



Energy Industry Voluntary Redress Scheme Guidance for applicants – July 2019

Table of Contents

Writing your application	2
Starting an application to the Energy Industry Voluntary Redress Scheme.....	2
What activities can Energy Redress support?	2
Important: Energy Companies and Energy Redress.....	3
Scheme Priorities	4
Assessment of applications for Energy Redress funding.....	5
Scoring summary for applicants.....	5
Completing the Application Form	6
Section 1: Applicant Information	6
Section 2: Project Information	6
Section 3: Project Planning	8
Section 4: Risk Assessment.....	13
Section 5: Project Budget.....	13
Section 6: Important Information	15
Annex 1: Further Information.....	17
Useful links	17
Tools and Information.....	18
Current Services and Support Programmes.....	19
Annex 2: Indicators, Metrics and Targets.....	20
Potential indicators	20
Annex 3: Energy Related Capital Measures	21
Measures redress cannot fund	23

Writing your application

This document provides guidance on submitting a funding application to the Energy Industry Voluntary Redress Scheme. Before reading this guidance we recommend reading the basic information on the Energy Redress [website](#), which explains what the scheme is, how it is run and the eligibility criteria.

Starting an application to the Energy Industry Voluntary Redress Scheme

The aim of the Energy Industry Voluntary Redress Scheme (or Energy Redress) is to achieve the maximum positive impact against the scheme priorities (see page 4). The application form is structured to enable you to demonstrate what you aim to achieve, how you will do that, what evidence you have to support your approach, what experience you have to help you succeed and what resources you need to do it.

In developing your project idea, consider who might need to be involved, whether there are any existing schemes or services you can link to and whether any of the activities you plan might already be funded or delivered elsewhere. The 'Further Information' section in Annex 1 lists some other sources of funding and relevant services. Also consider whether your project would benefit from involving other partners. Energy Redress can support partnership projects or projects delivered by a single organisation.

The assessment criteria for the scheme has been designed with the aim of funding those projects that can demonstrate the greatest positive impact on the scheme priorities. When developing your project, you will need to show how it will deliver the maximum benefit to energy customers (in social and environmental terms) for the money and how you will monitor and report on those benefits.

What activities can Energy Redress support?

Energy Redress is open to supporting a wide range of different activities. It can provide capital or revenue funding and can provide up to 100% of the project cost. It can only fund projects lasting up to 2 years and the minimum grant request is £20,000.

In deciding what you will ask Energy Redress to fund, you should consider whether that activity can be funded in any other way and whether it is already being delivered elsewhere (see Annex 1 below). You should also consider whether your project will represent value for money in terms of the positive outcomes delivered for the money spent.

Examples of the kind of activity that could be funded through Energy Redress include:

- Engaging vulnerable customers with energy issues and referring them for support
- Energy advice that does not duplicate existing advice services
- Installation of energy saving or renewable energy measures that cannot be funded elsewhere and/or are innovative or are being used in innovative ways.
- In-home safety advice and measures related to energy systems
- Training and education on energy that is targeted at supporting vulnerable customers

Examples of activity that CANNOT be funded by Energy Redress include, but are not limited to:

- Advice services that duplicate existing provision, potentially causing confusion for energy customers
- Energy saving measures that can be funded from another source, such as ECO, other government or devolved government schemes or an organisations' own capital programme.
- The installation of renewable energy technologies that can be funded through government schemes such as the RHI or an organisations' own capital programme.
- Any activity that directly benefits any organisation that is regulated in Great Britain by Ofgem or any person or organisation that has close links to any organisation that is regulated in Great Britain by Ofgem.

Important: Energy Companies and Energy Redress

As noted above, Energy Redress cannot fund any activity that will benefit any organisation regulated by Ofgem (including energy suppliers, network operators and some generators) in any way. As well as direct financial benefit, this includes positive publicity, reduced marketing costs or offsetting the cost of delivering their obligations.

The above ruling means that Energy Redress cannot fund activities such as:

- "Top-up" grants for measures that are part-funded by ECO, as this would enable particular energy companies to use Energy Redress to part-fund their ECO delivery.
- Measures designed purely to enable access to ECO (such as a gas connection purely to enable an ECO-funded gas boiler), as these would also enable energy companies to use Energy Redress to part-fund their ECO delivery.

It also means that **Energy Redress cannot fund referrals** into a particular ECO offering or support residents in applying for the Warm Home Discount (WHD) or to Priority Services Registers (PSRs), as this would offset the marketing costs of the relevant energy company. Energy Redress funded activity should be separate from any referral or support mechanism, which will need to be funded by other means, such as referral fees or other funding pots.

Energy Redress funded advice activity can inform clients of ECO, WHD and PSR and, where appropriate, refer them to third parties for onward referrals or help with applications, for example:

- The BEIS online energy advice tool available here:
<https://www.simpleenergyadvice.org.uk/>
- The Scottish Government's "Home Energy Scotland" Advice service:
<http://www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/scotland/home-energy-scotland> Tel: 0808 808 2282
- The Welsh Government's Nest Scheme:
<https://nest.gov.wales/en/> Tel: 0808 808 2244

When you apply to Energy Redress, please ensure that you comply with this ruling and explain how any interaction with energy company obligations will comply, in the "Additionality" section of the form.

