partner country.

Departing from the EU Directive 2010/31/EU on the Energy Performance of Buildings (EPBD) that introduced the concept of nearly Zero Energy Buildings (nZEB), and from the

Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) 2012/27/EU the document discusses the national implementation of these directives and other relevant energy efficiency regulations in the ENERJ partner countries Albania, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia and Spain. The report concludes with a number of Good Practices in national/regional and local regulations.

Each country has transposed the EU directives into National Laws/Decrees and Acts, but the implementation of measures differs and especially for larger countries, regional and local approaches have to be considered. SEAPs are key to most of the local authorities in implementing measures, where good practices can also be implemented by other local authorities. In general, different approaches arise from the transposition of the EU Directives, with the speed of implementation of measures also varying for each country.

Web platform

The ENERJ web platform is a geographic database containing energy data of local public buildings in the partner member territories. It includes also a section listing the energy efficiency measures adopted by the municipalities in the context of their Sustainable Energy Action Plans (SEAPs). The ENERJ web platform is meant as a tool facilitating the elaboration of Joint Actions by providing easy access to the energy characteristics of public buildings and the EE actions foreseen by the SEAPs. Joint Actions coordinators and other interested parties can thus develop scenarios and assess the impact of joint actions looking at constellations of buildings in a specific area and constellations of measures planned. The platform helps local authorities to verify the energy characteristics and relate them to the actions they have committed to undertake, such as those included in their Sustainable Energy Action Plans (SEAPs). The main menu of the platform is multilingual, available in all the languages of the partners but technical information will only be inserted in English. Data sets from buildings and SEAPs can be downloaded in CSV format.

Training course materials

Joint Actions are not part of the routine activities of Public administrations. They require a sequence of preparatory steps (governance structure), planning and project development (gathering of data, grouping buildings in an inter-communal approach), development and implementation of legal and financial strategies, like constructing an energy community, finding funding, tendering which go beyond the personnel and frequently also capacities of local governments. ENERJ responded with the training of Joint Action Coordinators that were principally directed versus public employees and energy managers. The training course material, elaborated by the Slovenian Agency GOLEA, provided the partners and other interested parties with a guideline on how to organize training courses for Joint Action coordinators.

These coordinators typically build on the capacities of energy managers that in many partner countries for local governments from a certain size onward are obligatory. Some energy managers are employed by several local administrations which, of course, offers a good point of departure. In addition to their professional qualification as energy managers they need to respond to the particular difficulties, joint actions encounter. Among them there are the collection of existing data and possibly energy audits to obtain missing ones, harmonization of data and the creation of a database. This forms the basis of designing the "package" of joint actions for a pool of buildings situated in several towns which corresponding financial strategies for their realization. This technical part is important; As important is the "soft" part, often underestimated of getting the political and administrative

personnel and the main stakeholders aligned and convinced for the tendering procedures and ultimately the energy actions implementation.

The training course material provides for all these aspects materials and indications and concludes with a number of case studies.

4. Project main results

Joint Action Strategy

Joint Actions implementation in each target area trough:

- 4 Focus groups and one conference involving local stakeholders

- Definition of a Joint Actions plan

- Identifying the most appropriate financing tools

The **Report on Joint Actions** presents the ones the partners developed on the basis of the Guidelines for Joint Action for Energy Efficiency.

Anatoliki S. A. - Development Agency of Eastern Thessaloniki, Greece

The lead partner, involved three municipalities, Kalamaria, Pilea – Hortiatis, Thermi, in their joint action, gathered all the necessary data (structural and energy related data) and prepared a common tender for the implementation of energy audits in 12 buildings of the three municipalities. The second step was the definition of the way that the energy upgrade of the 12 municipal buildings could be implemented. The model they followed was that of the energy community and the Joint Action is proceeding.

FAMP - Andalusian Federation of Towns and Provinces, Spain

FAMP together with the Andalusian Energy Agency is promoting the launch of REDEMA, an Energy Network of Andalusian Municipalities to carry out energy efficiency actions in public buildings owned. The task of the network will be to favor the coordination of joint actions between local governments, serving as a linked cooperative workspace and technical assistance for municipalities and act as an exchange forum.

IRENA – Istrian Regional Energy Agency L.t.d., Croatia

The Istrian county has a large number of buildings which are under protection of the Conservation Department as cultural heritage buildings. Most of these buildings need energy efficiency restoration but this requires previously obtained permission of the Conservation Department - a complicated procedure on both the planning and the implementation level.

