BAPAURA
la rénovation en actions

Guide 2023

Experimenting with an energy renovation support service for local authority buildings: final report of the BAPAURA project

ADEME
AGENCE DE LA TRANSITION ÉCOLOGIQUE

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE
Liberté Égalité Fraternité

Auvergne Rhône-Alpes
Énergie Environnement

The BAPAURA project

I - The support service

II - From local to national, the snowball effect

III - Special achievements

Conclusions & perspectives

The Bapaura project

From the regional context to the creation of the consortium

Context

The Auvergne Rhône-Alpes region has more than 4,100 municipalities, many of which (more than 3,500) are considered to be small to medium-sized. The region has also almost 35,000 public buildings, of which only a few hundred are renovated each year. These small and medium-sized municipalities face a number of challenges in meeting their energy efficiency targets.

This is because they do not have the necessary in-house skills and need support to build and manage their renovation projects with a real energy ambition. The costs of providing support and setting up projects are proportionately much higher for small projects, which are the most frequent, and bringing them together is complex in order to constitute a "market" for companies.

The BAPAURA project, financed by the European Horizon 2020 research and innovation funding programme, aims to demonstrate the relevance of an energy renovation support service for public tertiary buildings for small local authorities, and to develop a sustainable associated business model.

KEY FIGURES

Timetable: September 2020 - August 2023

Total budget: €1,475,594

Contractual investment target: €23,627k

Partners: 11

The project is based on 2 lines of action:

- an energy renovation support service provided by local partners: they provide their expertise in energy performance and advise on the financial arrangements for projects. When the project was launched, the aim was to support over 100 energy renovation projects;
- Regional coordination by ADEME and Auvergne Rhône-Alpes Énergie Environnement (AURA-EE), to coordinate support and share a range of tools across the region. They are also responsible for promoting BAPAURA at national and European level.

In terms of financing, the funds provided by the European Union for BAPAURA are subject to a performance obligation: by the end of the three-year project, €23,627,000 should have been invested by the participating municipalities in the energy renovation of their buildings.

By supporting local authorities in the energy renovation of their communal buildings, the partners also aim to produce a toolbox of decision-support documents.

To achieve these objectives and support the BAPAURA project, the consortium is made up of eleven regional partners:

- two regional partners to coordinated by ADEME and AURA-EE;
- nine regional partners. ALECs, SPLs, associations, local authorities. The diversity of structures involved in the BAPAURA project means that support can be specific to each area and the support service model developed in BAPAURA can be adapted to suit each territory.

Under the coordination of ADEME

The European BAPAURA project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme (grant no. 891839).

We would like to thank all the authors of this document who have agreed to share their expertise with us. feedback, as well as the reviewers.

THE CONSORTIUM

- ADEME Auvergne Rhône-Alpes Regional Office ;
- Auvergne Rhône-Alpes Énergie Environnement (AURA-EE) ;
- SPL Agence locale de l'énergie et du climat de l'Ain (SPL ALEC AIN) ;
- SPL ALEC de la Grande Région Grenobloise (SPL ALEC) ;
- Association for Sustainable Energy Management (AGEDEN) ;
- SARA Aménagement - Groupe Elegia (SPL SARA) ;
- Syndicat de gestion des énergies de la région lyonnaise (SIGERLy) ;
- Syndicat départemental d'énergies de la Drôme (SDED - Territoire d'énergie Drôme) ;
- Agence locale de la transition énergétique du Rhône (ALTE 69) ;
- Communauté de communes de la Châtaigneraie Cantalienne (CCC15) ;
- Syndicat départemental d'énergie de l'Allier (SDE 03).

BAPAURA results

The initial aim of the project was to set up energy renovation support services for small and medium-sized local authorities, and to test this support through 115 renovation projects.

The results of the project can be broken down into
three categories:

- the toolbox, which is one of the main deliverables of the project, and which is the basic tool for disseminating good practice from the services at national level;
- training courses set up as part of the project ;
- supported projects.

The toolbox

This toolkit is intended for use by small and medium-sized local authorities in their public building renovation projects (trade unions, SPL, ALEC, etc.).

What content?

The tools are designed to support local authorities in carrying out energy-efficient renovation projects at various stages of the project. They include:

- decision-making tools (financial engineering, energy savings estimates);
- tools to help secure the energy performance of the project (several methods are proposed and explained: EPC, commissioning, with tools for implementing these solutions);
- cross-disciplinary guides for public-sector energy renovation projects: explanations of project grouping, advice on how to mobilise local businesses, etc;
- business documents" dedicated to support services: financial description of the support service model proposed, to help take the step of creating this service and ensure its sustainability.

How is it distributed?

In practice, the toolbox is divided into the following distribution channels:

- templates for working documents, calculation files or confidential documents are stored in a shared workspace common to all partners. These documents are freely accessible by all partners, but are not available to the general public;
- the BAPAURA website hosts completed documents that are intended to be distributed nationally.

The key documents available from the diffusion are two main documents:

Guide - The impact of a renovation project on a municipality's finances

1

This document is intended for local authority advisers on building energy renovation projects (trade unions, local energy and climate agencies, local public companies, etc.). Its aim is to provide tools to help guide local authorities in the energy renovation of communal buildings.

For a local authority to embark on an investment project, it is not enough for it to decide to do so; its finances must also allow it. A renovation project has a twofold impact on the local authority's finances: on the investment budget and on the operating budget. It's important to keep these financial aspects under control, because they are the key to a successful project.

A serious and credible project, both for the elected representatives and the banks.

The usual calculations presented in energy audits (in terms of return on Investment) can lead to low-cost choices that are quick in terms of return on investment, but short-term and unambitious, sometimes not adapted to the ambitions of the tertiary decree[1]. This indicator is also of little significance when we are considering renovating a building that would have required work in the next few years in any case (obsolescence).

These indicators are sometimes ill-suited to projects that are not intended to generate financial flows, which is the case for the energy renovation of public buildings.

The ADEME report "Sociologie de la décision de rénovation énergétique des communes "[2] (2021) analyses in particular the impact of funding on the decision to renovate (p. 55). One of the issues raised by this sociological study is to "use the economic arguments that interest elected representatives: no longer the return on investment, but rather the impact on the operating budget, and the cost of inaction".

This tool presents other indicators that are more commonly used in municipal accounting. It aims to show local authorities the financial implications of a project and the impact it will have on their budget.

DISCOVER THE GUIDE

Impact of a renovation project on a municipality's finances

[1] Decree no. 2019-771 of 23 July 2019 on obligations to take action to reduce final energy consumption in tertiary buildings - otherwise known as the "tertiary decree".
[2] https://librairie.ademe.fr/urbanisme-et-batiment/5671-sociologie-de-la-decision-de-renovation-energetique-des-communes.html

Guide - Setting up public support services for the renovation of local authority buildings

2

This guide summarises feedback from the BAPAURA project.

It was co-authored by all the partners in the project (SPL, energy syndicates, associations, local authorities), who have set up and tested renovation support services for their local authorities over a three-year period. Each partner was able to present one aspect of the support in detail.

It was also co-written by the FNCCR (Fédération Nationale de Collectivités Concédantes et Régies) as part of the ACTEE programme, which provided a large number of legal clarifications and definitions.

At the time of writing, this document is intended to provide as much feedback as possible, to inspire other organisations wishing to embark on supporting projects.

It is divided into several sections:

- **definitions and general concepts**: legal reminders of possible support models ;
- **project management mandates**: examples of mandated support ;
- **commissioning**: definition, description of proposed missions, examples of support ;
- setting up commissioning and delegated project management missions: **legal points of attention, skills to be mobilised, economic model for the service**.