Scheme Priorities

1. Supporting energy consumers

The Energy Redress scheme aims to deliver the following basic outcomes:

- Support energy consumers in vulnerable situations and
- Deliver benefits to the types of consumers that were negatively impacted by the specific issues that triggered the Redress payment.

Any additional priorities linked to a funding round will be made clear to applicants when the round opens.

Vulnerability can impact consumers at different points in their lives and can manifest itself in a number of ways, such as facing difficulty in paying energy bills, or being less able to make effective choices in the energy market. A wide range of factors can exacerbate vulnerability, ranging from living on a low income, to having disabilities or illness and/or a reliance on electricity for heating.

Defining Vulnerability

A consumer being in a vulnerable situation is defined - for the purposes of Energy Redress - as when a consumer's personal circumstances and characteristics combine with aspects of the energy market to create situations where they are:

- significantly less able than a typical consumer to protect or represent his or her interests in the energy market; and/or
- significantly more likely than a typical consumer to suffer detriment, or that detriment is likely to be more substantial.

To support consumers in vulnerable situations, Ofgem has conducted research and made proposals for best practice or regulatory requirements in a number of areas (such as, affordability, debt and disconnection, prepayment meters, free essential non-financial services and network innovation). These are set out in more detail in [Ofgem's Consumer Vulnerability Strategy](#).

2. Innovative products and services

Energy Redress funding can also support the development of innovative products or services related to energy and as such may allocate funding to projects that meet the following criteria:

- Have a realistic prospect of delivering benefits to existing and/or future energy consumers;
- Should help to reduce the environmental impact of energy use (or have minimal negative impact where the scheme is delivering significant social benefit); and
- Are efficiently managed and provide value for money.

There are two potential types of innovative projects which are relevant:

- Testing or trialling the roll-out of products or services that are ready to implement but not yet accessible to energy consumers or certain groups of energy consumers; and
- Conducting research or analysis into the development of products or services not yet accessible to energy consumers or certain groups of energy consumers.

For information on other ways that Ofgem supports innovation, see details of the [Network Innovation Funding](#) and the recently-launched [Innovation Link](#).

Assessment of applications for Energy Redress funding

Applications for funding from Energy Redress will be assessed against a list of common criteria. These have been chosen to ensure that projects funded by Energy Redress fit the aims of the scheme, are well planned and are likely to achieve maximum positive impact for the funding.

The following is a summary of the criteria that are used and the weighting applied to each. You can use this to help inform development of your application.

Scoring summary for applicants:

Criterion	Description	Weighting
Project idea	What is your project concept and your rationale for why it should be funded through Energy Redress? Does it align with the scheme aims?	30%
Your project team and plan	Have you set clear targets that can easily be monitored and that support your desired outcomes? Is your project plan and programme sensible for the type and size of your project? Does your team/partnership have the skills and capacity to deliver the project?	30%
Strategic value	Does the project demonstrate additionality to other services and your own business as usual? Does it show any innovation? What will be its long-term legacy? Have the risks been properly recognised and mitigated against?	20%
Value for money	Will the project be able to demonstrate impact and value for money?	20%

Completing the Application Form

Your final application must be submitted via our online system. This is only accessible to eligible charities that have successfully registered for Energy Redress. The online system enables charities to create, amend, save and submit applications for redress funding. Each charity can only lead on one application per round, but can be a partner in more than one funding application. Unsuccessful applicants can reapply in the next round.

A downloadable version of the application form can be accessed from the Energy Redress website [here](#) and used to view the questions that will be asked in the online application form. The downloadable form contains two parts, the main application form and a separate excel chart which can be used to plan your budget.

Before submitting your application form, remember to check for consistency across all sections. Ensure that your project activities are clearly linked to your proposed targets, expected outcomes and budget.

Please remember to complete all sections of the application form. Leaving sections blank could reduce your chances of securing funding.

Section 1: Applicant Information

Section 1 of the application form is for basic information about your organisation. We will check this against the information you gave us in your registration form. You must let us know if any of the information you gave us in your registration form has changed.

VAT Status

You will need to let us know whether your organisation is VAT registered. Most organisations will be VAT registered unless your turnover is very low.

Section 2: Project Information

In section 2 of the application form, you will need to explain your project idea, its overall aim/s, the objectives you will set to help you deliver the aim/s and the outcomes that will result. You will also need to show why you think the project will work and any evidence you have that supports this.

2.1 Project Summary

Please provide a brief summary of your project. Bear in mind that should your application be successful, this description may be made public e.g. in press releases. (Max 250 words)

2.2. Project Aim

Please state your overall aim and how it aligns with the scheme priorities outlined above. Be clear about what you aim to achieve through your project and how that has defined the type of activities you plan to

do; how you are targeting your work and how you will deliver the project. Make sure this section shows clear links with the “Project Activities” section. (Max 100 words)

2.3 Project Beneficiaries

Outline who will benefit from your project. Be specific about who will benefit directly from your project, including any relevant details on location, type of household/organisation etc. You may want to refer back to this section when you set your targets.