In its Joint Action IRENA will hold lectures and practical exercises with the aim of enabling municipal / city staff and the Istrian County to independently process the renovation of protected and other complex buildings and by creating a framework for cooperation and exchange experience and staff. By enabling access to staff whose professional profile is lacking in a particular local government unit has been identified as the key benefit of such activity. Joint Action consists of organizing a series of interactive workshops that will stimulate the exchange of experience and knowledge of the stakeholders of the focus

groups and ultimately, as a consortium, to enable the process management to be carried out through the preparation of the technical documentation of the energy reconstruction of the city administration building in Novigrad, the "Radost II" kindergarten in Poreč and the health center in Motovun energy renewal of protected and complex buildings.

CEA - Cyprus Energy Agency, Cyprus

The initiation of the Joint Actions was a joint procurement for 8 buildings of the 6 local authorities for the provision of energy audits and energy performance certificates for the identified buildings. This provided the baseline for the future definition of the joint actions, identifying common areas that need addressing and common upgrading solutions. The next step will be the definition of the upgrading plan for the identified buildings.

CMRC - Metropolitan City of Rome Capital, Italy

CMRC is a Covenant of Mayors Coordinator for 50 Municipalities of the metropolitan area, 36 of which have developed their own SEAP. CMRC has been exploiting the tools made available by ENERJ to actively involve the Municipalities in setting up a database of the public buildings stock in order to collect all the necessary data to develop a feasibility study for their energy renovation (joint action). During the focus groups, CMRC has shared and developed with the Municipalities of the metropolitan area a proposal for the EIB programme ELENA. The actions to be developed are:

1. Analysis of the joint database and identification of the target buildings and energy renovation actions that are most suitable (cost effective) to achieve the project objectives.
2. Preparation of a full feasibility study to submit to ELENA, taking into account also the management, administrative and procedural aspects of the joint action implementation.

GOLEA - Goriška Local Energy Agency, Slovenia

After a thorough building stock data analysis for the Primorska region, it has been recognized that a large potential exists in lightning equipment replacement. A large potential lies especially in sports halls, as they tend to be occupied 10 to 15 hours a day. The baseline definition and the measurement of savings is relatively simple, the investment is moderate, and the potential for an EPC has been identified. According to the selection criteria defined in the framework of the project, GOLEA identified 10 sports halls in the area of Primorska and analysed the potential for energy refurbishment of the lighting system. At the time of inspection, a list of existing lighting and other necessary data were obtained, such as the facility's usage regime and maintenance costs.

Based on the analysis of the lighting systems, GOLEA made a proposal for renovation for all the facilities involved. For all of them the transition to the most current technology - LED lights - is foreseen. In addition to energy savings, they also have a long lifespan and low maintenance costs.

MIE - Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, Albania

The joint action started with the signing of a cooperation protocol for a partnership to implement ENERJ. The Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy as a "Joint Action Coordinator", initially carried out energy audits in four Municipalities, involving 12 buildings. In a next step, key stakeholders (policy-makers, municipal departments and local energy managers)

were involved in a decision-making process regarding priorities (after assessing the local potential), alternative solutions and goals. 9 of the 12 buildings analyzed were defined as intervention priorities.

The Call for tender will be issued within the Action Plan of Energy Efficiency for the period 2018-2020. The Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy is working with the Swiss Embassy through SECO funds for supporting all Albanian municipalities involved in ENERJ. Municipalities are preparing the applications that foresee interventions in the opaque surroundings, the surrounding environment, the interior lighting, the technical systems of the buildings, installation of solar thermal systems for the production of hot sanitary water and photovoltaic solar for self-consumption. These interventions represent an annual reduction of primary energy consumption in public buildings of around 1,260,642kWh, representing a saving of around 45.3 %.

AREANATejo - Regional Energy and Environment Agency from North Alentejo, Portugal

AREANATejo has signed a cooperation protocol with the territorial municipalities for the development of a partnership to implement ENERJ. AREANATejo then carried out energy audits in all Municipalities, involving 14 buildings. In a next step, key stakeholders (policy-makers, municipal departments and local energy managers) were involved in a decision-making process to assess local potentials, alternative solutions, and setting goals. For the financing the Alentejo Regional Operational Program 2014-2020: "Alentejo 2020" is considered promising. In collaboration with AREANATejo, the municipalities prepared applications that foresee interventions in the opaque surroundings, the interior lighting, the technical systems of the buildings, installation of solar thermal systems for the production of hot sanitary water and photovoltaic solar for self-consumption. The applications have been submitted.

The Joint Action Strategy of AREANATejo foresees the development of Municipal Energy

- Inventory of energy consumptions and CO₂ emissions - baseline;
- Projections of consumption and emissions inventories for a period of prospective analysis, previously defined, by municipality and for the whole region;
- Identification/design of indicators that allow the monitoring and verification of the results obtained;
- Availability of the indicators on a digital platform (online) so that they can be viewed annually, according to the baseline and with the respective projections for the various sectors of activity (e.g. domestic, industry, services, agriculture, transport) , and by forms of energy (e.g. electricity, natural gas, and other fuels).

