



RENOVERTY Exploitation Kit



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RENOVERTY MODEL

Infographic sheet

WHAT IT IS

A rural energy renovation model built around REERs (Rural Energy Efficiency Roadmaps): roadmaps that combine technical, financial, community and regulatory solutions.



MAIN PURPOSE

Reduce energy poverty in rural areas, improve living conditions, cut emissions and create a long-term sustainable model for vulnerable rural households.

CORE DELIVERY LOGIC

Trusted local facilitation in rural area -> household engagement -> stakeholder co-creation -> REER design -> local activation of services and measures -> monitoring and scale-up.



WHY IT IS REPLICABLE

The model is structured in clear steps and designed to be adaptable to different rural areas, territories and legislative contexts without losing its core objectives.

From Context Mapping to REER Uptake: the 10-Step Replication Process



Actors and Core Components of the Roadmap

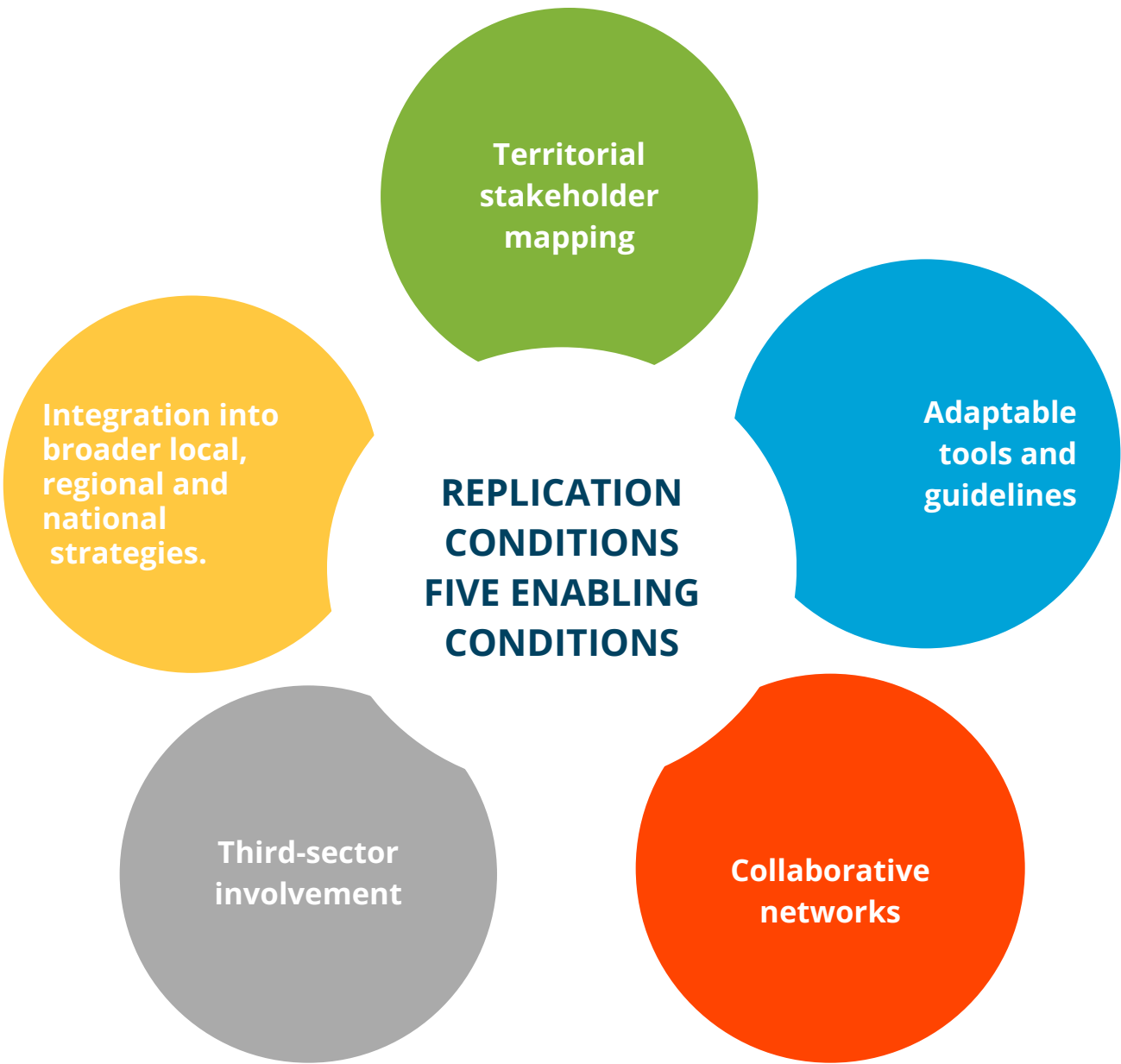
Key actors

- Local Action Groups (LAGs) and municipalities
- Energy agencies and technical experts
- Auditors, contractors and professional bodies
- Centers for social work, NGOs and third sector entities
- Financial institutions and local funding bodies
- Homeowners, households in energy poverty and policymakers

Building blocks of the roadmap

- Technical measures: audits, insulation, windows, heating upgrades, PV, smart controls
- Financial measures: grants, loans, microcredit, EPCs, collective purchasing, RECs
- Community measures: awareness, mentoring, DIY workshops, information services
- Regulatory measures: simplification, legalization support, policy alignment, trusted mediation

Enabling Conditions for Replication



RENOVERTY MANUAL

How the model works and how to take it up

1. What the RENOVERTY model is

The RENOVERTY model is a replicable approach to reducing rural energy poverty through Rural Energy Efficiency Roadmaps (REERs). A REER is not only a technical renovation plan. It combines technical data on renovation measures, costs and timelines with non-technical aspects such as access to finance, community activation, social cooperation, decision-making and regulatory barriers.

The model is designed for vulnerable rural and peri-urban contexts, where households often face multiple obstacles at the same time: weak access to information, limited financing, fragmented local services, mistrust and administrative complexity.

Its long-term logic is to improve living conditions, reduce household energy costs, lower environmental impact, strengthen local economies and build a durable model that can continue generating benefits over time.

2. Why replicate the model?

Because it offers a rural area a tried-and-tested method for transforming the problem of energy poverty from a collection of isolated cases into a structured approach, bringing together households, local stakeholders, technical expertise, financial tools and public authorities.