DISCOVER THE GUIDE

Setting up public support services for the renovation of local authority buildings

Training courses

A number of training courses have been created as part of the project:

• Financial engineering training

This one-day course, offered in the Auvergne Rhône-Alpes region, aims to provide a basic understanding of local authority accounting and to assess the impact of a renovation project on local authority finances. It is aimed at support staff, who often have technical training and little knowledge of how local authority accounts work.

It was this training that led to the creation of the guide about financial engineering.

ADEME is currently looking into the possibility of including this training course in the catalogue of national training courses available to Shared Energy Advisors.

• Training to support renovation projects

This training course, which is currently being set up, is designed to summarise the feedback from BAPAURA and to disseminate it at national level. It was tested on 10 and 11 July 2023 with around ten experienced advisers in Brittany, as part of the twinning arrangement between ADEME Auvergne Rhône Alpes and Breizh ALEC, the organisation in charge of coordinating the EPC network in Brittany.

Supported projects

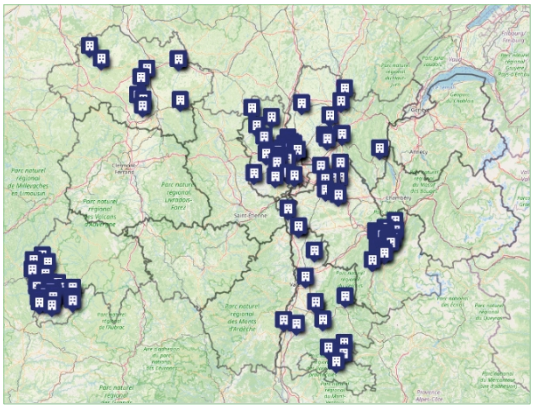


Figure 1: Projects supported by BAPAURA

In total, 115 renovation projects have been supported over three years throughout the area covered by the project partners. The majority of these are "small" renovation projects; 60% of the buildings have a surface area of less than 1,000 m^2.

The projects supported are municipal buildings: 37 schools or school groups, 18 town halls, five gymnasiums, etc. Particularly in rural areas, many buildings are multi-activity (housing / shops, etc.).

The standard project

The buildings concerned have an average surface area of 800m^2. on average, the renovation projects aim to achieve energy savings of 49%, for an investment of €477k per project (including only expenditure on energy savings and the installation of renewable energy).

Key figures

At the end of BAPAURA, the 73 renovation projects for which work contracts had been signed represented :

- **34.1 million** invested in energy savings and renewable energies (against an initial target of €23.6 million);
- **6.8 GWh of** final energy saved ;
- **1 178 t CO_2** saved ;
- **around 1.5 GWh of** annual renewable energy production.

I - The support service

Note: this paragraph summarises the support services tested in the BAPAURA project. For more technical and legal information on these services, please consult the guide "Setting up public support services for the renovation of local authority buildings".

Context

Renovating public buildings in small communities remains a complex issue that many local authorities struggle to tackle. Given the limitations faced by local authorities in terms of human and technical capacity to plan and monitor building renovation projects (lack of time, insufficient technical and legal skills, etc.), access to engineering services is an essential prerequisite for implementing an energy renovation policy in local areas.

The support service offered by BAPAURA is aimed at small local authorities with little or no in-house resources or expertise to carry out efficient renovation projects.

The projects concerned are exclusively comprehensive renovation projects, encompassing several work items simultaneously. This type of renovation is more effective than renovating individual items of work, and is in line with the many public subsidies (e.g. the tertiary sector eco-energy decree, which is subject to quantified targets for reducing consumption). On the other hand, comprehensive renovations are more complex and require a certain amount of expertise.

BAPAURA offers support that has been tried and tested by different types of public bodies: local authorities, energy associations, local public companies, associations, etc. The basic approach is not to favour one type of structure over another, as each type of structure has its own advantages and disadvantages.

The aim of support is to improve and secure the performance of renovation projects. To be effective, it must cover all phases of the project, from the renovation decision to the work.

It can take two main forms:

- **commissioning** (which legally takes the form of project management or project ownership assistance): the project manager provides technical advice to the project owner at all stages, without taking over the role of project owner. They help the client to understand the issues and advise on complex technical aspects.
- **the project owner's mandate**: the project owner may appoint an agent to carry out some of his duties in his name and on his behalf (Articles L2422-5 to L2422- 11 CCP). In this case, the delegated contracting authority (mandataire) exercises the prerogatives delegated to it in the name and on behalf of the contracting authority. Delegated project management is the subject of a project management mandate contract.

This chapter will not go into detail about the delegated project management offer, which has only been used to a limited extent in BAPAURA projects (three projects supported under delegated project management).

Why secure performance?

By supporting the local authority at every stage of the project, a quality approach can be put in place. While this approach alone does not guarantee that the local authority will achieve its energy savings target[4], it does provide the means to ensure that the renovation project is as high quality as possible - and therefore achieves maximum energy savings.

Securing performance meets three main challenges:

- ensure energy and environmental performance ;
- ensure financial equilibrium and secure savings ;
- ensure functional quality and user comfort.

In addition to these direct benefits linked to energy performance, the support provided also brings significant co-benefits:

- It is often necessary to raise awareness and train clients on the subject of energy renovation. This increase in skills also means that project owners are more involved in all phases of the project, enabling them to be more responsive and making the project run more smoothly (links with the project management team, links with the building contractors, etc.). This fluidity of exchanges has been highlighted by construction companies and design offices, who have noted an optimised progress of the construction phase on supported projects;
- the project manager is often a project "scout", helping to frame the client's requirements: choice of building to be renovated, identification of initial constraints, advice on achievable performance, etc. This "upstream" support is invaluable for the project manager, helping to frame the project from the outset, before any project management (or even programming) services are provided;
- the fact that the advisor also often monitors the municipality's consumption (when the organisation has a CEP-type service, for example) means that any discrepancies in consumption can be identified after the work has been carried out.

BAPAURA project methodology for setting up support services

As the partners have different technical skills and legal forms (local authorities, SPL, etc.), it became clear from the outset **that there would be no "single" support service model that could be transposed to all structures in an identical way**.

[4] There is a system that allows the local authority to guarantee the energy savings of its project (at least financially): the Energy Performance Contract.

Support services have been put in place at the same time as the partners have been testing them out with local authorities. In other words, each partner was able to enrich its toolbox with feedback from the field:

- the partners have **experimented with** on-the-ground **support** for local authorities;
- **Time was** set aside for **exchanges between partners**: face-to-face meetings with all the partners, technical webinars, etc. These exchanges enabled the partners to discuss their tools, methodologies, best practices and bottlenecks;
- **Webinars** have been offered to **disseminate best practice** or finalised tools produced by partners (for example, the commissioning specifications developed by SPL ALEC 38, or the summer comfort tools developed by ALTE69);
- **training** courses were offered to partners during the project, to enable them to enhance their service offering: training on commissioning, training on how local authority finances work. Some partners have taken advantage of these new skills to develop their services, such as SIGERLy, which now offers financial analysis for its local authorities. During the webinars, experts also presented specific points: the role of the programming phase, air-tightness treatment in renovation, delegated project management, etc.

These different phases took place in parallel. Each partner was therefore able to gradually build up its service offering, based on its in-house tools, on the tools created by the other partners, and on the training offered.