It is important that projects funded through the Energy Redress scheme benefit as many people as possible. If your project is likely to only benefit a small number of people, consider how you could expand it, or if that is not feasible, demonstrate how it could have a wider impact. For example, if the changes you are making will have a significant impact to a small number of people, you should show how you will share your approach with others so that it can be replicated elsewhere. (Max 250 words)

Where will the project take place and what area will it cover?

Complete the checkboxes (and description if appropriate) to inform us where this specific project will operate. Note that this may well be different from the information you have given us about your organisation e.g. where a regional charity bids for a project that will operate in a specific town.

Be as specific as you can as it will make demonstrating your value for money and impact easier. We need to ensure that Energy Redress payments benefit households across Great Britain and knowing the location of projects will also help us to connect you with successful projects in your area.

2.4 Project Objectives

List all of the objectives of your project. These should show the detailed steps to achieving your overall aim. Keep the objectives short and specific e.g. deliver a free and impartial energy advice service in our town.

2.5 Outcomes

What change/progress will be made on the successful completion of your project? List the outcomes you hope will result from your project. These can be measurable (“quantitative”) outcomes such as financial savings, energy saved or number of people advised or can be more “qualitative” such as “high quality energy advice becomes available on an ongoing basis in our town”. You should always be able to provide evidence that you have achieved these outcomes, so be sure to choose them carefully and make sure your targets and indicators reflect these outcomes.

It is also important to consider the long term impact of your project. Sometimes it is essential to do something short term, which offers immediate support to vulnerable people, such as support with paying bills, but consider the opportunities to have a longer term impact by tackling the root cause of problems such as energy costs. (Max 250 words)

2.6 Rationale

Use this section to explain why you have chosen this project/approach and what makes you think that your project will succeed. Be specific about why the actions you are taking will lead to the outcomes you have listed. It is not only important to show that you understand the issues your project will address, but to also explain how the actions within your project will help to achieve your desired impact and outcomes. Include any evidence or experience you have that supports your rationale and the need for your project. This could include previous experience or information from other research projects. (Max 300 words)

2.7 Targets

Provide some figures for the targets you are aiming to achieve e.g. how many households will you help, how many advice sessions will you run, how much energy will you save through installing small measures? If you are planning on delivering energy advice, please provide separate targets for the number of people you will support with in-depth face to face advice/home visits and those who may receive lighter touch energy advice e.g. via a leaflet, press article, social media or access to a website.

The targets you set should balance showing good value for the grant you receive, whilst being realistic about what you can achieve. Remember to describe how you will monitor progress against these targets e.g. use of a database, event sign in sheets, use of energy monitors, customer surveys.

We have provided a list of suggested indicators to choose from for your project in Annex 2 of this document. If you would like to use indicators not on this list, please explain what they are, how you will measure them and why you are using them. (Max 150 words)

You will be asked to report quarterly on progress towards the targets you set. Please note that if you do not achieve these targets then we may be entitled to exercise our rights to re-assess, vary, make a deduction from, withhold or require immediate repayment of all or any part of any grant funding which you receive. However, we will not automatically exercise these rights if you do not achieve the targets you have set and will only do so in certain specific circumstances – for example, where you breach your obligations under the grant agreement or fail to carry out the project.

Section 3: Project Planning

Explain how you will deliver your project. Show that you have practical plans in place to do so and the capacity within your organisation or partnership.

For projects which involve the provision of energy saving advice, it is important to give as much detail as you can about the advice you will provide, in order to show how your project differs from others.

It is important that you explain how:

- you will ensure the advice is of high quality (what qualifications will your advisors have?);
- the advice will lead to positive impact for the people who are advised e.g. through immediate financial savings, warmer homes through the installation of measures
- you will monitor the impact and reach of the advice given;

- you will ensure small energy saving measures are installed to a good standard;
- you will ensure the health and safety of the people involved in your project and
- you will protect data.

If your project is looking to use volunteer energy champions to increase the reach of your project, please explain what training/guidance they will receive to carry out their role and how they will be supported to deliver any project outputs they are tasked with.

3.1 Project Activities

Please list the activities to be funded and be specific about how the money will be used e.g. funding for a staff post to carry out home energy advice visits or capital funding to buy in-home energy saving measures to provide to vulnerable households. A detailed cost breakdown is not needed here, but should be provided in section 5.

Remember to check that you have clearly stated how many of each different type of intervention you will do. Make sure this is consistent with what you have said in other areas such as the targets, budget and objectives sections.

If you wish to provide capital energy saving measures as part of your project, please review the table of measures in Annex 3 that the redress scheme will consider funding. These measures are proven to save energy and money, or to be of benefit to vulnerable energy consumers when installed/used correctly. The list is under constant review, but items not in Annex 3 are unlikely to be funded via the redress scheme.

