

Fair Energy Transition for All: What Vulnerable People Have to Say



Results of dialogues with over 900 vulnerable citizens
in nine European countries

March 2022

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Colophon

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Author(s)	Emma James, Climate Outreach Alastair Macdonald, Independent Journalist Carolyn Piras, ifok Jennifer Rübel, ifok Dr Christopher Shaw, Climate Outreach Richard Steinberg, ifok
Coordination King Baudouin Foundation	Pascale Taminiaux, Senior Project Coordinator
Graphic design	Daniela Steidle, ifok
Lay-out	Daniela Steidle, ifok
Photos	Italy: Museo Nazionale della Scienza e della Tecnologia Leonardo da Vinci Poland: Poland Foundation of Energy Efficiency
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Executive Summary

Alastair Macdonald, Journalist

Europeans with very limited financial means have little doubt about the dangers of climate change and believe in the need to tackle it. But few feel that they themselves can or should respond. It is for governments, business, and the wealthy, with larger carbon footprints, to find fair solutions, most believe. Many disadvantaged Europeans are, however, trying to cut their energy consumption, though more from motives of economy than ecology.

These are key findings of focus group research conducted over the past year, involving more than 900 Europeans in nine countries for the **Fair Energy Transition for All (FETA)** project. Backed by six leading philanthropic institutions, FETA will use this input to recommend EU and national policies that can secure support across society and, notably, avoid placing a burden on the most vulnerable that would fuel opposition to efforts to protect the planet.

A sense of existing unfairness, mistrust of political institutions and fears of losing autonomy of choice were common across the continent. So, too, was an awareness that the climate is changing, although there was less clarity on its link to human energy use. National differences emerged in views of solutions: Danes favour more communal approaches, while Poles prefer that individuals retain more personal freedom over energy preferences.

Overall, those who spoke felt they had contributed little to creating the problem and had little to contribute to solutions, given other demands on their time, energy, and limited resources. Many try to cut energy bills to save money but, as tenants, have little scope to improve energy efficiency at home. On mobility, solutions to lower carbon emissions and expand public transport, in particular in rural areas, should not deepen their disadvantages.

Around ten focus groups were held in each country involved in the project – Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, and Poland. Drawn from diverse social and ethnic groups, all participants were among the most economically deprived. Women were in a majority; the average age and urban-rural split were in line with the EU population. A common script tested attitudes and experiences around questions of fairness, energy use and responses to climate change.

Foreword

Leaving No One Behind in the Transition to a More Green and Sustainable Future

King Baudouin Foundation

The recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report 2022 states that vulnerability to climatic hazards is higher in locations with poverty, and that vulnerability at different spatial levels is exacerbated by inequity and marginalisation linked to gender, ethnicity, low income or combinations thereof.¹

The current energy crisis could worsen the situation of many Europeans and investing in energy efficiency would help us face the crisis.

The energy transition required to achieve the climate goals and the rising energy prices is a pathway toward greater energy efficiency and resilience and shifting from fossil-based to zero-carbon energy by the second half of this century. At its heart is the need to reduce energy-related greenhouse gas emissions to limit climate change.

However, the required policy interventions for the energy transition will likely become increasingly intrusive for the economy and the society. It will impact housing, energy, transport, and also possibly food production, and thus affect citizens' everyday lives.

These changes raise the risk of a disproportionate impact and anxiety on the lower income layers of society, depending on the design and implementation of the policies, e.g. the French Yellow Vests protesting taxation on fuels.

It is essential to address these concerns to ensure a socially fair and just transition. Efforts to curb the process must not leave out the most vulnerable people... but they are not present in the energy transition debate. Failure to adopt a comprehensive response to the distributional impacts of climate action risks fueling polarisation and climate-scepticism, potentially leading to policy backlashes detrimental for citizens, investors, and the planet.

¹ IPCC (2022): *Climate Change 2022. Impact, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Summary for Policymakers*. URL: https://report.ipcc.ch/ar6wg2/pdf/IPCC_AR6_WGII_FinalDraft_FullReport.pdf [15.03.2022].

This is why a consortium of Foundations composed of the Fondazione Cariplo, the Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt, the IKEA Foundation, the King Baudouin Foundation, Stiftung Mercator, the Network of European Foundations and the Open Society Foundations, has embarked upon a pan-European project entitled *Fair Energy Transition for All*. The project is exploring the concerns, fears, hopes and expectations of economically and socially disadvantaged people with regards to the energy transition. This is done by dialoguing with vulnerable people, in nine EU countries, to collect their ideas and thoughts on the effects of the energy transition on their everyday lives. Their concerns will feed into conversations with experts in each country. Together they will develop recommendations and provide input to national and European policy-makers to develop fair energy transition policies, and enhance the communication with the target group.

We have not reached this final stage yet, but we found it useful to share the first results of the dialogue with more than 900 vulnerable citizens, to bear witness to the richness of the discussions they engendered. The project is spearheaded by the King Baudouin Foundation and operationalized by ifok, Climate Outreach, the European Policy Centre, and facilitators and policy experts in participating countries. The King Baudouin Foundation and its partners would like to express their deep gratitude towards all the participants to the focus groups who have shared their experiences. They also thank the national partners (Atanor and Levuur, ENEFFECT, Danish Board of Technology (DBT), ifok, Museo Nazionale della Scienza e della Tecnologia Leonardo da Vinci, Berenschot and the University of Groningen, Missions Publiques, Polish Foundation for Energy Efficiency (FEWE), Instituto Sindical de Trabajo, Ambiente y Salud (ISTAS)) who have made it possible by preparing and managing the focus groups, in a challenging time of pandemia.

