ELENA Completed Project Factsheet

European Union ELENA Foggia Facility Assistance (UEFA)

Location of planned investments	Province of Foggia, Italy
Final Beneficiary	Camera Di Commercio Industria Artigianato E Agricoltura di Foggia (CCIAA)
Final Beneficiary's address	Traversa Viale 71121, Foggia, Italy
CoM signatory	No, but the partnering municipalities are
Sector	EE in Non-Residential Buildings Renewable Energy Source Street Lighting
Total PDS costs	EUR 1,390,549.69
ELENA contribution	EUR 1,251,494.71 (90%)
Project development services financed by ELENA	ELENA co-financed both direct staff employed at the Project Development Unit and the provision of external services required for programme implementation (including energy audits, procurement support, financial advice, project implementation support, and independent verification).
Description of ELENA operation	The UEFA project supported 29 municipalities in implementing EE interventions in public buildings and street lighting. The Camera di Commercio Industria Artigianato e Agricoltura di Foggia (CCIAA) provided tailor-made technical assistance to these municipalities in order to prepare and implement the EE investments.
Timeframe	January 2016– December 2020
Investment programme description	The IP had 2 main components: EE in buildings and Street Lighting. Concerning buildings, the project led to the refurbishment of 110 public buildings with a total surface of around 341,000 m2. The EE measures included improvements to building envelopes, HVAC systems and lighting systems, integration of PV panels on the roofs, and took into account the specific seismic conditions. Concerning public lighting, around 22,000 lighting points were refurbished. The current technologies (mostly outdated sodium-vapour lamps) were replaced by state-of-art LED lighting.
Investment in implementation phase	EUR 32.8m
Results expected to be achieved	• Energy savings in public lighting of 8.8 GWh/a (55% of the initial consumption) • Energy savings in buildings of 6.89 GWh/a (20% of the initial consumption) • RES generation in public buildings of 0.15 GWh • GHG emission reduction of 3,919 tCO2eq/a (32% reduction vs the baseline)
Leverage factor achieved	26.2

Lessons learnt	• The long time period between the application phase, the ELENA contract signature, and the implementation has caused a misalignment of the project calendar with respect to the three-year programs of public works of the participating municipalities. As a consequence, UEFA had to adopt a flexible approach in the implementation of the PDS and the IP. The UEFA project provided TA both when the Municipalities have made use of third-party financing (calls for services - ESCO, project financing, etc.), as originally planned but also to municipalities implementing EE investments through traditional construction work contracts which benefited from national or regional public grants. • The UEFA project suffered from poor quality in the results of the energy audits due to the lack of competence of the energy audit companies and the difficulty of collecting technical information not kept by the Municipalities through adequate management and archiving systems. To overcome this issue and ensure consistency, UEFA recruited a company inspection body (according to UNI 17020) to ensure impartiality, independence, and additional skills in the evaluation of energy audits. This inspection body was also used to verify the implementation of the EE contracts and the investments. • In smaller municipalities, there is still a certain reluctance in accepting the financing scheme through third parties and above all in understanding how to integrate third parties financing options with public subsidies. In fact, the tendency is to neglect third-party financing to indiscriminately prefer non-repayable public financing, while a more in-depth analysis should guide the Municipalities to use third-party financing for those investments that have a shorter payback time, and public subsidies for investments with a longer payback time (i.e. building sector) and therefore less attractive for ESCOs. • In Italy, the integration of the seismic notion in energy efficiency intervention represents a necessity/opportunity to acquire knowledge and know-how through technical-scientific support for the improvement of the technical contents of the calls for tenders for energy efficiency intervention on buildings, to protect the investment and guarantee the results of energy performance over time. To guarantee the integration of the seismic concept in the development of energy efficiency measures, it is necessary to introduce building evaluation criteria already in the preliminary phases of energy audits.
Further information sources	N/A
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