Urban Innovative Actions

Applicants Seminar

5th Call for Proposals

@UIA_initiative

EUROPEAN UNION
European Regional Development Fund

Région Hauts-de-France

Introduction to the UIA Initiative

Who is in the room?

- Are you a representative of an urban authority (association of urban authorities, regional/national authority, EU institution)?
- Have you already heard about UIA?
- Has the institution you represent applied in the framework of the previous Call for Proposals?
- Is the institution you represent preparing a proposal for the currently open UIA Call for Proposals?
- Which topic are you interested in?

Individual consultations

Time	Table 1 Iraklis Stamos	Table 2 Pier Paolo Saraceno	Table 3 Zane Bondare	Table 4 Isabella Schneble	Table 5 Nasko Vangelov	Table 6 Jean-Christophe Charlier	Table 7 Tim Caulfield	Table 8 Camille Degryse
15:30 - 15:55	**Helsinki (FI)** Outi Sivonen	**Tilburg (NL)** Maudy Keulemans & James Herbert	**Leiedal (BE)** Stijn Vannieuwenborg	**Eindhoven (NL)** Sanne Meinderts & Nicole Homeijer	**Lyon (FR)** Adrien Alberni	**Brussels (BE)** Charlotte De Broux	**Utrecht (NL)** Merel Limbeek & Linda Docter	**San Sebastian (ES)** Xabier Hualde
16:00 - 16:25	**Lecco (IT)** Luisa Lovisolo	**Tartu (EE)** Mart Veliste	**Grenoble (FR)** Annick Sibelle & Valérie Vacchiani	**Liege (BE)** Frederic Bisschops	**Salo (FI)** Kirsi Ruohonen	**Forest (BE)** Christian Pollok & Magali da Cruz	**Avellino (IT)** Germana Di Falco	**Velletri (IT)** Katiuscia Cipri
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Main objectives

Art.8 ERDF: "…*To identify and test new solutions which address issues related to sustainable urban development and are of relevance at Union level.*"

- To provide urban authorities with resources to test how new and unproven solutions work in practice and how they respond to the complexity of real life

- To draw lessons and share knowledge with other urban authorities across Europe

Key figures & funding principles

UIA budget:	EUR 372 Mio ERDF
ERDF per project:	max. EUR 5 Mio ERDF
ERDF rate:	max. 80%
Partner contribution: *private/public* *in-kind/in cash* *own resources or not*	min. 20%
Project duration:	max. 3 years (+1)
ERDF advance payment:	50% on signature of the subsidy contract 30% when expenses reach 35% of budget 20% max. after closure (= pre-financing)

Where are we?

- ✓ 4 Calls for Proposals finalised, showing great interest from cities
  - **943 projects submitted** from **26 Member States**
  - 12 topics of the EU Urban Agenda addressed

- ✓ After 3 Calls for Proposals:
  - **315 EUR Mio** committed
  - **75 approved projects** from **18 Member States**

Where are we?


Iceland
Finland
Sweden
Latvia
Lithuania
Belarus
Denmark
United Kingdom
Ireland
Poland
Germany
Czechia
Ukraine
Austria
Hungary
France
Romania
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Italy
Spain
Portugal
Greece
Turkey
Georgia
Azerbaijan
Syria
Tunisia
Gibraltar
Санкт-Петербург
Saint Petersburg
Москва
Moscow
Нижний Новгород
Nizhny Novgorod
Ростов-на-Дону
Rostov-on-Don
Краснодар
Krasnodar
Воронеж
Voronezh
Саратов
Saratov
Волгоград
Volgograd
Архангельск
Arkhangelsk
Ponta Delgada
Funchal

Management structure

European Commission (DG Regio): represents the European Union. In charge of implementing resources allocated to Innovative Actions under indirect management.

Entrusted Entity: Region Hauts-de-France. In charge of the implementation of the UIA Initiative on the basis of the Delegated Act and the Delegation Agreement signed with the EC.

Permanent Secretariat: Based in Lille. In charge of the daily management of the UIA Initiative. It is the “one-stop-shop” for all urban authorities and stakeholders.

Thematic coverage

- Thematic alignment of UIA with the urban topics identified in the framework of the EU Urban Agenda
- Limited number of topics selected by the Commission for each UIA Call for Proposals
- Detailed description of the topics selected for each Call in the specific Terms of Reference

Main features of UIA projects

Requirements:

- Be related to sustainable urban development
- Be of relevance at EU level
- Support the thematic objectives and investment priorities for ERDF

Characteristics:

- **Innovative:** *To what extent the project proposal is a new solution that has the clear potential to add value?*
- **Built and delivered in partnership:** *To what extent is the involvement of key stakeholders relevant for the implementation of the project?*
- **With measurable results:** *To what extent will the project deliver measurable results?*
- **Transferable:** *To what extent will the project be transferable to other urban areas across Europe?*
- **Of good quality:** *To what extent is the work plan realistic, consistent and coherent? To what extent is the budget coherent and proportionate?*

Focus on Innovation

- Agreed definition: « ***Products, services and processes able to add value to the specific policy field and never been tested before in Europe*** »

- 2 main elements:
  - Focus on **products, services and processes**
  - **Never been tested before in Europe** (spot, support and capitalize on most innovative projects in Europe)

- 2 typologies:
  - **Revolutionary**: totally new approaches never tested before
  - **Evolutionary**:
    - ✓ Building on and combining traditional elements to create new meanings
    - ✓ Changing scale
    - ✓ Testing traditional approaches with different target groups

- **Complex set of actions**
  - Average number of actions proposed: between 5 and 10
  - Not all actions can be innovative
  - Challenge 1: ensure the centrality of innovative elements
  - Challenge 2: ensure the overall coherence and integration

Focus on Partnership

Delivery Partners:

- ✓ Institutions, agencies, organisations, private sector partners, associations that will have an active role in the implementation of the project
- ✓ Able to bring knowledge and expertise into project design and implementation
- ✓ Responsible for the delivery of specific activities and the production of the related deliverables/outputs
- ✓ Dedicated budget and local co-financing
- ✓ To be selected through fair and transparent procedures

Wider group of stakeholders:

- ✓ Institutions, agencies, organisations, private sector partners, associations without an active role but that can be involved in the design and implementation of the project
- ✓ No dedicated budget
- ✓ No official status of partner
- ✓ Urban authorities shall design mechanism to ensure their involvement

Focus on measurability

- ✓ Measurability part of the philosophy of creating urban laboratories in each selected city
- ✓ Importance of defining parameters and indicators (especially at the level of results)
- ✓ Monitoring and measurement to be designed as part of a learning loop (continuous improvement of strategy and actions being implemented) for urban authorities
- ✓ Methodologies and techniques can be particularly innovative (e.g. theory of change, Randomised Control Trials, use of big data, etc.)

Questions & Answers

Testimonies & Group discussion

Testimonies from approved projects

- ✓ **Sophie Gillaerts (City of Ghent)** – TMaas project

(*2d Call for Proposals – Urban mobility)*

- ✓ **Joaquin De Santos (City of Brussels – Community Land Trust)** – CALICO project

(3rd Call for Proposals – Circular Economy)

Testimony from Ghent Belgium

6 november 2019

Who am I?

- Sophie Gillaerts
- TMaaS project coordinator
- since June 2018

Urban challenges & innovative solutions

Challenge?

More cars than parking places.

Unhealthy balance between parking places for inhabitants and for visitors.

Too many cars driving around looking for a parking spot.

Solution?

Parking Plan (2016)

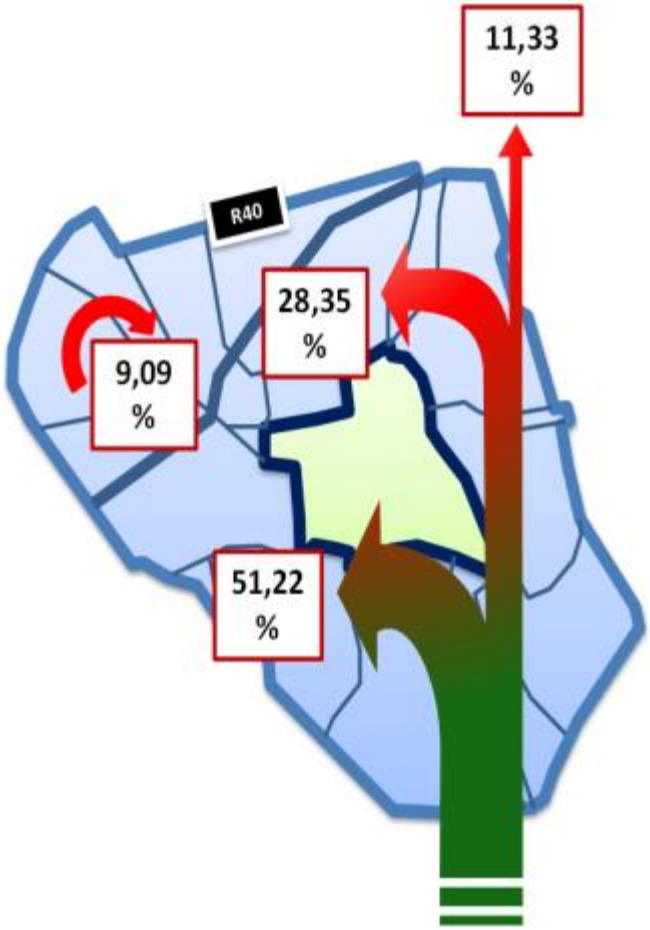
Pay !

Inhabitants park their first car for free.

Higher tarrifs on-street than in parking lots.

Promote P+R, cycling, public transport & car sharing.

Challenge?



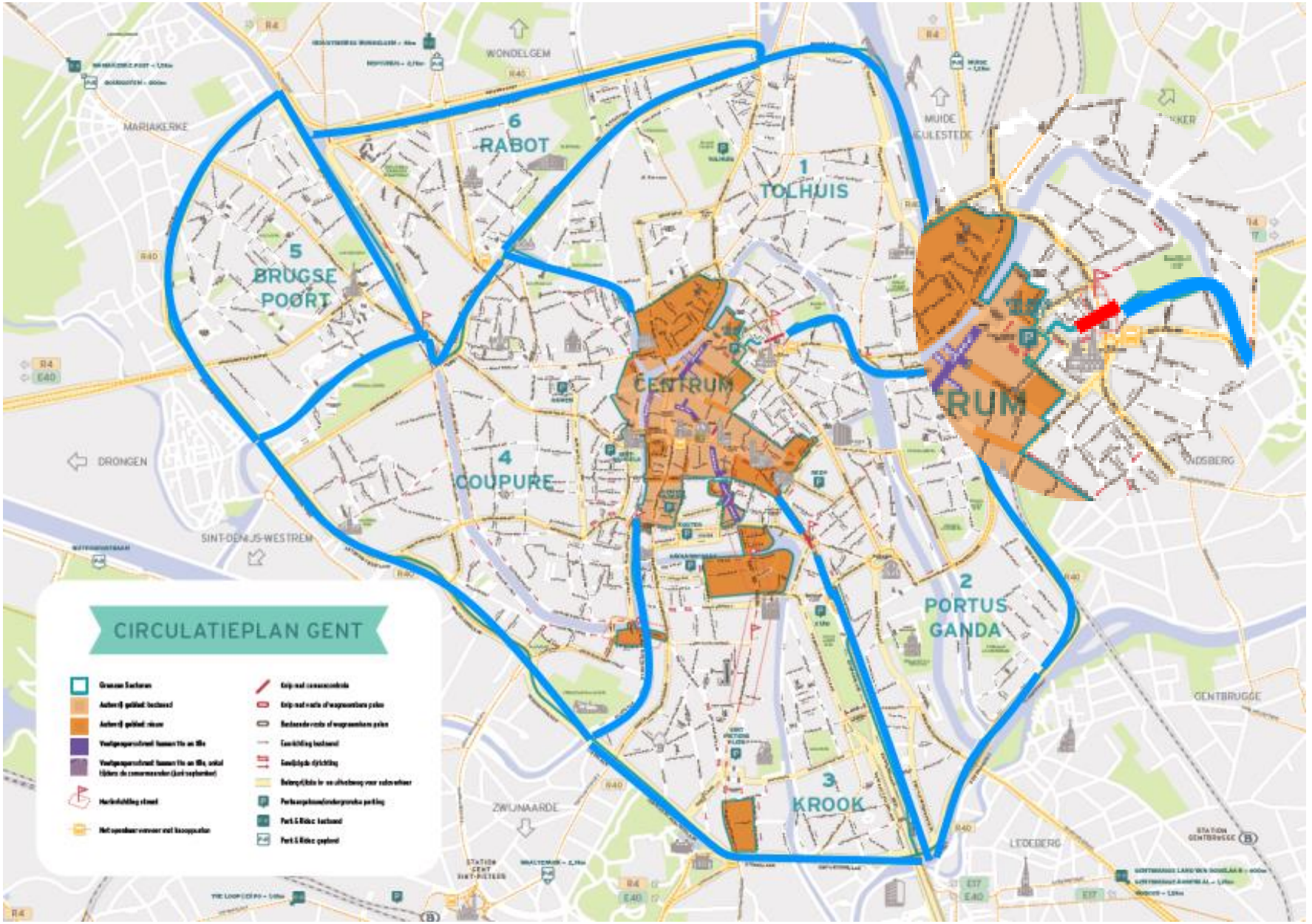
11% purely transit traffic

28% semi transit traffic

51% destination traffic

9% internal traffic

= too much motorized traffic in the city center


CIRCULATIEPLAN GENT
1 TOLHUIS
2 PORTUS GANDA
3 KROOK
4 COUPURE
5 BRUGSE POORT
6 RABOT
CENTRUM
WONDELGEM
MARIAKERKE
DRONGEN
SINT-DENIJS-WESTREM
ZWIJNAARDE
GENTBRUGGE
LEDEBERG

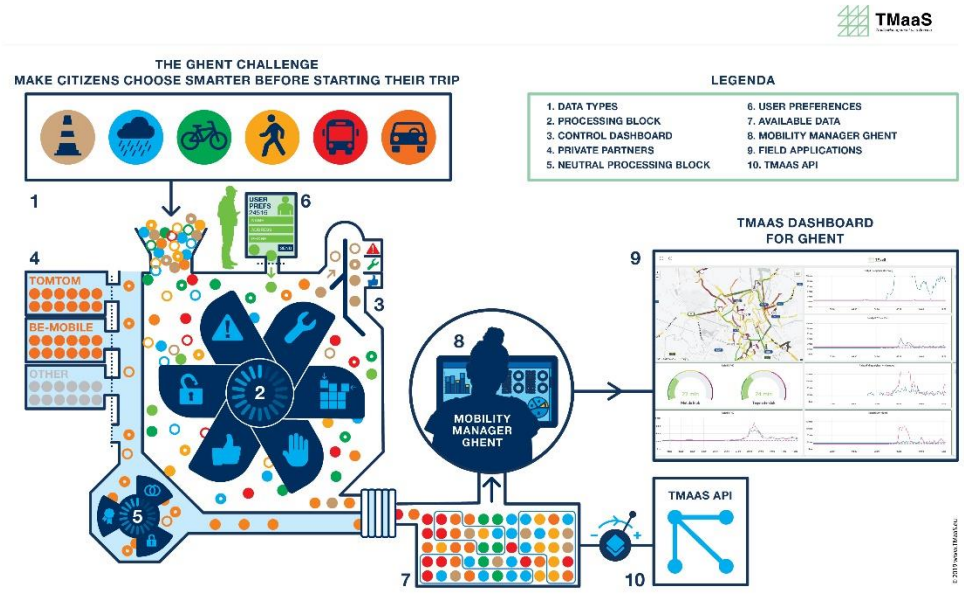
Challenge?

How to keep an overview of all traffic in the city?

How to make it easy for citizens to find the information?

How to communicate with citizens and inform them on time about the mobility situation on their preferred routes?

Solution?



TMaaS

Traffic Management as a Service (2018)

Gather all the mobility data in one neutral and flexible platform.

Analyse, optimise and store the data.

Traffic managers: good overview of the situation at all times.

Citizens: personalised dashboard and notifications.

Why apply?

UIA opportunity for cities

- only for local authorities
- innovation is key
- test new ideas and unproven solutions in reality
- do they work in a complex urban reality?
- transferability to other EU cities
- large budget available
- partners need to be diverse and participative, but not necessarily transnational

Key takeaways

Proposal preparation

- City took the lead in defining the project idea

- City listed which type of partners were necessary

- City looked for partners

Once the project was approved:

Partners more actively involved during the initiation phase.

Results definition

- Quality of data is checked through the platform
- Monitoring and evaluation is made possible through the platform: amount of users, amount of notifications, etc.
- Replication phase
- Results on the long term

Thank you!

Sophie.Gillaerts@Stad.Gent – *www.tmaas.eu*

RÉGION DE BRUXELLES-CAPITALE
BRUSSELS HOOFDSTEDELIJK GEWEST

CLTB
Community Land Trust
Bruxelles – Brussel

EUROPEAN UNION
European Regional Development Fund

UIA URBAN INNOVATIVE ACTIONS

CALICO – CAre and LIving in Community

Joaquin de Santos – Community Land Trust Brussels
Applicant Seminar Call 5 in Brussels - 05/Nov/2019

CALICO – CAre and LIving in COmmunity

CALICO in short :

- 34 housing units in 3 housing clusters
- Generational and social mix
- 8 partners within UIA project, several more outside UIA
- Gender perspective
- Birth and end-of-life facilities
- Mutual care
- Associative space
- Community garden
- Neighbourhood integration

CALICO – Care and Living in COmmunity

Why did we apply?

- Unique opportunity to carry out an ambitious innovative housing project

- Project is the culmination of a long-standing reflection

- Need to have EU “seal of approval” for a “proof of concept” project

How did we co-design the project proposal with our partners?

- Long-standing relation with many partners
- A clear shared vision shared by all partners
- Weekly plenary meetings, sub-groups with lead for each sub-group
- Ability to count on many different skill from respective teams
- Proactive role of Region

How did you prepare the measuring and monitoring part of the proposal?

- Rely on academic partner with experience and knowledge of situation and possible metrics

- Elaborated on previous action research projects

- Definition within each WP subgroup of the results expected

Lessons learned

- Not always easy to work with partners that have different levels of experience -> make sure to support them appropriately

- Read application rules very carefully! Ideally at least two persons should have a very good knowledge of the rules, what is eligible or not,…

- Have a very clear understanding of what is expected from each partner -> avoid confusion, if needed take the time to discuss

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UIA URBAN INNOVATIVE ACTIONS

THANK YOU!!!