They thus hope to provide some keys for a fairer energy transition, and give you a ‘rendez-vous’ in autumn 2022 for the final recommendations.

I. About the Project: Fair Energy Transition for All

Carolyn Piras, Richard Steinberg and Jennifer R  bel, ifok

1. Background

Everybody is affected...

Climate impacts have become more intense and frequent, and they can directly be attributed to the anthropogenic greenhouse effect. Numerous scenarios illustrate that the increase in global mean surface temperature is likely to rise 1.5°C compared to the pre-industrial age by the early 2030s. Either direct or indirect – these changes of climate affect all of us.

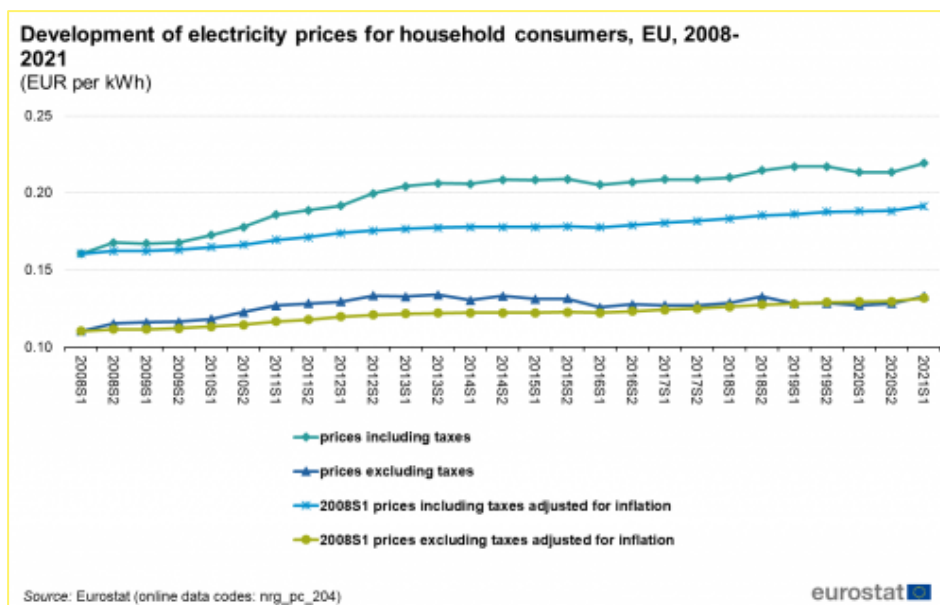


Figure 1: Development of electricity prices for household consumers in Europe (2008-2021)

In this regard, housing and mobility are two central issues:

In 2018 households accounted for 26.1% of the energy consumed in the EU. Heating as well as lighting and appliances are the main sources for energy consumption in households. According to the European Commission the electricity prices for private households are constantly rising. From 2010 to 2019 they rose at a rate of 2.3% per year on average (see figure

1 above).² In the current energy crisis prices are rising faster than ever before. Just before the invasion of Ukraine, wholesale gas prices were three times as high as one year ago (February 2021).³

Transport accounts for almost a quarter of Europe's greenhouse gas emissions. According to the European Green Deal, to become climate-neutral by 2050, CO₂ emissions from transport need to be reduced by 90 %. Among other things that means, people need to be encouraged to reduce their use of petrol- or diesel-powered cars and switch to zero- or low-emission vehicles (such as electric cars), or sustainable alternatives, including public transport.⁴

Eventhough this is a challenging task, time is pressing: Progressing climate warming urges European governments to rapidly reduce energy-related greenhouse gas emissions. Ensuring carbon-free energy supply in European countries, however, proves to bear considerable economic and social conflict potential.

Energy transition requires policy measures that impact housing, energy, transport and other aspects of our everyday lives. Socially and economically disadvantaged groups are most likely to be affected by distributional impacts of climate policies – such as rising fuel taxes or closing coal mines. These side effects put at risk any efforts to tackle the global threat of climate warming.

The current crisis in Ukraine triggered by the Russian invasion is likely to aggravate the developments outlined above even further.

... so everybody should be heard

The protests of the so called “Yellow Vests” in France in reaction to rising fuel prices are one prominent example: Many citizens feel alienated by climate policies, which are perceived as elitist issues – out of touch with their realities and ignoring their interests. Looking at the current (energy) crisis in Europe it becomes clearer than ever: We need to ensure a fair energy transition for everyone – including the most vulnerable groups.

² European Commission (2020): *Energy prices and costs on Europe*. URL: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52020DC0951&from=EN> [15.03.2022].

³ European Commission (2022): *REPowerEU. Joint European Action for more affordable, secure and sustainable energy*. URL: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:71767319-9f0a-11ec-83e1-01aa75ed71a1.0001.02/DOC_1&format=PDF [15.03.2022].

⁴ European Climate Pact (2021): *Peer Parliaments. Learning Material on Mobility – Module 1*. URL: https://europa.eu/climate-pact/resources/peer-parliaments-toolkit_en [15.03.2022].