Web platform

The ENERJ web platform (www.enerj-platform.eu) is a database of energy data of local public buildings in the partner member territories also including a section dedicated to the energy efficiency measures adopted by the municipalities in their SEAPs.

Buildings and SEAP Actions can be identified either applying filters to a list or selecting them on a map. The templates of the buildings contain all relevant data to evaluate the opportunity of an energy retrofit, the year of construction, type of structure, heating system, energy consumption, etc.

The data available offer the opportunity to group buildings in a given area and verify if they could undergo common measures of improving their energy performance in a joint action. Another information the database provides are the SEAPs in the area of interest, the type of actions foreseen in the building sector, the status of implementation. This helps to bring together the opportunities of energy retrofitting of buildings in an area and the state of energy planning as expressed in SEAPs.

The database will be online for five years after the end of the project.

Joint Actions Coordinator

All partners organized trainings for Joint Actions coordinators.

Anatoliki divided the training courses into four thematic sessions, providing a total of 26 hours of training to the technical and administrative staff of the Municipalities which attended the course and were divided into two groups.

The courses took place in two consecutive days (16 and 17 October 2019) at the "SENTIDO Mediterranean Village Hotel" near the city of Katerini. The first day centered on **Energy Audits, Near-zero Energy Buildings, Net Metering and Financing Tools for promoting Energy Efficiency**. ENERJ was presented together with the **ENERJ Web Platform**. During the second day the thematic sessions that were discussed were **Energy Communities** (according to Law 4513/2018), **SEAP Monitoring** and **SECAPs**. 22 persons participated in the training.

In Slovenia **GOLEA** entrusted the development of the training to the Institute for Innovation and Development of the University of Ljubljana (IRI UL). The Institute organized four workshops for public administrators. Each training lasted 6,5 hours, the programme was the same for all workshops. The place and the training date were agreed in cooperation with municipal representatives and GOLEA agency, which acted as a training relator. The trainings were attended by a total of 32 public administrators.

The training courses of the **Metropolitan City of Rome Capital** were divided into two modules of 13 hours each, that took place in two days:

A **technical day**, addressed to the technical staff of the municipal offices, during which the technical tools useful for realizing the efficiency of public buildings owned by the municipality were illustrated;

An **administrative and financial day** addressed to the administrative staff of the municipal technical offices, during which the financial and administrative tools useful for the evaluation of the profitability of EPC (Energy Performance Contracts) and other public / private financing instruments were illustrated.

Two courses were organized in Albano Laziale and in Aguillara Sabazia with overall 28 participants.

FAMP, The Andalusian Federation of Municipalities and Provinces, organized for the ENERJ project an online training course for public employees and energy managers of the Andalusian municipalities entitled "**Energy efficiency in public buildings: Energy managers**".

The decision to make the training course online was due to the characteristics of the Andalusian region. It being a training course of great interest for the technical staff of the local Andalusian entities, and face-to-face events in some points would reduce drastically, attendance possibilities. In addition, for the same reason, the training events would have to be planned with a duration of no more than 4 hours.

For this reason, it was decided to carry out the complete training course in on-line modality, with a total of 26 hours, between theoretical contents block and practical contents block. A total of 75 people satisfactorily completed the training course.

The Cyprus Energy Agency organized the training courses as a one-day event in the three biggest districts of Cyprus, where they were hosted by Local Authorities of each Nicosia, Limassol and Larnaka. The trainings were titled "Energy Management and Energy Efficiency in Buildings" and a total of 27 hours were held in four courses. The themes of the training courses were tailored to the needs of the Local Authorities and were attended by Mayors and Community presidents, administrative staff, technical staff and members of the SEAP/SECAP energy teams. A total of 52 persons were involved.

AREANATEjo hosted four training sessions, mainly directed at the technical staff of the Municipalities, Intermunicipal Communities and other reference entities in the areas of energy, environment, energy efficiency and building management, providing participants with knowledge and tools that allow a correct and effective joint action planning for energy efficiency in public buildings in a joint approach to strategic planning. They took place in October 2019 in Portalegre, Évora, Santarém, Guarda. All in all 53 participants followed the courses.

The **Ministry for Energy and Industry of the Republic of Albania** organized a one-day training course which was attended by 25 persons. The attendees of the event were mainly representatives of energy companies, local authorities, higher education institutions, as well as representatives of several companies responsible for sustainable development. The training course dealt with the energy planning in place, data availability, funding options, etc. and how to promote the implementation of the existing plans (mostly SEAPs) with the help of a Joint action coordinator (JAC) who can effectively plan, design, implement, manage and monitor joint actions for energy efficiency. The training course informed and presented the current state, the challenges and the assets of the energy sector in the Albania and formulated recommendations for the improvement.

5. Transferability, dissemination and capitalisation

ENERJ in MEDNice

ENERJ was part of the Efficient Buildings Community that followed with the horizontal project MEDNice 10 modular projects and systematized and harmonized the work done.