Joaquin de Santos – Community Land Trust Brussels
Applicant Seminar Call 5 in Brussels - 05/Nov/2019

Testimonies from approved projects

- ✓ **Kateřina Bonito (City of OSTRAVA)** – CLAIRO project (*3rd Call for Proposals Air quality)*

- ✓ **Tadej Žurman (City of Maribor)** – URBAN SOIL 4 FOOD project (*2nd Call for Proposals – Circular Economy)*

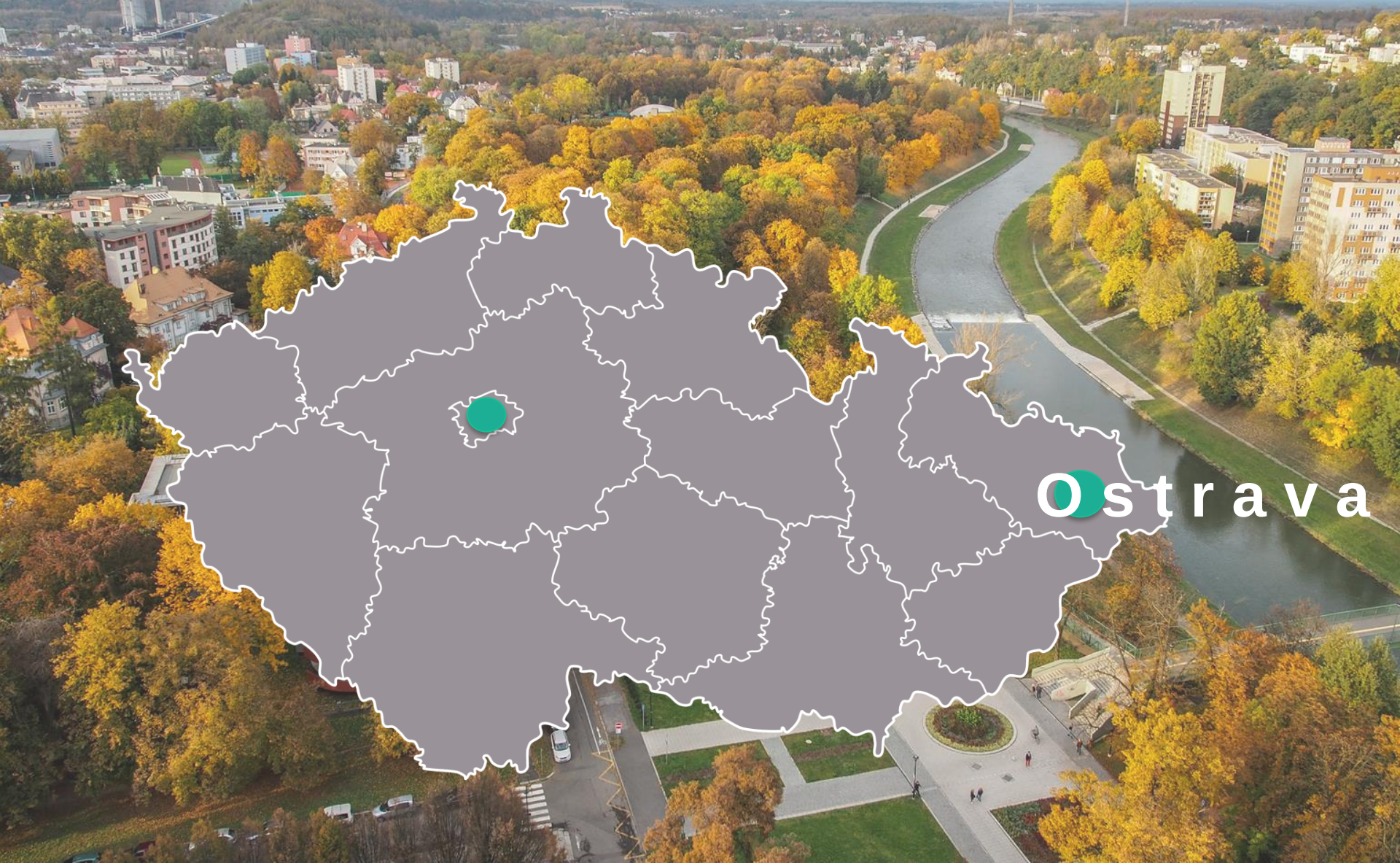
UIA APPLICANT SEMINAR CALL 5

Testimonial from successful applicants

Katerina Bonito
Prague, Czech Republic
15 October 2019

EUROPEAN UNION
European Regional Development Fund

OSTRAVA!!!



C L A I R O

The 1st city in Czech Republic to receive funding from UIA

URBAN CHALLENGES & REASONS TO APPLY FOR UIA

1994 - 2000

2011 - 2015

2016 - 2030

- Improve the air quality for future generations
- Test new innovative methods
- Change the traditional approach
- Create a living lab/test bed
- Capacity building at city level

INNOVATIVE ASPECTS & PROJECT SOLUTIONS

Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
		
Data collection & assessment	**Greenery planting**	**Fertilizer application**
Using new generation sensors	**Designed composition and structure**	**Application of specific organic fertilizer with phytohormones and bio-stimulants**

Data collection in other neighbouring cities & know-how transfer

Database

Survey – campaign - study on behavioural change

Methodology

Modelling the capture of pollutants

Training - workshops

PROCESS OF DESIGNING THE PROJECT PROPOSAL

Regional  office

2 NGOs

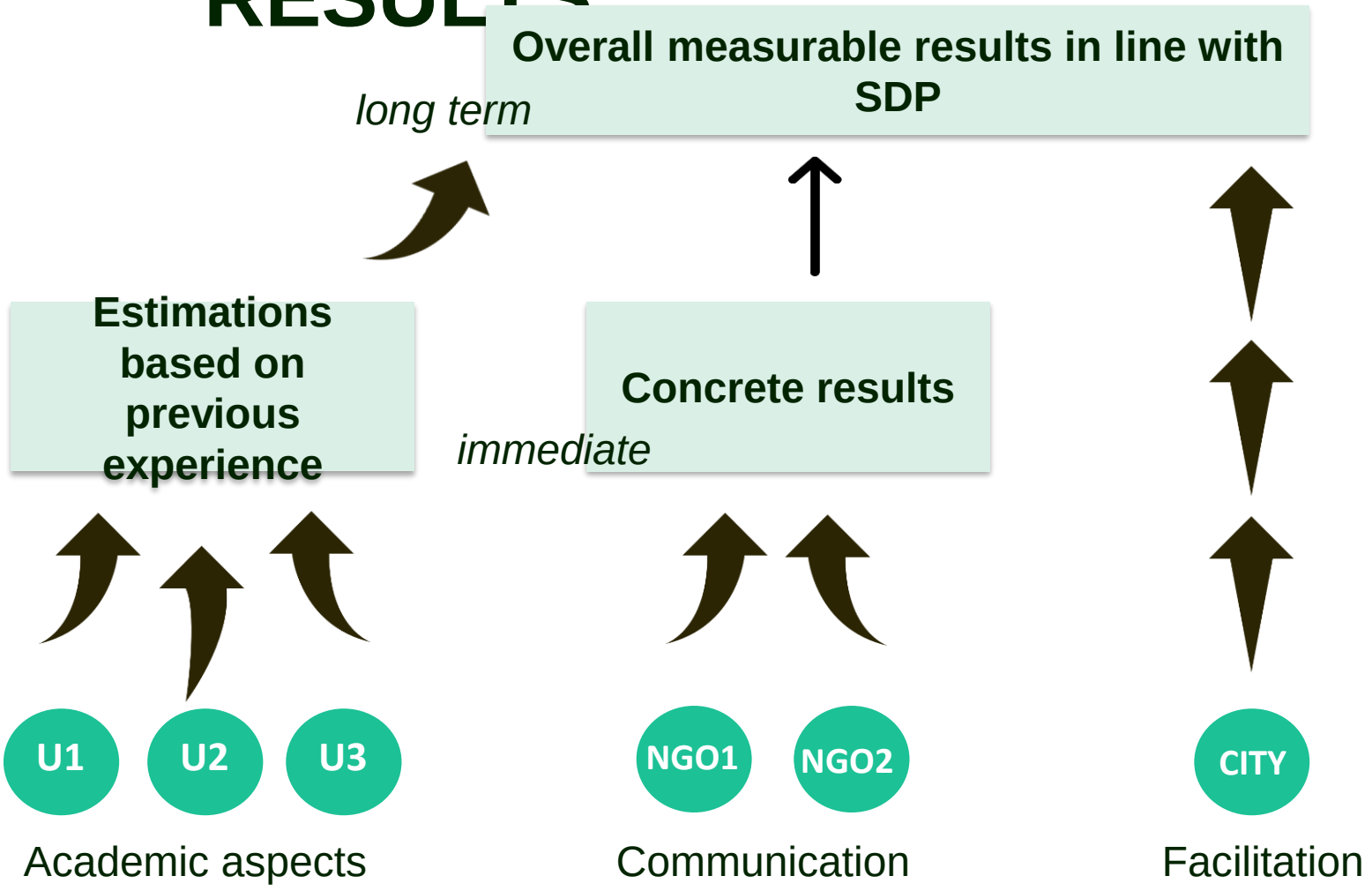
3 Universities

City

Consultancy agency

Consultancy agency

DEFINITION OF PROJECT RESULTS



LESSONS LEARNED

- Simplification of project solution
- More time for preparation (budget, timeline, activity breakdown)
- 3 year long project period for research is not enough (6 months initiation phase + 2,5 years for implementation)
- Contracting consultancy agency services for after submition of proposal
- Strong political support

CLEAR AIR AND CLIMATE ADAPTATION IN OSTRAVA AND OTHER CITIES

CLAIRO

UIA URBAN INNOVATIVE ACTIONS

THANKS
for your
ATTENTION

www.clairo.ostrava.cz
https://www.uia-initiative.eu/en/uia-cities/ostrava

European Union
European Regional Development Fund

OSTRAVA!!!

Urbal Soil 4 Food

Maribor‘s UIA Experience

Urban soil 4 food

15.10.2019, Tadej Žurman – the Municipality of Maribor, UIA Seminar - Prague

Urban Soil 4 Food – US4F

- The **systemic innovation** of the project is to use the city's waste to produce and valorise new products and food using an innovative process to produce urban soil to be used for food production by the citizens.

- The **technical innovation** is to create a pilot production device to produce „urban soil" from a combination of treated biological waste, excavated materials (so called dead soil) and charcoal.

- The **social innovation** is to turn some currently unused land into urban community gardens, where agricultural activity will take place, ending with the establishment of an urban food label, all the while using this newly produced urban soil. Furthermore, the project will an establish agri-living lab to develop and test innovative pilot concepts, such as urban flowers for urban bees, micro urban gardening and urban soil rehabilitation, while simultaneously supporting innovative start-ups working in the field of circular economy.

Why UIA?

- **Urban Innovative Actions Programme is the most appropriate EU funding programme for cities wanting to implement large-scale investment projects.**

- Horizon 2020 is usually too demanding for municipalities in terms of partnership formation (*at least 3 entities from 3 different countries*), funds are divided among many partners, large-scale investments are seldom supported (*if they are, cost eligibility for investments is strict – renting or depreciation*).

- Interreg programmes do not support investments or very limited, they are geographically partial.

Project Development

- The project idea has to be envisaged beforehand; usually ideas that arise only after seeing the call topics will not be successful. The problem addressed has to be real and important for all or most EU cities.

- When the project idea is defined within the framework of a respective topic, the partnership has to be concluded as quickly as possible so all partners can equally contribute to project development.

- It is smart to include different types of partners to carry out diffent types of project activities (*NGOs, SMEs, institutes, educational/research organisations, public utility companies etc.)*, to get different views during project preparation and to maximise the possibility to get the highest „partnership“ assessment grade.

- When Maribor defined US4F project idea, we invited different partners into the project that were natural stakeholders with regard to the idea presented.

Defining the Results

- If the project idea and corresponding project solution are researched and developed with relevant partners that have expert knowledge on the topic, then defining the project results comes „naturally“.

- Results have to be logical and describe the change that occurs as a result of an activity of the project.

- E.g.; Maribor has initially defined the scope of the project, and then backwards envisaged the results, but it could be done reversly.

- When we had the quantities of materials and resources (*inputs*) available to produce urban soil (*activity*), we could define outputs (*urban soil delivered, gardens put to use*), results (*increased level of urban agriculture for citizens, recognising waste potential*) and their impact (*raised awareness of waste management potential, of urban self-sufficiency and citizens‘ contribution to it).*

Advice for Applicants

- **Do the benchmarking!**

- „Larpurlartism“ is never a good idea when preparing UIA projects. The project has to have purpose, aim, objectives and an intervention logic supporting them.

- UIA is not a bank! The Programme does not provide funding for municipal projects that would otherwise be financed from municipal budgets, even though they are sustainable or green (but not innovative). For that, rather consult EBRD‘s Green Cities initiative or EIB‘s Felicity programme etc.

- The evaluators can spot fabricated content; do not over-promise, be realistic, take the chance to bounce your ideas off of UIA‘s representatives, examine past projects, be self-critical.

- Invite partners to the consortium that can truly contribute to content development and project implementation - shed off unnecessary weight.

Group discussion

- **Why do you need UIA to develop your project?**
- **How do you plan to do the benchmark?**
- **How do you plan to co-design your project with the relevant stakeholders?**

Questions & Answers

Individual consultations

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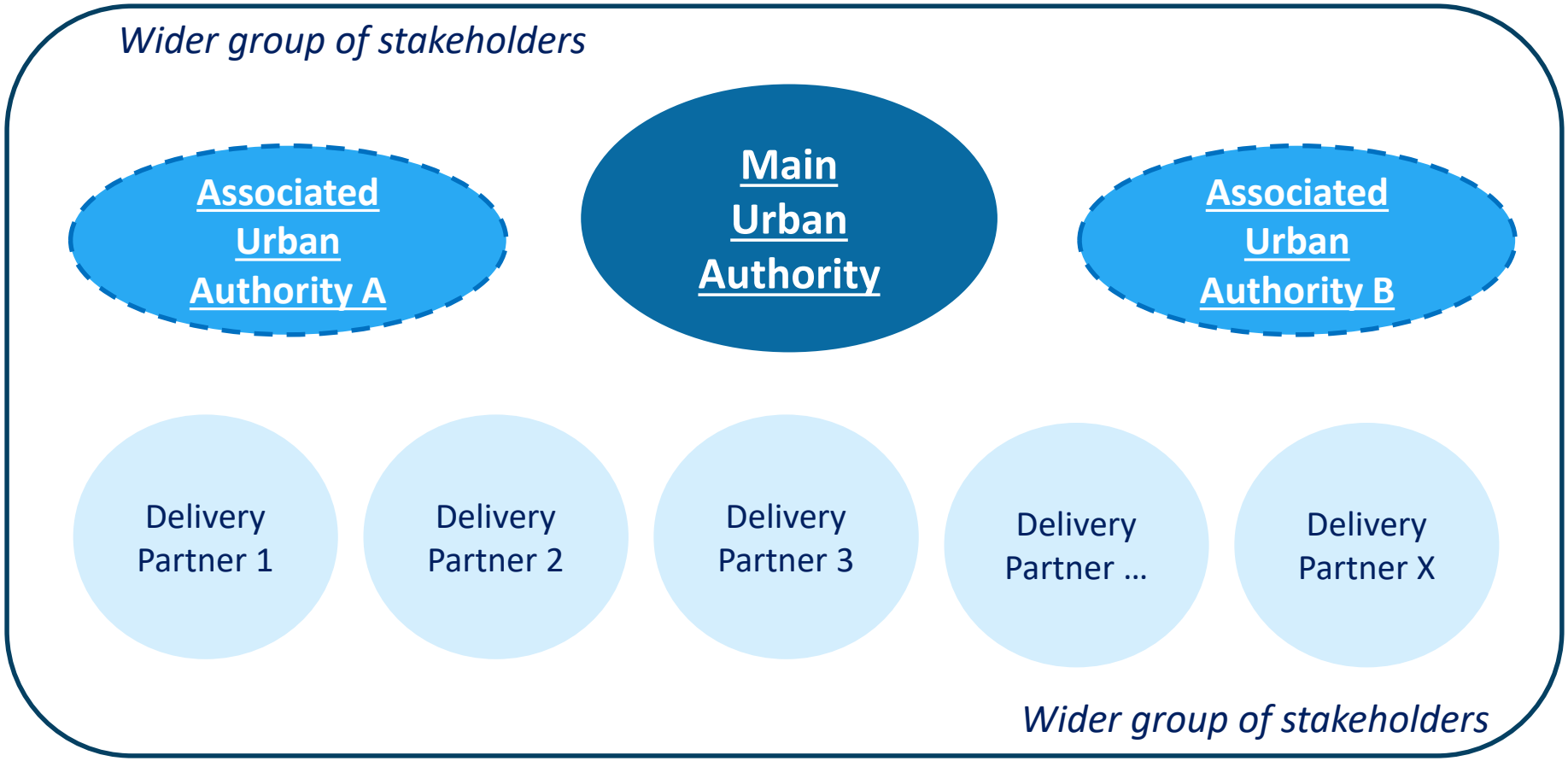
UIA partnership and eligible urban authorities

UIA partnership at a glance



Which Urban Authorities can apply?

Individual Urban Authorities	**Any eligible Local Administrative Units** *E.g. Municipalities, Districts (in case of some larger cities)*
Organised agglomerations	**Any eligible organised agglomerations** *E.g. Métropoles (FR), Mancomunidades (ES), Città Metropolitane (IT), Landkreis (DE), Combined Authorities (UK), Comunidades Intermunicipais (PT)…*
Several urban authorities applying jointly	**Any group of urban authorities willing to submit a project together**. *E.g. 3 municipalities willing to jointly establish a circular economy cooperative*

What defines an eligible UA for UIA?

- Local Administrative Unit (LAU) or a grouping of LAUs
- Population > 50 000 inhabitants
- Degree of Urbanisation (DEGURB): cities, towns or suburbs only!

Definitions based on **Eurostat data**

Where to check?

