



Actions to Mitigate Energy Poverty
in the Private Rented Sector

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CO-CREATION OF TARGETED POLICIES TO ALLEVIATE ENERGY POVERTY IN THE PRIVATE RENTED SECTOR

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research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 889385.

Why the private rented sector (PRS)?

Energy poverty and vulnerability are increasing in the European private rented sector. Across the EU, **more than 1 in 10 people spend more than 40% of their income on housing costs.**

The size of the PRS has increased in many traditionally home-owning societies, with a **wider cross-section of society renting for longer.**

The **PRS generally has the poorest energy performance** relative to the rest of the housing stock

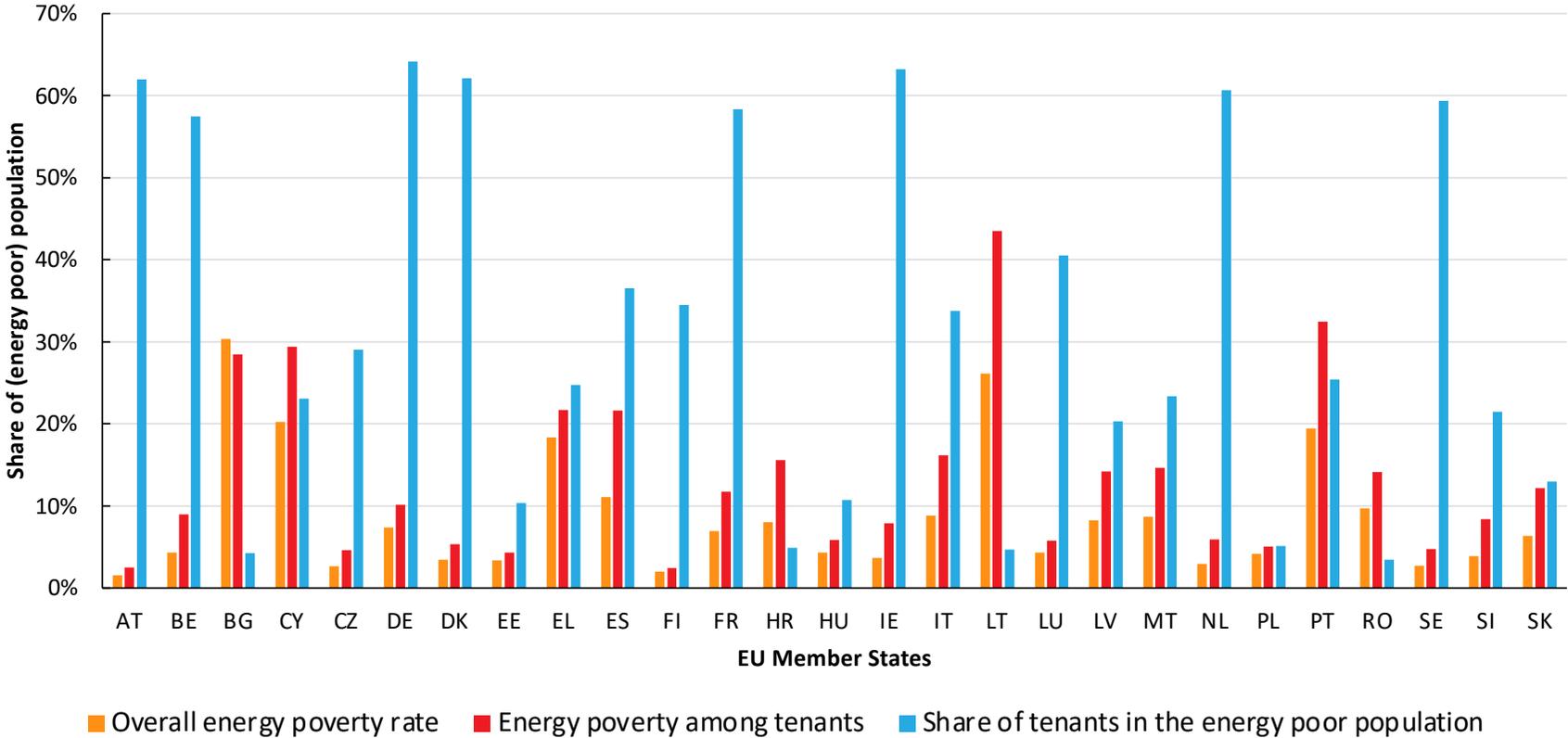
Alleviating energy poverty in the **private rented sector (PRS)** is a challenge because of the difficulty:

1. to identify and quantify energy-poor households in the sector,
2. to deliver energy efficiency measures to these households due to structural problems like information deficits, split incentives, and more.



Why the private rented sector (PRS)?

