

Urban Innovative Actions: Presentation of the winners of the 2nd Call





Opening speech by Normunds Popens, Deputy Director General of Regional and Urban Policy

Opening speech by Elisabeth Boulet, Councillor for the Hauts-deFrance Region

Guest speaker Anna Scavuzzo, Deputy Mayor of the city of Milan





I/ 2nd call:Announcement of thewinnersby

Normunds Popens, Deputy Director-General DG Regional and Urban Policy

Elisabeth Boulet, Councillor for the Hauts-de-France Region

Circular Economy





City of ANTWERP

(Stad Antwerpen)

Antwerp Circular South: engaging the community in an online and offline circular economy (Antwerp Circular South)





City of Heraklion

(Δήμος Ηρακλείου)

Avoidable and Unavoidable Food Waste: a Holistic Managing Approach for Urban Environments (A2UFood)





City of KERKRADE

(Gemeente Kekrade)

First Circular Social Housing Estate for 100% Material and Social Circularity (Super Circular Estate)





City of LAPPEERENTA

(Lappeenrannan kaupunki)

Circular economy materials and novel method development to produce recyclable and functional urban construction products (Urban infra Revolution)





City of LJUBLJANA

(Mestna Občina Ljubljana)

ApPLAuSE (Alien PLAnt SpEcies) - from harmful to useful with citizens' led activities (APPLAUSE)





City of MARIBOR

(Mestna Občina Maribor)

Establishment of Innovative Urban Soil Based Economy Circles to Increase Local Food Self-sufficiency and Minimize Environmental Footprint in the city of Maribor (URBAN SOIL 4 FOOD)





City of SEVRAN

(Ville de Sevran)

On-site recycling process of extracted soil from the subway work in SEVRAN and its impact on the circular economy (EARTH CYCLE)





City of VELEZ-MALAGA

(Ayuntamiento de Vélez-Málaga)

Artificial regeneration of urban beaches with eroded recycled aggregates (BRICK-BEACH)





Circular Economy



City of ANTWERP City of LJUBLJANA

City of HERAKLION City of MARIBOR

City of KERKRADE City of SEVRAN

City of LAPPEERANTA City of VELEZ-MALAGA

Integration of Migrants and Refugees





City of ATHENS

(Δήμος Αθηναίων)

Curing the Limbo – From apathy to active citizenship: Empowering refugees and migrants in limbo state to ignite housing affordability (Curing the Limbo)





| City of COVENTRY

Migration Friendly Cities (MiFRIENDLY CITIES)





City of FUENLABRADA

(Ayuntamiento de Fuenlabrada)

Migrants Labour Integration Model based on Acculturation Project (MILMA Project)





Integration of Migrants and Refugees

City of ATHENS

City of COVENTRY

City of FUENLABRADA



Urban mobility





City of ALBERTSLUND

(Albertslund Kommune)

Transforming Urban Planning Providing Autonomous Collective mobility (TUPPAC)





City of GHENT

(Stad Gent)

Traffic Management as a Service (TMaaS)





City of LAHTI

(Lahden kaupunki)

Citizens' cap-and-trade co-created (CitiCAP)

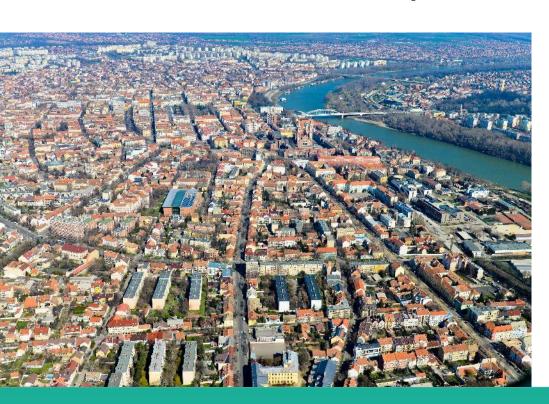




City of SZEGED

(Szeged Megyei Jogú Város Önkormányzata)

Smart Alliance for Sustainable Mobility (SASMob)

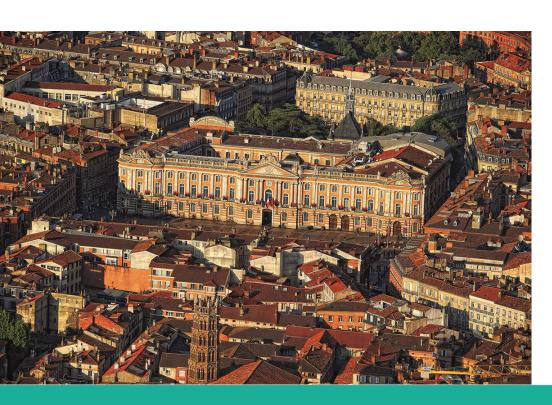




Metropolitan TOULOUSE

(Toulouse Metropolitan Authority)