3. Why the model is replicable

The REERs explicitly treat scalability and replicability as core design principles. The roadmap was structured in clear phases so it can be understood, transferred and adapted to different territorial and legislative settings without losing sight of its main objectives.

This means replication should preserve the method, while adapting the concrete mix of measures, actors and institutional links to the local context.

4. What will you achieve after 12 months?

Not a complete solution to the problem, but something far more useful than a simple study: an active local network, a tailored regional roadmap, an accessible version for citizens and stakeholders, a functioning initial information service, awareness-raising initiatives launched, an initial pipeline of interventions and a way to monitor results over time.

5. Core components of the model

COMPONENT	WHAT IT CONTAINS
TECHNICAL	Audits, building analysis, step-wise and deep renovation options, savings and indicators
FINANCIAL	Grants, loans, microcredit, collective purchasing, EPCs, RECs and similar mechanisms.
COMMUNITY	Household engagement, awareness, mentoring, workshops and local support services.
REGULATORY	Administrative simplification, legalization support, policy alignment and mediation.
MONITORING	Baseline evidence plus energy, economic, social and environmental indicators.

6. Governance and actor structure

The model shows a multi-level governance structure rather than a single implementing organization

LEVEL	MAIN ACTORS	MAIN ROLE
LOCAL	LAGs, municipalities, energy agencies, professional bodies, NGOs, social services, households	Identify households and stakeholders, convene local dialogue, support audits and activate local services.
REGIONAL	Regional authorities, municipal networks, territorial agencies	Align funding, simplify or coordinate regional rules and support municipalities.
NATIONAL	Relevant ministries, consumer and environmental organizations, energy companies	Connect roadmaps to national strategies, finance streams and regulatory change.
EUROPEAN NETWORK	National and European networks	Share practice, strengthen legitimacy and support wider uptake.

7. Step-by-step take-up of the model

STEP 1. DIAGNOSE THE TERRITORY AND MAP THE ACTORS

Map the target region, its barriers and the stakeholders operating at local, regional, national and international levels. This is where the scope of replication is defined.

STEP 2. IDENTIFY A TRUSTED LOCAL FACILITATOR

LAGs acted as the main facilitators between households and project partners. In replication, the key condition is to identify a trusted territorial actor able to convene and communicate.

STEP 3. REACH HOUSEHOLDS THROUGH EXISTING NETWORKS

Engagement should work through existing local channels such as LAG networks, municipalities, energy communities and centres for social work, not only through generic communication.