Inability to keep home adequately warm (2020)



Source: Based on own data from the energy poverty dashboard (www.energypoverty.info)

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Consortium and project targets



Climate Alliance



Tartu Regiooni Energiaagentuur
Tartu Regional Energy Agency



INTERNATIONAL UNION
OF PROPERTY OWNERS



The University of Manchester



KAPE
CRES



HOGESCHOOL
UTRECHT



Wuppertal
Institut



Italian National Agency for New Technologies,
Energy and Sustainable Economic Development



AUSTRIAN ENERGY AGENCY



DOOR



Examine in depth
energy poverty
policies for the PRS
across the EU



Monitor and map the
dimensions of energy
poverty in the PRS with
the Energy Poverty
Dashboard



Support the adaption and
implementation of 10
policies in 7 countries
tailored to the PRS needs

www.energypoverty.info

Benefits of policy co-creation

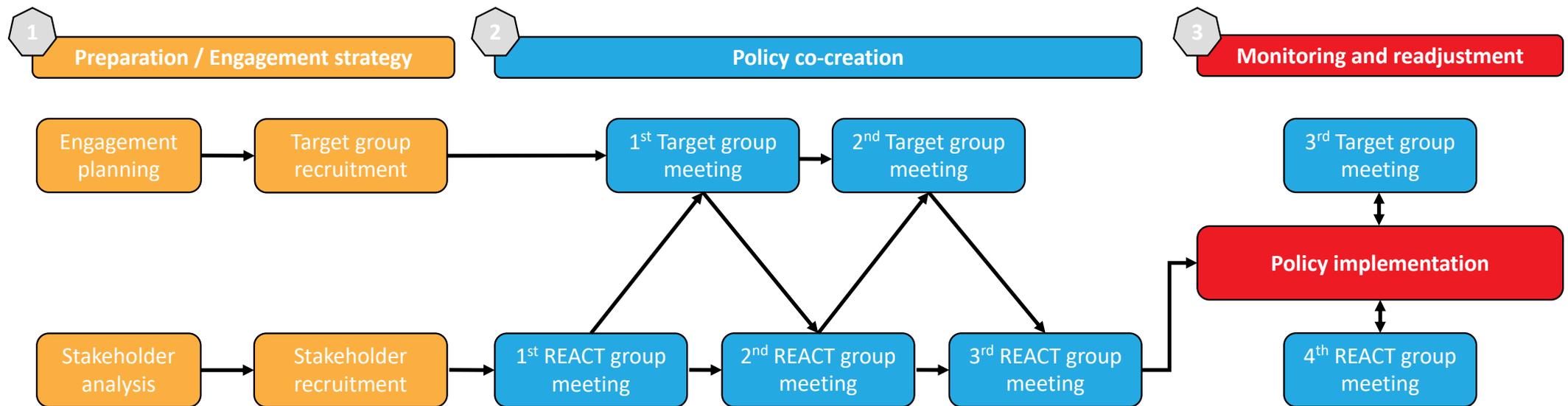
1. Remove organisational barriers
2. Make use of different stakeholder perspectives and resources to spark creativity and enable innovative solutions
3. Include target groups to ensure design is tailored to their needs
4. Increase policy legitimacy among target groups and other stakeholders
5. Facilitate data collection for impact monitoring



Increased chances of successful policy implementation



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Policy co-creation



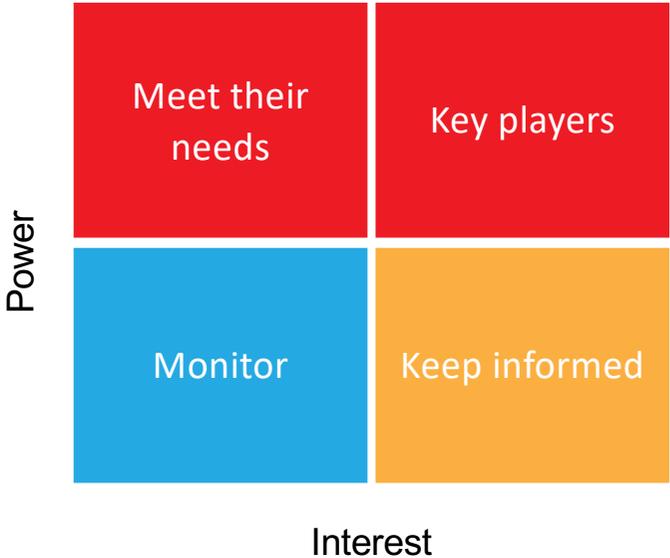
Preparation / Engagement strategy

Target and/or type of policy / measure to be co-created:

Building targeted
(e.g., renovation fund, heating system replacement programme,..)

Household targeted
(e.g., energy advice, appliance replacement programme,..)

- 1. Identification of relevant stakeholders
- 2. Power-interest analysis
- 3. Communication strategy



Thank you for your attention
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Find out more about the ENPOR project (www.enpor.eu)