COllaborative Mobility Management for Urban Traffic and Emissions reduction (COMMUTE)





Urban Mobility



City of ALBERTSLUND

City of SZEGED

City of GHENT

Metropolitan TOULOUSE

City of LAHTI









Albertslund, Antwerp, Athens, Coventry, Fuenlabrada, Ghent, Heraklion, Kerkrade, Lahti, Lappeeranta, Ljubljana, Maribor, Sevran, Szeged, Toulouse, Velez-Malaga

II/ Testimony from two UIA 1st Call Cities

Jordan Guardo Vazquez, Bilbao, AS-FABRIK project

Imara Antonius, Utrecht, U-RLP project

Introduction by Tim Caulfield, Director of the Urban Innovative Actions Initiative



Bilbao AS-FABRIK

Jordan Guardoo Vazquez, Mayoral Advisor in Bilbao Imara Antonius

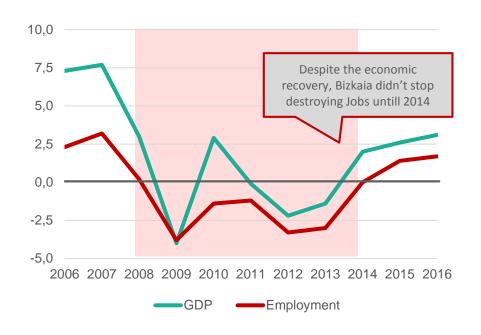




We are in the midst of an era of economic turmoil

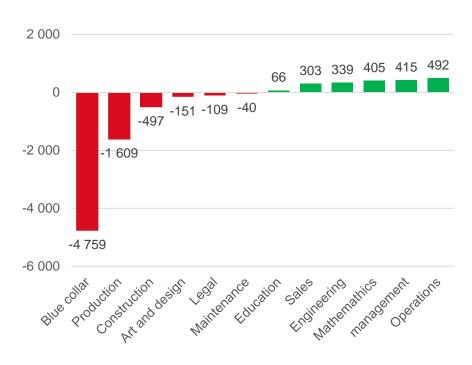
The economy has been struggling to effectively create new jobs

Growth rate (%, nominal)

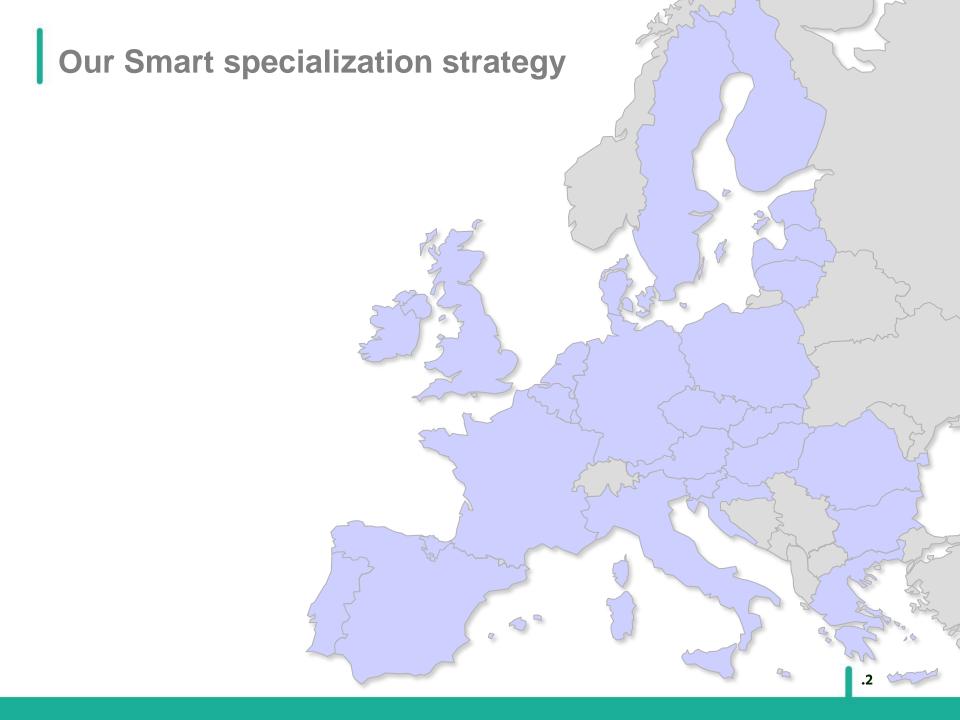


We are still facing severe threats for the job market

Job creation and destruction ('000 worldwide)



