Urban Innovative Actions
Applicants Seminar
5th Call for Proposals

@UIA_initiative
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

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<td>15:30 - 15:55</td>
<td>Iraklis Stamos</td>
<td>Pier Paolo Saraceno</td>
<td>Zane Bondare</td>
<td>Isabella Schneble</td>
<td>Nasko Vangelov</td>
<td>Jean-Christophe Charlier</td>
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<td>Outi Sivonen</td>
<td>Maudy Keulemans &amp; James</td>
<td>Stijn Vannieuwenborg</td>
<td>Sanne Meinderts &amp; Nicole</td>
<td>Adrien Alberni</td>
<td>Charlotte De Broux</td>
<td>Merel Limbeek &amp; Linda Docter</td>
<td>Xabier Hualde</td>
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<td>16:00 - 16:25</td>
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<td>Luisa Lovisolo</td>
<td>Mart Veliste</td>
<td>Annick Sibelle &amp; Valérie</td>
<td>Frederic Bisschops</td>
<td>Kirs Ruohonon</td>
<td>Christian Pollok &amp; Magali</td>
<td>Germana Di Falco</td>
<td>Katiuscia Cipri</td>
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<td>Viana do Castelo (PT)</td>
<td>Sant Boi de Llobregat (ES)</td>
<td>La Spezia (IT)</td>
<td>Dornbirn (AT)</td>
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<td>Veronique Poupard</td>
<td>Maria Joao Filgueiras Rauch</td>
<td>Carles Peidró &amp; Marc Aguilà</td>
<td>Chiara Bianchi</td>
<td>Serena Radano</td>
<td>Amélie Gregoire &amp; Ingrid</td>
<td>Lucas Lopes &amp; Andries Claire</td>
<td>Nebojsa Kalanj</td>
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<td>Patras (EL)</td>
<td>Ghent (BE)</td>
<td>Munich (DE)</td>
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<td>Nathalie Legrand</td>
<td>Constantinos Antonopoulou</td>
<td>An Huybrechts</td>
<td>Barbara Buehler-Karpati</td>
<td>Jerome Veriter</td>
<td>Jamila Bentrar</td>
<td>Wouter Jan van den Berg</td>
<td>Kathleen Monard</td>
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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

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

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
CALICO – CAre and LLiving 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
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
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
Data collection & assessment
Using new generation sensors

Phase 2
Greenery planting
Designed composition and structure

Phase 3
Fertilizer application
Application of specific organic fertilizer with phytohormones and bio-stimulants

Database, transfer, methodology, training - workshops

Data collection in other neighbouring cities & know-how
Survey - campaign study on behavioural change
Modelling the capture of pollutants
PROCESS OF DESIGNING THE PROJECT PROPOSAL

Regional office

2 NGOs
City

3 Universities
Consultancy agency

Consultancy agency
DEFINITION OF PROJECT RESULTS

Overall measurable results in line with SDP

- Estimations based on previous experience
- Concrete results

Academic aspects
Communication
Facilitation

U1
U2
U3
NGO1
NGO2
CITY

long term
immediate
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 submission of proposal
- Strong political support
THANKS
for your
ATTENTION

www.clairo.ostrava.cz
Urbal Soil 4 Food
Maribor‘s UIA Experience

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 establish an 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 different 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
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UIA partnership and eligible urban authorities
UIA partnership at a glance

Wider group of stakeholders

Associated Urban Authority A
Main Urban Authority
Associated Urban Authority B

Delivery Partner 1
Delivery Partner 2
Delivery Partner 3
Delivery Partner ...
Delivery Partner X

Wider group of stakeholders
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
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**

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<th>LAU NAME NATIONAL</th>
<th>LAU NAME alternative</th>
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<th>POPULATION</th>
<th>DEGURBA</th>
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**Romania**