These groups' perspectives and ideas need to be considered in the development of climate policies in order to ensure widespread public acceptance and a comprehensive response to their distributional impacts. Together, we can counter growing polarisation, institutional mistrust and climate-scepticism in European societies.

2. Purpose

Listen to vulnerable people

For the purpose of this project, the term 'vulnerable people' refers to groups that are socially or economically disadvantaged and whose interests are often not sufficiently represented in political debates. This includes unemployed people, low income earners, single parents, young people or elderly citizens as well as workers threatened by the potential loss of their jobs due to increasing regulations on energy-intensive industries. These groups tend to suffer the negative effects of environmental policies far more than others and are excluded from most of the benefits.

Involved Actors

- I. Over 900 citizens all over Europe have been involved.
- II. Over 90 focus groups in nine countries have been organised.
- III. 150 experts on national and European level are currently being consulted.

To bring the energy debate to these citizens, this is what we have done: In different European countries, we have listened to their concerns and ideas. The idea was to start from peoples' personal experiences and to adapt concrete solutions to and with them, while at the same time taking into account existing studies on the subject.

We wanted to know:

- How to ensure that the costs and benefits of the energy transition are shared fairly across society;
- How the European Union and its Member States can avoid that policies hit the pockets of poorer households the hardest;
- How to best combine action for energy transition and social justice.



Figure 2: Map of Involved Countries

Develop fair energy policies

Our two main goals during the process are:

- **Better understand** the views, fears, and emotions of vulnerable people on the energy transition and on its current and potential impact on their living conditions.
- **Provide input** to national and European policy makers, researchers, and stakeholders in the development of fair energy transition policies.

3. A Clear and Innovative Process Design with Inter-linked Streams

The listening process stretches from 2020 to 2022 and has both a national and a European dimension. It is divided into a dialogue and an advocacy phase (see figure 3).

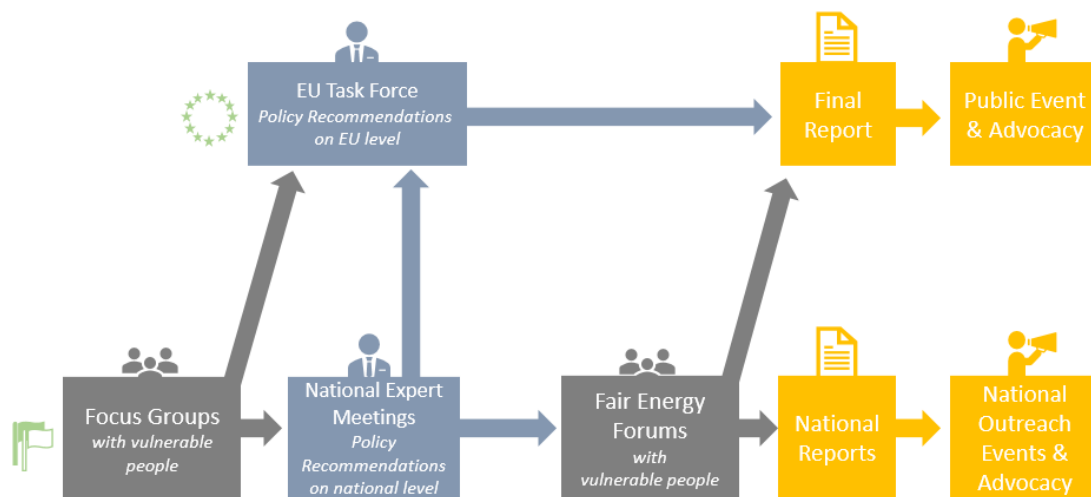


Figure 3: Process of FETA

The dialogue phase:

- **Focus Groups:** 93 Focus groups with over 900 vulnerable people took place at the national level. The aim was to understand the challenges faced by ordinary people in their everyday lives and to understand what they need from the energy transition.
- **National Expert Meetings:** The focus groups' results are currently discussed by stakeholders and policymakers at a national level in National Expert Meetings. The aim is to develop policy recommendations.
- **Fair Energy Forums:** The policy recommendations that are being produced by national experts will be reviewed and prioritised in a Fair Energy Forum in each of the countries involved. Each Forum will be comprised of representatives of the original focus groups.
- **EU Task Force:** The EU Task Force is the counterpart to the National Expert Meetings. It will produce policy recommendations on EU-level.

The advocacy phase:

- **National outreach events & advocacy to key stakeholders:** To find their way into national policies, the results of the dialogue phase will be presented to policy makers and the interested public in national outreach events.
- **Public event & advocacy to key stakeholders:** Similarly to national events, a final public event will be organised at EU level. It will be the opportunity for the final report to be handed over to EU policy makers and will launch joint discussions on how to best implement its recommendations in the EU context.
- **Actors involved:** While on national level, facilitation partners are responsible for the dialogue with the unheard, policy partners discuss the outcomes with subject matter experts to analyse current policies and draft recommendations including trade-offs (see Annex for the detailed list of partners).

4. Focus Group Methodology: Start from People's Lives and Experiences

To learn about the attitudes, hopes and fears of the participants, the focus groups followed a very **personal approach** based on a common script for all countries. During the first part of the workshop our aim was for the participants to become aware of the **relevance of the energy transition for their lives**. We asked them:

- What do you like about the place where you live?
- What are the most important issues your country is facing at the moment?
- How does climate change affect you in your everyday life?
- How do you use energy in your life? In your home? For transport?

