Monitoring and reporting the impacts of BUILD UP Skills projects

BUS Exchange meeting, 2 April 2025

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Impact monitoring: principles

- Important to track the **societal impact** of projects funded through LIFE CET, not just the project management KPIs (e.g. number of workshops organised)
- Start from the values listed in your **Grant Agreement** (Part B and C): you will need to report on their achievement at interim and final stage
- Impact monitoring is not only a task for the Coordinator → important that the **whole project team** agrees on **a common methodology** and reporting template to be consistently followed during the life-time of the project
- **Inform** CINEA early enough in case some targets are unlikely to be met!
- In case of **changes to the work plan**, you will need justify how this will affect the planned impacts.

Impact monitoring in practice

Project specific KPIs, e.g.

- Professionals trained
- Trainers trained
- Micro-credentials issued
- …

To be reported as part of periodic reports (interim & final)

LIFE CET KPIs (Part C)

- Primary Energy Savings
- Final Energy Savings
- Renewable Energy generation
- GHG emissions
- Investments in sustainable energy
- Legislation & policy
- Market introduction
- Implementation sites
- Skills
- Communication
- Employment

To be reported in the LIFE KPI database at **M9** and at **project end**

Document baselines/assumptions in the « impact deliverable»

See specific guidance

Distill the key impacts in your **Final Publishable Report!**

LIFE CET Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

1. **Primary Energy Savings** (GWh/year)
2. **Final Energy Savings** (GWh/year)
3. **Renewable Energy Generation** (GWh/year)
4. **GHG Emissions** (tCO2eq/year)

Yearly impacts, not cumulative!

5. **Investments in Sustainable Energy** (Euros)
6. **Legislation and Policy**
7. Market Introduction
8. Implementation sites
9. **Skills**
10. **Communication**
11. **Employment** (FTE)

Cumulative impacts

Energy impacts (Primary Energy, Final Energy, RES, GHG)

- Please be **conservative** and be careful with the **attribution gap**

- Different approaches are possible

  - **Top-down:** assessing which fraction from national buidling renovations and nZEBs projects can be reasonably related to the project, then assessing the contribution of the project to the reduction of the performance gap on these projects (through training leading to improved quality of execution).

  - **Bottom-up**: assessing how many professionals are likely to be trained as a result of the project, then assessing the contribution of these trained professionals to the reduction of the performance gap (based on the number of m2 they can be expected to renovate/construct on a yearly basis).

For projects delivering training as a direct output, we recommend using the **bottom-up approach**, as this gives more realistic impact.

Please discuss with your PA in any case.

Energy impacts (Primary Energy, Final Energy, RES, GHG)

- **Performance gap:** gap between the predicted/designed building performance and its actual energy performance.
  - Estimates in the litterature vary between 50-100%
  - Building-instrinsic factors around 5% of the total gap – could be reduced to 1% thanks to training
  - Training effectiveness: not all trained professionals will apply the new knowledge from day 1

New: BUILD UP Skills KPIs

We need your contribution !

In addition to the standard reporting, LIFE CET projects from the skills portfolio will be asked to additionnally report **at project end** on the following indicators:

1. Number of trained professionals (with country breakdown)
2. Number of trained trainers (with country breakdown)
3. Work field(s) adressed by the training
4. Area(s) of expertise covered by the training
5. Training method(s) used

To ensure smooth data compilation we propose to use the categories outlined the Train4Sustain CEN Workshop Agreement CWA 17939:
https://www.cencenelec.eu/media/CEN-CENELEC/CWAs/RI/cwa17939_2022.pdf

Train4Sustain CEN Workshop Agreement 17939

Table 7 – Macro Areas of Expertise

Energy Production

EN3.1	Heating and cooling systems
EN3.2	Ventilation systems
EN3.3	Hot water systems (DHW)
EN3.4	Electric heating systems
EN3.5	Heat pump system and geothermal energy systems
EN3.6	Solar thermal energy systems for heating, cooling and DHW
EN3.7	Solar power systems for electricity generation
EN3.8	Combined Heat and Power (CHP) generation
EN3.9	Mini wind power generation
EN3.10	Energy storage systems

Table 12 –Work Fields of Blue Collars

Bricklayers
Carpenters
Façade Workers, Plasterer
Insulation installers
Roofers
Window Installers
Electrical installers
Plumber

Thank you