1 reference table for all MS – available on our website

A	B	C	D	E	F	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
NUTS 3 CODE	LAU CODE	LAU NAME NATIONAL	LAU NAME LATIN	CHANGE (Y/N)	POPULATION	DEGURBA	DEG change compared to last year	COASTAL AREA (yes/no)	COAST change compared to last year	CITY_ID	CITY_ID change compared to last year	CITY_NAME
BE100	21001	Anderlecht	Anderlecht	no	119314	1		no				Bruxelles / Brussel (g
BE100	21002	Auderghem	Oudergem	no	33810	1		no				Bruxelles / Brussel (g
BE100	21003	Berchem-Sainte-Agathe	Sint-Agatha-Berchem	no	24907	1		no				Bruxelles / Brussel (g
BE100	21004	Bruxelles	Brussel	no	185906	1		no				Bruxelles / Brussel (g
BE100	21005	Etterbeek	Etterbeek	no	48000	1		no				Bruxelles / Brussel (g
BE100	21006	Evere	Evere	no	41218	1		no				Bruxelles / Brussel (g
BE100	21007	Forest	Vorst	no	56255	1		no				Bruxelles / Brussel (g
BE100	21008	Ganshoren	Ganshoren	no	24926	1		no				Bruxelles / Brussel (g
BE100	21009	Ixelles	Elsene	no	87534	1		no				Bruxelles / Brussel (g
BE100	21010	Jette	Jette	no	52466	1		no				Bruxelles / Brussel (g
BE100	21011	Koekelberg	Koekelberg	no	21872	1		no				Bruxelles / Brussel (g
BE100	21012	Molenbeek-Saint-Jean	Sint-Jans-Molenbeek	no	97481	1		no				Bruxelles / Brussel (g
BE100	21013	Saint-Gilles	Sint-Gillis	no	50265	1		no				Bruxelles / Brussel (g
BE100	21014	Saint-Josse-ten-Noode	Sint-Joost-ten-Node	no	27254	1		no				Bruxelles / Brussel (g
BE100	21015	Schaerbeek	Schaarbeek	no	133709	1		no				Bruxelles / Brussel (g
BE100	21016	Uccle	Ukkel	no	82574	1		no				Bruxelles / Brussel (g
BE100	21017	Watermael-Boitsfort	Watermaal-Bosvoorde	no	25042	1		no				Bruxelles / Brussel (g
BE100	21018	Woluwe-Saint-Lambert	Sint-Lambrechts-Woluwe	no	56532	1		no				Bruxelles / Brussel (g
BE100	21019	Woluwe-Saint-Pierre	Sint-Pieters-Woluwe	no	41684	1		no				Bruxelles / Brussel (g
BE211	11002	Antwerpen	Anvers	no	524667	1		yes		BE002C1		Antwerpen
BE234	44021	Gent	Gand	no	261344	1		no		BE003C1		Gent
BE322	52011	Charleroi	Charleroi	no	202539	1		no		BE004K1		Charleroi (greater cit
BE332	62003	Ans	Ans	no	28308	1		no		BE005K1		Liège (greater city)
BE332	62015	Beyne-Heusay	Beyne-Heusay	no	12043	1		no		BE005K1		Liège (greater city)
BE332	62038	Fléron	Fléron	no	16522	1		no		BE005K1		Liège (greater city)
BE332	62051	Herstal	Herstal	no	40052	1		no		BE005K1		Liège (greater city)
BE332	62063	Liège	Luik	no	198541	1		no		BE005K1		Liège (greater city)
BE332	62093	Saint-Nicolas	Saint-Nicolas	no	24263	1		no		BE005K1		Liège (greater city)
BE332	62096	Seraing	Seraing	no	64413	1		no		BE005K1		Liège (greater city)
BE251	31005	Brugge	Bruges	no	118583	1		yes		BE006C1		Brugge
BE352	92094	Namur	Namen	no	111498	1		no		BE007C1		Namur
BE242	24062	Leuven	Louvain	no	101448	1		no		BE008C1		Leuven
BE323	53053	Mons	Bergen	no	95928	1		no		BE009K1		Mons
BE254	34022	Kortrijk	Courtrai	no	76413	1		no		BE010C1		Kortrijk
BE255	35013	Oostende	Ostende	no	71522	1		yes		BE011C1		Oostende
BE211	11007	Borsbeek	Borsbeek	no	10691	2		no				
BE211	11013	Edegem	Edegem	no	21979	2		no				
BE211	11021	Hove	Hove	no	8120	2		no				
BE211	11023	Kapellen	Kapellen	no	27083	2		no				

BE | BG | CZ | DK | DE | EE | IE | EL | ES | FR DEGURBA | FR POP | HR | IT | CY | LV | LT | LU | HU | MT | NL | AT | PL | PT DEGURBA | PT POP | RO | SI | SK | FI | SE | UK

1) Individual Urban Authorities

→ Any eligible Local Administrative Unit fulfilling the 3 criteria defining an eligible Urban Authority (LAU, population, degree of urbanisation)

2 possible cases (according to Eurostat data):

Case n°1:

Administrative borders of municipalities/city councils **CORRESPOND to LAUs as defined by Eurostat**
(Most EU Member States)

→ Direct check possible in the Eurostat correspondence table

Case n°2:

Administrative borders of municipalities/city councils **DO NOT CORRESPOND to LAUs as defined by Eurostat**
(Case of PT, EL, UK, LT, LV, IE)

→ Further calculation is needed from the Eurostat correspondence table

Examples –
Case n°1 (*most EU MS*)

Italy

C	D	E	F	H
LAU NAME NATIONAL	LAU NAME alternative	CHANGE	POPULATION	DEGURBA
Treviso	Treviso	no	84954	1

Romania

LAU NAME NATIONAL	LAU NAME LATIN	CHANGE (Y/N)	POPULATION	DEGURBA
Municipiul Piteşti	Municipiul Pitesti	no	175047	1

Example – Case n°2

Example of **Portugal**:

Município de Amarante
(Amarante municipality)

26 constitutive parishes considered as LAUs by Eurostat

Code	LAU	POP	DEGURBA
130112	FREGIM	2 836	2
130119	LOMBA	793	2
130120	LOUREDO	638	2
130121	LUFREI	1 777	2
130135	TELÕES	4 226	2
130136	TRAVANCA	2 278	2
130138	VILA CAIZ	3 026	2
130142	UNIÃO DAS FREGUESIAS DE AMARANTE (SÃO GONÇALO), MADALENA, CEPELOS E GATÃO	11 840	2
130144	UNIÃO DAS FREGUESIAS DE FIGUEIRÓ (SANTIAGO E SANTA CRISTINA)	3 828	2
130145	UNIÃO DAS FREGUESIAS DE FREIXO DE CIMA E DE BAIXO	3 643	2
130147	VILA MEÃ	5 006	2
130103	ANSIÃES	623	3
130107	CANDEMIL	771	3
130115	FRIDÃO	863	3
130117	GONDAR	1 686	3
130118	JAZENTE	542	3
130123	MANCELOS	3 114	3
130126	PADRONELO	884	3
130128	REBORDELO	365	3
130129	SALVADOR DO MONTE	1 066	3
130134	GOUVEIA (SÃO SIMÃO)	633	3
130139	VILA CHÃ DO MARÃO	940	3
130141	UNIÃO DAS FREGUESIAS DE ABOADELA, SANCHE E VÁRZEA	1 675	3
130143	UNIÃO DAS FREGUESIAS DE BUSTELO, CARNEIRO E CARVALHO DE REI	1 019	3
130146	UNIÃO DAS FREGUESIAS DE OLO E CANADELO	492	3
130148	UNIÃO DAS FREGUESIAS DE VILA GARCIA, ABOIM E CHAPA	1 700	3

Total POP:	56 264	
POP in LAUs with DEGURBA 1 or 2:	39 891	70.9%
POP in LAUs with DEGURBA 3:	16 373	29.1%

2) Organised agglomerations

- 4 main criteria to define organised agglomerations:

  - **To be officially recognised as a tier of local government** (different from the regional and provincial levels)
  - To be **composed only by municipalities/city councils**
  - To **have specific and exclusive competences**, fixed by national law, delegated by the municipalities involved for policy areas relevant for the UIA project
  - To have a **specific political** (with indirect representation of the municipalities involved) and **administrative** (dedicated staff) **structure**

- Considered as Single Urban Authority in the AF
  → Represent all municipalities/city councils involved
  → Shall be indicated as Main Urban Authority in the AF

Organised agglomerations: Examples

Eligible

(Non exhaustive list)

- Metropolitan areas
- Intermunicipal associations: (e.g. Communautés de communes, d'agglomération (FR) / Unione di Comuni (IT), Mancomunidades (ES), etc.)
- Combined areas (UK)
- European Groupings of Territorial Cooperation *(solely composed by municipalities)*

Not eligible

(Non exhaustive list)

- National associations of cities
- Environment Consortium
- Regional/natural parks
- Provinces, Regions, Counties
- LEADER region
- « Patto dei sindaci »
- Tourism districts

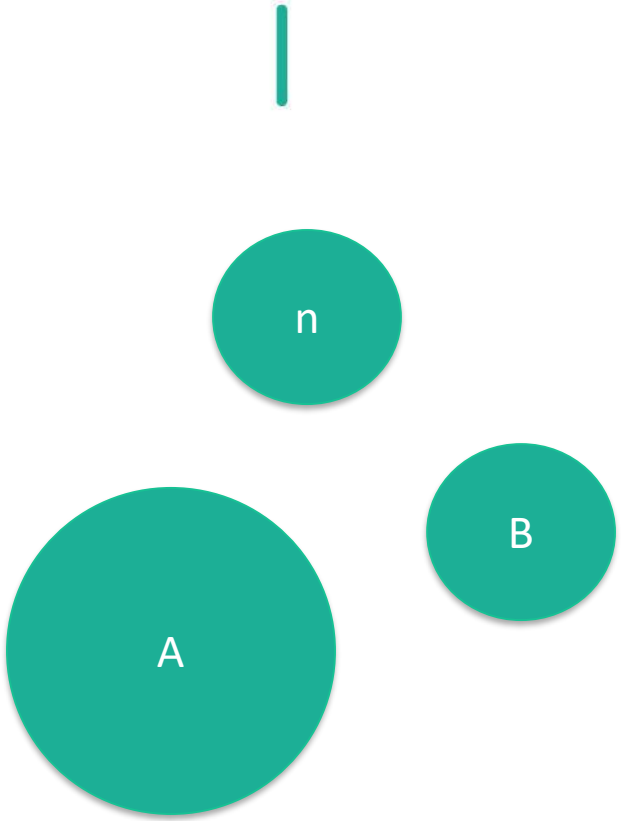
Eligible organised agglomerations?

What are the other eligibility criteria?

- the total number of inhabitants is at least 50.000

- the majority of inhabitants (>50%) lives in the constitutive LAUs involved in the agglomeration that are classified as cities, towns or suburbs according to the degree of urbanisation.

3) Several UAs applying jointly



It is possible provided that:

- They identify **one of them** to be the Main Urban Authority and the rest are listed as Associated Urban Authorities

- The **total (combined) number** of inhabitants represented is > 50 000 inhabitants

- **Each** single Urban Authority applying is a Local Administrative Unit

- **Each** single Urban Authority applying is considered as a city, town or suburb according to the degree of urbanisation by Eurostat

Two main recommendations for territorial impact and coherent project:
Territorial contiguity and **limited number of associated UAs (3 or less)**

The Call 5 exception

Only for proposals addressing the topic “Demographic change”:

- Urban authorities recognised as LAUs but classified as rural **can exceptionally be involved as Associated Urban Authorities** only.

- However, the inhabitants of these rural LAUs cannot be taken into account to reach the minimum threshold of 50 000 inhabitants.

Data missing/not available in the table?
Doubts on the accuracy of the data?

LAU NAME NATIONAL	LAU NAME LATIN	CHANGE (Y/N)	POPULATION	DEGURBA (9=see footnote)
Λευκωσία	Lefkosia	no	n.a.	1
Άγιος Δομέτιος	Agios Dometios	no	n.a.	1
Έγκωμη Λευκωσίας	Egkomi Lefkosias	no	n.a.	1
Στρόβολος	Strovolos	no	n.a.	1
Αγλαντζιά ή Αγλαγγιά	Aglantzia or Aglangia	no	n.a.	1

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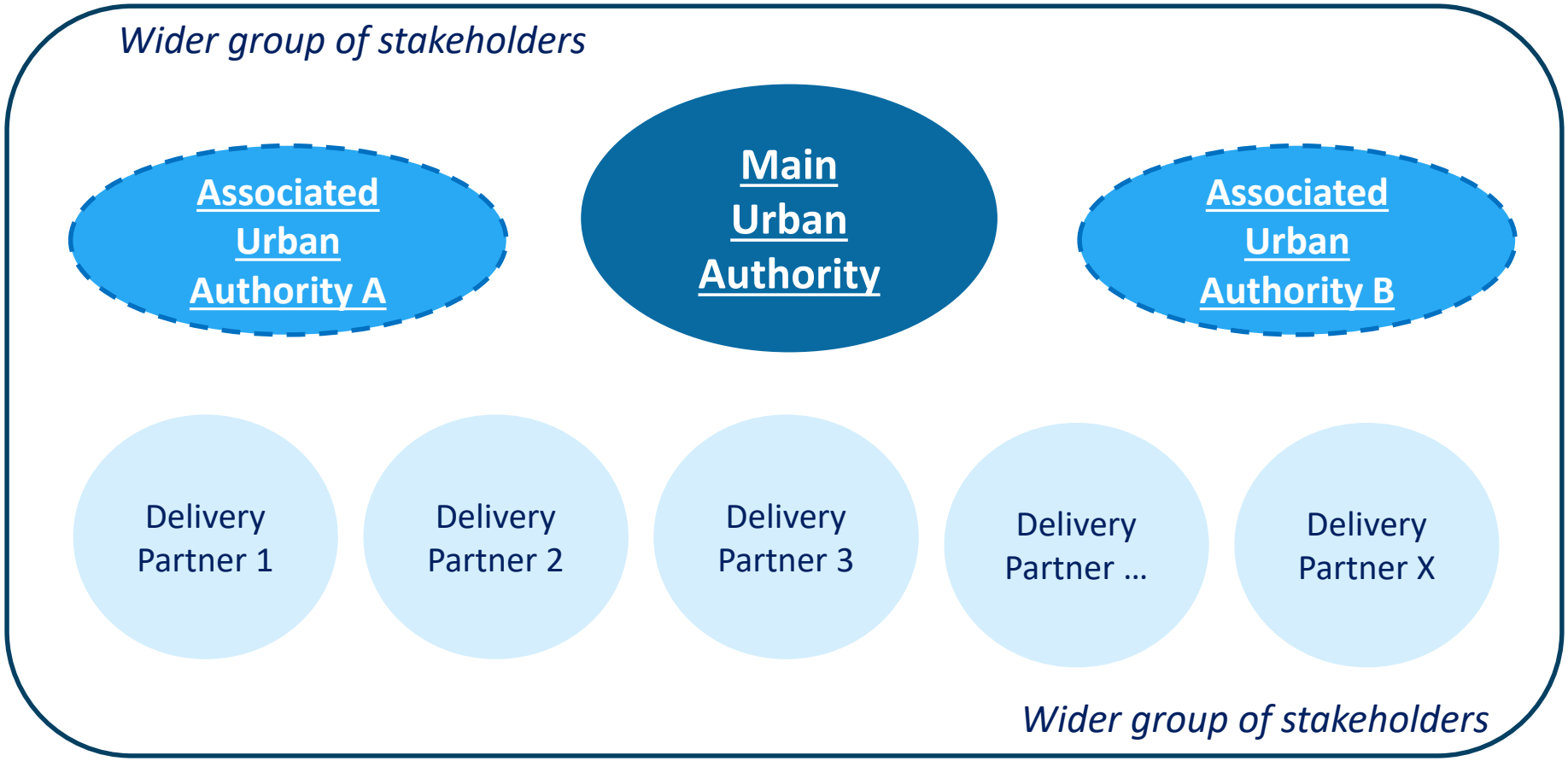
UIA partnership



Delivery Partners

- ✓ Institutions, agencies, NGOs, private sector partners, associations that **will have an active role** in the implementation of the project
- ✓ Able to bring knowledge and expertise into project design and implementation
- ✓ Responsible for the delivery of specific activities and the production of the related deliverables/outputs
- ✓ **Dedicated budget** and local co-financing
- ✓ To be selected through fair and transparent procedures
- ✓ Consultancy firms having as primary objective the development and management of European projects are not entitled to participate in a project as Delivery Partners.

Trends from the approved UIA projects

✓ Size of Partnership:

- From 4 to 17 partners
- Different trends across topics and countries

→ *Up to you to decide which partners and competencies are needed to deliver your innovative solution!*

✓ Delivery Partners: very broad range of organisations

- Universities and research institutes
- Private sector (large companies and SMEs)
- NGOs
- Infrastructure and public service providers
- Sectoral agencies
- Local/regional/national authorities

Wider group of stakeholders

- ✓ Institutions, agencies, organisations, private sector partners, associations **without an active role** but that can be involved in the design and implementation of the project
- ✓ **No dedicated budget**
- ✓ No official status of partner
- ✓ Urban authorities shall design mechanisms to ensure their involvement (and clearly explain these in the AF)

Partnership requirements / principles

- A project must be submitted by an eligible Urban Authority.
- All project partners must be based in the EU.
- No transnational partnerships expected (unless specific competencies are needed and justified).
- A given Urban Authority cannot be involved in more than 1 application per Call (DPs have no such restrictions).
- Urban authorities already having an approved UIA project cannot submit a new proposal on the same topic. Delivery Partners have no such restrictions.

Questions & Answers

Application and selection process

Application Process (1)

- **Call for Proposals**
  - Opening: **16 September 2019**
  - Deadline: **12 December 2019** at 14.00 CET

- **Documents to be submitted online (via EEP)**
  - Application Form
  - Signed Confirmation Sheet
  - *Possibility to add one annex document (non mandatory)*

- **Reference documents**
  - Terms of Reference
  - UIA Guidance
  - Application Form – Working Document
  - Self-assessment tool

Application Process (2)

Application Forms can be submitted in any EU language

BUT applicants are strongly recommended to do it in English

Application Forms not submitted in English shall be translated by the Secretariat for the assessment; however the quality of the translation cannot be guaranteed

3-step selection process

Eligibility check	- December-January 2020
Strategic Assessment	- February-March 2020
Operational Assessment	- April-May 2020
Approval	- June 2020

Eligibility check

Carried out by the Permanent Secretariat

Eligibility criteria	Yes/No
The Application Form has been submitted electronically via the EEP before the deadline indicated in the Terms of Reference of the Call for Proposals	✓
The Application Form is completely filled in	✓
The applicant is an urban authority of a local administrative unit defined according to the degree of urbanization as city, town or suburb and comprising at least 50 000 inhabitants **OR** The applicant is an association or grouping of urban authorities of local administrative units defined according to the degree of urbanisation as city, town or suburb where the total population is 50 000 inhabitants	✓
(If applicable) In case of an association or grouping without a legal status of organised agglomeration, a Main Urban Authority and the Associated Urban Authorities are presented	✓
Time limits are respected: the end date of the project respects the Call and the Initiative requirements	✓
The maximum budget requirements and the co-financing principle are respected	✓
A signed confirmation sheet shall be uploaded in the EEP system and attached to the Application Form by the end of the Call deadline.	✓

Strategic Assessment (1)

Carried out by a Panel of External Experts

- **Innovativeness (40% of total weighting)**
  - Proposed solutions not previously tested and implemented
  - Potential of new solutions to add value to the thematic area
  - Evidence of research into existing best practices (benchmark)
  - Description of potential obstacles/resistance to the new solutions
  - Links to existing policies and practices

- **Partnership (15% of total weighting)**
  - Key stakeholders involved in the design and implementation
  - Group of Delivery Partners is balanced and complementary
  - Delivery partners have relevant experience and necessary capacity

Strategic Assessment (2)

Carried out by a Panel of External Experts

- **Measurability of results (15% of total weighting)**
  - Expected results properly described and quantified
  - Outputs, results and target groups clearly relevant to the urban challenge addressed
  - Methodology for measuring results able to isolate changes attributable to project activities and discount external factors

- **Transferability and scaling up (10% of total weighting)**
  - Relevance of the proposal for other urban authorities in EU
  - Clear evidence that the solution is applicable and replicable
  - Clear explanation of how project will be scaled up

Operational Assessment

Carried out by the Permanent Secretariat

- **Quality of the work plan (20% of the total weighting)**
  - To what extent is the work plan realistic, consistent and coherent (intervention logic)?
  - To what extent are management structures and procedures in line with the project size, duration and needs?
  - To what extent does the project budget demonstrate value for money
  - To what extent is the budget coherent and proportionate?
  - To what extent are the communication activities proportionate and forceful to reach relevant target groups and stakeholders and help achieve the project activities

Application Form

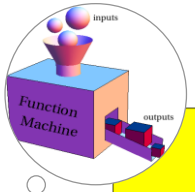
Project Proposal

What resources do you need?

Budget

How will you do it?

Project Work Plan: WPs, activities, deliverables



What do you need to deliver to obtain this change?

Project outputs

What do you want to change/ achieve?

- **Project objectives**
- **Project results**

What are your main challenges?