The second part of the workshop was centred around an '**energy diary**' format, taken from the academic literature, where they are used to describe energy scenarios in the future. The energy diaries were adapted by the National Partners to reflect realistic energy policy futures for their country in 2030. The two main topics discussed were **housing** and **transport**.

For the last part of the focus groups we asked the participants **who should be paying for the energy transition** and who they trust to deliver a fair energy transition.

II. What Vulnerable People Have to Say About Energy Transition: Summary of the Focus Groups

Dr Christopher Shaw and Emma James, Climate Outreach

1. Background

This section summarises the results from the first ‘listening’ phase of the Fair Energy For All project. The focus taken here is on the values that define a fair energy transition for the workshop participants. Partners in the nine participating countries (Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Poland and Spain) each facilitated up to 10 workshops, using a common script, with minor adjustments as required by the needs of the participants. The results from each country’s workshops were condensed into a 10-page synthesis report by the partners. This section summarises the insights from those nine synthesis reports. Its structure mirrors that of the workshop scripts. Results from each synthesis note were summarised initially by topic – values and attitudes to fairness; energy use (how people currently use energy in the home and for mobility); responses to energy diaries (what energy use might look like in 2030); and fixing the problem (who is responsible for taking the action needed?). That summary has been condensed into **four categories**:

- Energy use and climate change (with an emphasis on understanding, fairness, trust and agency),
- Housing,
- Mobility,
- Fixing the problem.

2. Energy Use and Climate Change

Understanding

In most groups, awareness of climate change was high, along with widespread agreement for the need to do something about it. However, some participants were sceptical of humans’ role in accelerating climate change. For example, although Polish participants saw climate change as a major issue, they did not all agree that this was caused by industrial activity – indicating some denial of links between climate change and anthropogenic activity. In contrast, French participants did note the ability of the energy transition to help tackle climate change and acknowledged the positive effects this will have – but the means to achieve this

transition were questioned in all French groups. Sometimes this knowledge was expressed as a questioning of the sustainability of technologies such as wind turbines, battery production and lab-grown meat. For example, Italian participants wondered if scrapping a recently bought combustion engine car was better than producing and buying a new electric vehicle.

Overall there were low levels of understanding about the relationship between climate change, the way people use energy and a fair energy transition. For example, Spanish participants were confused about climate change causes and impacts and, along with participants in the Netherlands, were unaware of the term 'energy transition'. Participants were broadly aware of the need to change behaviour to benefit the environment but they did not relate this to climate change or energy. For Bulgarian participants, there was a lack of awareness and understanding about the impacts of the energy transition on daily lives, and across the majority of the 93 workshops there was limited knowledge about how to participate in the energy transition. Participants across all countries seemed to want answers and access to information necessary to make decisions. It became apparent that information from trusted sources was lacking and this was something that many desired.

Fairness

Climate change was identified as a major concern by workshop participants, but concerns around cost of living, income and employment were much more significant. Though energy transitions were presented in the scripts as technical processes, participants were inclined to discuss the issues in terms of the relationships between people and the themes of inclusivity, social cohesion and inequality. Participants emphasised significant concern over social inequality, which often came above any other issues, including climate change. This was most notable in Germany and Spain. Participants in Bulgaria and the Netherlands thought the energy transition may lead to even greater poverty and increasing inequality. There was an emphasis in all of the focus groups on the need for the energy transition to minimise existing inequalities and ensure that marginalised and disadvantaged groups are not excluded, though there was scepticism about the ability of governments to achieve this.

The theme of 'cost' dominated discussions of a fair energy transition. The most economically vulnerable participants found it particularly difficult to engage with the workshop discussions on their role in a long term energy transition. For these participants, the main priority was ensuring energy costs did not rise, to avoid making it harder to get by each month. In that sense, many participants were already taking action to reduce energy, not for the climate, but to save money. Belgian participants stated that energy price increases seem unfair, and Roma groups in Bulgaria noted their basic needs for access to affordable water and energy services were not currently being met.

In light of these concerns, many participants felt they did not personally have the capacity to drive the energy transition and that it was unfair that they should be asked to shoulder the burden. Larger institutions, such as governments and corporations, alongside wealthy individuals, were perceived to have the greatest capacity and responsibility to act to reduce emissions. In Denmark, Germany and Belgium there was a notable emphasis given to the perceived injustice of large corporations, governments and the EU being able to pollute and exploit nature while the poorest are doing everything they can to limit their use of energy in order to save money. Participants felt it was unfair that these corporations and larger countries do not have to face any consequences for their actions and yet they were considered to have the greatest capacity to make the changes needed. In addition, participants did not think it fair (or worthwhile?) that the people of Europe should be asked to make these changes if countries such as the US and China are not taking action to reduce their emissions.

Trust

Distrust in businesses and governments was high, but participants also viewed these actors as bearing the greatest responsibility for delivering a fair energy transition. This tradeoff led to low confidence in the possibility of the energy transition being either fair or successful. Participants did not seem to trust information being given to them. Trust was also often linked to allegations of corruption within national governments and the EU; notably in Germany, Italy and Bulgaria. Bulgarian participants believed there to be corruption in how EU funds are used by politicians. Spanish participants expressed more trust in local government and, above all, NGOs – when compared to the low trust they had in the central government.