When planning activity, it is important to understand your responsibilities to the energy consumers you are supporting. Ensure that you have a process of requesting and recording permission from householders if you are installing anything in their properties or if you are carrying out a visit to their home or business.

Also ensure that you have any relevant policies in place to safeguard both your clients and your staff e.g. lone worker policies and any appropriate training and background checks on staff as required. If you are collecting any data from clients, you will need to ensure that you comply with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). More information is available here: <https://www.eugdpr.org/>
(Max 300 words)

3.2 Project Programme

Successful redress projects are likely to receive grant offer letters and be able to start their projects approximately 8-10 weeks following the round closing.

List the tasks you will undertake and include a planned start and end date for each. Each task should represent a broad area of work e.g. identify locations for events, develop promotional materials, begin home visits, rather than day-to-day detail.

You will need to show that you have thought through a realistic plan for how long different tasks will take and the order they need to be completed in. Also list the deliverables that will be produced at the end of each task e.g. roadshow of events delivered, leaflets produced and distributed. Your deliverables will be used to demonstrate that you have completed the task. (Max 750 words)

Applications requesting over £500,000 in redress funding must also complete and upload the Detailed Project Plan spreadsheet available on the redress website: <https://energyredress.org.uk/application-pack>. The spreadsheet captures more detail about each task listed in the project programme section of the online application form. It captures the person or role(s) that will complete each task, the organisation responsible, the amount of Redress funding used and where any other sources of funding are coming from.

The Energy Redress team understand that applicants may not have all of the information required for the Detailed Project Plan e.g. if staff are due to be recruited, services to be tendered or match funding secured. In these cases, applicants should provide as much detail as is currently known, such as role titles for staff to be recruited, estimated costs or timescales for decisions on match funding.

When completing the Detailed Project Plan spreadsheet, applicants are required to include a Project Management Deliverable that will help the assessors understand the level of oversight in place and the decision-making processes.

The Detailed Project Plan spreadsheet has a Guidance tab with further information and a Gantt chart template. The use of the Gantt chart tab is optional and applicants can submit their own Gantt chart if available.

3.3 Project Partners

Partnership projects are allowed under the Energy Redress Scheme. Depending on the skills and experience within the lead charity, you may need partner organisations to help identify households needing support or for tasks such as supplying or installing energy saving measures, expert consultancy or carrying out communications work.

Your proposal must be led by a charity registered in England, Wales or Scotland, but other partners do not have to be charities. However, organisations that are regulated by Ofgem or have close links to organisations regulated by Ofgem, cannot receive Redress funding or benefit in any way e.g. through positive PR or offset marketing costs, and therefore cannot be funded partners.

List any other organisations that will work on your project as partners. Please list the name and type of each organisation, then give a brief explanation of their role in the **project and why you have chosen to work with them** – this is especially important if you are going to be working with a commercial entity.

Please attach letters of support from all partners to demonstrate their willingness to participate in your project.

3.4 Relevant Experience

Please provide details of any relevant skills and experience within your organisation/partnership that demonstrate your ability to complete the work you are proposing. If yours is a partnership project, be clear about which experience each organisation has.

For projects involving the provision of energy advice, Energy Redress aims to only support advice that is of demonstrably high quality. Use this section to include relevant qualifications and experience held by your advisors, or for new posts, the qualifications and experience you will ask for and/or what training you will provide. It is good practice to show that individuals delivering advice have successfully completed the City and Guilds Energy Awareness training or equivalent.

Training for advisors is an eligible expense for Energy Redress Scheme projects, so it can be included within your budget.

Even if your organisation is well known as an advice provider, please provide as much information as you can, so that we can assess all bids as fairly as possible. (Max 750 words)

3.5 Project Team

This section differs from the previous section in that it refers to the specific people who will carry out the work on your project, rather than the organisations. Explain which people will manage your project and carry out the different tasks. Choose the people who will have the most important roles in the project and for each person, provide:

Role: Their role within your project.

Name: The name of staff member.

Organisation: The organisation they work for.

Biography: A short summary of their relevant skills and experience. Note that the maximum for this is 50 words so be succinct.

3.6 Procurement

If you are using third party suppliers to deliver goods and services for your project you can either include those suppliers as “partners” in the section above, or if you have not decided who will deliver a service you will need to procure their services after your project starts. Use this section to tell us about your procurement processes and to demonstrate that you will use open and fair procurement practices.

3.7 Additionality

The Energy Redress Scheme aims to achieve the maximum positive impact from each grant given, making this section especially important. Projects need to demonstrate “Additionality” by showing that they add value to existing services and are not duplicating or conflicting with programmes that are currently funded from elsewhere.

Applicants should demonstrate an understanding of what else is available in their area and explain how the project will interact with other services or sources of funding e.g. capital funds for energy measures, government grants and loans, local authority statutory obligations. Annex 1 lists some of the existing initiatives supporting energy consumers.