We believe that **Public Administrations** must foster initiatives that may **help companies and workers** overcome these threats









Our Smart specialization strategy



- 1 Advanced manufacturing
- 2 Energy
- 3 Biosciences

Bilbao's specialization strategy

- 1 Advanced services to industry
- 2 ITCs
- 3 Retail
- 4 Financial services
- Medical devices
- 6 Energy and renewables
- 7 Art, creativity and design

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When the first call for UIA appeared, we realized it had a strong fit with our municipal and regional strategies



Starting point

In December 2015 the European Commission launched the first call for *Urban Innovative Actions*

This first call addressed 4 topics. Most of them had a strong fit with Bilbao's city strategy, but Jobs and skills in the local economy was the core of it



Jobs and skills in the local economy



Urban poverty



Integration of migrants and refugees



Energy transition

We created a team with universities, research institutes, clusters, private companies and public entities

All partners were genuinely concerned with jobs and skills in the local economy



The Project stands on 5 pillars



- 1. Alignment with regional and municipal strategy
- 2. Innovative approach
- 3. Scalable and replicable proposal, both at a city and at a European level
- 4. Political leadership
- 5. Leveraging on European funds to test new ideas and speed the implementation of our strategy

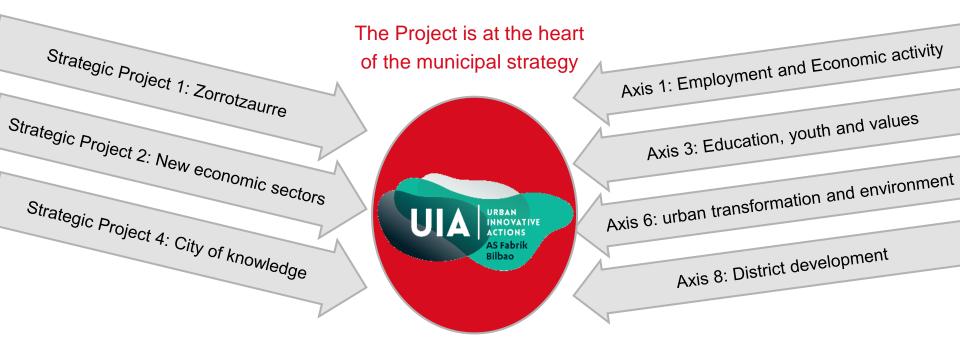


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Advanced Services Fabrik (AS-Fabrik)

Mission

Increase the **competitiveness** of companies in the **advanced services** sector, through a **collaborative** process of capacity building that may allow them to respond adequately to the challenges associated with the **digital transformation** of the **industrial sector**



Advanced Manufacturing is the first amongst the strategic sectors of the Basque Country

Advanced Services is one of the strategic sectors of Bilbao

Identify and test innovative solutions for sustainable urban development

Challenge to be addressed

The consortium aims to increase the competitiveness of the **KIBS sector** of Bilbao through a **collaborative process** that will prepare them to supply the digital transformation demands of the manufacturing sector (**Industry 4.0**).

Innovativeness & originality

A new methodology for **public private collaboration**, led and supported by a public authority to solve a **strategic challenge Innovation in services**, addressing concepts such as prototyping and co-creation. Two sectors progressing in parallel, offer side (services) and demand side (industry). New common and public testing space that will simulate real life operating conditions and that will be built under co-creation premises.

Industrial brownfields near the city centre are a common issue in Bilbao and many other European cities

AS-Fabrik will be developed in Zorrotzaurre, the old industrial heart of Bilbao



6 key dimensions of the Zorrotzaurre project

- 1. Heritage: Refurbishment of 320 homes and 20 industrial buildings
- **2. Decontamination:** Recovering 285,000m² of polluted soils
- 3. Climate change: Opening of Deusto Canal, the peninsula will become an island lowering 0.5m the level of the Nervión estuary
- 4. Accessibility: 4 tramway stops, 7.5km of roads transformed into promenades and bike lanes
- 5. Investment attraction: urban technological park with up to 6,000 jobs
- **Mix of uses:** 5,500 new homes, sport centres, shopping areas, training centres...