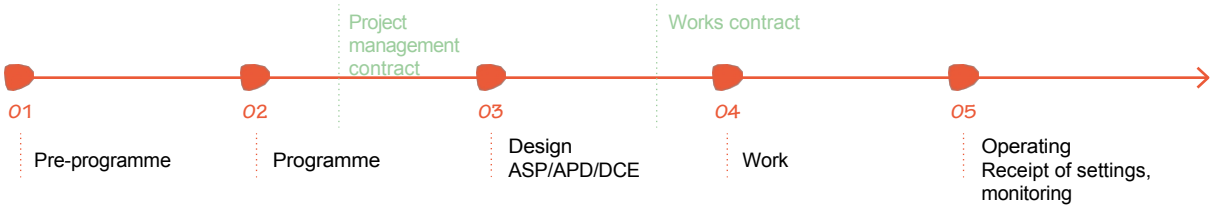
The general coordination of the project, carried out by ADEME, enabled the relevant innovations and tools of each structure to be identified and cross-referenced with the needs of the other structures. This coordination work therefore served to create links between the players, to cross-fertilise skills, and to call on external experts when a global need emerged (for example, on the legal analysis, BAPAURA called on the FNCCR to benefit from the expertise of a legal expert).

The services on offer at the end of the project are therefore specific to each structure; there is no single model that works for everyone.

Commissioning, as described in the following paragraph, is a service model that was initially formalised by SPL ALEC 38, then tested and adopted by several BAPAURA partners.

Commissioning

Support for the local authority until the work is handed over (classic scheme)



As part of an energy renovation project, the commissioning mission consists of supporting the client throughout the project, right up to handover. This is a quality approach that ensures the smooth running of the project and the quality of the installations delivered.

The advisor provides technical expertise throughout the project and advises the local authority, without taking its place.

The advisor is a neutral contact with regard to the project owner and the works companies, who will be able to advise the municipality at every stage of the project, from the programming phase to acceptance of the works.

Most of the services that provide day-to-day energy support to local authorities (energy associations, etc.) already advise them on operation and monitoring. This phase is necessary to ensure that the renovated building is working properly, and to make adjustments if necessary.

Upstream phase: from asset analysis to the programme

Before embarking on a renovation project, you need to think about your property.

This can be done by means of an Energy Master Plan (ESMP). Before embarking on a project, it is strongly recommended that you carry out an upstream analysis of your assets, in order to characterise the buildings according to the various issues at stake: regulatory, obsolescence, energy, occupancy, functional, strategic, etc.

Once the local authority has decided to renovate a building, it enters the programming phase.

The French Public Procurement Code requires the client to define the programme before tendering for a project management contract. The programming phase is an essential stage in the project process, and one that partly determines its success. A well-executed programming process avoids cost overruns, defines the governance of the project, the level of requirements and the conditions for achieving the objectives, and saves time.

The aim of programming is to define the brief for the project, and to specify the context and conditions for carrying it out (budget, deadlines, constraints).

The role of the facilitator

In this phase, the facilitator can :

- help the local authority analyse the energy consumption of its buildings;
- help the local authority to draw up the energy section of its programme, or advise it to consult a programmer;
- check that the project owner's requirements have been correctly- transposed into the programme;
- study the feasibility of an Energy Performance Contract.

Consultation project management

The design studies mark the concrete start of the renovation project. Under the terms of the contract with the client, the selected project management team is responsible for providing an architectural, technical and economic response to the project programme (cf. art. L2431 of the CCP). The composition of the project management team varies according to the size and complexity of the project. Typically, it is made up of an architect, who is the leader of the consortium, and technical consultants with a wide range of skills (structural, fluids, acoustics, etc.).

There can be no quality work if the client does not choose his project management team with care. The project management team is the essential partner for implementing the project owner's requirements in a comprehensive and coherent way, while the contractors generally have only a partial view of the project.

The role of the guide

In this phase, the coach can :

- help analyse candidates' projects;
- take part in the selection panel;
- assess the consistency of responses and proposals ;
- ...

For the support team, this means being identified as a full player in the project, by being present from the start of the design studies. Their position must be clearly understood by the project owner: they work alongside the project owner to provide technical and methodological support in order to clarify their choices, facilitate the validation process and help them with any trade-offs that may need to be made.

It is therefore important for the project owner to ensure that the support team is recognised as a specific player by the other parties involved in the project. To ensure that the role of the support team is properly understood, it should be clearly designated as a project management team within the meaning of public procurement.

In all cases, the coach must define his role in the project and indicate his coaching methodology, as well as the limits of his intervention, according to his field of expertise.

In particular, care must be taken not to formulate direct specifications that would be taken over unchanged by the main contractor, possibly resulting in a transfer of responsibility.

Design phase

The table below sets out the roles of the project owner and the project manager in an energy renovation project, from the design phase onwards.

Phase	Role of the project owner	Role of the project manager
Design phase of the book	Definition of the administrative and technical conditions under which the work will be studied and executed	Provides assistance in assessing the architectural, technical and financial feasibility of a project. and economic aspects of the project Carries out the preliminary design (APS)[5] and final design (APD)[6] phases
Choice of contractors	Consultation of companies and award of works contracts in accordance with public procurement rules	Assists the project owner in the selection of contractors following competitive tendering
Worksite phase, monitoring work- vaux, delivery of the work	Acceptance of the work	Assistance in coordinating work, when the work is handed over

[5] *Preliminary design studies are defined in article D2171-6 of the French Public Procurement Code.*

[6] *Pre-project studies are defined in article D2171-7 of the French Public Procurement Code.*

The role of the guide

The support team must be careful not to take the place of either the project owner or the project manager.

It can carry out the following tasks:

- rereading and analysis of the APS/APD documents ;
- proofreading and analysis of the documents in the Business consultation ;
- monitoring the delivery of control deliverables and specific documentation ;
- visit during the acceptance phase ;
- ...

The role of the coach is limited to checking that the project is coherent and running smoothly, in particular by :

- checking the consistency of design choices : envelopes and technical systems ;
- checking that documents are complete (CCTP, documents requested from contractors, reports, etc.) ;
- checking that the documents are consistent with each other, in particular that the CCTP is accurately reflected in the DPGF ;
- ...

The accompanying person will be able to make comments and observations to the project owner.

To this end, it will be able to draw on tools (at the very least, a project analysis and monitoring document). This "shuttle" document should enable him to summarise the opinions, comments and proposals made at all stages of the project, according to the scope of his involvement as defined in advance. It should also make it possible to record the decisions taken and the responses provided by the project management team.

Consumption monitoring

Consumption monitoring is necessary to identify and correct any deviations in consumption (adjusting installations, etc.).

It is therefore important to include this mission in the commissioning mission.

When support is provided by a department that already monitors the energy consumption of local authority buildings, the monitoring of consumption is a natural extension.

Competition and business model

Competitive bidding

When a project management mandate or a commissioning service (project management assistance or project management) is carried out for a local authority for a fee, it takes on the nature of a public service contract. In this respect, the contracting authority must ensure that the support provider is selected in accordance with the competitive tendering and advertising procedures set out in the Public Procurement Code.

However, certain public contracts may be concluded without advertising or competitive tendering when the conditions of quasi-governance apply.

For example, if the conditions of quasi-governance are met and a local authority calls on the SDE/EPCI in its territory to provide a project management service, the service will be excluded from the scope of public procurement.

NOTES

Local authorities and their groupings may enter into quasi-governing contracts with their SPL or SPLA (Société Publique Locale d'Aménagement) provided that the three cumulative conditions characterising the "in house" relationship are met (art. L2511-1 CCP).

Service business model

Establishing an economic model for a service means looking at the cost of the service, the benefits for the project owner and possible funding.

Overall, the time required per project is between 10 and 20 days (excluding follow-up), i.e. 15 to 20 projects supported per FTE (on average 10 to 15 days for small projects and 15 to 20 days for large projects). The average cost per project is between €6,500 and €13,000 excluding VAT.