From the beginning ENERJ participated and collaborated in the MEDNice meetings, starting with the Kick-off meeting in March 2017, the MEDNice Community event in Alicante in May 2017, the 1st Annual Congress in Nice in October 2017. The 2nd and 3rd regular meeting organized by MEDNICE and attended by ENERJ through the lead partner Anatoliki were held remotely through SKYPE. The same holds true for 2019 with three regular Skype meetings in January, June and September 2019.

ENERJ participated also in all Efficient Buildings Community meetings, starting with the first one in Nice in November 2016, followed by "We are MED" in May 2017 in Alicante, "Made in MED – crafting the future Mediterranean" in April 2018 in Rome and the MED Community Conference in October 2018 in Ljubljana. An important occasion to bring together all the activities in terms of transferability, dissemination and capitalization was finally "Together in MED – Mediterranean Energy Debate" on October 10, 2019 hosted by the Brussels-Capital Region. One result presented was the toolbox of the Efficient Buildings Community that collects all the instruments developed by the Modular Projects. ENERJ has been collaborating in this context with the Interreg MED project SISMA. While ENERJ with its web

platform provides the relevant data for developing Joint Actions, the “Subsidy Evaluation Tool” of SISMA provides a calculation of the amount of public subsidy needed to make the investment bankable for ESCOs. The complementary relationship of these two tools was highlighted in several meetings and also in the future occasions need to be sought to continue this work.

Buoyed by their on-the-ground experiences, the public and private stakeholders of the Efficient Buildings Community agreed on an Efficient Buildings Manifesto that asks EU decision-makers, EU programme managing authorities and national public authorities in Member States to design policies that consider the following six recommendations.

1. Engrave deep renovation of public buildings in National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs)
2. Make sure that 100% of regional and local authorities have a well-working energy management system embedded in their organisational culture
3. Tackle skills gap in public authorities and the construction sector
4. Facilitate access to adequate funding and finance sources for local and regional public authorities
5. Increase the share of RES production and consumption in public buildings
6. Massively replicate know-how generated in EU funded projects

The **MED web platform** continues to be the main instrument for the exchange between Horizontal and Modular projects, publishing information about project management, deliverables, outputs, results, events, news and databases, capacity building.

All the relevant **deliverables** of the ENERJ project are **shared** with the HP and the whole Thematic community. One important instrument in this context has been and is the Efficient Buildings Community Newsletter.

Networking Activities

The networking activities took place in eight countries, involving ten partners in a total of 34 events with a total of more than 2.500 participants (~80 participants for each event). The events ranged from networking meetings with a small group of participants to big international events with several hundred participants.

The main target groups were public (mostly local) administrations, energy experts, ESCOs, local SMEs and academics. The project partners had agreed to strive for conferences, meetings and seminar where ENERJ would have a prominent place in the program but where also other topics and projects would find an arena, so as to render the events more attractive but above all make the context visible within which the joint action approach of the project inserts itself. So IRENA held a seminar in the context of Healthy Urban Planning, Anatoliki succeeded in inserting ENERJ in a number of International conferences, some of them organized by other European projects like INTENSS-PA (H2020) and Prioritee (Interreg MED), MCRC presented ENERJ at a SDG meeting in Rome, AREANATEjo organized a workshop within a Bioenergy International Conference.

As to the methodology, the frontal approach predominated. Some partner experimented with more participatory forms like GOLEA in the Sustainable Energy Locally event in Ljubljana with a World Café.

Related Projects

ENERJ during the project period carried ahead a variegated activity of **interacting with other projects in the Efficient Buildings Community**. It presented their results in its newsletters, hosted presentations at its meetings and presented its results and tools at their meetings, like for example at the midterm conference of the Interreg MED project PrioritEE in June 2018 in Athens.

ENERJ dedicated time and energy to **interact with related EU projects outside the Efficient Buildings Community** on the basis of reciprocal visibility on the respective websites, exchange of news and common organization of and participation in events. The related projects were *charged* (H2020), *CITYinvest* (H2020), *EDI_NET* (H2020), *ENERFUND* (H2020), *Hotmaps* (H2020), *OrbEEt* (H2020), *PEAKapp* (H2020), *Smarter Together* (H2020), *SUPPORT* (Interreg Europe), *TRUST EPC South* (H2020).

The interaction took various forms. In the second ENERJ newsletter, for example, an interview with the Energy Manager of the City of Nuremberg was published that illustrated the work of the energy efficiency management crew of the municipal building department and the results of *EDI_NET* in improving the current situation. The interview was also re-published in the newsletter of that H2020 project.

The interaction with related projects enriched widened the perspective on the work in the field of energy efficiency in public buildings and increased substantially the visibility of ENERJ at an European level.