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### Example – Case n°2

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<td>UNIÃO DAS FREGUESIAS DE BUSTELO, CARNEIRO E CARVALHO DE REI</td>
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**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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LAU NAME NATIONAL</th>
<th>LAU NAME LATIN</th>
<th>CHANGE (Y/N)</th>
<th>POPULATION</th>
<th>DEGURBA (9=see footnote)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>n.a.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Στρόβολος</td>
<td>Strovolos</td>
<td>no</td>
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<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Αγλαντζία ή Αγλαγγία</td>
<td>Aglantzia or Aglangia</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contact us at info@uiia-initiative.eu
UIA partnership

Wider group of stakeholders

Associated Urban Authority A

Main Urban Authority

Associated Urban Authority B

Delivery Partner 1

Delivery Partner 2

Delivery Partner 3

Delivery Partner ...

Delivery Partner X

Wider group of stakeholders
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eligibility criteria</th>
<th>Yes/No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Application Form has been submitted electronically via the EEP before the deadline indicated in the Terms of Reference of the Call for Proposals</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Application Form is completely filled in</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(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</td>
<td>✔</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time limits are respected: the end date of the project respects the Call and the Initiative requirements</td>
<td>✔</td>
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<tr>
<td>The maximum budget requirements and the co-financing principle are respected</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A signed confirmation sheet shall be uploaded in the EEP system and attached to the Application Form by the end of the Call deadline.</td>
<td>✔</td>
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</table>
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 are your main challenges?

What do you want to change/achieve?

- Project objectives
- Project results

How will you do it?

Project Work Plan: WPs, activities, deliverables

What do you need to deliver to obtain this change?

Project outputs

What resources do you need?

Budget

What do you need to deliver to obtain this change?

Project idea

What resources do you need?

Project outputs

• Project objectives
• Project results

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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)
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

WP4 Co-housing and Recruitment

A.4.1 Search for buddies

A.4.2. Matching

A.4.3 Coaching and Training

D.4.1.1 Buddy profile

D.4.1.2 Buddy vacancy

D.4.1.3 Vacancy Publication

D.4.1.4 Info sessions for buddies

D.4.1.5 Screened and selected candidate buddy

O.4.1.1 Buddies recruited
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
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
I. Ensure the eligibility 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

### 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...)
   - \( \times \) % 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)

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 the investment 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

- Work Plan
  - Who will do what and for how long

- Resources
  - People
  - Equipment
  - Material
  - Land

- Costs
  - Actual Prices
  - Experience: Expertise (staff – ext exp)
  - Services needed
  - Purchases

- Allocation
  - Budget line
  - Partner
  - Work Package
  - Activity
  - Year
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

---

### III. Budget Planning

#### Make your descriptions clear and specific!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PP1 - Name</th>
<th>Staff cost (£)</th>
<th>Office and Administration (£)</th>
<th>Travel and Accommodation (£)</th>
<th>External Expertise and services (£)</th>
<th>Equipment (£)</th>
<th>Sub-total (£)</th>
<th>Revenues (£)</th>
<th>Total (£)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>[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.</td>
<td>[250 characters] Office and administration costs are covered by a flat rate (15%). No description is therefore needed (the EEP system will automatically indicate N/A).</td>
<td>[250 characters] Participation to 3 meetings of the steering committee per year.</td>
<td>[250 characters] Financial manager hired, catering for Steering Committee events...</td>
<td>[250 characters] Cost for 3 laptops A.2.5</td>
<td>Automatically calculated</td>
<td>[250 characters] Further information on the eligible costs under this budget line is to be found in the UIA guidance under section 4.</td>
<td>No explanation requested</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount (£)</th>
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---

**Staff costs**

- Two full-time researchers:
  - 30 months:
    - One senior expert part-time, 12 months

**Equipment**

- Based on:
  - Machinery rental = €200,000
  - Renovation costs = €100,000
  - Meeting rooms = €100,000
  - Site rent, rates and utilities = €500,000