Support enables :

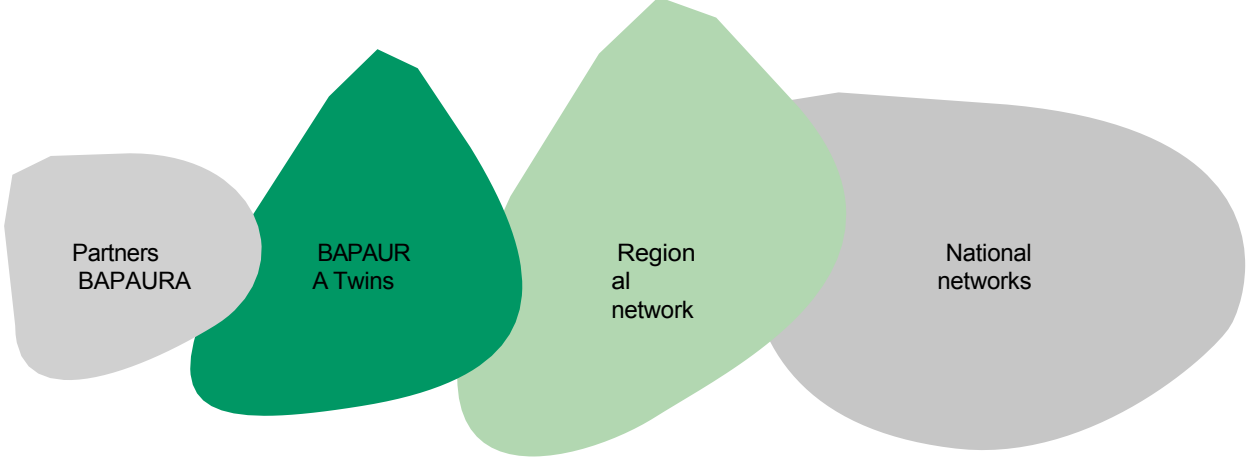
- A project that is better managed, of higher overall quality and better integrated into its local context;
- optimising aid and, more generally the financial package ;
- quality and performance are secured (the gain in security over the long term is greater than the cost of the service).

The economic model for support is more accessible for large projects than for small ones. Equalisation between large and small projects is desirable, if not necessary.

The size of the service must take into account the potential for projects and the increasing skills of the advisers. A multi-year vision is essential. Sharing expertise between several people who devote only part of their time to support will enable the service to develop gradually.

The service can be financed from a variety of sources, depending on the type of supporting structure, the geographical coverage and the local context. The diversification of resources ensures the stability of the economic model and introduces a level playing field between small and large projects and between small and large municipalities. The integration of the service into a larger package is generally accompanied by a multi-year agreement that provides a medium-term vision.

II - From local to national, the snowball effect



In a general context of rapid change, with the health crisis followed by the energy crisis, the BAPAURA project has carved out a path as a precursor that has snowballed, gradually integrating regional and national networks.

1. Team building

Initially, the aim was to share technical approaches between partners on a few topics. It quickly became apparent that there was a strong need to share information on a very wide range of subjects, both in terms of project management and experience sharing.

With the health crisis limiting travel, it was decided to introduce a weekly Friday morning meeting by videoconference.

The meeting provided an opportunity to share ideas and experiences as they arose:

- project management issues (reporting, communication, subcontracting, etc.) ;
- basic technical issues that do not require specific training (airtightness management, summer comfort, etc.), based on feedback from partners or external speakers (mini-training courses);
- day-to-day problems encountered in projects (mobilising local authorities, preventing abandonment, etc.).

NOTES

It should be noted that these online meetings with a pre-defined thematic content (monthly schedule) have also made it possible to involve the partners' teams, with the participants varying according to the topic being dealt with.

Some of the workshops were attended by experts from outside BAPAURA (in particular design offices specialising in a particular field: indoor air quality, summer comfort, airtightness). This enabled specific technical questions to be answered and dedicated "open" discussions to take place.

These workshops have fostered relations between the partners, who regularly have the opportunity to discuss common technical and/or administrative issues, thus forming a close-knit group.

During the work to create the tools in the Toolbox (BAO), and in particular the guides, working groups were also organised for people wishing to contribute.

In total, over the three years of the project, almost
28 meetings were organised.

To create links, these meetings were supplemented by one-day physical meetings every six months (sometimes hosted by a partner). These meetings provided an opportunity to go into more detail on certain aspects of project support and to spend time sharing experiences between partners.

In order to provide the best possible support to the partners and to take account of their specific context, half-day meetings (mainly in person) were organised every six months with each partner individually (i.e. six meetings with each partner).

They had two dimensions:

- administrative, financial and communication management ;
- technical approach, relations with stakeholders, departments, projects, etc.

These meetings provided an opportunity to supplement collective work with individual work and to define areas for sharing between partners, with one side identifying a need and the other identifying a response from one or more other partners.

This format worked very well, with everyone finding as much value in 'taking' as in 'giving', and close relationships were quickly established between the partners. This approach also helped to naturally bring to light the subjects for which specific training was needed, and to tailor this training to the specific needs.

In the space of a year, the BAPAURA partners have become the leading group in the development of support services at regional level. The project's communication work has enabled the results to be disseminated, particularly to regional and national players involved in the renovation of public buildings.

2. Twinning

The BAPAURA programme provided for each partner to share its experience with a structure with which it would develop a twinning arrangement during the 3rd year.

After a year, the work carried out by the group was spotted by other support players in the region and beyond, who were keen to join in the momentum. To meet this demand, it was decided to bring forward the start of the twinning process from the initial schedule, but also to include the twins in all the technical meetings, both online and in person, and to give them access to the project toolbox.

A few "catch-up" sessions were organised to enable the twins to integrate the work and knowledge they had already acquired. The dynamics of the initial group (11 partners) were strengthened by these new resources (12 twins).

NOTES

The 12 twins made it possible to diversify the project's board, with two regional representatives (AREC Occitanie and Breizh ALEC), five energy syndicates (SIEL TE, Syane, SDE07, SyME05 and Énergies Vienne), four ALECs (ASDER, ALEC de la Gironde, ALEC de Montpellier, ALEC Montreuil Vincennes) and one EPCI (Grand Figeac).

In addition to the initial objective of disseminating the results of the BAPAURA project, the twinning has enriched the project thanks to the experience brought by the twins: the transfer has gone both ways.

Syane, SyME05, SDE07, SIEL TE and ASDER (regional twins) were particularly present at the discussion meetings, contributing their experience and input to the work.