STEP 4. BUILD THE BASELINE WITH TRAINING AND AUDITS

In the pilots, households received energy-efficiency training and free energy audits. These activities both engaged residents and created ex-ante evidence on the real energy condition of rural homes.

STEP 5. ENGAGE THE SOLUTION-SHAPING STAKEHOLDERS

Public authorities, energy agencies, auditors, experts, contractors, non-profits, centres for social work and financial institutions will have the role to test the feasibility of solutions.

STEP 6. CO-CREATE THE REER THROUGH WORKSHOPS

The model uses co-creation as its central design method. Workshops create feedback loops and help refine the mix of technical, financial, community and regulatory measures.

STEP 7. DRAFT THE ROADMAP AS AN INTEGRATED PACKAGE

The REER should include objectives, indicators, suitable interventions, a barrier analysis, mitigation options, the actor structure and a justification of why the selected measures fit the local context.

STEP 8. TURN THE ROADMAP INTO LOCAL SERVICES AND ACTIONS

The REERs proposes concrete activation options: simplified roadmaps through an OSS or local desk, awareness campaigns, information services, mentoring, workshops, purchasing groups, microcredit, RECs and local cooperatives.

STEP 9. VALIDATE AND ADAPT

The roadmap should also be presented to wider networks and third-sector organizations. Feedback from these actors should be used to revise and strengthen transferability.

STEP 10. INTEGRATE INTO STRATEGIES AND MONITOR OUTCOMES

For larger uptake, the roadmap should connect with wider policy and finance frameworks and monitor results through energy, economic, social and environmental indicators.

8. Core tools and outputs needed to replicate the RENOVERTY model

DELIVERABLE / TOOL	PURPOSE
TERRITORIAL STAKEHOLDER MAP	Identifies the actors that need to be involved and clarifies their role across local, regional, and wider governance levels.
HOUSEHOLD ENGAGEMENT AND BASELINE PACKAGE	Helps reach households, build trust, collect their needs, and gather the initial evidence needed to understand the starting situation.
CO-CREATION WORKSHOP SEQUENCE	Provides a structured process to discuss priorities, test options, and define feasible solutions with relevant actors.
INTEGRATED REER DOCUMENT	Bring together objectives, measures, barriers, actors, responsibilities and indicators in one territorial roadmap.
ACCESSIBLE PUBLIC- FACING VERSION	Translates the roadmap into a simpler format that citizens and local stakeholders can easily understand and use.
ACTIVATION PLAN FOR LOCAL MEASURES	Links the roadmap to concrete follow-up actions, such as information services, financing support, community initiatives, and awareness activities.
MONITORING FRAMEWORK	Defines how results will be tracked over time, including energy, social, economic, and environmental effects.

9. Critical points to watch

Replication can fail if the model is reduced to a list of renovation measures without trust-building, facilitation, and institutional links. The roadmap should not be treated as static. The developed REERs explicitly call for feedback, adaptation, and updating, especially because regulations and financing schemes can change quickly.

10. Short take-up checklist

CHECKPOINT	MINIMUM EVIDENCE OF COMPLETION
TERRITORY MAPPED	Stakeholder list, barrier overview and governance scope.
FACILITATOR IDENTIFIED	Named local lead organization with convening role.
HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED	Initial group reached through trusted channels.
BASELINE COLLECTED	Training and/or audit evidence plus household pain points.
STAKEHOLDER GROUP ACTIVE	Public, technical, social and financial actors involved.
CO-CREATION COMPLETED	Workshop outputs and feedback loops documented.
REER DRAFTED	Integrated roadmap with measures, actors and indicators.
PUBLIC-FACING VERSION PREPARED	Simplified roadmap or information format for local use.