**External expertise and services**

- Experts consultants will be hired to assist the Consortium of that tasks they can't perform (for technical or time reasons)
- Labour costs = €100,000

**External expertise and services**

- 23 / 200 characters

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<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>900,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000.00</td>
<td>5,700.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

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

You can use direct cross-references to project activities!
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Amount (%)</th>
<th>Budget (€)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>8.00 %</td>
<td>20,781.56</td>
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<td>A 4.2</td>
<td>2.00 %</td>
<td>5,195.39</td>
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<td>A 4.3</td>
<td>90.00 %</td>
<td>233,792.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.00 %</td>
<td>259,769.50</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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)
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

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

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

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

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

Gergana MILADINOVA, **DG Regional and Urban Policies** – Gamay room
Clean air in European cities

8 October 2019
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>EU urban population exposed to air pollution above EU standards</th>
<th>EU urban population exposed to air pollution above WHO guidelines</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$PM_{2.5}$</td>
<td>7-8 %</td>
<td>74-85 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$PM_{10}$</td>
<td>16-20 %</td>
<td>42-52 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$O_3$</td>
<td>7-30 %</td>
<td>95-98 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$NO_2$</td>
<td>7-9 %</td>
<td>7-8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$BaP$</td>
<td>20-25 %</td>
<td>85-90 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$SO_2$</td>
<td>&lt; 1 %</td>
<td>21-38 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
Clean air for all... EU policy framework

**Ambient Air Quality Directives**

Maximum concentrations of air polluting substances

\( \text{PM}_{10}, \text{PM}_{2.5}, \text{SO}_2, \text{NO}_2, \text{CO}, \text{O}_3 + 6 \text{ more} \)

**Setting Objectives for Good Air Quality**

**Reducing Emissions of Pollutants**

- **National Emission Ceilings Directive**
  - National emission totals
    - \( \text{SO}_2, \text{NO}_x, \text{VOC}, \text{PM}_{2.5}, \text{NH}_3 \)
    - EU-28 reduction targets btw. 2005 and 2030
  - Reduction targets: -79%, -63%, -40%, -49%, -19%

- **Source-specific emission standards**
  - IED Directive
  - MCP Directive
  - Eco-design Directive
  - Energy efficiency
  - Euro and fuel standards
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

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

- 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
- Promoting substitution of old, dirty stoves and boilers with clean models, and banning dirty fuels for household heating/cooking
- City or district heating, using heat from existing industry or renewable energy sources
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
- Traffic restrictions such as low-emission zones, reduced speed limits and congestion charges
- Implementing cleaner industrial processes
- Extensive and safe cycling networks, abundant bike-parking facilities with easy access to public transport
- Cleaner transport such as electric cars or buses and retrofitted dirty vehicles and ships
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...

... 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)**
- Biomass: 159
- Manufactures (finished manufactured products): 237
- Fuels and mining products (fossil energy, metal ores and non-metallic minerals): 434

**EU-28 imports (2014)**
- Biomass: 181
- Manufactures (finished manufactured products): 195
- Fuels and mining products (fossil energy, metal ores and non-metallic minerals): 1300

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](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**
### 1st Circular Economy Action Plan

**4+1 key areas**

- **Circularity of products**
- **Waste management**
- **Critical raw materials**
- **Innovations and investments**
- **Voluntary actions and initiatives**

### Plan 2021-2027

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Category</th>
<th>Action Description</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Products</strong></td>
<td>Improve recycling of products</td>
<td>2021 onwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Support the use of recycled materials</td>
<td>2021 onwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Circular economy</td>
<td>2021 onwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Support the use of recycled materials</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Waste management</strong></td>
<td>Improve recycling of products</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Circular economy</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Critical raw materials</strong></td>
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<td>Circular economy</td>
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<td><strong>Innovations and investments</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Voluntary actions and initiatives</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Support the use of recycled materials</td>
<td>2021 onwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Circular economy</td>
<td>2021 onwards</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- **Circularity of products** includes actions to improve recycling, reduce waste, and increase the use of recycled materials.
- **Waste management** focuses on improving recycling rates and increasing the use of recycled materials.
- **Critical raw materials** aims to reduce the dependency on critical raw materials and increase recycling.
- **Innovations and investments** support the development of new technologies and innovative solutions for the circular economy.
- **Voluntary actions and initiatives** encourage private and public initiatives to support the circular economy.
Key action areas