The involvement of the Mayor has been a **Key Success Factors for the Project's progress**

"We believe that investing in knowledge is investing in the future, and that entrepreneurs are called to be the builders of the economy of tomorrow. UIA - As-Fabrik musters all of our strengths and represents the spearhead

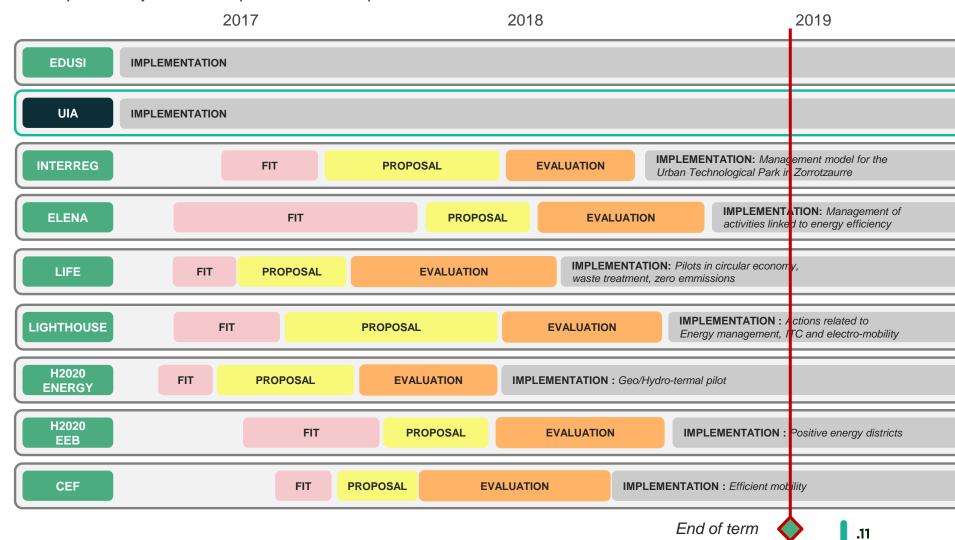


5. Leveraging on European funds to test new ideas and speed the implementation of our strategy

European funding is playing a key role in helping us speed-up the deployment of our strategy

European Project roadmap for the development of Zorrotzaurre

Illustrative











UIA AS-Fabrik is fostering the creation of a vibrant ecosystem in an old industrial brownfield

































Utrecht Refugee Launch Pad

U-RLP

City of Utrecht

Imara Antonius

Advisor EU Cooperation & Funding Strategy
i.antonius@utrecht.nl







City of Utrecht

4th Largest City of the Netherlands

Population

2016 → 338,986

2030 → *406,885*

2040 → *425,400*

159 Nationalities





Utrecht, Human Rights City

- Shelter City
- Local Human Rights Coalition
- Human Rights Based Policy Development
- Inspiring Global Goals City 2017





Where, after all, do universal human rights begin? In small places, close to home - so close and so small that they cannot be seen on any maps of the world. Yet they are the world of the individual person; the neighborhood he lives *in* (...). – **Eleanor** Roosevelt (1958)





Polarisation & Tension in Society





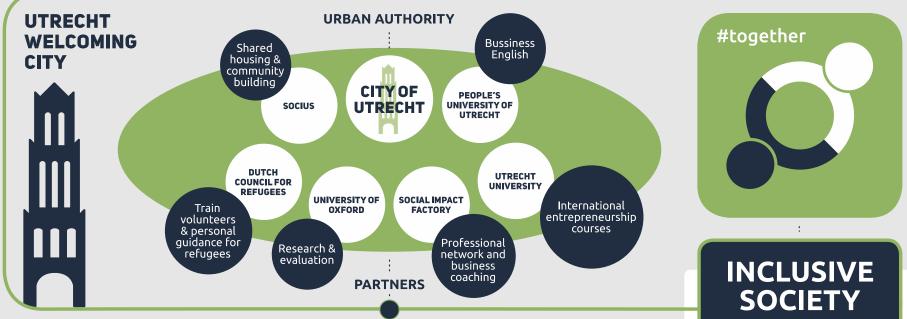
Pictures in Newspaper: Grimmige sfeer bij azc-bijeenkomst Overvecht, Telegraaf, 11-01-2016



Utrecht Refugee Launch Pad

- Inclusive Innovation
- Bottom Up Innovation
- Transferable
- Future Proof
- Innovative Partners, Dynamic Cooperation







SOCIUS Youth

Live Together, Learn Together

- 38 Youngsters
- Strong connection to the neighbourhood
- Self Management





Plan Einstein, Smart Thinking









Dutch Council for Refugees

- Intake & Assessments
- Intensive Guidance for Asylum Seekers
- Volunteer Training