Home Renovation Roadmaps to Address
Energy Poverty in Vulnerable Rural Districts

In a Nutshell



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Rural Areas



Useful Links:

- [National Policy Briefs](#)
- [Factsheets](#)

To benefit from audits and more energy efficiency measures from Croatia, Estonia, Hungary, Slovenia, Italy, Portugal and Spain

Work with rural areas:

- Identified barriers, opportunities and recommendations on how to support vulnerable households to renovate their homes

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Reports

To evaluate and update energy efficiency measures addressing the needs of energy poor households in rural areas



Useful Links:

- [Framework](#)
- [Evaluation](#)

Outcomes:

- Address and update the energy poverty framework on rural and peri-urban energy poverty
- Update framework of energy efficiency and energy poverty in rural areas

About the resources

Updating the energy poverty and energy efficiency framework in rural areas across the EU



For all stakeholders

This report aims to provide a robust, holistic and up-to-date **framing of rural energy poverty in the European Union** (EU). A multi-step method with the objective of addressing the gaps in knowledge and practice about rural energy poverty with **a special focus on Central and Eastern Europe (CEE), Southern Eastern Europe (SEE), and Southern Europe (SE) countries** and upgrading the framework on rural and peri-urban energy poverty. This method was based on extensive desk research to review current knowledge and practise in energy poverty research and policy, an online survey to collect data from a large sample of field experts, the development of an indicator to effectively identify areas highly exposed to energy poverty and a series of targeted energy audits to provide a **comprehensive assessment of the specificities of rural dwellings, with a special focus on dwellings used by vulnerable populations.**

About the resources

Evaluation of energy efficiency measures addressing the needs of energy_poor households in rural areas



For all stakeholders

This report includes the application of the **DREEM model for the evaluation of energy efficiency measures for each pilot region** coupling the strengths of energy system modelling with qualitative and semi-quantitative techniques, implementing four (4) methodological steps guiding us from the (i) updated framework of energy efficiency and energy poverty in rural areas, the (ii) stakeholders need assessment, and the (iii) RENOVERTY fieldwork (i.e., energy audits), as derived from the report: “Updating the energy poverty and energy efficiency framework in rural areas across the EU”), to the application of the modelling assessment framework in real-life pilots, allowing for the **evaluation of several Energy Efficiency Measures based on their impact in households’ energy profiles and techno-economic viability**.

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Audits

To help vulnerable homes identify the most profitable and impactful energy efficiency measures to be taken



Useful Links:

- [Framing of rural energy poverty](#)
- [Recommendations](#)

Outcomes:

- Address the lack of understanding regarding the specificities of the rural building stock
- Identify the distinct characteristics of dwellings found within rural and peri-urban areas of Europe

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Policy Briefs

To offer clear recommendations across 7 pilot countries ways to tackling energy renovations for vulnerable households in rural areas



Useful Links:

- [7 National Policy Briefs](#)
- [Recommendations](#)

Challenges:

- Most rural homes lack proper insulation, have outdated heating systems, and inefficient windows, resulting in higher energy bills and discomfort for occupants

About the resources

Synthesis of policy recommendations & RENOVERTY framework policy paper



For Policy/decision makers at local, regional and national level

This document presents a **comprehensive synthesis of the policy recommendations** derived from the RENOVERTY project, accompanied by a structured Framework Policy Paper. The document aims to support policymakers, public authorities, and other relevant stakeholders in **designing and implementing effective, inclusive, and sustainable policies to foster energy renovations in rural and vulnerable areas.**

The report consolidates insights, lessons learned, and evidence gathered throughout the **project's pilot activities, stakeholder engagement processes, and roadmap development.** It translates these findings into actionable and targeted policy recommendations.

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Roadmaps

To guide homeowners towards sustainable futures with clear, practical guidance on technical, legislative, and financial options, simplifying the renovation process



Useful Links:

- [Roadmaps](#)
- [Policy and financial mechanisms](#)

The roadmaps:

- Have adaptable frameworks for rural municipalities to address building renovation, energy poverty, and carbon footprint reduction
- Address not only the technical details but also financial and social dimensions essential for impactful renovation

About the resources

Overview of policy mechanisms and financial mechanisms for renovation roadmap development



All levels of policymakers, local authorities, businesses and social organisations.

This report presents a **structured and comprehensive overview of the policy and financial mechanisms that are relevant for supporting the development and implementation of renovation roadmaps**, particularly in the context of addressing energy poverty and enhancing energy efficiency in rural and vulnerable areas.

The document collects and analyses **existing national, regional, and local policy instruments, regulatory frameworks, and strategic plans**.

Each mechanism is described in terms of its scope, eligibility criteria, administrative requirements, and relevance to the renovation roadmap approach promoted by the project. Where appropriate, the report also identifies **gaps, bottlenecks, or mismatches between existing mechanisms and the needs of target groups within the pilot areas**.