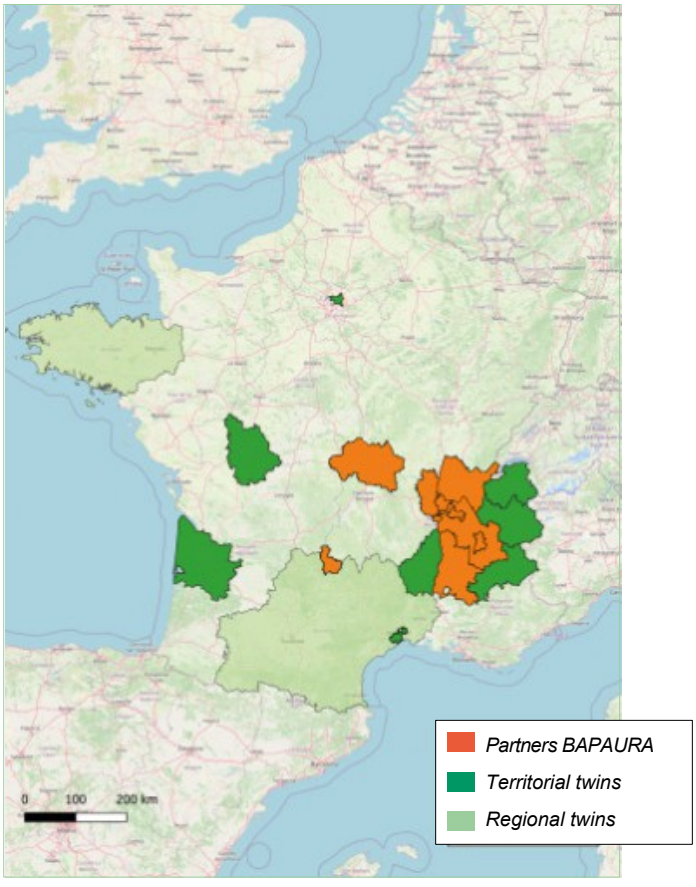
Twinning has also sometimes led to collaboration that goes well beyond an exchange: for example, it has been very fruitful between AURA-EE, ADEME and AREC Occitanie. At the end of 2022, this collaboration led to the submission of the BAOBAP project, which will enable the BAPAURA experience to be deployed from 2023.

It should also be noted that close collaboration between Énergie Vienne and SIGERLy has enabled the latter to incorporate the practices of repayable advances to municipalities, initiated by Énergie Vienne, into its new BATy+ support offer.

The twinning arrangements have worked well and contributed to the momentum and skills development of the whole group.

However, it became clear that the size of the group should not exceed around twenty active participants in order to remain dynamic. To broaden the scope of the work without overloading the group, it was decided to take the "advances" to a wider level in the form of webinars or training courses via existing regional and national players and networks.

Signing of a twinning agreement between SDED, SDE07 and SyME 05 at the 38th FNCCR congress



Map of territories covered by the BAPAURA partners and their twins

3. From local to regional

In order to ensure the long-term viability of the project's outputs and extend its scope, a partnership has been established with the Auvergne Rhône-Alpes Resource Centre for the Energy Renovation of Tertiary Buildings, whose aim is to lead the regional community of players in this field.

Three dimensions have been developed:

- keep people informed of BAPAURA's work and productions through the Resource Centre's monthly newsletter (700 recipients);
- Integrate BAPAURA's business tools into regional events in the form of webinars (summer comfort, presentation of the contents of the toolbox) and training courses (training dedicated to the financial impact of an energy renovation project on a local authority's budget) in order to open them up to all regional players (more than 250 energy advisers working with local authorities);
- integrate the BAPAURA toolbox into the Resource Centre by establishing links with all the site's resources.

Here again, dissemination has been effective:

The workshop on summer comfort, based on ALTE69's experience with dynamic thermal simulation of a typical school, was attended by around forty people.

In addition, the training course on financial packages set up in BAPAURA by ADEME and the Banque des Territoires was organised three times for regional players, with a total of 40 participants.

ADEME, which is a member of the national working group, has also taken the BAPAURA project to this level, with a view to integrating its products and concepts into the network of shared energy advisors (CEP), the FNCCR's ACTEE programme, AMORCE members and the Banque des Territoires. This has taken the form of presentations at events organised by these networks, shared training courses and the joint production of documents.

The collaboration has been fruitful. It has made it possible to develop shared resources, both for disseminating BAPAURA's results and productions within these networks by taking part in webinars, and for pooling skills to produce shared tools together and ensure their sustainability.

No fewer than seven BAPAURA presentations or workshops were organised by the FNCCR as part of ACTEE, by ADEME for the CEP network and regional delegations, by AMORCE for its members and by ADEME during the Assises nationales de la Transition énergétique.

In addition, training on financial packages and the associated document have been developed with the Banque des Territoires and are now also available to all members of the ACTEE network. The FNCCR made an active contribution to the drafting of the guide to the support service, which will be regularly updated once the project is completed. Lastly, ADEME has included a BAPAURA project support training module in its training programme for advisers.

III - Particular successes

Over the course of the project, the partners have adapted the project to their own needs and local context, resulting in a wide range of actions being carried out in Auvergne Rhône-Alpes as part of BAPAURA.

These actions were carried out according to the level of progress made by the partners at the start of the project.

From the development of an overall strategy for an area to the development of engineering or a specific support service tool, here is an overview of the BAPAURA partners' flagship initiatives.

1. Support services: a closer look at the practices implemented

Community of communes of the Châtaignerie Cantalienne - Implementation of an energy renovation plan for buildings (PREB)

Context

In 2018, as part of the government's plan to renovate the energy efficiency of buildings in rural areas, the Cantal prefect proposed that the CCC15 initiate an experimental version in the region.

To this end, and with the support of the Departmental Territorial Directorate (DDT), a census of around 50 public buildings has been carried out.

is underway. This inventory includes general data (type, date of construction, work carried out or planned, available audits or diagnostics, usage, etc.).

On the basis of this initial work, the Châtaigneraie Cantalienne applied for the ACTEE project and the BAPAURA programme. **The European and national funding provided by these programmes enabled the Châtaigneraie Cantalienne to hire a full-time technician dedicated to this area, so that it could fulfil its ambitions.**

Objective

The PREB, initiated by CCC15, has a threefold objective:

- programme and support work on energy renovation at EPCI level ;
- provide engineering support to local authorities on this theme;
- make a flow economist post sustainable in a small area by proving that the ecological and economic benefits outweigh the cost of funding the post over the long term.

Directed by

Based on discussions with the local authorities and with the support of the DDT, a list of buildings was drawn up, enabling the operation to be launched. Since then, the flow economist has regularly updated the list by adding new buildings.

The energy audit is divided into 4 phases:

- condition of the premises ;
- energy balance ;
- improvement programmes (3 scenarios) ;
- financial analysis.

On the basis of the studies, the project owner has a programme enabling him to start the works phase and choose a project manager with the support of the flow economist and, if he so wishes, the territorial engineering agency CIT (Cantal Ingénierie et Territoires).

How is this a success?

The Communauté de Communes de la Châtaigneraie Cantalienne is a rural area with a population of 22,000 spread over 50 communes (the largest commune has a population of 2,000).

More than half of these communes have **embarked on at least one comprehensive building renovation project in the last three years**. This momentum is due to the implementation of the energy renovation plan by the Communauté de communes, which provides political decision-makers with turnkey solutions: an assessment of the current situation, recommendations and engineering. The favourable context has also enabled projects to be launched quickly.

KEY FIGURES

- Around twenty projects completed
- Five other communities of communes have approached the CCC15 to set up their PREB

Perspective

Despite its small size, the Communauté de communes has succeeded in taking part in projects such as BAPAURA and the ACTEE programme. It is continuing this approach with the BAOBAP project.
and the ACTEE+
programme.

The position of flow economist will be continued in order to continue the work on all the energy aspects of the Communauté de communes: renovation work, development of renewable energies, management of Energy Saving Certificates (EEC), optimisation of tariffs via energy markets, energy management in communal buildings, etc. The collaboration with CIT and the other communities of communes in the SCOT is paving the way for the emergence of an identical service on a wider regional scale.

Associated partners

- ACTEE programme (FNCCR)
- Cantal Prefecture
- Department of Cantal
- Auvergne Rhône-Alpes Region
- SCoT du Bassin d'Aurillac, de Carladès et de la Châtaigneraie (SCoT BACC)
- Energy 15
- Acbim-Mopus (design office)
- Ereah (design office)
- Cantal Departmental Energy Syndicate (SDE 15)
- Cantal Ingénierie & Territoires (CIT)
- Greater Figeac conurbation

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Find out more about the Energy Renovation Plan for Buildings (PREB) run by the Communauté de communes de la Châtaigneraie Cantalienne.