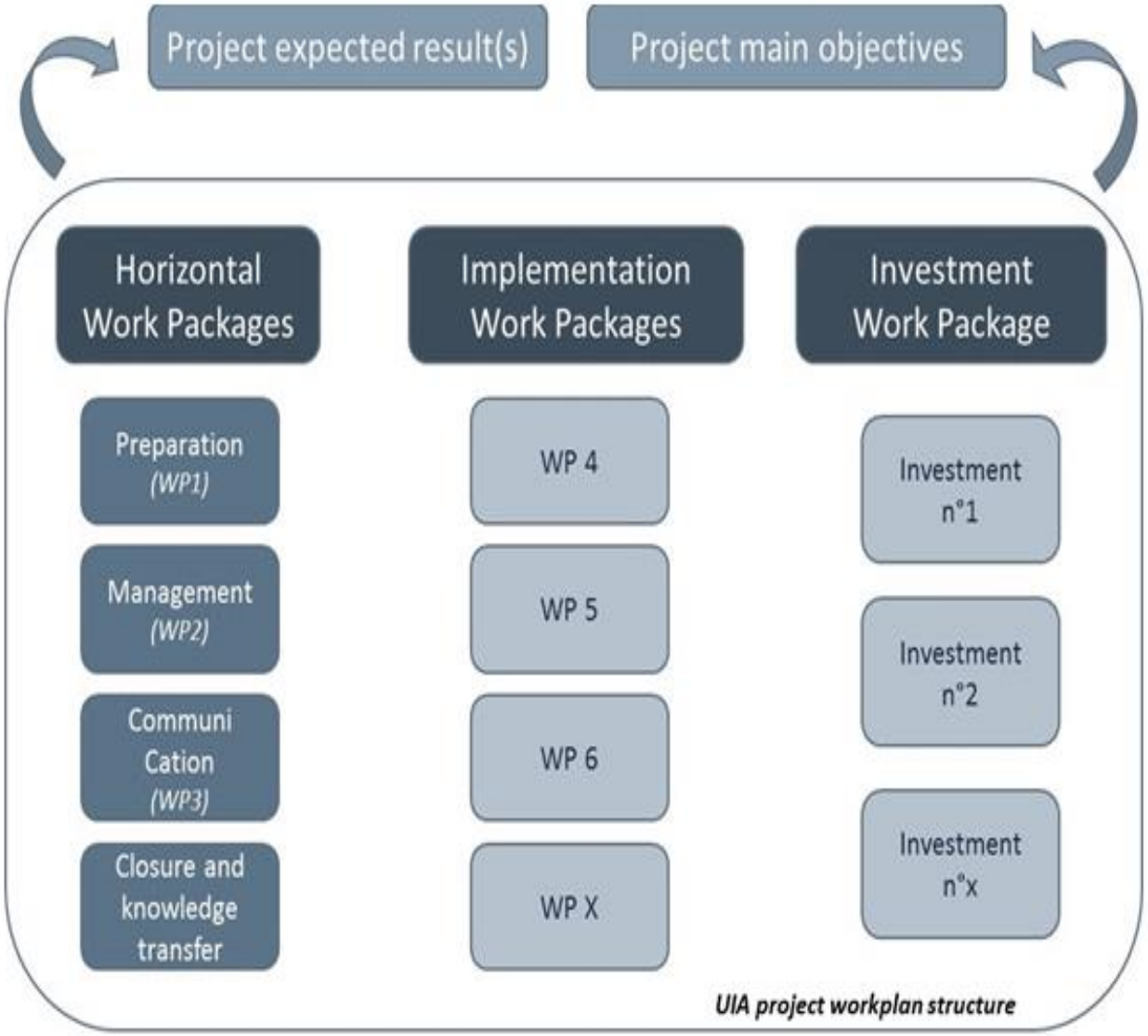
Project idea

- **Online submission**
  - https://eep.uia-initiative.eu (possible in all EU languages)
  - EEP Technical guidance
  - Application Form courtesy document (word template)

- **Project duration:**
  - fixed start and end date: 1 July 2020 – 30 June 2023

- **Section A – Project summary**
- **Section B – Partnership**
- **Section C – Project description**

AF section D – Work Plan (1)



AF section D – Work Plan (2)

Main elements of the Work Plan

- **WORK PACKAGES: Main pillars of the project**, constituted by a group of related project activities, required to produce project outputs

- **ACTIVITIES: Specific tasks performed** for which resources are used
  - **Each activity shall result in a deliverable and/or output**

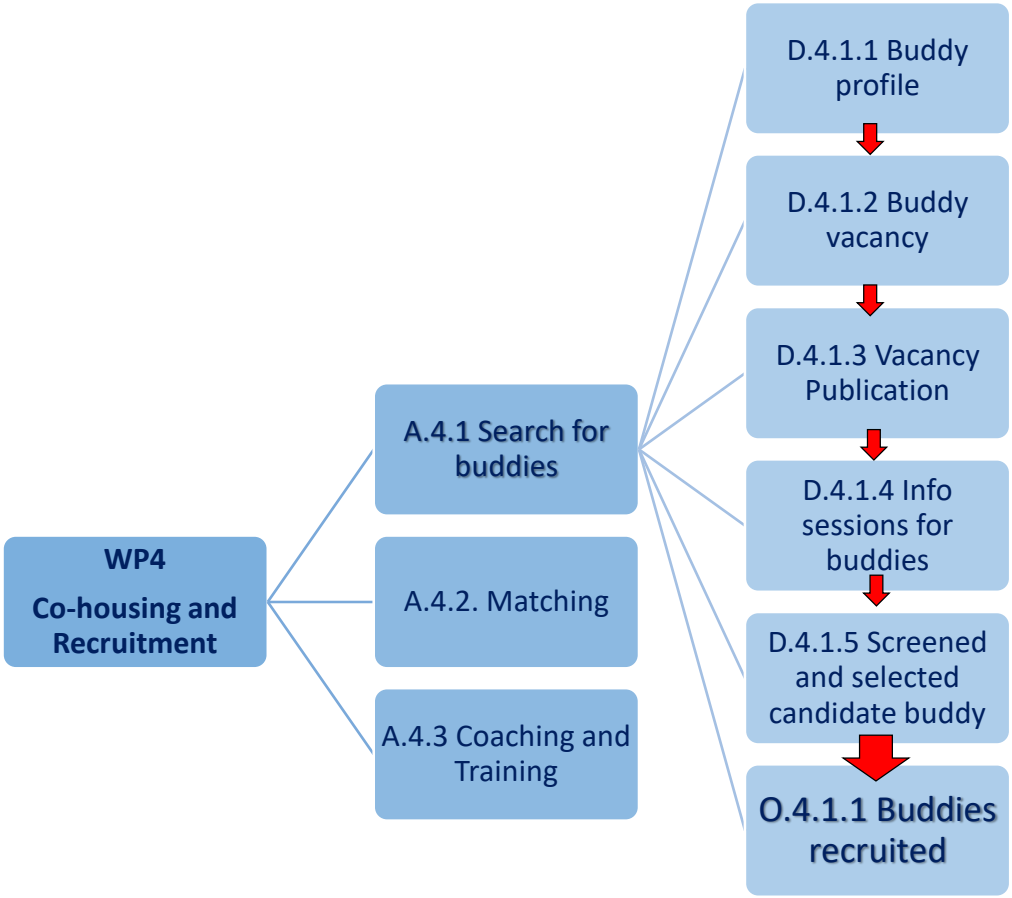
- **DELIVERABLES: Tangible or intangible object delivered within an activity**, as a side-product of the project
  - **Considered as intermediary/ relevant steps in the delivery of a project output**
  - **Shall directly contribute to the achievement of the project outputs**

- **OUTPUTS: Main product of the project**, what has actually been produced as a result of the funding given to the project
  - **Minimum one per WP Implementation**

+ The budget is filled in per WP and per PP

AF section D – Work Plan (3)

Example project CURANT – City of Antwerp



AF section D – Work Plan (4)

WP2 Management

- Description of management and coordination at strategic and operational level
- Structures, responsibilities and procedures for the day-to-day management
- Important elements:

Stakeholder coordination | Reporting to UIA | Risk & quality management | Capitalisation (UIA expert)

WP3 Communication

- Communication strategy = a strategic tool to support the project objective(s)
- Identify your target groups and communication objectives
- Communication activities are pre-filled:
  - Required to have a start-up activity and final dissemination activity
  - Think of innovative communication tools

Clear | Specific | Measurable

AF section F – Partners' contribution & section G – Risk management

Section F- Partners' contribution

- Each partner needs **to secure 20% at least of public or private contribution (cash or in-kind)** to complete its funding

  - Not from another EU funding source
  - In-kind contribution **under staff costs budget line is not eligible**

Section G- Risk management

- Description of the risk/s that may affect the project implementation
- Detailed actions that will be taken in order to mitigate the potential risk
- *For example:*
  - *Project management related risks (partners withdrawal, staff issues, …)*
  - *Contracting (External experts)*
  - *Delays in implementation of the activities and deliverables …*

Tips for Applicants

1. Drafting Style: character limit therefore short, simple and clear
2. Include cross-references for a better understanding of the project intervention logic
3. Mention responsible & involved partners in activities/outputs/deliverables
4. Pay attention to the logical time sequence
5. If a deliverable is of a repetitive nature, include it once with the last delivery date (i.e. newsletter); in the description specify the start date and frequency
6. Target values should capture the quantity of deliverables/outputs produced, not the expected number of beneficiaries or budget
7. Stand-alone investments without clear justification and added value for the project will not be supported

BUDGET

How to draft a sound project budget?

I. Ensure the eligiblity of the planned expenditures

II. Ensure relevant allocation of the costs according to the adequate Budget Lines

III. Ensure a sound budget planning

I. Eligibility of Expenditures

Main eligibility principles

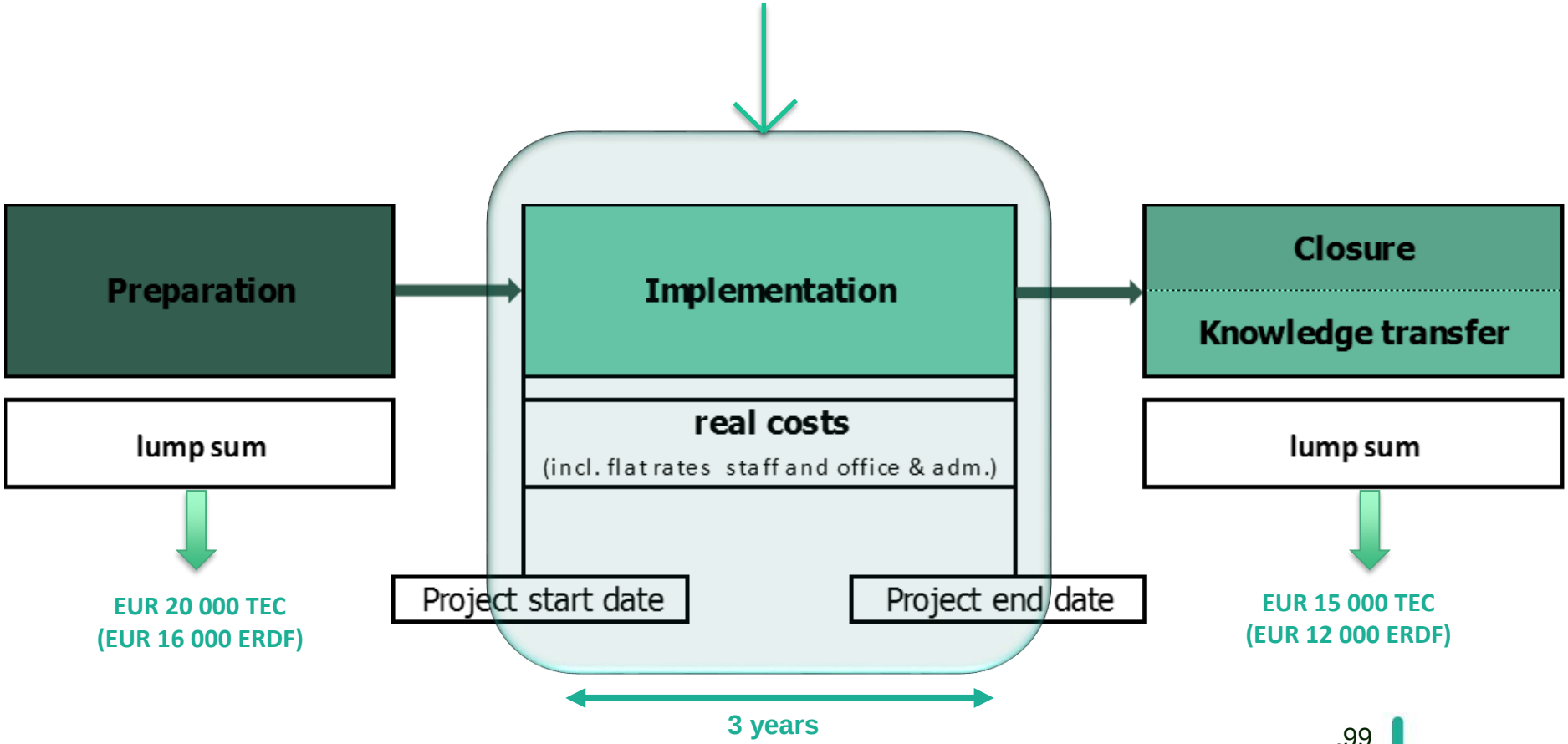
To be eligible, project costs shall:

- Relate to activities listed in the Application Form
- Be incurred and paid by Partner organisations
- Comply with EU, national, institutional and UIA rules (strictest rule principle)
- Be identified, verifiable, plausible and in compliance with the relevant accounting principles

I. Eligibility of Expenditures

Main eligibility principles

- Be incurred during the **Eligibility Period**



I. Eligibility of Expenditures

Ineligible costs

- **Expenses invoiced between Partners**
- **Double financing**
- **Unpaid voluntary work**

p. 50

UIA Guidance

Version 5 – 16 September 2019

Non-exhaustive list of

INELIGIBLE EXPENDITURES

- VAT unless it is genuinely and definitely borne by the project partner
- Interests on debts
- Exchange rate losses
- National banking charges
- Fines, financial penalties and expenditure on legal disputes and litigation
- Unpaid voluntary work
- Any costs incurred before the project start date and after the project end date as these project phases are covered by lump sums
- Communication material that is not in line with the UIA rules on communication
- Gifts (except promotional giveaways)
- Tips
- Fees between partners of the same project for services, supplies and work carried out within the project
- Costs related to the contracting of employees of the partner organisations as external experts (e.g. as freelancers)

II. Allocation of Costs

➔ 6 budget lines to allocate the planned costs:

- Staff
- Office and administration
- Travel and accommodation
- External expertise and services
- Equipment
- Infrastructure and construction works

Section 4.2

UIA Guidance

Version 5 – 16 September 2019

➔ For each budget line: the UIA Guidance presents:

- Definitions,
- Eligibility principles,
- Audit trail details

II. Allocation of Costs

1. Staff = Gross employment costs of persons employed directly by the partner organisation and working full or part time on the project

Gross employment costs
(incl. other costs linked to salary
e.g. Employment taxes, pension, health…)
X
% of time worked on the project

2. Office and administration = Any operating and administrative expenses of Project Partners considered as indirect costs

   ⇒ Exhaustive list of costs (cannot be claimed under any other BL)

Flat rate of
15%
X
Partner' reported staff costs

3. Travel and accommodation = Costs of partners' employees that relate to project activities

4. External Expertise and Services = Professional services provided by service providers external to the Partnership contracted to carry out certain activities linked to the delivery of the project.

II. Allocation of Costs

5. Equipment = any equipment purchased, rented or leased by a PP

⇒**The extent of the eligibility depends on the nature of the equipment:**

- Used for the project implementation activities: Pro-rata depreciation value
- Considered as (part of) a project output: Full purchase price eligible

6. Infrastructure and construction Works = purchase/provision of land, purchase/provision of real estate, site preparation, delivery, handling, installation, renovation…

⇒ Crucial for the achievement of the project's outputs and results

⇒ To be included in theinvestment WP

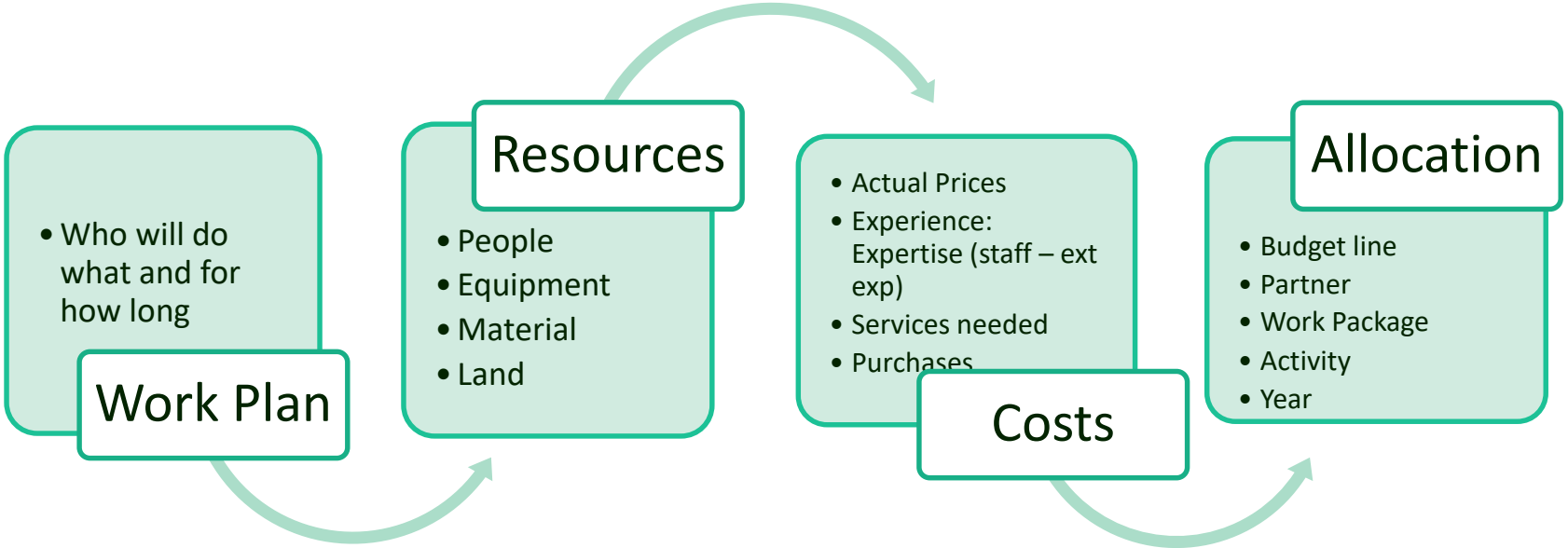
⇒ **Full cost eligible** (no depreciation)

⇒ Purchase/ provision of land = max. 10% of the total project budget

⇒ **Ownership and durability principles** (at least 5 years after last ERDF payment)

III. Budget Planning

Main steps



III. Budget Planning

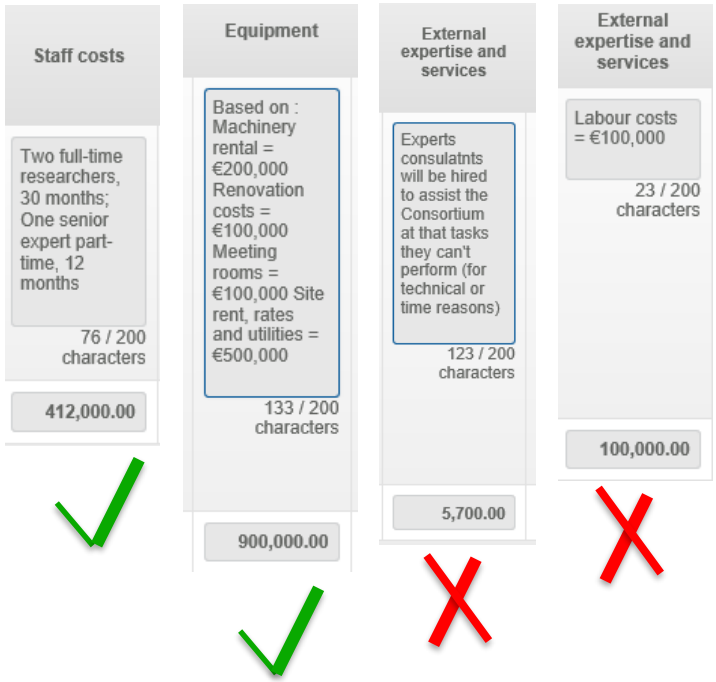
Key principles

► Well described planned costs

➔ At WP level for each PP involved
➔Costs allocated under the relevant BL
➔250 characters to describe

PP1 - Name	Staff cost (€)	Office and Administration (€)	Travel and Accommodation (€)	External Expertise and services (€)	Equipment (€)	Sub-total (€)	Revenues (€)	Total (€)
Description	[250 characters] Management and coordination of the project by 1 full time project manager and 0.5 part time project assistant for the organization of all project events and meetings. Director will also be involved in steering committee.	Office and administration costs are covered by a flat rate (15%). No description is therefore needed (the EEP system will automatically indicate N/A).	[250 characters] *Participation to 3 meetings of the steering committee per year.*	[250 characters] *Financial manager hired, catering for Steering Committee events ...*	[250 characters] *Cost for 3 laptops A.2.5*	Automatically calculated	[250 characters] Further information on the eligible costs under this budget line is to be found in the UIA guidance under section 4.	No explanation requested
Amount (€)								

Make your descriptions **clear** and **specific**!