Note that the Energy Redress scheme cannot fund activity that has already taken place, it can only fund new activity that cannot be fully funded from elsewhere. Be clear about how this activity is separate from your own, and your project partners,' day-to-day activity.

3.8 Innovation

Use this section of the application form to describe any aspects of your project that demonstrates innovation. Remember to complete the Innovation section, whether or not you are specifically applying under the “Innovation” funding priority. It can improve your score and it is a useful way to highlight any innovative approaches, technologies or techniques used in your project.

If you are applying under the “Innovation” strand of the redress scheme, you should pay special attention to explaining how your project is innovative and how it meets the innovation priorities of the fund. (Max 500 words). Charities applying under the Innovation Priority are allowed to upload up to two feasibility/options appraisals that help to explain their project, as supporting documents.

3.9 Scope for Replication or Learning

In order to maximise the impact of the Energy Redress Scheme we are keen to support projects that will benefit other future activity to deliver against the scheme’s aims. Use this section of the application form to explain how the approach that you propose could be replicated elsewhere or how lessons learned will be applied to other projects.

Please describe what you will do to document and share the knowledge obtained from this project, including with organisations outside of your own network e.g. via local fuel poverty forums, advice provider events, conferences. (Max 250 words)

3.10 Next Steps

In this section of the application form, explain what you would like to happen at the end of your funding period. Will your project continue with funding from elsewhere? Do you intend to start up an activity that will be self-supporting in the long term? Does this project enable something else to happen once it is completed? When answering this, tell us about anything that might happen at the end of your project that will increase its positive impact. (Max 150 words)

Section 4: Risk Assessment

4.1 - Risk Assessment

Please describe what risks are associated with this project. Risks are anything that could stop your project from being successful or problems that might arise from your activity. Complete the table with a description of the risk, and whether its likelihood and impact are “High”, “Medium” or “Low”. Then explain how you will mitigate that risk. Note that the “Likelihood” and “Impact” columns refer to the situation **BEFORE** any mitigation you refer to in the last column.

Remember to include any health and safety, safeguarding and data-protection risks from your project. Ensure that if your project is collecting any personal data, you comply with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). More information is available here: <https://www.eugdpr.org/>

It is good practice to ensure you have the following in place and that these are available to staff:

- Health and safety policy (including lone worker policy and risk assessments for home visits)
- Equal opportunities policy
- Whistle blowing policy
- Data protection policy - Ensure that your activity and processes are compliant with GDPR
- Lone worker policy
- Check that salaries are fair and above the minimum wage and make it clear where you are offering volunteer expenses rather than a salary
- Ensure that all individuals delivering home visits are given appropriate personal safety training prior to commencement of visits. This should be provided by an expert agency, with a refresher at least once a year. Guidance on the security of staff is available from the Police and Suzy Lamplugh Trust (see <https://www.suzylamplugh.org/>)
- If advisors are working in Scotland, demonstrate that they have a satisfactory Disclosure at an appropriate level from Disclosure Scotland (see <http://www.disclosurescotland.co.uk>).

Section 5: Project Budget

Ensuring Cost Effectiveness

Cost effectiveness is one of the key criteria in assessing Energy Redress Scheme projects, because we want Redress Funding to have as much positive impact as possible. The Energy Redress scheme can fund up to 100% of the cost of a project, but please tell us about any match funding you have secured towards the project, as it could help your project to demonstrate value for money.

The Energy Redress Scheme can fund more expensive interventions such as home visits or innovative energy saving measures, as these approaches can have more impact than lighter interventions. However, you will need to make sure you explain in your application what impact you aim to achieve from those measures. For example:

- Explaining how pilots of innovative measures can be replicated more widely and including activity to encourage replication of successful pilots
- Explaining what you will do during a home visit and how that will lead to more impact than other forms of advice such as telephone, online etc.

When setting your targets, think about the budget you will be requesting and how you will demonstrate good value. Try to provide as much information as you can to help assessors understand the cost effectiveness of the project.

Please note that Redress grants are received quarterly in arrears, on successful submission of a quarterly report.

5.1 Project Costs

Within the online application form, the budget section is broken down into a table for Staff Costs, Capital Costs and Other Costs. Please ensure that what you enter into these tables (total project cost) adds up to the amount you are requesting in grant and your match funding. It may be helpful to use the downloadable excel spreadsheet from the website to ensure everything adds up correctly.

VAT will only be funded if you cannot reclaim it, so all costs should exclude reclaimable VAT.

5.2 Staff Cost Breakdown

List all the staff posts that will be funded by the project. Include an estimate of the number of days that will be worked through the course of the project, the salary cost and the overhead. If your project will only last 1 year, please put 0 in the Year 2 column.

How to budget for staff time:

When budgeting for staff costs, you should claim for actual gross salary costs plus overheads. A maximum overhead rate of 25% can be charged. Please be aware that we may ask for evidence of how your overhead rate is calculated, so you should be prepared to do that on request. If you are charging an overhead rate of 25%, you should not separately charge for items that would normally be included in overheads, such as office rental or utilities in the 'Other Costs' section.