CONTACT

Thibault Gautier, flow economist

tgautier.chataigneraie15@hotmail.com

SDE03 - Promoting cooperation with **funding bodies**

Context

In order to provide local authorities with the best possible support in their search for funding and to ensure consistency across the region, SDE03 has undertaken to organise meetings with the main energy renovation funders in its area.

Description of the action

SDE03 has annual discussions with two funding bodies: the Conseil départemental de l'Allier for programmes of assistance to communes
"The DETR and DSIL grants come from the Prefecture.

These meetings generally take place in the autumn, at the same time as or before the definition of the following year's aid programmes. They provide an opportunity to review each other's objectives and missions, and to take stock of activities. Although the two organisations have direct contact and are familiar with each other's programmes, the SDE's position and its local presence ensure that criteria and objectives are consistent.

How is this a success?

These meetings provide an opportunity, where necessary, to amend or clarify the criteria for assistance to local authorities. In particular, these adjustments may be the result of over- or under-consumption of funding, or linked to technical constraints.

Feedback from financial backers on applications submitted and funds paid out makes it possible to assess the role and activity of SDE03 (rate at which studies are transformed into projects, ambition of projects).

Lastly, these exchanges create links between the teams so that they can share experience on energy renovation projects, which are often part of more comprehensive programmes that go beyond energy performance.

Associated partners

- Allier Departmental Council
- Prefecture of Allier

CONTACT

François Sarrias - **francois.sarrias@sde03.fr**

SPL ALEC Ain - Pooling skills for a joint support service ambitious renovation projects

Context

A range of technical expertise is required to ensure that ambitious, comprehensive renovation projects emerge and run smoothly. In the Ain department, the Agence Locale de l'Énergie et du Climat de l'Ain (SPL ALEC AIN), a BAPAURA partner, and the Agence départementale d'ingénierie de l'Ain (ADIA) are two public engineering agencies serving local authorities, with complementary technical skills.

Objective

To support local authorities in the department, the aim is to offer a joint support service from the two organisations, to systematically integrate and promote the energy aspect in public building renovation projects.

Description of the action

The BAPAURA project has highlighted the need for all the work packages, energy or otherwise, to interact in a comprehensive renovation project.

A number of local authorities working with the SPL ALEC AIN have also appointed ADIA as project management assistant (AMO) to draw up a complete works programme, assemble a project team and coordinate all the parties involved.

SPL ALEC AIN then worked alongside ADIA on the energy aspect of the project, carrying out the opportunity study and completing the energy aspect of the project feasibility study. In September 2022, this joint work led to the emergence of a desire to work on a joint service offering by the two organisations.

The BAPAURA project has made it possible to free up time to start work on structuring the service offering.

How is this a success?

Focus on the energy renovation project at Ambutrix school

The joint service provided by ALEC de l'Ain and ADIA provided support for t h e energy renovation project at Ambutrix primary school.

Presented at the departmental AINterpros event by these two organisations, the comprehensive renovation will deliver energy savings of over 30%, thanks in particular to the energy improvement work carried out: loft insulation, wall insulation, replacement of joinery, measures to improve summer comfort and LED relamping.

Perspective

The work on the service offering carried out by the SPL ALEC de l'Ain and ADIA, which began within the framework of BAPAURA, will continue in order to formalise a complete and common service offering. The aim is for SPL ALEC Ain and ADIA to be able to incorporate this into their respective service offerings by 2024.

Associated partners

- Agence Départementale de l'Ain - ADIA

CONTACT

Sophie Sourd - **s.sourd@alec-ain.fr**

SPL ALEC de Grenoble - Structuring its support service for local authorities

Context

For many years, Grenoble's SPL ALEC has been assisting local authorities with their energy renovation projects, but on an ad hoc basis and without really having any structured tools at its disposal. SPL ALEC's credo was above all to provide advice and recommendations on the overall design of the project, in order to help achieve good energy performance and promote controlled management of the building.

Proposing a commissioning approach to local authorities via BAPAURA therefore appears to be an opportunity to meet the challenges of achieving energy performance, which is not always the case in operation.

Objective

SPL ALEC de Grenoble is involved in the BAPAURA project with the aim of structuring a service offering that is visible and recognised by the shareholder local authorities. This service offering is intended to be comprehensive, from design through to operation, and is in line with the spirit of a quality approach to ensure that the energy ambitions defined upstream are effective at the end of the project. The added value of the proposed approach is to help the client validate the right technical choices and alert him when a risk appears, with a view to making the right choices throughout the project.

Description of the action

In order to structure the support service, an internal working group has been set up within the SPL's local authority division. The aim? To share practices and develop support tools such as specifications and support methodologies structured by stage, from the project feasibility phase through to the construction phase.

In particular, SPL ALEC has developed a specific tool to summarise the opinions, comments and proposals made at all stages of the operation, according to the pre-defined scope of intervention. This "single project analysis and monitoring document" also makes it possible to track the decisions taken and the responses provided by the project management team.

From the local authority's point of view, this support provides security for projects and gives them greater confidence that they will achieve their objectives.

Perspective

The "assistance with project management and commissioning" service developed as part of BAPAURA will be included in the SPL's catalogue of services in 2024, and has been promoted through a number of local events, including a visit to the renovated town hall in Saint-Martin-le-Vinoux, the organisation of a training course for local authorities based on feedback from BAPAURA, and the organisation of a meeting to discuss the energy renovation of sports buildings.

ZOOM ON COMMISSIONING

SPL ALEC commissioned a firm of lawyers to seek a legal opinion on the classification of the work carried out under BAPAURA, in terms of the public procurement code. The purpose of this study was to determine the extent to which the SPL is liable for the services it provides and to determine any appropriate insurance cover.

AGEDEN - Financial engineering for energy renovation

Context

For many years, AGEDEN has been helping local authorities in Isère outside the Grenoble metropolitan area with their energy renovation projects on an ad hoc basis, at the request of local authorities. This support is possible thanks to the local dynamics of each EPCI, and existing partnerships with TE38 and the Isère department. Our core business is therefore very much focused on energy and the environment, and we want to open up to other issues and equip ourselves with the tools we need to consolidate our support.

In April 2021, the Commune of Gresse- en-Vercors intends to renovate one of its community buildings to improve its energy performance and user comfort, optimise the use of 100% of the floor space and change the heating system. The community building has a floor area of around 340 ^{m2,} three storeys and attic space that can be converted, and is used for a number of purposes: school, canteen, town hall, post office, community premises and accommodation.

The commune's financial health is nonetheless delicate: its debt-reduction capacity is over 10 years (this is the threshold above which it is difficult to borrow from private banks) and its pre-project net self-financing capacity is low.

Objective

The aim of the support provided to the Commune of Gresse-en-Vercors is therefore, over and above the technical aspects, to use financial engineering as a decision-making tool.

Description of the action

The support provided is based on the use of a financial engineering tool developed in BAPAURA, which enables the impact of an energy renovation project on a local authority's finances to be measured.

Several work scenarios have been developed on the basis of programming :

- a scenario highlighting the cost of inaction ;
- an efficient renovation scenario (-40%) with a switch to wood energy;
- an efficient renovation scenario (-40%) and conservation of fuel oil.

Their modelling is prepared in advance of the meeting with the local authority on the basis of its income statement and balance sheet, identification of current projects (church, pedestrian development, snow guns), changes in energy prices and potential subsidies (AGEDEN monitors all subsidy and funding schemes for renovation projects and identifies the right contacts for local authorities).