About the resources

Set of 7 Roadmaps



For all stakeholders

This document consists of a collection of 17 Rural Energy Efficiency Renovation Roadmaps, each developed for a specific pilot area within the project. They outline the **steps, priorities, and enabling conditions for improving energy efficiency and tackling energy poverty in rural and vulnerable areas through targeted renovation efforts.**

Each roadmap has been co-developed in **collaboration with local stakeholders**, ensuring alignment with local needs, socio-economic contexts, building typologies, and institutional frameworks.

The documents offer a **practical, context-sensitive approach to planning and implementing building renovations that are socially inclusive, technically feasible, and economically viable.**

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Events

To promote the advantages of rural residential renovations with energy efficiency measures



Useful Links:

- [List of workshops and events](#)
- [Webinars](#)

Themes tackled:

- Sustainable Communities
- Renovating EU's buildings
- Energy Efficiency measures
- EU renovation planning tools

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Local Action Groups

To provide renovation guidance to show how can Local Development Strategies have a positive impact on their communities in the future



Useful Links:

- [List of workshops and events](#)
- [Video testimonies](#)

Outcomes

- Valuable insights and information related to renovation challenges and energy poverty in the pilot areas
- Stakeholders built connections and established networks

About the resources

Report on activities addressing stakeholders



**For national and regional
level decision makers,
municipalities and local
governments**

This report provides a **comprehensive overview of all stakeholder engagement activities carried out within the framework of the pilot actions** implemented in the project. It documents the methodologies, tools, and strategies adopted to identify, reach out to, and actively involve key stakeholder groups, including local authorities, citizens, civil society organisations, and other relevant parties.

The report presents a **detailed account of each engagement activity, including objectives, target audience, format, timing, participation levels, key discussion points, and outcomes**. Moreover, the report reflects on the challenges encountered in the stakeholder engagement process, lessons learned, and good practices that emerged across the different pilot sites.

About the resources

Training resources and report



For citizens

This report provides a comprehensive **compilation of all training and capacity-building materials developed and used throughout the project**, alongside a detailed account of the training activities conducted within the pilot areas. It aims to document the project's efforts to **build knowledge and enhance the skills of relevant actors involved in addressing energy poverty and promoting energy renovation in rural areas**.

Special attention is given to the **evaluation of the training effectiveness, participants' feedback, and lessons learned**. The report also highlights challenges encountered during the training delivery and provides recommendations for the design and implementation of future capacity-building actions in similar contexts.



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Indicative replication timeline for the model*

Phase	Timing	What happens	Expected outputs
1. Territorial diagnosis	M1	Map territory, barriers, actors and governance	Stakeholder map; barrier overview; scope
2. Identify a trusted local facilitator	M1-M2	Select the territorial actor able to convene the process, coordinate partners and connect with households.	Named facilitator, coordination set-up and outreach logic.
3. Reach households through existing networks	M2	Use local networks and intermediaries to identify and approach households in a credible way.	Initial household pool and first contact channels.
4. Build the baseline with training and audits	M2-M3	Combine first training, listening activities and audits to gather ex-ante evidence and key pain points.	Baseline evidence, pain points and audit/training records.
5. Engage the solution-shaping stakeholders	M3	Activate the public, technical, social and financial actors needed to test feasibility and support implementation.	Active stakeholder group and feasibility inputs.
6. Co-create the REER through workshops	M4	Run workshops and feedback loops to define priorities and shape the mix of technical, financial, community and regulatory solutions.	Workshop outputs, shared priorities and draft solution mix.
7. Draft the roadmap as an integrated package	M5-M6	Translate evidence into a local REER combining objectives, measures, barriers, actors, responsibilities and indicators.	Draft integrated REER.
8. Turn the roadmap into local services and actions	M6-M9	Convert the REER into public-facing tools and first activation measures such as information services, awareness actions or financing support.	Simplified REER, activation plan and selected local measures.
9. Validate and adapt	M9-M10	Present the package to wider actors, collect feedback and revise the roadmap for local fit and transferability.	Validated package with adaptation notes.
10. Integrate into strategies and monitor outcomes	M10-M12	Link the REER to wider strategies and track early results to support longer-term take-up and scaling.	Monitoring framework, early results and case for wider uptake.

Practical reading: A realistic pathway is to spend the first six months on diagnosis, facilitation, engagement, co-creation and drafting, and then use the following months to activate the first public-facing services plus the most feasible financing or community measures.

***How to read this timeline**
 The table provides a clear sequence for replication, but not one official end-to-end schedule.



Partners