If you are subcontracting work to other organisations you can claim the full cost that you pay for the work i.e. commercial day rates but you will need to have an open, competitive procurement policy (see section 3.6).

When working with partners, they have two choices on how to participate:

- They can be project partners from the start, meaning they must charge actual cost plus overhead (not a commercial day rate), but have the benefit of not having to go through procurement.
- They can be subcontractors, in which case they must go through a fair and open procurement process after the grant is secured (so are not guaranteed the opportunity to work on the project), but they can charge a commercial day rate. In cases like this, the project lead will be responsible for securing good value through their procurement process.

5.3 Capital costs

Capital costs are for physical purchases of equipment or products such as insulation measures, in-home safety equipment or equipment for your staff. Please be as specific as you can for each measure you are going to purchase. Refer to Annex 3 to check which energy related measures can be covered by redress funding.

5.4 Other costs

Other costs can include: subcontracted services (please be clear about what the subcontractor will be doing for their money), promotional resources, venue hire, travel, training and volunteer expenses. This section should not be used to claim more overhead costs that have already been included in the staff costs.

If you are intending on giving discretionary grant payments to vulnerable consumers e.g. to top up prepayment meters or pay for emergency repairs, please ensure that you have explained the eligibility criteria you will use for this, how many people you intend to support and the maximum grant payment you will award, elsewhere within the application form.

Section 6: Important Information

Ofgem Regulated Companies

Redress payments cannot be made to any organisation that is, or has close links to, an organisation regulated in Great Britain by Ofgem, which therefore might be subject to Ofgem enforcement action and making Redress Payments themselves. This includes delivery partners as well as the lead body making a grant application.

Energy companies regulated by Ofgem must not benefit in any way from Energy Redress payments, including through positive PR or by offsetting marketing or ECO delivery costs. If your organisation works with any such energy companies, please explain how you will keep this work separate from any redress funded activity

Energy companies regulated by Ofgem are those which have an Ofgem licence and include, but are not limited to, suppliers of electricity and/or gas, companies which transport electricity and/or gas and companies which generate electricity or produce gas.

Further information on Ofgem licences is available here:

<https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/licences-codes-and-standards/licences>

If you are unsure whether any of your project partners are regulated by Ofgem you can access full lists of gas and electricity licensees on the Ofgem website here:

Gas: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/list-all-gas-licensees-registered-or-service-addresses>

Electricity: <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications-and-updates/list-all-electricity-licensees-registered-or-service-addresses>

In checking whether any organisation has “close links” to an organisation regulated by Ofgem, you should consider, among other matters, the following rules:

- Eligible charities should **not** share branding with any Ofgem regulated energy company e.g. on their website or in their logo
- Eligible charities should not be legally under the control of, or a subsidiary of, a regulated energy company.

If you are confident that no organisation that will receive income from your project has close links to an Ofgem regulated company, tick the checkbox.

Data Protection

Remember to read the data protection statement before signing it and use it as a reminder to check that your project is compliant with the General Data Protection Regulation.

Signature

The “Authorised Signatory” should be someone with authority to sign contracts to the level of your requested grant on behalf of the charity that is submitting the proposal. When you provide your signature at the end of the document, you are confirming that the information in your application is true, accurate and complete. If you are the lead partner of a partnership project, be aware that you could be liable for any incorrect information provided by partners.

Supporting Information

The only additional documents that can be uploaded as part of your application are;

- Letters of support from partner organisations or other interested parties.
- The additional Detailed Project Programme spreadsheet if you are asking for over £500,000 in grant
- Up to two Feasibility Reports/Options Appraisals if you are applying under the Innovation Priority of the scheme.

Annex 1: Further Information

Useful information on energy, fuel poverty and vulnerable customers

The following is a list of some sources of information and tools related to energy and vulnerable energy consumers in the UK. This document also lists other funding sources and funded services, which you should consult to check that Energy Redress is the appropriate source of funding for your project and that it does not duplicate other activity that is already funded.

Be aware that many of these sources of information, tools, funding sources and/or funded services are owned by third parties and neither Energy Saving Trust nor Ofgem makes any warranties or representations (whether expressed or implied) or gives any undertakings in relation to the accuracy, sufficiency or completeness of such sources of information, tools, funding sources and/or funded services.

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Due to the wide variety of local and national initiatives, these lists should not be regarded as comprehensive.

If your organisation is aware of other funds, services or resources that you feel would be useful to applicants, please contact energyredress@est.org.uk to inform us. Please note that only non-commercial, free information will be included here.