How is this a success?

Thanks to the financial analysis carried out by AGEDEN, the elected representatives noted that the "no action" scenario would have a significant impact on the operating budget.

The analysis also showed that for the best-performing scenario, despite substantial renovation and energy-switching budgets (in excess of €1 million), the financial impact was more favourable than the no-action scenario.

The municipality therefore launched a project management consultation based on this scenario, with extensive work on the building envelope and the changeover from fuel oil to wood. It also contacted the Banque des Territoires for a loan with a longer term than that offered by private banks (over 20 years).

Perspective

The Commune of Gresse-en-Vercors will start work on its building at the beginning of 2024.

For AGEDEN, this experimentation and increased expertise have enabled it to develop its support for local authorities and devote more time to financial engineering, in particular:

- find out about the financial health of the municipality before the meetings to discuss the financial arrangements, the major projects underway and the cost of inaction;
- to use the financial analysis tool as a decision-making aid for elected representatives in undertaking ambitious projects.

Associated partners

- ADEME
- Banque des Territoires

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Guide - The impact of a renovation project on a local authority's finances

CONTACT

Annaïg Mony - **amony@ageden38.org**

SDED, Territoire d'énergie Drôme - Tools for energy renovation projects: focus on energy mini diagnostic sheets

Context

In order to prioritise and implement energy renovation projects in the Drôme department, the Drôme Public Energy Service (SDED) needs to quickly estimate the energy-saving potential of an existing building, before launching more in-depth thermal studies with a project manager.

Objective

SDED's objective is to design a tool that is quick and easy to use, that ensures overall consistency across the projects studied, and that makes it possible to project over at least ten years in terms of both performance and investment.

This tool must also be compatible with the objectives set out in the tertiary sector eco-energy decree, as well as with the criteria set by government departments for DETR and DSIL grants.

Carrying out the action

This tool is developed in an automatic spreadsheet format: it can be used to draw up a qualitative rating sheet for a building, detail by detail, based on the technical inspection (heating systems, building envelope). The rating is re-evaluated on the basis of the actual potential for improvement in the building and its equipment, enabling all the components to be brought together to approach the objectives of the Tertiary Sector Decree.

The evaluation document also contains a price database for materials and equipment based on SDED's experience of financial aid applications processed over the last 5 years.

This tool is suitable for small tertiary buildings, with an uncomplicated architectural configuration, making it compatible with many situations.

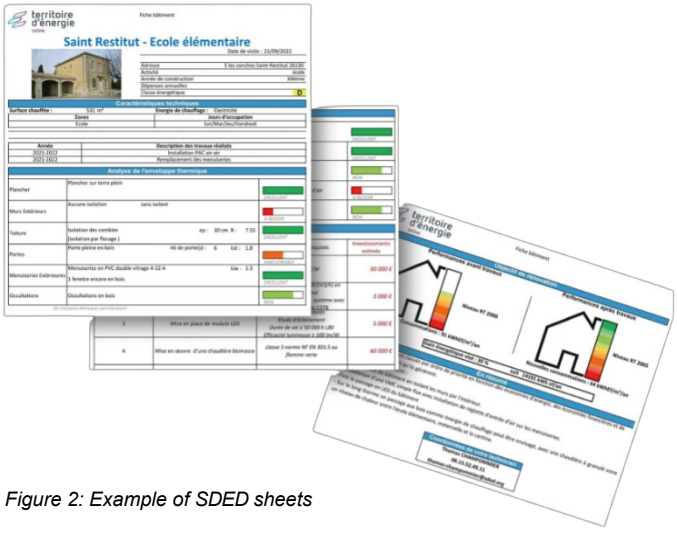


Figure 2: Example of SDED sheets

How is this a success?

This tool makes it possible to respond quickly to the funding application deadlines imposed on local authorities.

It is also accepted by the Drôme Prefecture. Even in the case of individual works, the DDT takes into account the total list of improvement actions on the form, with a view to achieving overall performance within 5 to 10 years.

Finally, the BAPAURA programme has provided an opportunity to share this experience with other partners, some of whom have taken up this support. In turn, other prefectural services have accepted this form, in particular those of the Rhône and Ardèche, in conjunction with SIGERLy and SDE 07, a structure twinned with SDED within the framework of BAPAURA.

Perspective

It is easy to update this document at any time to refine the results. What's more, its development is shared, with all the partners able to suggest improvements in order to bring it to life collectively.

At present, 50 to 60 sheets are produced each year; the aim is to reach a hundred a year.

Associated partners

- Drôme Departmental Territories Directorate (DDT)

ALTE 69 - De la structuration du service d'accompagnement au projet final : zoom on the renovation of the Colombier-Saugnieu Club-House

Context

As part of a programme to renovate its communal buildings over a number of years, the municipality of Colombier Saugnieu has already identified four buildings that will benefit from energy renovation work: the Cure, the former media library, the association centre and the Club House.

Objective

In 2022, the municipality is embarking on a project to renovate the Club House, built in 1997, with the aim of reducing its energy requirements by more than 50%.

Description of the action

At the end of 2019, the Commune of Colombier Saugnieu called on the services of ALTE 69 to provide support for the renovation of its communal buildings.

Support begins with opportunity analyses of local authority buildings, to **identify the most energy-intensive buildings** to be renovated as a priority. These opportunity analyses take **stock of** the building and compare **several work scenarios that** could be implemented.

ALTE 69 also assisted the Com- mune in **drawing up the specifications for the selection of the project manager** and in **preparing**

applications for financial aid.

The work carried out involved comprehensive renovation of the building, including insulation of the roof, external walls and lower floor, replacement of joinery, installation of a ventilation system and replacement of a propane boiler with a wood pellet boiler.

KEY FIGURES

- Total investment: €510,000 (including €431,500 for renovation work)
- Financial assistance: €75,000 DSIL grant
- Energy savings: -40% to -50
- Reduction in greenhouse gases: -84

Perspective

The municipality of Colombier Saugnieu and ALTE69 will also be working together on monitoring and optimising the consumption of municipal buildings. The municipality would like to go further in monitoring its consumption by setting up systems to detect and correct consumption drifts.

Finally, ALTE 69 will also be assisting the Commune of Colombier Saugnieu with the energy renovation of three other communal buildings (the vicarage, the former media library and the community centre).

Associated partners

- Project owner
- Project management

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Feedback sheet - Energy renovation project at the Colombier-Saugnieu Club-House

Testimony of an elected official from the commune of Colombier-Saugnieu

SIGERLy - Communicating and raising awareness to encourage comprehensive and targeted renovation. efficient buildings

Context

Tuesday visits" are an event format that already existed at SIGERLy a few years ago, but for other topics covered by the organisation, such as public lighting. As part of BAPAURA, each partner was tasked with organising two events to present the renovation projects being supported to elected representatives and local stakeholders.

SIGERLy has chosen to offer a range of events-well identified with :

- a common name for the events, "Tuesday visit";
- every Tuesday;
- working hours that are accessible to both to elected representatives (late afternoon).

Objective

The aim of these meetings is to share feedback between elected representatives and local authority staff, so as to encourage other local authorities to embark on

comprehensive and ambitious energy renovations.

Action description

During these events, SIGERLy offers a visit to an energy renovation site in several stages.

Firstly, the project owner and the project manager present the project, including a description:

- the initial state before the works (state of the building envelope and HVAC equipment);
- work carried out ;
- the challenges of the work carried out, the difficulties, constraints and keys to success;
- details of project funding (grants obtained).

SIGERLy then gave an account of the support it provided to the municipality, particularly on the technical aspects and financial arrangements.

How is this a success?