III. Budget Planning

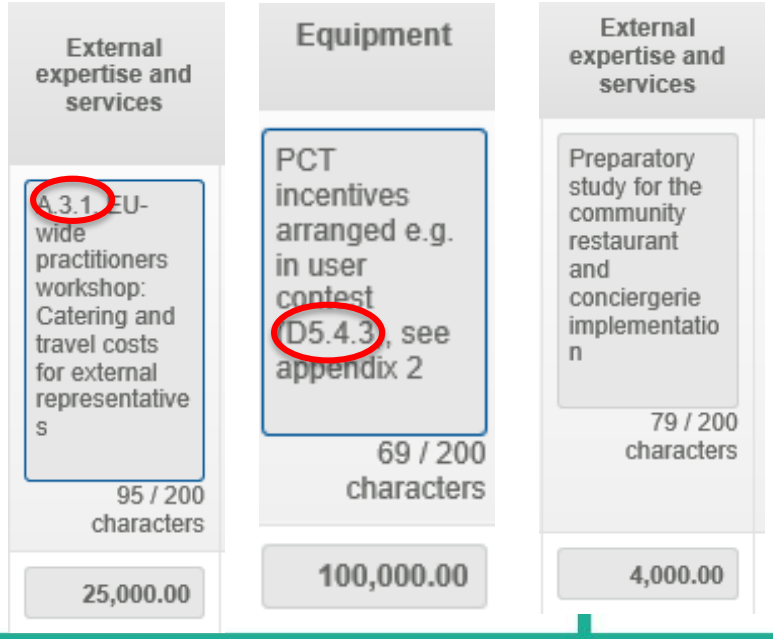
Key principles

► **Costs directly and clearly related to the activities planned in the Work Plan**

Direct connection with the work plan

Connection with the work plan made **explicit** from the descriptions

You can use direct cross-references to project activities!



- Clear and specific costs descriptions
- Coherence & correspondence with planned activities
- Use of cross-references

III. Budget Planning

Key principles

- **Balanced, reasonable and relevant**
- **Reflect and proportionate to PP involvement**
- **In line with project time plan**

A high/ low budget share shall be relevant and/ or proportionate regarding the planned activity in the Work Plan

Indicative budget breakdown per activity

Activity	Amount (%)	Budget (€)
A 4.1	8.00 %	20,781.56
A 4.2	2.00 %	5,195.39
A 4.3	90.00 %	233,792.55
Total	100.00 %	259,769.50

III. Budget Planning

Key principles

► Anticipate :

Public Procurements

- Each PP shall be aware of applicable procurement rules
- To ensure the **eligibility of contracts-related costs**
- To anticipate the **timeline for procedures** and to avoid generating delays

Project Revenues

- All net revenues directly generated by project activities during and after project implementation **have to be declared**
- They will **reduce proportionally the max. eligible expenditure**
- Can be already anticipated at the application stage

State Aids

- Project shall be designed in compliance with State aid rules at all levels
- Only projects involving **economic activities**
- **20% contribution secured by Project Partner** (public)

Project budget tips

1. Be realistic when planning your budget (check real costs – market value)
   ⇒ Guess-based budgets and unrealistic costs are dangerous
   ⇒ Excessive costs (staff, external experts, equipment …) are dangerous
2. Wonder whether the project budget represents good Value for Money
3. Project budget should reflect Project Partners' involvement in the activities
4. Support partners on how to plan the budget and what is possible/ eligible
5. Involve financial experts of your partners' organizations
6. Realistic approach to the inevitable delays (incl. public procurement)
7. Not include costs already covered by UIA:
   - Auditors
   - UIA Experts
8. **Be aware that budgeting takes time: start early enough!**

Questions & Answers

Further support & next steps

Further support:

- Webinars & FAQ – visit our website
- Applicant Seminar in Brussels – 05 November
- Collective Q&A sessions – 22 Oct & 12 Nov
- Individual consultation sessions – end of November and beginning of December (registration opens mid-November)

Next Steps:

- **12 Dec 2019** – deadline AF submission
- **1 July 2020** – official start date of approved projects

5th Call for Proposals

- Last Call launched by UIA in the framework of 2014-2020 programming period

Questions & Answers

For more information

www.uia-initiative.eu

Contact us at:

info@uia-initiative.eu

Individual consultations

Time	Table 1 Iraklis Stamos	Table 2 Pier Paolo Saraceno	Table 3 Zane Bondare	Table 4 Isabella Schneble	Table 5 Nasko Vangelov	Table 6 Jean-Christophe Charlier	Table 7 Tim Caulfield	Table 8 Camille Degryse
15:30 - 15:55	**Helsinki (FI)** Outi Sivonen	**Tilburg (NL)** Maudy Keulemans & James Herbert	**Leiedal (BE)** Stijn Vannieuwenborg	**Eindhoven (NL)** Sanne Meinderts & Nicole Homeijer	**Lyon (FR)** Adrien Alberni	**Brussels (BE)** Charlotte De Broux	**Utrecht (NL)** Merel Limbeek & Linda Docter	**San Sebastian (ES)** Xabier Hualde
16:00 - 16:25	**Lecco (IT)** Luisa Lovisolo	**Tartu (EE)** Mart Veliste	**Grenoble (FR)** Annick Sibelle & Valérie Vacchiani	**Liege (BE)** Frederic Bisschops	**Salo (FI)** Kirsi Ruohonen	**Forest (BE)** Christian Pollok & Magali da Cruz	**Avellino (IT)** Germana Di Falco	**Velletri (IT)** Katiuscia Cipri
16:30 - 16:55	**Plaine Commune (FR)** Veronique Poupard	**Viana do Castelo (PT)** Maria Joao Filgueiras Rauch	**Sant Boi de Llobregat (ES)** Carles Peidró & Marc Aguilà	**La Spezia (IT)** Chiara Bianchi	**Dornbirn (AT)** Serena Radano	**Schaerbeek (BE)** Amélie Gregoire & Ingrid Beauve	**Bordeaux (FR)** Lucas Lopes & Andries Claire	**Koprivnica (HR)** Nebojsa Kalanj
17:00 - 17:25	**Grand Calais Terres et Mers (FR)** Nathalie Legrand	**Patras (EL)** Constantinos Antonopoulos	**Ghent (BE)** An Huybrechts	**Munich (DE)** Barbara Buehler-Karpati	**Ixelles (BE)** Jerome Veriter	**Lille (FR)** Jamila Bentrar	**Groningen (NL)** Wouter Jan van den Berg	**Genk (BE)** Kathleen Monard

Topics

UIA – Topics

- UIA operates within the framework of the topics of Urban Agenda for the EU
- Topics will be covered on a rolling basis i.e. a few topics per call
- Topic selection per call will be strategic, avoid overlaps and add maximum value
- For individual topics – a narrow focus will be avoided

5th Call for Proposals: 4 topics

AIR
QUALITY

CIRCULAR
ECONOMY

CULTURE AND
CULTURAL HERITAGE

DEMOGRAPHIC
CHANGE

4 topics – 4 workshops

AIR QUALITY

Michael KLINKENBERG, **DG Environment** – Syrah room

CULTURE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

Maciej HOFMAN, **DG Education and Culture** – Main hall

DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE

François GALLAGA, **DG Regional and Urban Policies** – Merlot room

CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Gergana MILADINOVA, **DG Regional and Urban Policies** – Gamay room

Clean air in European cities

8 October 2019

European Union
European Regional Development Fund

Why is air pollution in Europe still a problem?

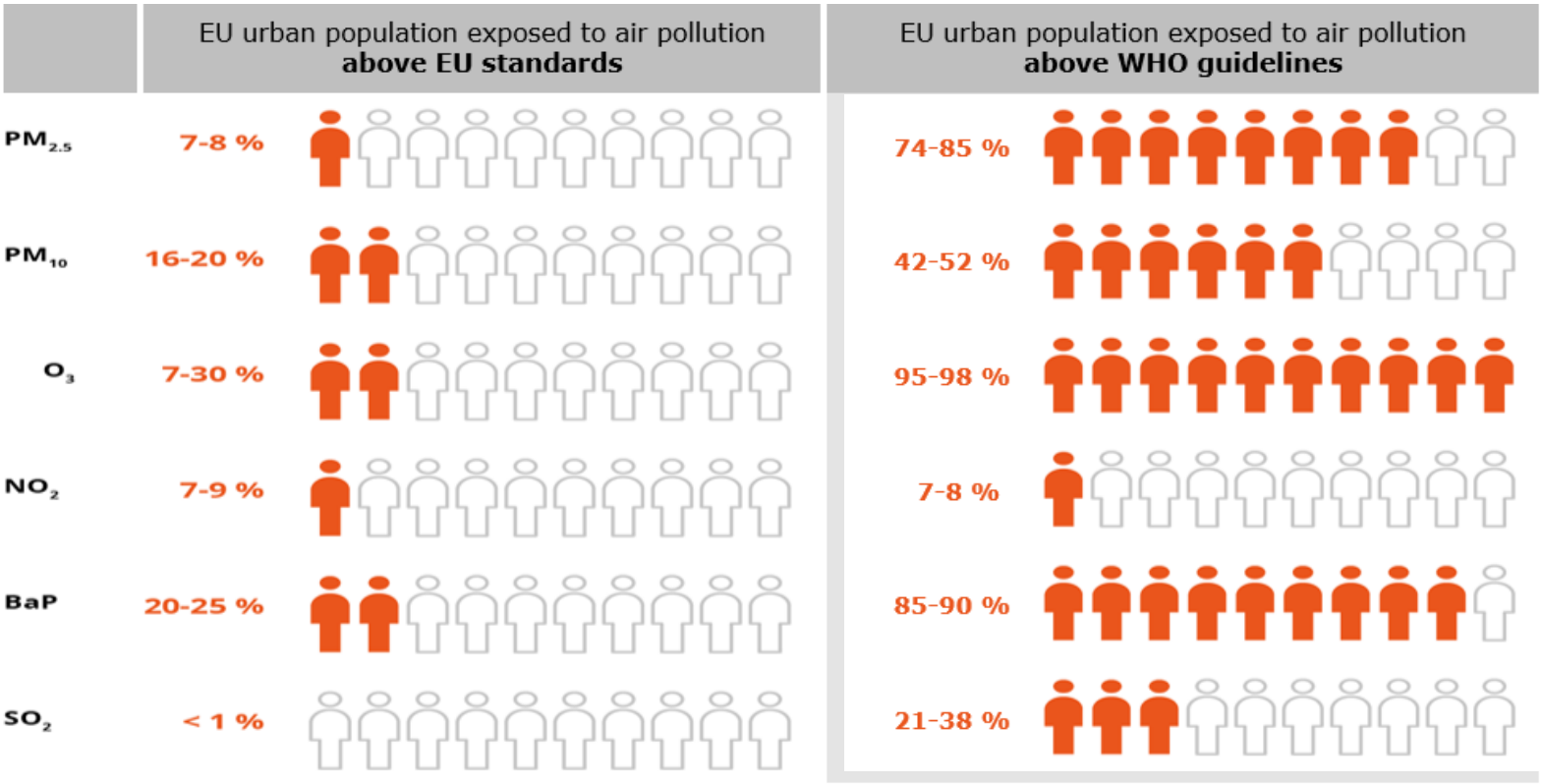
Europe's **air quality is improving**; between 2000 and 2016 emissions of NH_3 decreased by 9%, and of SO_2 emission even by 76% … **yet still** there are

Health impacts: More than 400.000 premature deaths each year
17% of all lung cancer deaths are due to air pollution
Citizens exposed to persistent exceedances (e.g. $PM_{2.5}$)

Economic impacts: More than € 20 billion per year in 'direct costs';
plus € 330 to € 940 billion per year in 'indirect costs'

Environmental impacts: Eutrophication limits exceeded in 72% of ecosystem area in the EU, and in 78% of Natura2000 area

The health challenge



Source(s): For 2014-2016; EEA Air Quality in Europe (2018)

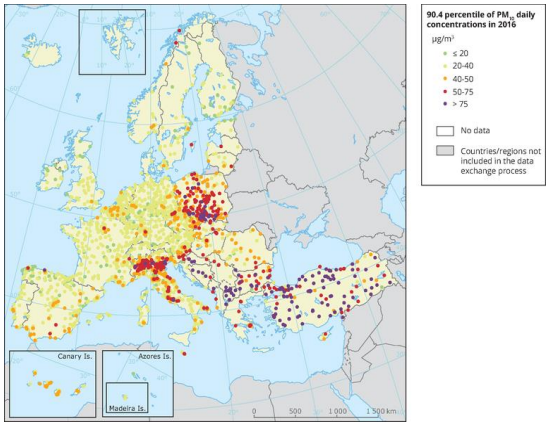
Air pollution is an urban challenge

Cities are home 3 out of 4 Europeans, many urban areas suffer from dangerously high levels of air pollution.

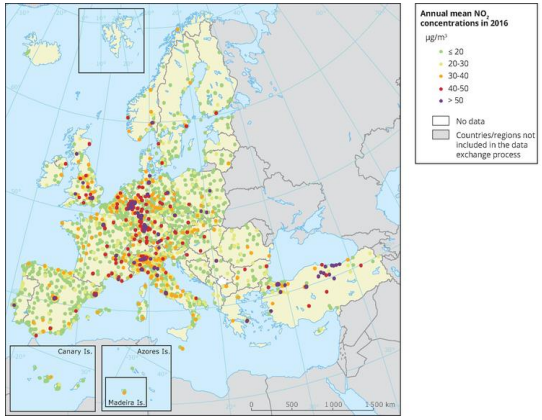
More than 130 cities across Europe do not meet EU air quality standards.

Air pollution costs over €4 billion in healthcare, €16 billion in lost workdays.

Member States need air quality plans to keep exceedance as short as possible.



Particulate matter (PM_{10})



Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)

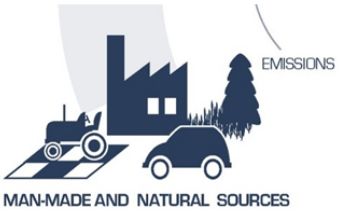
Clean air for all... EU policy framework

SETTING OBJECTIVES FOR GOOD AIR QUALITY

Ambient Air Quality Directives

Maximum concentrations of air polluting substances (PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2, NO_2, CO, O_3 + 6 more)

REDUCING EMISSIONS OF POLLUTANTS



National Emission Ceilings Directive

National emission totals (SO_2, NO_x, VOC, $PM_{2.5}$, NH_3)

-79% -63% -40% -49% -19%

EU-28 reduction targets btw. 2005 and 2030

Source-specific emission standards

- IED Directive
- MCP Directive
- Eco-design Directive
- Energy efficiency
- Euro and fuel standards

Working with cities (two examples)

One example: **EU Urban Agenda** key objectives: include urban dimension in policies, involve cities in the design, mobilise cities in the delivery.