Production

Secondary raw materials

Innovation, Investment, Monitoring

Consumption

Waste Management
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
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**

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

*Boost the market for recycled plastics*

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

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

*Support to **multilateral initiatives** on plastics*
“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.”
Circular Economy 2.0

Jyrki Katainen @jyrikkatainen • 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...
Learn more about the circular economy

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

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

Policy Officer @ European Commission, DG EAC, Culture Policy Unit
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)
II. Recent strategic documents and EYCH 2018

The New European Agenda for Culture (May 2018)

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

#EuropeForCulture
Work Plan for Culture 2019-22 (November 2018)

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

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

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 = 6.9 million).
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.
III. Innovation/inspiration

- 71 case studies
- 15 thematic study visits
- 10 coached cities and regions
- 150 beneficiary cities

www.cultureforcitiesandregions.eu
III. Innovation/inspiration

Creative Hubs Fora & Workshops

ECHN Online Platform

Co-funded by the Creative Europe Programme of the European Union
III. Innovation/inspiration

...AND MANY MORE!
III. Innovation/inspiration

FIND EXAMPLES @ CREATIVE EUROPE PROJECT RESULTS WEBSITE

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

126 projects for keyword: urban

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Start Year</th>
<th>Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In/visible cities - International Festival of Urban Multimedia</td>
<td>In/Visible cities is the international festival of urban multimedia, with a widespread and crossborder approach, which aimed to promote the interaction between technological innovation and artist...</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

III. Innovation/inspiration

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)
EUROPEAN UNION PRIZES

Examples of prizes awarded:

- EU Prize for Contemporary Architecture
- EU Emerging Architect Prize
- EU Prize for Cultural Heritage (Europa Nostra Award)
III. Innovation/inspiration

Overall definition and context of the topic

Culture and cultural heritage, including Cultural and Creative Industries, are vital assets for regional competitiveness and social cohesion, while constituting key elements of the identity of cities and regions. Furthermore, cultural participation has a significant impact on residents’ quality of life, contributing to their well-being and their sense of belonging. Despite the fact that culture and cultural heritage are considered an important element in strategies for urban and regional development, their potential is not always fully tapped. One of the reasons lies in the persistence of a traditional approach where investments in those sectors focus exclusively on the support to cultural production or on physical interventions in heritage sites or buildings. While those investments are crucial to support the development of cultural values and/or artistic expressions, and to pass the precious tangible and intangible cultural heritage of Europe to future generations, it is fundamental to promote innovative approaches, targeting the sustainability of the actions and maximising the social and economic benefits on the territories and communities.

As general principles, these investments should be based on:


#EuropeForCulture
THANK YOU!

@europe_creative

#EuropeForCulture

ec.europa.eu/culture

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

Maciej Hofman
maciej.hofman@ec.europa.eu
@M_W_Hofman
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.
42% of EU citizens currently live in cities that will increase their population by more than 10% by 2050.

22% of EU citizens currently live in cities that will decrease their population by more than 10% by 2050.

Europe is ageing. By 2060, one in three Europeans will be over 65.

The ratio of working people to the ‘inactive’ others is shifting from 4 to 1 today to 2 to 1 by 2060.

Costs for care are rising sharply. If we don’t change our systems for health and social care, we will not have the money and the people to guarantee a good and healthy life for all.
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
Competitiveness, 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:


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

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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### Individual Consultations

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