These events provide an opportunity for peers, by the way :

- key success factors on a variety of issues (subsidies obtained, how to optimise them, managing an occupied site, etc.);
- difficulties encountered (time taken to obtain works permit, etc.);
- constraints (need to work only on existing volumes).

In the course of the BAPAURA project, SIGERLy organised three complementary site visits of interest to different target groups:

- three types of building: a school complex, a village hall and a town hall;
- different stages of progress;
- a variety of geographical areas;
- a variety of work packages.

These visits provide an overview of the support provided by SIGERLy for the project (technical and financial aspects of the renovation), including by another SIGERLy department (presentation of the lighting work on a pathway to the renovated building, for example).

Perspective

Tuesday visits" were developed as part of the BAPAURA project, but are now well established and can be continued even after the project has ended, and applied to other sites currently being supported and facing new issues.

Associated partners

- Project owner (local authorities)
- Project management (architects, fluid engineering consultants)
- Contractors (heating engineers, etc.)

KEY FIGURES

An average of 23 people attended, from a wide range of backgrounds: elected representatives, local authority staff, SIGERLy staff.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

CONTACT

Florence Mallein

florence.mallein@sigerly.fr

PROJECT PHOTO GALLERY

Renovation project at Vourles school (69)

Energy renovation project at Venon town hall

Renovation of Ambutrix primary school

Energy renovation project at the Colombier-Saugnieu Club-House ©Julian Guillen

Energy renovation project at Parlan town hall

Energy renovation project for the municipal building in Gresse-en-Vercors

2. Project highlights

Deploying BAPAURA tools to raise awareness and build skills

Financial engineering serving the regions

As part of BAPAURA and based on a tool developed for ADEME by Finance Consult, ADEME and Banque des Territoires have developed a financial analysis tool for renovation projects carried out by local authorities, with a section dedicated to the impact on their budgets. Following this development, a one-day training course was offered to other support structures in Auvergne Rhône-Alpes.

In 2022 and 2023, three training courses were offered via the Resource Centre for the Energy Renovation of Tertiary Buildings in Auvergne Rhône-Alpes, enabling around forty people to upgrade their skills.

Once the BAPAURA project has been completed, the training will be included in the ADEME catalogue for shared energy advisers at national level.

Serious game : your mission if you accept it?

During the BAPAURA project, a serious game was created to raise awareness of the issues involved in supporting small local authorities in their energy renovation projects. It was presented at the Assises européennes de la transition énergétique in Bordeaux and at the Comité régional ACTEE in 2023.

The aim? During the workshop, participants are invited to take part in a scenario: as members of the municipal council, they are tasked with helping the mayor of Ploudelac to choose the municipal building that should be renovated by the commune, on the basis of building information sheets that they are given. At the same time, they have to define an asset strategy for the whole estate: which buildings to sell, which to leave as they are, etc. The sheets include energy information, but also functional information, information on obsolescence, comments from users, etc.

Alongside them, the workshop leaders, representatives of a public territorial agency, are on hand to help the participants carry out their task.

The workshop and the building sheets that participants have to prioritise were created on the basis of feedback from BAPAURA, which has supported over 110 comprehensive renovation projects in rural areas.

This game, designed to raise awareness among technicians of the external aspects of energy and the start-up of renovation projects, is usually followed by a sketch produced as part of the project to illustrate the support offered from the programming phase through to operation. Two actors play the role of the mayor who needs advice at each phase of the project, and the support worker who responds. It's a fun way of presenting commissioning, the issues involved and the benefits of support, using a practical example.

Presentation of the Serious Game at the European Energy Transition Conference in Bordeaux on 24 May 2023

Conference on "Energy renovation of public buildings: a joint challenge for local authorities, companies and financiers", organised on 30 March at the FFB in Saint-Étienne.

At regional level, encourage collaboration and exchanges between renovation stakeholders

Regional conferences - Encouraging cooperation between players in the field and rolling out support services for local authorities

At regional level, two conferences were held to present the results of the BAPAURA project and to exchange views with key players in energy renovation in the region.

This was the focus of the conference dedicated to cooperation with the private sector (SMEs, businesses and financiers). The experience of the 115 projects supported under BAPAURA, and the testimonies of those involved in the renovation of the Colombier Saugnieu Club-House who spoke at the round tables (project managers, elected representatives, businesses), confirmed the added value of the support service in energy renovation projects.

Finally, at the final conference, the partners were able to take it in turns to review their activities in BAPAURA, present their feedback, the tools developed and the structure of their support services for local authorities. The presence of ADEME, representing the national CEP network, and FNCCR, representing the national network of flow economists, also served as reminders of the importance of cooperation between these networks.

From local to European level: a **bołonzup** approach **to disseminating** BAPAURA's findings

European Sustainable Energy Week

In 2022, the BAPAURA project, via Marie Jeanmougin (ADEME), a finalist in the "Young Leader" award, was represented in Brussels at the European Sustainable Energy Week.

The award recognises best practice in sustainable energy and renewable energies.

Commissioning enters the scene

At the Covenant of Mayors Forum in Brussels in October, ADEME and AURA-EE put on a skit to present the issues and workings of commissioning in an entertaining way, based in particular on feedback from BAPAURA partners.

Presentation of the "Young Leader" award at the European Sustainable Energy Week in September 2022 in Brussels. European Commission

Presentation of a skit on commissioning at the Covenant of Mayors Forum in October 2022 in Brussels.

CONCLUSIONS & OUTLOOK

BAPAURA's feedback is unanimous on the added value of the consultancy service in terms of project ambition and quality.

Projects are all the more ambitious, of higher quality, better financed and more satisfying if they have solid support.

This service is particularly important for small local authorities with no in-house resources and no skills to carry out high-performance projects. It provides them with the support of a neutral, "knowledgeable" third party at every stage, from defining their needs and initial ambitions, to selecting the project manager and project management consultants, choosing the contractors and taking delivery of the work. This support means that performance can be guaranteed thanks to a quality approach and strong support for financial arrangements (aid applications, EWCs, loans, etc.), which helps to "push" the ambition of the projects.

Solid support is a mark of quality that funders recognise when examining applications. In fact, some of them rely on the expertise of the support staff for appraisal and qualification purposes. In any case, the support service provides funders with a common, expert and trusted contact on whom they can rely.

BAOBAP, a new project financed by the European LIFE funding programme, is the successor to BAPAURA, and will in particular enable work to continue on the obstacles identified. Over a three-year period, the BAOBAP project aims to roll out renovation support services for small local authorities in the Auvergne Rhône-Alpes and Occitanie regions. It will build on the base developed in BAPAURA, while adding new tools and new themes. At national level, the project will be led by ADEME. BAOBAP will be structured around three axes:

- deployment: this will involve setting up regional events to disseminate the BAPAURA toolbox and associated training courses. This initiative will be led by AURA-EE in the Auvergne Rhône-Alpes region and by AREC Occitanie in the Occitanie region;
- innovation: this will be led by six innovation pilots in the Auvergne Rhône-Alpes region: AGEDEN, Syane, SIEL, SDE 03, ALTE 69 and SIGERLy. The SDIE adapted to small municipalities, tools for the programming phase, user involvement at every stage of the project, and the development of an 'all-in-one' administrative, technical and financial support service are just some of the issues that will be explored;
- Dissemination: the BAOBAP project includes a major dissemination phase involving three new regions, as well as collaboration with existing national networks such as the CEP network run by ADEME and the flow economists network run by ACTEE.

Final conference of the BAPAURA project organised at the DREAL in Lyon on 15 June

BAPAURA
la rénovation en actions

bapaura.fr

The European BAPAURA project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme (grant no. 891839).