Useful links:

Local Authorities may be interested in partnering with charities on redress funded projects. To find useful contacts in your area please contact your local authority/ies or look at The Association of Local Energy Officers website: <https://www.aleo.org.uk/contacts.php>

The Community Energy Hub, managed by Community Energy England provides information and hyperlinks to a wide range of resources relevant to local action on energy efficiency, fuel poverty and renewable energy. It also includes links to community energy societies who may be interested in partnering on redress projects: <http://hub.communityenergyengland.org/>

Community Energy Associations:

- <https://communityenergyengland.org/>
- <http://communityenergywales.org.uk/>
- <http://communityenergyscotland.org.uk/>

Tools and Information:

- The Energy Saving Trust website has free and impartial information on home energy efficiency as well as renewable energy and sustainable transport: <http://www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/>
- The Energy Saving Trust website also has free online advice tools that can be accessed here: <http://www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/resources/tools-calculators>. These include a community energy advice tool that incorporates a reporting function to help with monitoring.
- There is also a page on Home Energy available here: <http://www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/home-energy-efficiency>
- National Energy Action (NEA) Community Action on Fuel Poverty site: <https://www.fuelpovertyresource.org.uk/>
- NEA Fuel Poverty Assessment Tool: <http://www.nea.org.uk/fuel-poverty-assessment-tool-home/>
- Local Energy Advice Partnership: <https://www.myecohome.org/>
- Centre for Sustainable Energy: <https://www.cse.org.uk/resources>
- Smart Energy GB, resources related to the roll out of smart meters <https://www.smartenergygb.org/en>
- SMART-UP Vulnerable consumer empowerment in a smart meter world: <https://www.smartup-project.eu/>
- ASSIST - Support Network for Household Energy Saving: <http://www.assist2gether.eu/>
- The Scottish Climate Challenge Fund has a repository of online tools and resources here: <https://www.keepsotlandbeautiful.org/sustainability-climate-change/climate-challenge-fund/plan-and-run-your-ccf-project/resources-from-third-parties/energy-efficiency/>
- Vulnerability: a guide for advice agencies, <http://www.moneyadvicetrust.org/media/news/Documents/Vulnerability%20Guide%20for%20Advisers.pdf>
- Vulnerability, mental health and the energy sector: a guide to help identify and support consumers, <http://www.moneyadvicetrust.org/creditors/creditsector/Documents/Energy%20UK%20report.pdf>
- Simple Energy Advice: <https://www.simpleenergyadvice.org.uk/>

Current Services and Support Programmes:

These services and support programmes can be relevant to supporting vulnerable energy customers. Please ensure that your project does not duplicate any of the services listed here, but you should consider whether and how your project could work alongside or partner with these services, programmes and funds.

UK:

- The Energy Company Obligation (ECO), <https://www.gov.uk/energy-company-obligation>,
- <https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-programmes/eco>
- <https://www.simpleenergyadvice.org.uk/>

Scotland:

- Home Energy Scotland advice service from Scottish Government provides impartial energy advice and access to grants: <http://www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/scotland/home-energy-scotland>
- Community And Renewable Energy Scheme (CARES) and Local Energy Scotland <https://www.localenergy.scot/>
- Climate Challenge Fund - <https://www.keepsotlandbeautiful.org/sustainability-climate-change/climate-challenge-fund/>
- Historic Environment Scotland - <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/advice-and-support/>; <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/grants-and-funding/>
- Foundation Scotland community grants - <https://www.foundationscotland.org.uk/>; <https://www.foundationscotland.org.uk/grants-and-funding-for-organisations/grant-programmes/>
- Greener Scotland - <http://www.greenerScotland.org/>
- Community Energy Scotland - <http://www.communityenergyscotland.org.uk/>
- Efficient Scotland - <http://www.resourceefficientscotland.com/save-energy>
- A Local Information System for Scotland (ALISS) - <https://www.aliss.org>

Wales:

- Welsh Government Warm Homes Nest fuel poverty support scheme: <https://nest.gov.wales/en/>
- Welsh Government home improvement loans: <https://gov.wales/home-improvement-loan>
- Disabled Facilities Grants: <http://gov.wales/topics/housing-and-regeneration/grants-and-funding/disabled-facilities-grant/?lang=en>
- “Local Energy” community renewables and local energy support scheme: <http://localenergy.gov.wales/en/>
- Peer to peer mentoring by communities <https://www.renewwales.org.uk/>
- Wales Council for Voluntary Action <https://www.wcva.org.uk/>
- Wales Co-operative Centre: <http://wales.coop/>

Annex 2: Indicators, Metrics and Targets

In your grant application we ask you to set some measureable targets for what your project will achieve. Targets are expected to be realistic for the length and scale of the project, as well as showing good value for money for the impact you are achieving.

You are free to choose the indicators that best reflect what you aim to achieve. We will expect you to report on progress against these indicators, so make sure to choose ones that you are able to monitor accurately and efficiently.

Potential indicators;

Energy saved – resulting from advice or the installation of measures. This could be tracked through data from energy bills or energy metering, or could include assumed savings where these assumptions are robust.

Money saved/gained – resulting from advice delivered through the project e.g. on switching supplier, behavioural change, benefits checks or the installation of measures.