Air quality theme lead by NL, with CZ, HR, PL London, Helsinki, Utrecht, Milano, Constanta & NGOs (EUROCITIES, HEAL, URBACT), Clean Air Ruhr Area and COM

Outcomes include: joint paper on air quality regulation, code of good practice for air quality plans, guidance for financing air quality plans, tool on health benefits, communication toolbox

More information at https://ec.europa.eu/futurium/en/air-quality

Working with cities (two examples)

Another example: **Environmental Implementation Review**

Country specific analysis, and targeted EIR dialogues

Peer-2-Peer platform to exchange good practices

Expert missions, study visits, workshops

More information at http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eir/index_en.htm

Clean air for all… there are effective measures

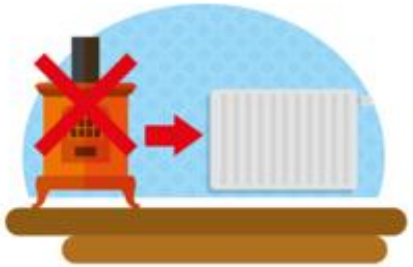
Examples for PM_{10}

Boosting **energy efficiency** by refurbishing buildings

Implementing **cleaner industrial processes**

Reliable, affordable and clean **public transport** such as electric buses and trams and new Euro VI

City or district heating, using heat from existing industry or renewable energy sources



Promoting substitution of old, dirty **stoves and boilers** with clean models, and banning **dirty fuels for household heating/cooking**

Clean air for all... there are effective measures

Examples for NO_2

Reliable, affordable and clean **public transport** such as electric buses and trams and new Euro VI

Extensive and safe **cycling networks**, abundant bike-parking facilities with easy access to public transport

Traffic restrictions such as low-emission zones, reduced speed limits and congestion charges

Implementing **cleaner industrial processes**

Cleaner transport such as electric cars or buses and **retrofitted dirty vehicles and ships**

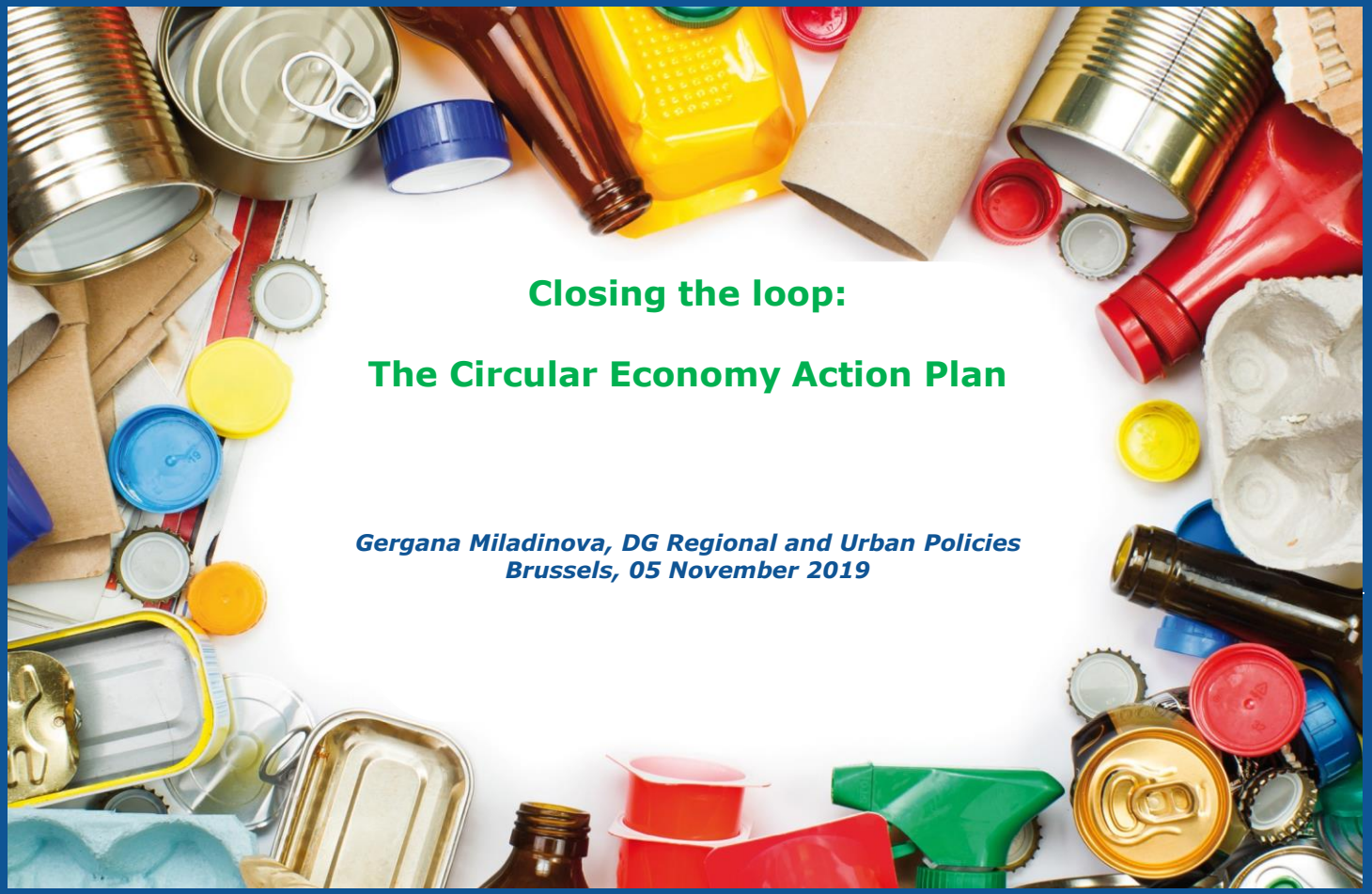
Some concluding reflections

COM(2018)330 emphasizes urgent need to improve air quality through **full implementation** of air quality standards – for now, compliance gaps remain.

Reducing air pollution effectively requires **close cooperation** between different societal actors and across governance levels (EU, national, regional, local).

The European Commission continues to **support implementation** by Member States – such as via Clean Air Dialogues, or via funding opportunities.

With the on-going Fitness Check we are seeking to understand what works well, and what could work better: **whether the Directives are fit for purpose**.



Closing the loop:

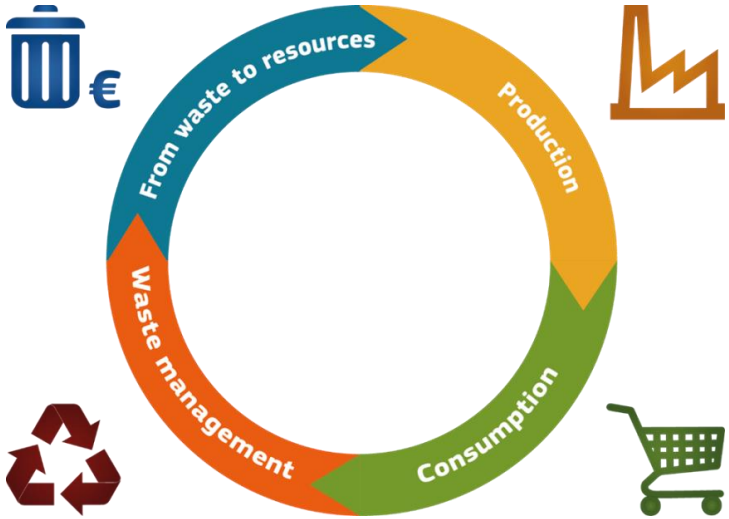
The Circular Economy Action Plan

Gergana Miladinova, DG Regional and Urban Policies
Brussels, 05 November 2019

From a Linear Economy…

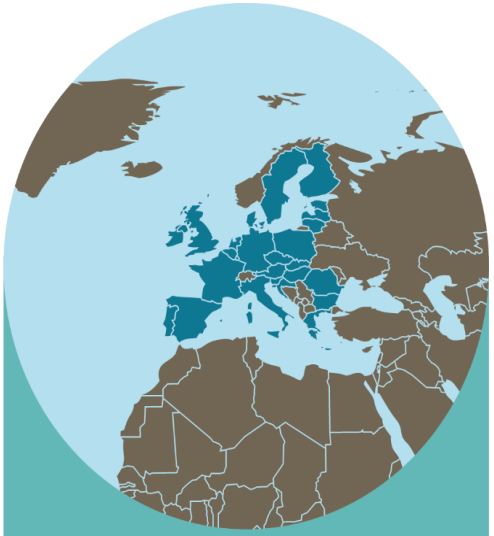
WASTE
WASTE
WASTE

… to a Circular Economy



The EU is heavily dependent on imported raw materials

European Union (EU-28)



Total trade
EU-28 to ROW
In 2004: 455 million tonnes
In 2014: 640 million tonnes

EU-28 exports (2014)

159
237
434

EU-28 imports (2014)

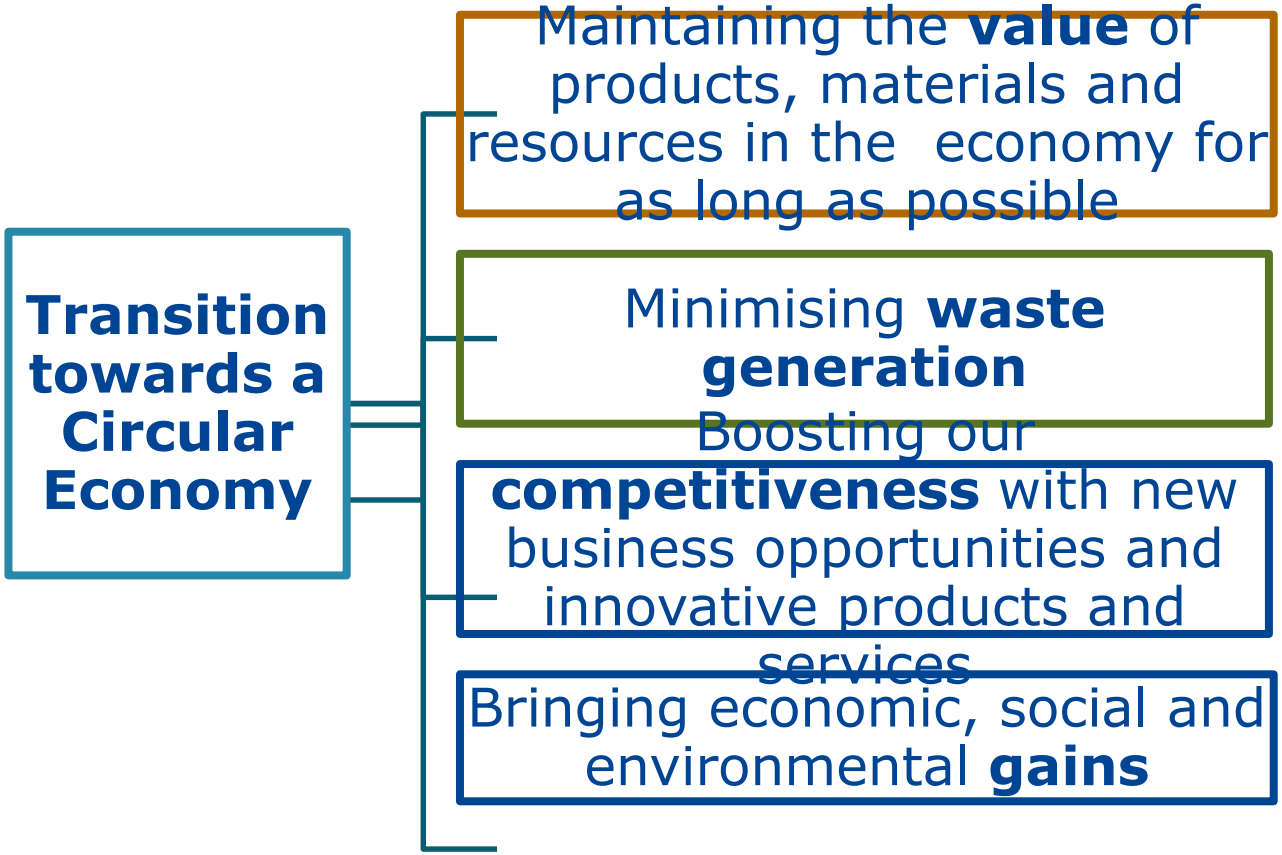
181
195
1300

- Biomass
- Manufactures (finished manufactured products)
- Fuels and mining products (fossil energy, metal ores and non-metallic minerals)

Rest of the world (ROW)

Total trade
ROW to EU-28
In 2004: 1664 million tonnes
In 2014: 1534 million tonnes

Source: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

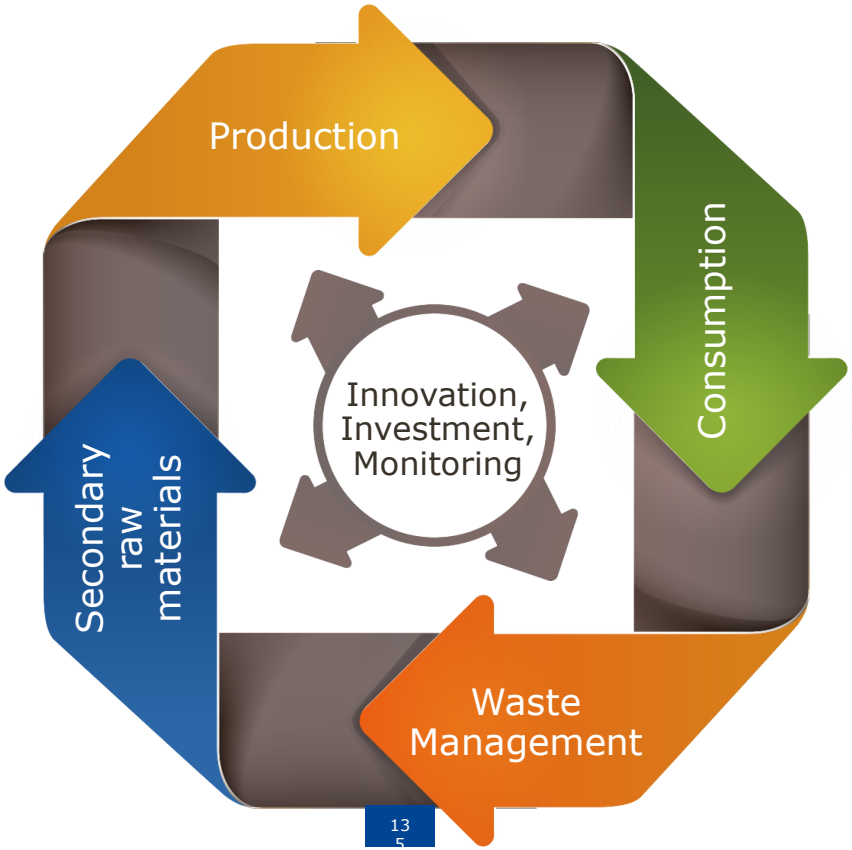

Transition towards a Circular Economy
Maintaining the **value** of products, materials and resources in the economy for as long as possible
Minimising **waste generation**
Boosting our **competitiveness** with new business opportunities and innovative products and services
Bringing economic, social and environmental **gains**

European Commission

1st Circular Economy Action Plan
4+1 key areas
5 priority sectors

Actions	Timetable
Production	
Emphasis on circular economy aspects in future **product requirements under the Eco-design directive**.	2016 onwards
Eco-design work plan 2015-2017 and **request to European standardisation organisations** to develop standards on material efficiency for setting future Eco-design requirements on durability, reparability and recyclability of products.	December 2015
Proposal for an **implementing regulation** on televisions and displays	End 2015 or beginning 2016
Examine options and actions for a more coherent policy framework of the different strands of work of EU product policy in their contribution to the circular economy	2018
Include guidance on circular economy into **Best Available Techniques reference documents (BREFs)** for several industrial sectors	2016 onwards
Guidance and promotion of best practices in the mining waste management plans	2018
Establishing an open, **pan-European network of technological infrastructures for SMEs** to integrate advanced manufacturing technologies into their production processes	2016/www
Examine how to **improve the efficiency and uptake of the EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS)** and the pilot programme on environmental technology verification (ETV)	2017
Develop an improved **knowledge base and support to SMEs** for the substitution of hazardous substances of very high concern	2018
Consumption	
Better enforcement of existing guarantees on tangible products, accompanied by a **reflection on improvements** (upcoming Commission proposal for online sales of goods, and Fitness Check of consumer legislation)	2015-2017
Action on false green claims, including **updated guidance** on unfair commercial practices	2016
Analysis of the possibility to propose horizontal requirements on repair information provision in the context of Eco-design	2018
REFIT of Ecolabel, to be followed by actions to enhance its effectiveness	2016
Assessment of the possibility of an **independent testing programme** on planned obsolescence	2018
Subject to evaluation of the current ongoing pilots, explore the possible uses of the Product Environmental Footprint to measure and communicate environmental information	2016 onwards
Action on Green Public Procurement: enhanced integration of circular economy requirements, support to higher uptake including through training schemes, reinforcing its use in Commission procurement and EU funds	2016 onwards
Waste management	
Revised legislative proposal on waste	Dec 2015
Improved cooperation with **Member States** for better implementation of EU waste legislation, and combat illicit shipment of end of life vehicles	2015 onwards
Stepping up enforcement of revised Waste Shipment regulation	2016 onwards
Promotion of industry-led **voluntary certification** of treatment facilities for key waste **recyclate** streams	2018 onwards
Initiative on waste to energy in the framework of the Energy Union	2016
Identification and dissemination of good practices in waste collection systems	2016 onwards
Market for secondary raw materials	
Development of **quality standards** for secondary raw materials (in particular for plastics)	2016 onwards
Proposal for a revised fertilisers regulation	Early 2016
Proposed legislation setting minimum requirements for reused water for irrigation and groundwater recharge	2017
Promotion of safe and cost-effective water reuse, including **guidance** on the integration of water reuse in water planning and management, **inclusion of best practices in relevant BREFs**, and support to innovation (through the European Innovation Partnership and Horizon 2020) and investments	2016-2017
Analysis and policy options to address the interface between chemicals, products and waste legislation, including how to reduce the presence and improve the tracking of chemicals of concern in products	2017
Measures to facilitate waste shipment across the EU, including **electronic data exchange** (and possibly other measures)	2016 onwards
Further development of the **EU raw materials information system**	2016 onwards
Sectorial action	
Plastics	
Strategy on plastics in the circular economy	2017
Specific action to reduce marine litter implementing the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals	2015 onwards
Food waste	
Development of a **common methodology and indicators** to measure food waste	2016
Stakeholders platform to examine how to achieve SDGs goals on food waste, share best practice and evaluate progress	2016
Clarify relevant EU legislation related to waste, food and feed in order to facilitate food donation and utilisation of former foodstuffs for animal feed	2016
Explore options for more effective use and understanding of date marking on food	2017
Critical raw materials	
Report on critical raw materials and the circular economy	2017
Improve **exchange of information** between manufacturers and recyclers on electronic products	2016 onwards
European standards for material-efficient recycling of electronic waste, waste batteries and other relevant complex end-of-life products	2016 onwards
Sharing of best practice for the recovery of critical raw materials from mining waste and landfills	2017
Construction and demolition	
Pre-demolition assessment **guidelines** for the construction sector	2017
Voluntary industry-wide **recycling protocol** for construction and demolition waste	2016
Core indicators for the assessment of the lifecycle environmental performance of a building, and incentives for their use	2017 onwards
Biomass and bio-based materials	
Guidance and dissemination of best practice on the cascading use of biomass and support to innovation in this domain through Horizon 2020	2018- 2019
Ensuring coherence and synergies with the circular economy when examining the sustainability of bioenergy under the Energy Union	2016
Assessment of the contribution of the 2012 Bio-economy Strategy to the circular economy and possible review	2016
Innovation and investments	
Initiative "Industry 2020 and the circular economy" under **Horizon 2020**	October 2015
Pilot project for "innovation deals" to address possible regulatory obstacles for innovators	2016
Targeted outreach to encourage applications for funding under EFSI, and support the development of projects and investment platforms relevant to the circular economy	2016 onwards
Targeted outreach and communication activities to assist Member States and regions for the uptake of Cohesion Policy funds for the circular economy	2016 onwards
Support to Member States and regions to strengthen innovation for the circular economy through smart specialisation	2016 onwards
Assessment of the possibility of launching a **platform together with the EIB and national banks** to support the financing of the circular economy	2016
Engagement with stakeholders in the implementation of this action plan through existing fora in key sectors	2016 onwards
Support to a range of stakeholders through actions on public-private partnerships, cooperation platforms, support to voluntary business approaches, and exchanges of best practices	2015 onwards
Monitoring	
Development of a **monitoring framework** for the circular economy	2017

Key action areas



Impacts

Employment in CE related activities:
- **4 million workers**
- **2012-2016: +6%**

Repair, reuse, recycling:
- **€147 billion value added**
- **€17,5 billion investments**

Recycling and use of recycled materials = steadily growing

Recycled materials = 12% of raw material demand

More info

European Commission

The Waste Package

The new rules will make the EU a global leader in recycling:

- By 2030, at least **70 % of all packaging waste** in each EU country should be recycled
- By 2035, all EU countries should **recycle at least 65 % and landfill less than 10 % of municipal waste**

There are also **recycling targets** for specific packaging materials:

- Paper and cardboard: 85 %
- Ferrous metals: 80 %
- Aluminium: 60 %
- Glass: 75 %
- Plastic: 55 %
- Wood: 30 %

Plastics Strategy

Improve the economics and quality of plastics recycling

*All plastic packaging will be **reusable or recyclable** (by 2030)*

***Boost the market** for recycled plastics*

Curb plastic waste and littering

*Actions on **single-use plastics and microplastics***

Drive investments and innovation towards circular solutions

***Strategic Research Innovation Agenda for Plastics** (2018)*

Harness global action

*Support to **multilateral initiatives** on plastics*

OUR MISSION IS CLEAR:

*"I will put forward my plan for a future-ready economy, our new industrial strategy. We will be a **world leader in circular economy** and clean technologies."*

*"I will propose a **New Circular Economy Action Plan** focusing on **sustainable resource use**, especially in **resource-intensive and high impact sectors** such as textiles and construction."*

*"I want Europe to **lead on the issue of single-use plastics**… We need to get serious about how we turn the tide… I want to open a new front in our fight against plastic waste by tackling **micro-plastics**."*

*"Europe needs to move towards a **zero-pollution ambition**. I will put forward a cross-cutting strategy to **protect citizens'** health from environmental degradation and pollution, addressing air and water quality, hazardous chemicals, industrial emissions, pesticides and endocrine disrupters."*

European Commission

Circular Economy 2.0

Jyrki Katainen @jyrkikatainen · 18 mag

I believe that #CircularEconomy is one of the biggest global megatrends. You can compare it e.g. to digitalisation & globalisation. The more we can create new business models and recycle raw materials, the more added value stays in Europe.