Agency

Centralised and technocratic responses were not supported by the majority of participants. Top-down approaches were viewed as conflicting with a desire for autonomy and individual liberty. This wish for autonomy was stronger in some countries (Poland) than others (e.g. France and Denmark). Where individual liberty was desirable, in some circumstances collective community-centred solutions were seen as acceptable, though in some workshops participants doubted people would respect and look after communal property. Thus, a tension became apparent between individualistic and communal values. For a country such as Poland, any imposition on the individualism of free-market liberalism was treated with suspicion. In Bulgaria, participants suggested that decentralising the energy system and instead using local sources to reach energy independence was a fair transition. Roma participants in Bulgaria did not want their 'free' lifestyle to change.

3. Housing

Participants discussed use and cost of energy predominantly in relation to use in the home. While energy saving was a major concern, the technologies needed for greater energy efficiency were often viewed as unaffordable, and for those in rented housing, there was anxiety over what such retrofits would do to rent prices. Danish participants highlighted the risk that the new 'unaffordable' energy efficient houses being built or retrofitted as part of the energy transition would invite gentrification, displacing lower income people who have lived in the city for longer.

Living in rented accommodation was an additional constraint for many participants' ability to adopt energy efficiency measures such as insulation. This lack of agency seemed to undermine willingness to participate in the energy transition for a number of participants. For example, one Spanish participant described this as being held 'hostage' by her landlord, and this problem was also mentioned by participants in Denmark, Belgium and France. Several Dutch participants spoke of lack of communication between landlords, housing associations and tenants, and any information available often did not reach them because of language barriers.

The lack of access to decent quality housing was often cited as a barrier to improved energy efficiency, notably in Belgium and Spain. Danish participants complained of leaky houses; those in Belgium and the Netherlands mentioned poor quality insulation; and Italian participants saw housing improvements as key to a fair and accessible energy transition, with government incentives seen as desirable.

Communal living was brought up as a barrier to increasing energy efficiency at home by participants in the Belgian and Polish groups. Some living in social housing were experiencing a collective, flat-rate system for energy charges. This meant those who did take care to save energy were paying for others' wastage. Participants suggested that the district heating system did not motivate them to reduce heat consumption, whereas those using individual heat sources were strongly motivated to save.

4. Mobility

There were contrasts in views between rural and urban participants in most of the countries when discussing changes to the transport system. Several urban participants, notably in Spain, Italy and Germany, did not own a car. In contrast, for many rural participants their car was seen as a necessity. They could not modify their usage of the car and so often reduced spending in other areas to afford fuel costs. It was felt that any potential limits to freedom of

travel as a result of the energy transition would be unfair. Rural participants in the Netherlands were also in favour of the ability to be flexible with what mode of travel they use. Many participants, both urban and rural, were in favour of improvements to public transport, and the vision of a future with fewer cars on the road was received positively, especially by those living in urban areas. The possibility of bans on more polluting vehicles leading to exclusion in society was discussed, with participants noting it is the poorest who are least able to afford a new, cleaner car.

In the Netherlands, participants emphasised the need for electric vehicles to be affordable and accessible. In Belgium, it was suggested that grants would need to be available for electric vehicles to ensure the most disadvantaged citizens also have access. Danish participants mentioned the increased danger to visually impaired citizens as electric vehicles are harder to hear. The idea of car and e-car sharing was viewed positively for some, but participants stressed the need for this to be available in rural areas as well as urban, and to be affordable.

Concerns about the cost and accessibility of both private and public transport were raised in several groups. The desire for cheaper public transport seemed to be weighed up against the need for greater investment to improve public transport services. It was acknowledged that public transport improvements needed to meet everyone's needs, otherwise any improvements would be seen as unfair. For example, German participants felt that financial aid for using public transport needed to apply to all vulnerable groups, not just a few. Italian participants were aware that public transport did not meet everyone's needs. Danish and Belgian rural participants spoke of unfair vehicle costs. Roma participants in Bulgaria viewed public transport as unaffordable and were often met with discrimination on buses.

Spanish participants spoke of the financial barriers to obtaining a driver's licence. Polish participants raised unique concerns about changes to the transport system bringing about profound and unwelcome changes to Polish society. Participants stressed that the 'work-shopping model' of modern life requires independent mobility. It was suggested that the positive environmental benefits of limiting the use of personal cars would be outweighed by the losses this would bring to the professional and social lives of Polish citizens.

5. Fixing the Problem

Participants from France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Spain specifically raised the idea of taxing 'the rich' and using this money for environmental protection. Bulgarian participants were split on how the costs of the energy transition should be shared out, with many thinking each sector should pay their fair share but with businesses and the EU paying

a larger part. Others thought everyone should pay according to their income. Some of the Roma participants thought the state should pay entirely. Several participants seemed willing to pay small additional taxes as long as their money was invested well and in something they can benefit from. For example, investing in beneficial new technologies to make sure society was equal and accessible was seen as a good opportunity to build stronger communities.

The limited sense of responsibility for fixing the problem among participants may be grounded in the fact that they have little control over many aspects of their lives. Living in – sometimes poor quality – rented accommodation, combined with day to day economic pressures, undermines workshop participants' capacity to act. Even where there was a willingness in some cases to do more, participants simply felt unable to act because of financial constraints. It costs money to improve energy efficiency by buying low energy appliances, which many participants simply do not have.