Tonnes of carbon emissions saved - resulting from the installation of energy efficiency measures or renewable technologies. Please use the latest UK government recognised, regularly updated conversion factors available here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2017>

People reached with information – Distinguish between the different levels of support you are offering and record these separately e.g. the number of people reached with basic messages at events, via social media, via letter or phone and the number of people you provide in-depth face to face advice/support to, at appointments or via home visits. These can be monitored with sign in sheets, spreadsheets or more comprehensive CRMs.

People referred to other services – Can you monitor the number of people you refer onto other services e.g. for benefits advice, energy saving measures, home safety visits?

Training sessions provided – Do you plan on providing training or briefings to other organisations or to your own volunteers? Can you monitor that their knowledge has increased?

Measures installed – ensure you can accurately record how many of each measure you distribute/install through the project.

Jobs created/volunteers involved – If your project leads to benefits such as new jobs or volunteering opportunities, these should be recorded as useful project outputs.

Health and Well-Being impacts - The redress team are keen that redress funded projects help to demonstrate the health and wellbeing benefits of energy efficiency interventions. Please consider using customer surveys or other social impact tools, to demonstrate the wider impact of your project. Potentially

useful resources include; The Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale ([WEMWBS](#)) and the [HACT](#) social value calculator.

Annex 3: Energy Related Capital Measures

The Energy redress scheme is able to fund small measures and equipment that help energy consumers to save energy and money in their homes and to have safer, healthier living environments.

The table below is a guide for what measures the Energy Redress Scheme is able to fund. Many of the measures can be installed without the help of a professional but applicants should clearly explain who will be installing any measures proposed within their projects and how they will ensure the work is undertaken safely and to a good standard. Where quality standards or accreditations exist these should always be complied with e.g. CIGA, HETAS.

The resident's permission must be secured before any measures are installed in their property.

Measure	Energy saving properties
Cavity wall insulation*	*Only where it can be evidenced that the household is not eligible for ECO but is still vulnerable in some way. Reduces radiative and convective heat loss through external walls.
Chimney draught excluders	Reduces convective heat loss through an open chimney.
Draught proofing foam strips	Reduces convective heat loss through gaps in windows and doors. All have their own merits and different situations that they are best suited for.
Draught proofing seals with brushes	
Flexible fillers for skirting boards and floorboards	Reduces convective heat loss through gaps in floor and skirting boards.
Foam tube pipe insulation	Reduces wasted heat through internal exposed pipes.
Heating programmer	A timer connected to a heating system, which will reduce instances of heating being on for longer than needed.
Hot water cylinder thermostats	Hot water cylinder thermostats will prevent them being set at higher temperatures than needed (should be 60-65°C)
Insulation around loft hatches	Prevents convective heat loss through gaps in loft hatch.
Keyhole cover	Prevents convective heat loss through key hole.
LED bulbs (any sort)	Uses less energy than CFLs and GLS bulbs.
Letter box brushes	Prevents convective heat loss through letterboxes.

Loft insulation up to 300mm*	* Only where it can be evidenced that the household is not eligible for ECO but is still vulnerable in some way. Reduced radiative and convective heat loss through roof
Polyurethane foam/silicone fillers	Reduces convective heat loss through gaps around doors, windows, pipework, skirting boards.
Power down plug in devices/ remote control sockets	Helps avoid standby and idle power on devices forgotten about.
Radiator reflector panels	Reflects back radiative heat into the room, better savings on solid walls though.
Room thermostat	Allows room temperature to be set and switches off heating once met. Prevents overheating and wasting energy.
Secondary glazing units	Good alternative to double glazing, usually for historic homes as some have building restrictions.
Thermally lined curtains	In addition to double/secondary glazing it will decrease the heat loss rate from windows.
Thermostatic Radiator Valves	Allows different rooms to be set to different temperatures, reducing the heat needs in rooms that are less used.
Underfloor insulation fibre	This is the typical way you would insulate a solid or suspended floor.
Underfloor insulation sprayed foam	This is a less typical way you would insulate a solid or suspended floor but still fine.
Water efficient shower head	This reduces the flow rate of hot water and mixes it with some air to deliver good performance with less energy.

This table is under constant review and will be amended as new technologies or materials are developed that are proven to save energy in an average property.

The energy redress scheme can also fund the following measures in vulnerable households;

Carbon Monoxide Alarms in homes with open fires or where the boiler is in a living area/bedroom

Cold monitors that let people know (with sound or light) if the ambient temperature is getting too cold for them so that they put the heating on.

Monitoring equipment for metrics such as energy use and temperature, where this is needed to measure the impact of a project. When installing energy monitoring equipment, projects should explain why this is needed in addition to smart meters.

Winter warmth packs containing warm clothes and blankets, to help very vulnerable people in emergency situations.

Measures redress cannot fund

Redress funding cannot be used to replace, or provide top up funding for ECO measures if a client is eligible for ECO. It also cannot be used by Housing Associations or private landlords to undertake work that they have a statutory duty to do.

Energy Redress cannot fund work that is covered by Renewable Heat Incentive payments.

Energy Redress cannot fund measures that are simply to improve the appearance of a property.

Energy Redress cannot fund measures purely designed to save water.