Retweeted 16 times

Frans Timmermans @TimmermansEU · Jun 15

We need to mainstream the #CircularEconomy in everything we do - energy, internal market, infrastructure, #EFSI, structural funds...

Sustainable finances | **Skills Agenda** | **Low Carbon Economy** | **Investments** | **Innovation** | **Natural Capital** | **Digitalization**

Learn more about the circular economy

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/circular-economy/index_en.htm

EU cultural policy – beyond 2018, cities, regions, innovation

Maciej Hofman, maciej.hofman@ec.europa.eu

Policy Officer @ European Commission, DG EAC, Culture Policy Unit

#EuropeForCulture

I. Setting the scene

II. Recent strategic documents and EYCH 2018

III. Innovation/inspiration

I. Setting the scene

- Member States **are responsible for their own cultural sectors** (art. 167 TFEU)
- The EU *shall contribute to the **flowering of the cultures** of the Member States, while respecting their **national and regional diversity** and at the same time bringing the **common heritage** to the fore*

The "cultural" momentum

- **G7 for Culture Ministers** on "*Culture as an instrument of dialogue among peoples*" (Florence, January 2017)
- **Leaders' meeting** (Gothenburg, November 2017)
- The **European Year of Cultural Heritage 2018**
- **Davos Declaration**: *European Ministers of Culture call for a policy of high-quality Baukultur* (January 2018)
- **New European Agenda for Culture** and Staff Working Document (May 2018)
- **EU Work Plan for Culture 2019** (November 2018)
- **European Framework for Action on Cultural Heritage** (December 2018)

European Commission

The New European Agenda for Culture (May 2018)

https://ec.europa.eu/culture/news/new-european-agenda-culture_en

3 dimensions:

1. **Social dimension:**
   harnessing the power of culture and cultural diversity for social cohesion and well-being

2. **Economic dimension:**
   supporting culture-based creativity in education and innovation, and for jobs and growth

3. **External dimension:**
   Strengthening international cultural relations

Project partners:

- Trans Europe Halles, Lund, Sweden
- European Cultural Foundation, Amsterdam, Holland
- Peer2PeerFoundation, Amsterdam, Holland and Ioannina, Greece
- University of Antwerp, Belgium. With Prof. Pascal Gielen
- City of Lund, Sweden
- Northern Tzoumerka, Greece
- Region of Skåne, Sweden
- Ambasada, Timisoara, Romania
- CIKE, Kosice, Slowakia
- Kaapeli, Helsinki, Finland
- Hablarenarte, Madrid, Spain

www.creativespacesandcities.com

Co-funded by the
Creative Europe Programme
of the European Union

#EuropeForCulture

European Commission

Work Plan for Culture 2019-22 (November 2018)

https://ec.europa.eu/culture/news/2018/new-work-plan-culture-start-2019_en

Priorities:

1. **Sustainability in cultural heritage**
2. **Cohesion and well-being**
3. **An ecosystem supporting artists, cultural and creative professionals and European content**
4. **Gender equality**
5. **International cultural relations**

17 concrete actions *to be carried out* ***over 4 years***

II. Recent strategic documents and EYCH 2018

Open Method of Coordination EU MS' expert groups:

- Social cohesion (2019-2020)

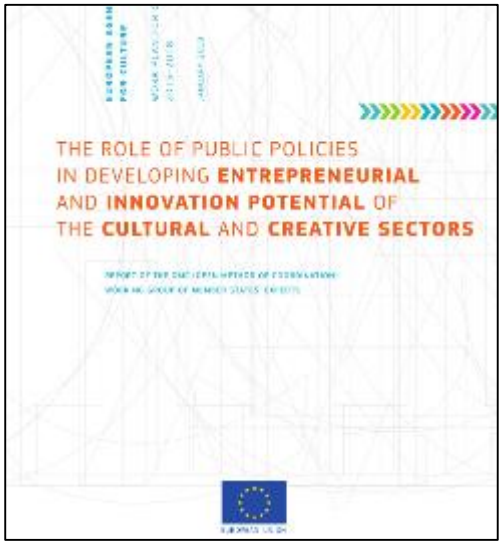
- Gender equality (2019-2020)

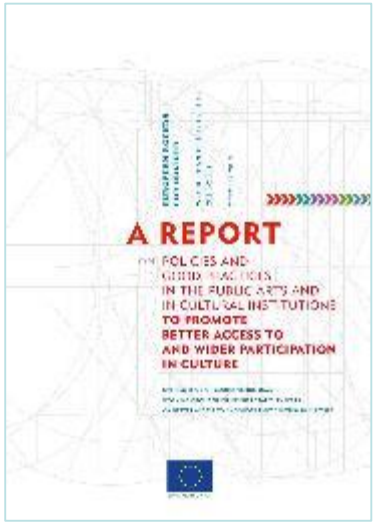
- Status and working conditions of artists (2021-2022)

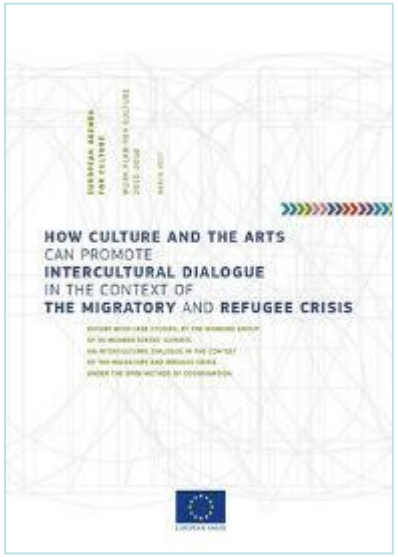
…

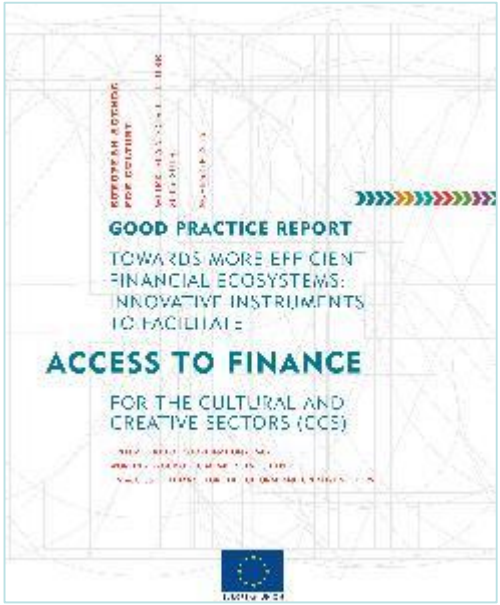
II. Recent strategic documents and EYCH 2018

European Commission









https://ec.europa.eu/culture/library_en

European Commission

Cultural heritage peer-learning for cities and regions

Call for tenders launched – **DDL 23 September**, action to start in **2020**

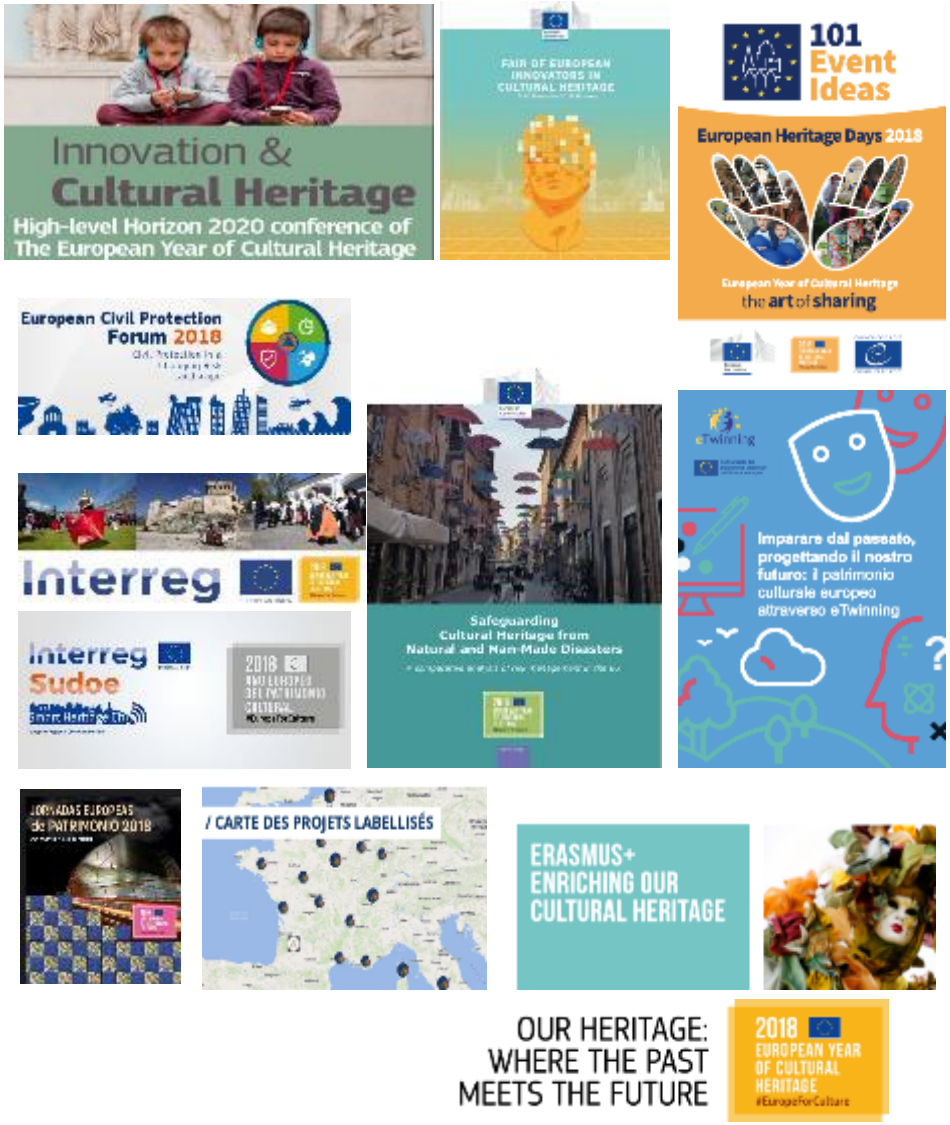
30 case studies and **12 peer-learning visits** to EU cities/regions, on three topics: **adaptive reuse**, **participatory governance**, **quality of heritage restoration**

https://ec.europa.eu/culture/calls/peer-learning-scheme-cultural-heritage-cities-and-regions_en


2018
EUROPEAN YEAR
OF CULTURAL
HERITAGE
#EuropeForCulture
THE EUROPEAN YEAR OF
CULTURAL HERITAGE

Results

- **37** countries
- **38** stakeholder organisations
- **19** Commission's DGs
- EU institutions/bodies
- Over **23 000** events reaching **12,8 million** people
- **14 000** labelled projects and events. incl. over **900** EU funded projects (Interreg, Creative Europe, H2020,Erasmus +, etc.)
- The **social media** campaign reached some **18 million** people (FB/Insta=10.9 million and Twitter = 6.9million).



European Framework for Action on Cultural Heritage (Dec 2018)

https://ec.europa.eu/culture/sites/culture/files/library/documents/staff-working-document-european-agenda-culture-2018.pdf

5 Pillars, +60 actions

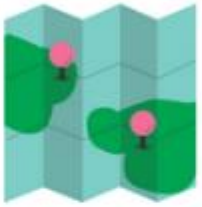
- Cultural heritage for an **inclusive** Europe: participation and access for all
- Cultural heritage for a **sustainable** Europe: smart solutions for a cohesive and sustainable future
- Cultural heritage for a **resilient** Europe: safeguarding endangered heritage
- Cultural heritage for an **innovative** Europe: mobilising knowledge and research
- Cultural heritage for **stronger global partnerships**: reinforcing international cooperation.

MI

III. Innovation/inspiration

CULTURE
for Cities and Regions

71 case studies



15 thematic study visits

10 coached cities and regions

150 beneficiary cities

www.cultureforcitiesandregions.eu

EUROCITIES

KEA EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Funded by the Creative Europe Programme of the European Union

EUROPEAN

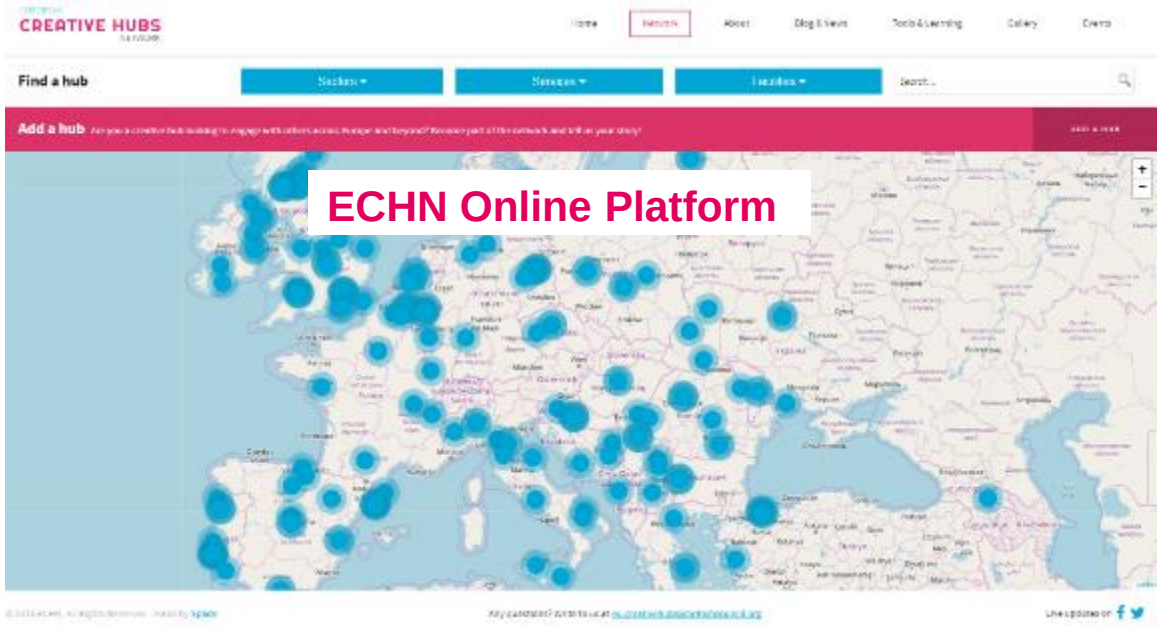
CREATIVE HUBS NETWORK

III. Innovation/inspiration

Peer-to-Peer Mobility

How to be a Hub Superhero

Creative Hubs Fora & Workshops



ECHN Online Platform

eu.creativehubs@britishcouncil.org
www.creativehubs.eu
CreativeHubsEU
@CreativeHubsEU

Co-funded by the Creative Europe Programme of the European Union

III. Innovation/inspiration

European Commission

.....AND MANY MORE!

in-situ European Platform for Artistic Creation in Public Space

CLIC

Circular models Leveraging Investments in Cultural heritage adaptive reuse

creative FLIP
Finance
Learning
Innovation
Patenting

ECoC-SME
Interreg Europe

Interreg
CENTRAL EUROPE
European Union
European Regional
Development Fund

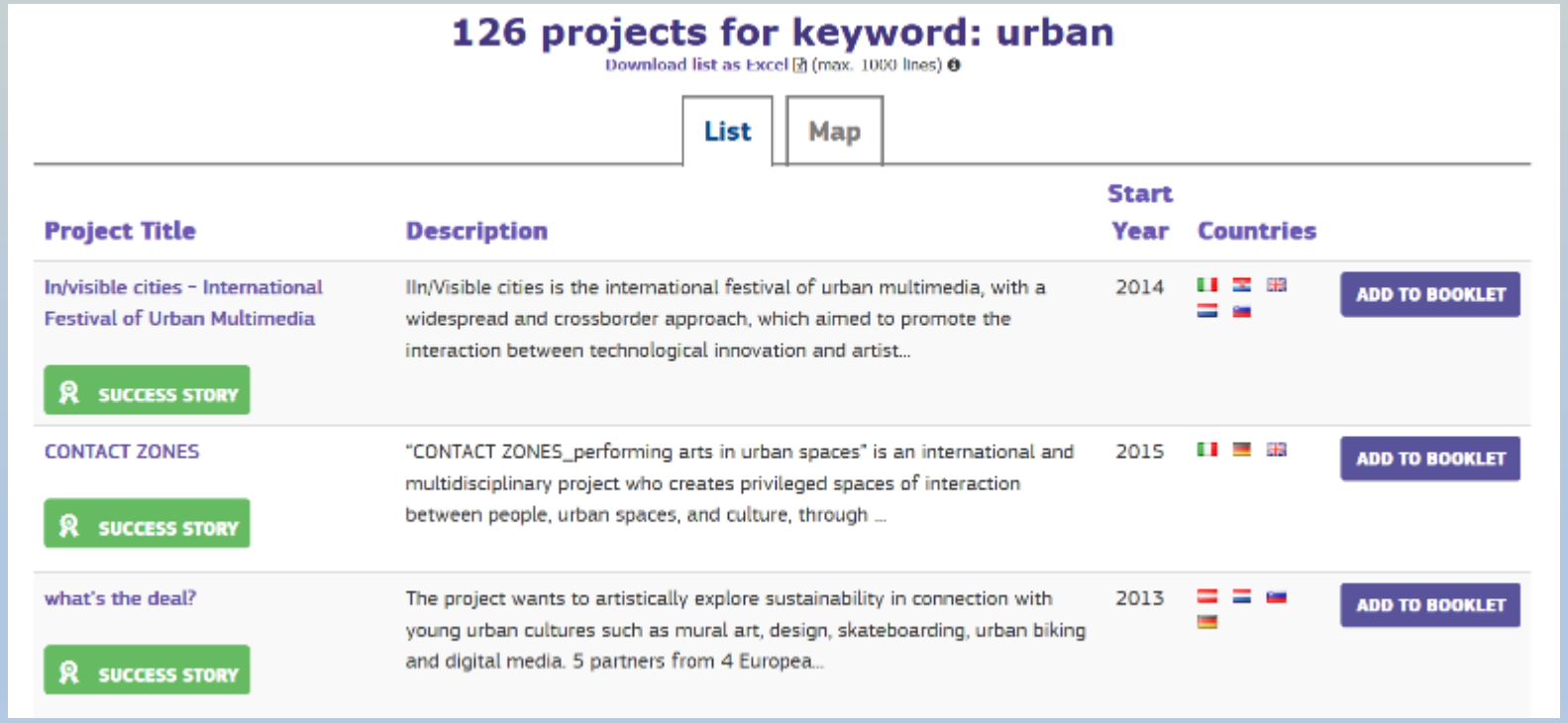
Forget Heritage

OPEN HERITAGE

III. Innovation/inspiration

FIND EXAMPLES @ CREATIVE EUROPE PROJECT RESULTS WEBSITE

http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/projects/



III. Innovation/inspiration

Competition starts at least 6 years in advance, cities need to:

- ENGAGE with their citizens and stakeholders
- DEVELOP an ambitious programme, integrated into development strategy
- HAVE all new cultural infrastructure READY for the start of the year

58 CITIES

From Athens in 1985
to Plovdiv (Bulgaria)
& Matera (Italy) in 2019

2019 Plovdiv (Bulgaria) and Matera (Italy)
2020 Galway (Ireland) and Rijeka (Croatia)
2021 Timisoara (Romania) and Elefsina (Greece) and Novi Sad (Serbia)
2022 Esch (Luxembourg) and Kaunas (Lithuania)

2014-2020

EUROPEAN UNION PRIZES

Examples of prizes awarded:

- **EU Prize for Contemporary Architecture**
- **EU Emerging Architect Prize**
- **EU Prize for Cultural Heritage (Europa Nostra Award)**

fundació mies van der rohe barcelona

EUROPA NOSTRA

Creative Europe

III. Innovation/inspiration

https://www.uia-initiative.eu/en/culture-and-cultural-heritage

THANK YOU!