Participants from Denmark, France, Germany and the Netherlands noted that a collaborative approach would be needed to deliver the energy transition; including the government working with local municipalities, housing associations, NGOs and citizens. This would allow local contexts to be taken into account and for there to be more communication within decision-making.

III. Detailed Information on Participants

Carolin Piras, Richard Steinberg and Jennifer Rübél, ifok

1. Format: Focus Groups in Nine European Countries

In all of the nine European countries up to ten focus groups were organized and facilitated. The goal of these workshops was to understand how marginalised and economically disadvantaged groups in Europe feel about the proposed energy transitions in their respective country and whether or not they feel those changes are fair.

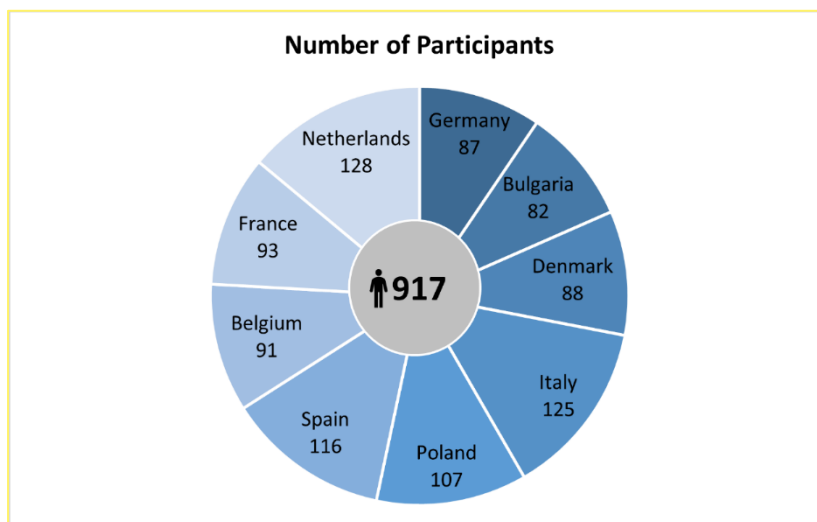


Figure 4: Number of Participants

In sum 93 focus groups with a total of 917 participants took place from October 2020 to January 2022. Taking into account local Covid-19 regulations and other requirements, workshops were either held remotely or in person. The number of participants at each workshop varied between 4-17 attendees.

2. Recruitment: Participants in their Local Contexts

Since we wanted to engage with a **hard-to-reach target group** that is not used to taking part in dialogue formats, our aim was to reduce the barriers to participation as much as possible. To recruit the participants, we contacted organisations that work with the target group. These were, for example, community welfare associations, educational institutions or support groups. To facilitate the workshops, we visited the target group in their local environment, i.e. in a surrounding that is familiar to them.



Focus Group in Poland

As most of the focus groups were embedded in existing course structures (e.g. language courses or resettlement programmes for unemployed), the participants usually knew each other and felt comfortable speaking openly in front of each other. The contact persons in the organisations were also central to peoples' participation – they were able to motivate them to take part and convince them to trust in the format.

Female participants outnumbered males (with Germany the exception, where there was an even balance). This imbalance was particularly high in Denmark, with 73% female participants and 28% male participants. The average age of participants was 45 years, and participants across each country fell into the age range of approximately 18-73 years, with a relatively low number being younger than 25 or older than 65.



Focus Group in Italy

Around 70% of participants were from urban or suburban areas, including large cities such as Brussels, Sofia and Milan. The majority of participants were not educated beyond secondary school level. The ethnicity of participants was highly diverse.

Further information about the participants and their socio-economic backgrounds can be found in the graphics below:

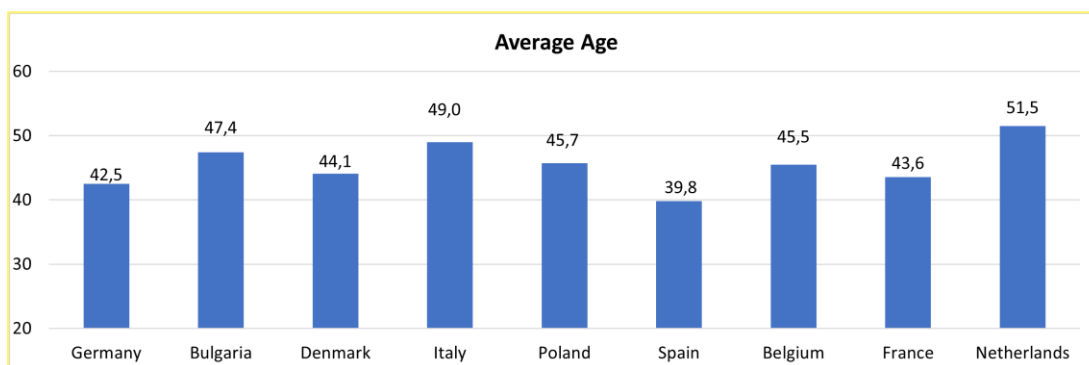


Figure 5: Average Age

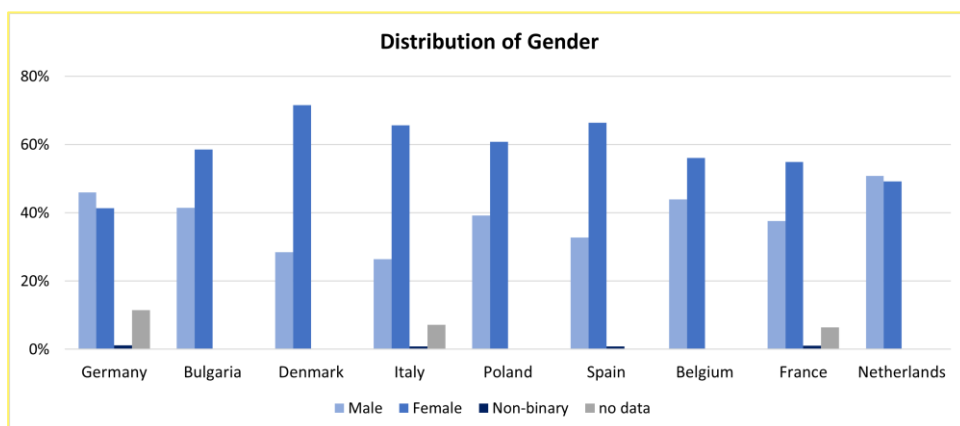


Figure 6: Distribution of Gender

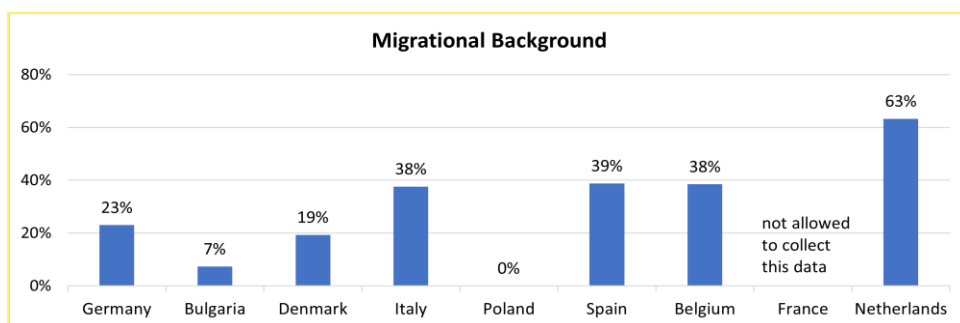


Figure 7: Migrational Background

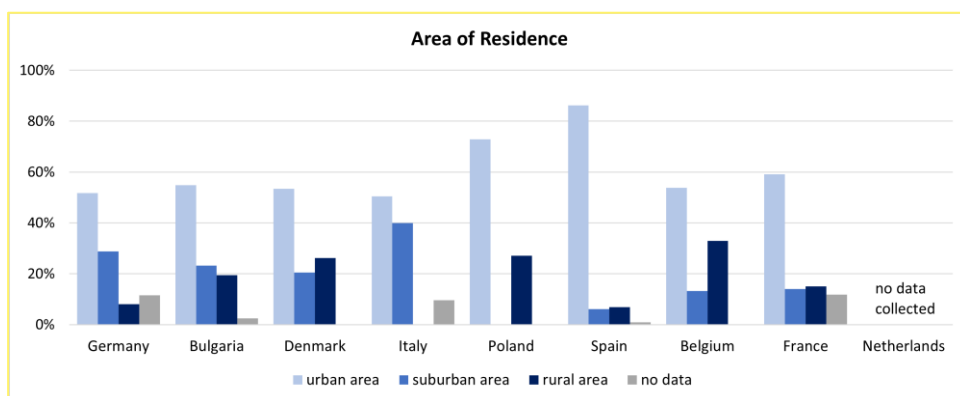


Figure 8: Area of Residence

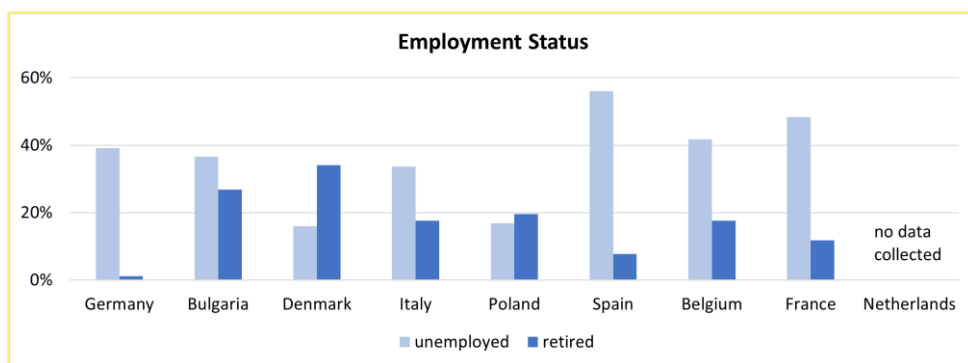


Figure 9: Employment Status

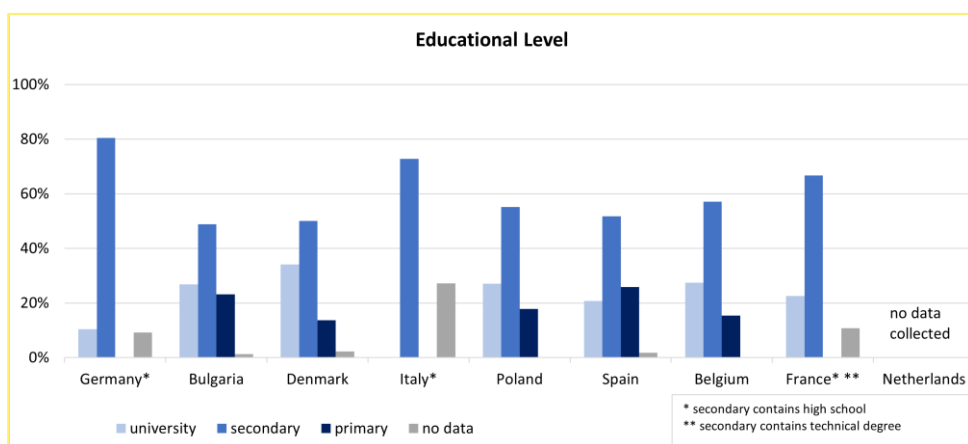


Figure 10: Educational Level

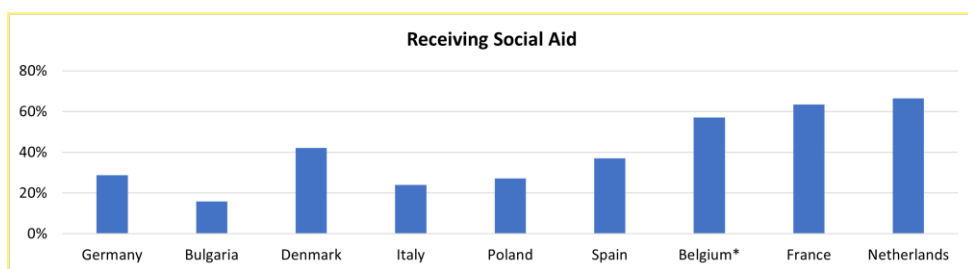


Figure 11: Receiving Social Aid

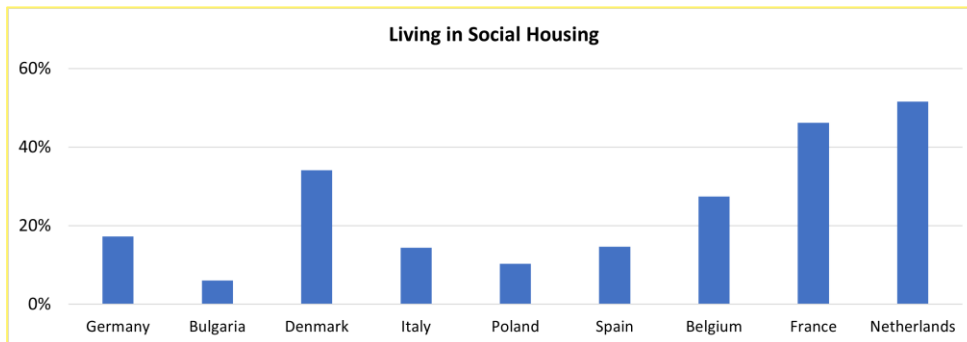


Figure 12: Living in Social Housing

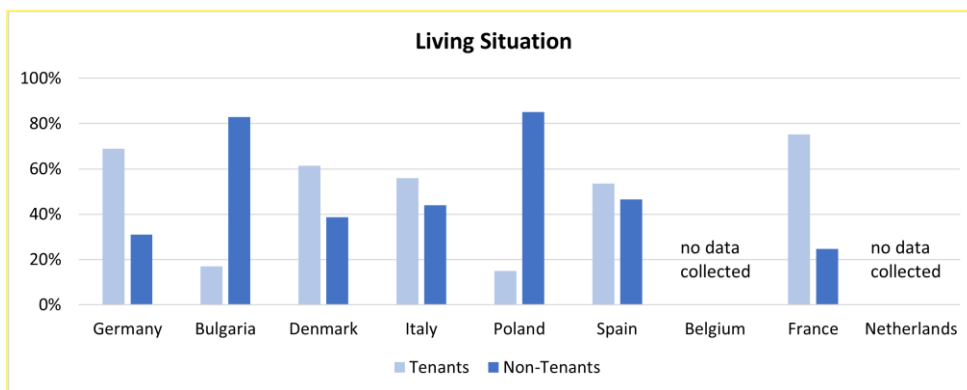


Figure 13: Living Situation

Annex

The implementation of the project is ensured by the following 16 National Partners:

Country	National Partner
Belgium	<u>Atanor</u> <u>Levuur</u> <u>Sia Partners</u>
Bulgaria	<u>Center for Energy Efficiency EnEffect</u>
Denmark	<u>Danish Board of Technology (DBT)</u>
France	<u>Missions Publiques</u> <u>Institut Montaigne</u>
Germany	<u>ifok GmbH</u> <u>adelphi</u>
Italy	<u>Museo Nazionale della Scienza e della Tecnologia Leonardo daVinci</u> <u>Fondazione Giannino Bassetti</u>
Netherlands	<u>Berenschot</u> <u>University of Groningen</u> <u>Clingendael Institute</u>
Poland	<u>Polish Foundation for Energy Efficiency (FEWE)</u>
Spain	<u>Instituto Sindical de Trabajo, Ambiente y Salud (ISTAS)</u>

ENERGY TRANSITION: EVERYBODY IS AFFECTED
SO **EVERYBODY SHOULD BE HEARD!**



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King Baudouin Foundation

Rue Brederodestraat 21

B-1000 Brussels

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