@europe_creative

#EuropeForCulture

ec.europa.eu/culture

ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/

EUROPEAN CAPITAL OF CULTURE

Maciej Hofman
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Demographic change in the EU

Urban Innovative Actions

Fifth call

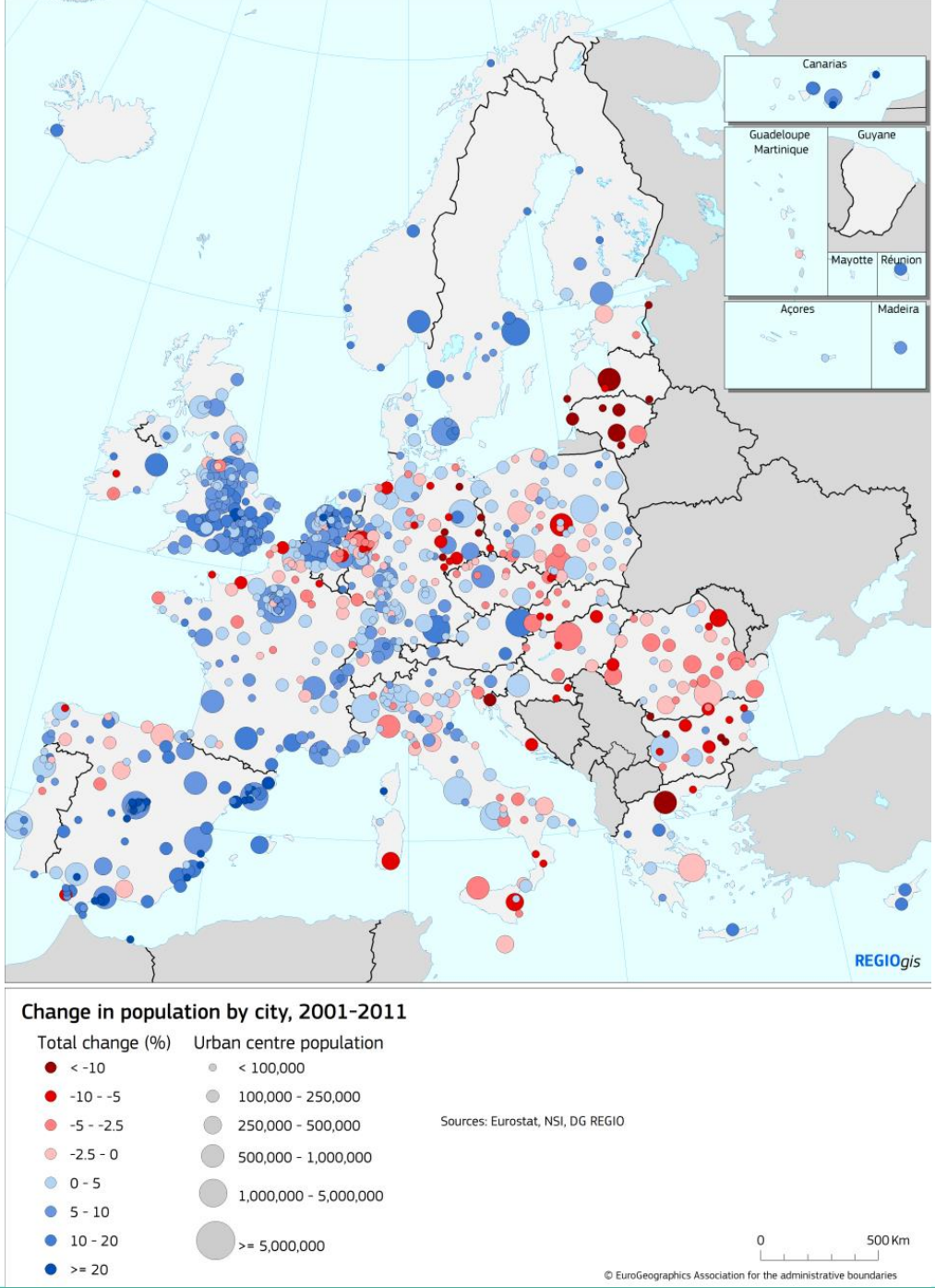
François GALLAGA, DG Regional and Urban Policy

Brussels 05 November 2019

Local determinants of population growth in the EU

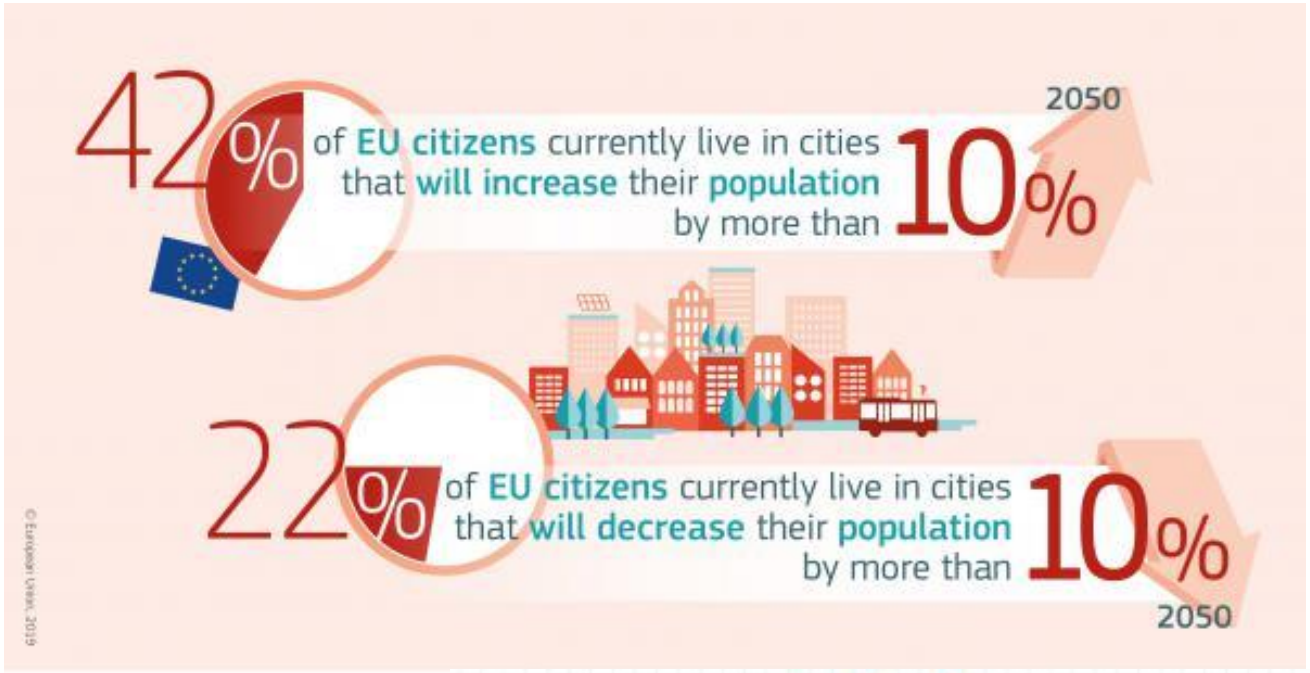
(source: joint JRC-REGIO work)

- Population growth in the period 2000-15 is higher in EU15 regions
- In EU13 regions, population growth is not only lower, but tends to increase in already densely populated areas, increasing territorial imbalances and polarization
- Proximity to cities: regions close to cities grow more than those that are far away

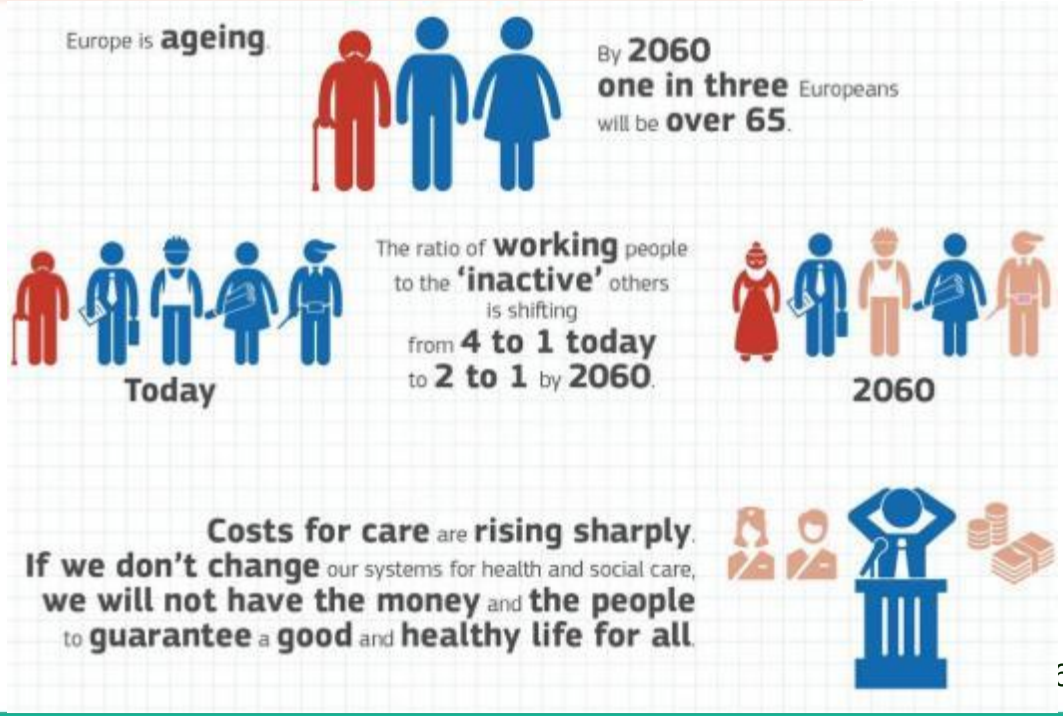


Demographic decline across large parts of Eastern Europe, and especially in the Baltic States, in Bulgaria and Romania, Eastern Germany, Slovakia and Croatia

In most of these areas, 'islands' of demographic growth observed around capital and metropolitan cities



#EUcities #Facts4EUFuture



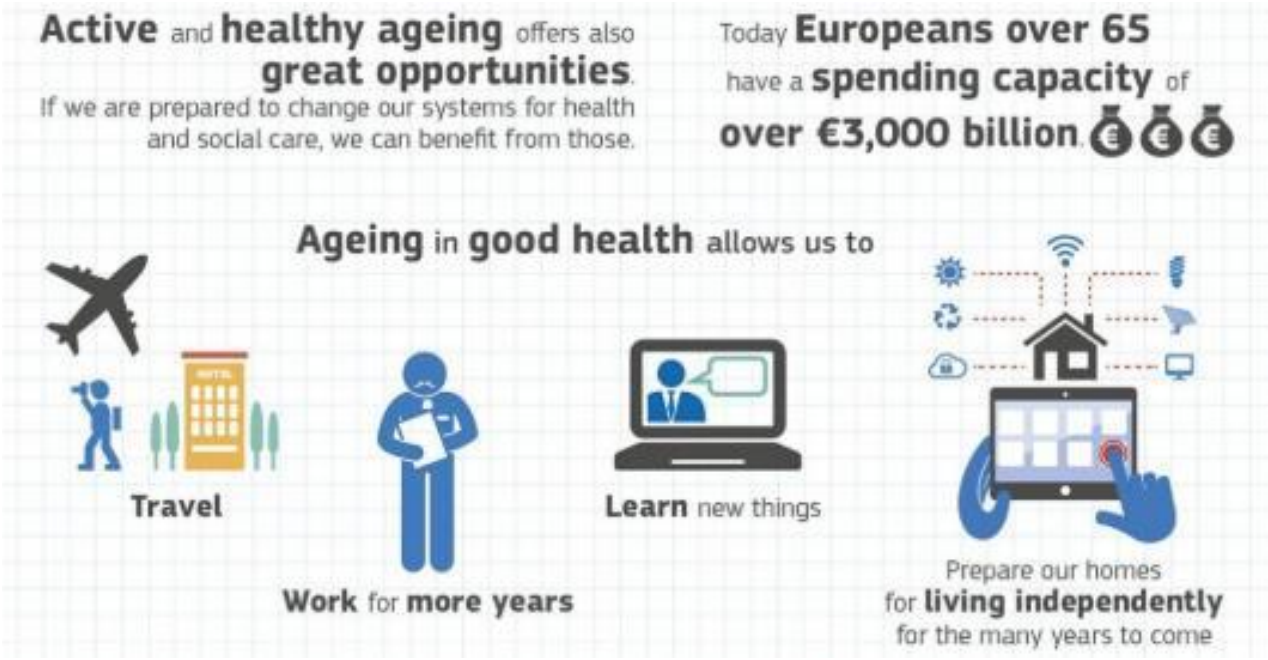
From Crisis to Choice: Re-Imagining the Future in Shrinking Cities

Despite the profound challenges encountered by the people who live in and work for shrinking cities, urban shrinkage and demographic change are driving forces for modernisation and innovation.

Those who lead and live in such cities must challenge old explanations of the status quo and build a new positive vision of the future for their city – which may be smaller than in the past but could also be better in many ways.

Silver Economy

The European Silver Economy is the part of the economy that concerns Europe's older citizens. It includes all the economic activities relevant to the needs of older adults, and the impact on many sectors.



The final report of the European Commission project on Silver Economy
http://www.smartsilvereconomy.eu/

Adaptive land use, access to sustainable services

- Rethink land and public buildings use, including through flexible planning, densification-oriented policies and new governance models
- Ensure the accessibility and sustainability of the public infrastructure through recalibration, cost savings, alternative sources of funding
- Promoting the coproduction of services - many shrinking cities are rediscovering the benefits of working with their citizens to provide services and create employment opportunities

Competitivenness, labour force participation

- Finding new angles to increase city's competitiveness, stimulating local entrepreneurship, especially for young population
- Strengthening the active labour force by retaining and requalifying the local one and attracting active workers
- Promoting the local economy, including in informal but inclusive ways
- Assistive technologies and automation; work can be less physically intensive and therefore accessible as long as sufficient training is provided

Life long learning, work-life balance

- Education and lifelong learning can limit the mismatch between job offer and competencies of the available workforce;
- Labour market policies, seeking to improve work-life balance (e.g. through so-called ‘time policies’), to promote teleworking and attract independent professionals (so-called ‘iPros’) and to improve working conditions can help to ensure that the production capacity of the working-age population is used fully

Combined with demographic change, urban shrinkage is a major driving force for modernization

It is an opportunity to restructure our towns and cities in ways which enhance urban landscapes, buildings and services

Useful links:

State of European Cities Report (2016): http://ec.europa.eu/cities-report

JRC The Future of Cities Report (2019) : https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/publication/future-cities

Urban Data Platform: http://urban.jrc.ec.europa.eu

From Crisis to Choice: Re-Imagining the Future in Shrinking Cities (2015): https://urbact.eu/crisis-choice-re-imagining-future-shrinking-cities

Smart shrinkage solutions: fostering resilient cities in inner peripheries of Europe: https://jpi-urbaneurope.eu/project/3s-recipe/

The impact of demographic change on European Regions (2016) https://cor.europa.eu/en/engage/studies/Documents/The%20impact%20of%20demographic%20change%20on%20European%20regions/Impact_demographic_change_european_regions.pdf

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

francois.gallaga@ec.europa.eu

Individual consultations

Time	Table 1 Iraklis Stamos	Table 2 Pier Paolo Saraceno	Table 3 Zane Bondare	Table 4 Isabella Schneble	Table 5 Nasko Vangelov	Table 6 Jean-Christophe Charlier	Table 7 Tim Caulfield	Table 8 Camille Degryse
15:30 - 15:55	**Helsinki (FI)** Outi Sivonen	**Tilburg (NL)** Maudy Keulemans & James Herbert	**Leiedal (BE)** Stijn Vannieuwenborg	**Eindhoven (NL)** Sanne Meinderts & Nicole Homeijer	**Lyon (FR)** Adrien Alberni	**Brussels (BE)** Charlotte De Broux	**Utrecht (NL)** Merel Limbeek & Linda Docter	**San Sebastian (ES)** Xabier Hualde
16:00 - 16:25	**Lecco (IT)** Luisa Lovisolo	**Tartu (EE)** Mart Veliste	**Grenoble (FR)** Annick Sibelle & Valérie Vacchiani	**Liege (BE)** Frederic Bisschops	**Salo (FI)** Kirsi Ruohonen	**Forest (BE)** Christian Pollok & Magali da Cruz	**Avellino (IT)** Germana Di Falco	**Velletri (IT)** Katiuscia Cipri
16:30 - 16:55	**Plaine Commune (FR)** Veronique Poupard	**Viana do Castelo (PT)** Maria Joao Filgueiras Rauch	**Sant Boi de Llobregat (ES)** Carles Peidró & Marc Aguilà	**La Spezia (IT)** Chiara Bianchi	**Dornbirn (AT)** Serena Radano	**Schaerbeek (BE)** Amélie Gregoire & Ingrid Beauve	**Bordeaux (FR)** Lucas Lopes & Andries Claire	**Koprivnica (HR)** Nebojsa Kalanj
17:00 - 17:25	**Grand Calais Terres et Mers (FR)** Nathalie Legrand	**Patras (EL)** Constantinos Antonopoulos	**Ghent (BE)** An Huybrechts	**Munich (DE)** Barbara Buehler-Karpati	**Ixelles (BE)** Jerome Veriter	**Lille (FR)** Jamila Bentrar	**Groningen (NL)** Wouter Jan van den Berg	**Genk (BE)** Kathleen Monard