Advisory Board

Oxford Centre on Migration Policy & Society (COMPAS)

Sarah Spencer CBE

Director Global Exchange on Migration and Diversity COMPAS, Oxford University

Professor Ash Amin

Professor of Geography, University of Cambridge



Professor Peter Scholten

Associate Professor Public Policy & Politics, Erasmus University of Rotterdam

Professor Alice Bloch

Professor of Sociology, University of Manchester



Research & Evaluation Framework

University of Roehampton London

Caroline Oliver

Senior Lecturer in Sociology

- Theory of Change
- Qualitative Research
- Quantitative Research





"Youth & Refugees one big family"

- National News Broadcast (NOS) 23-09-2017





For more information visit our Project Page:

http://www.uia-initiative.eu/en/uia-cities/utrecht





III/ Presentation of the UIA 3rd Call for Proposals



Presentation of the four topics by the Commission services

Adaptation to climate change, Air quality, Housing, Jobs and skills in the local Economy







Air Quality – François Wakenhut, head of Unit « Clean Air » DG ENV

Adaptation to climate change – Dina Silina, policy officer in DG CLIMA – Unit « Adaptation »

Housing – Andor Urmos, policy officer in DG REGIO – Unit « Inclusive Growth, Urban and Territorial Development »

Jobs and skills – Nicholas Costello, deputy head of unit « Job creation » DG EMPL



Clean Air in European Cities



Why is air pollution a problem?

Europe's air quality is slowly improving, but fine particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide and ozone in particular continue to cause serious health impacts.

Estimates point to well above 400.000 premature deaths in EU-28 each year due to particulate matter; and more than 70.000 due to nitrogen dioxide.

1 out of 10 EU citizens are exposed to particulate matter concentrations above the EU limit value; and 9 out of 10 exposed above WHO guidelines.





Air pollution exceeds eutrophication limits in 63% of ecosystem area, and in 73% Natura 2000 area.



Air pollution is an urban challenge

Nitrogen dioxide

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.







EU Clean Air Policy



Ambient Air Quality Directives

Maximum concentrations of air polluting substances

CONCENTRATIONS

EMISSIONS



National Emission

Ceilings Directive

National emission totals

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

Source-specific emission

standards

- -Euro and fuel standards
- -Industrial Emissions Directive
- -Energy efficiency 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.

The Partnership will formulate reflections for better policy (including better implementation, better funding and a better knowledge base).

Another example: The EU's Environmental Implementation Review and its innovative Peer-2-Peer platforms to exchange good practices.



Examples: Cleaner transport

Examples: Cleaner energy

Some good practices for cleaner air



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



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



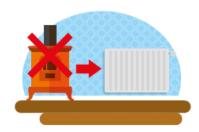
Traffic restrictions such as low-emission zones, reduced speed limits and congestion charges



More energy-efficient buildings



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



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



Clean Air Forum

First Clean Air Forum on 16 & 17 November 2017, a two-day event with 300 participants and including a high-level segment in the City Hall, Paris.



- air quality in cities
- agriculture and air quality
- clean air business opportunities.

Discussion also on key cross-cutting topics, such as governance, knowledge base, funding mechanisms, air pollution and climate change, and foresight.

Registrations open now, and full programme available here: https://www.euconf.eu/clean-air/programme.html







EU strategy on adaptation to climate change -

Urban innovative adaptation actions

European Week on Regions and Cities event on Urban Innovative Actions: announcement of the winners of the 2nd call



Climate change is affecting all European regions – but adaptation needs differ across regions

Arctic region

Temperature rise much larger than global average
Decrease in Arctic sea ice coverage
Decrease in Greenland ice sheet
Decrease in permafrost areas
Increasing risk of biodiversity loss
Some new opportunities for the exploitation of natural resources and for sea transportation
Risks to the livelihoods of indigenous peoples

Atlantic region

Increase in heavy precipitation events Increase in river flow Increasing risk of river and coastal flooding Increasing damage risk from winter storms Decrease in energy demand for heating Increase in multiple climatic hazards

Mountain regions

Temperature rise larger than European average

Decrease in glacier extent and volume Upward shift of plant and animal species High risk of species extinctions Increasing risk of forest pests Increasing risk from rock falls and landslides

Changes in hydropower potential Decrease in ski tourism

2016 EEA Report: An indicator-based assessment of past and projected climate change and its impacts on ecosystems and society in Europe.

EEA Report No 1/2017

Climate change, impacts and vulnerability in Europe 2016

An indicator-based report









Coastal zones and regional seas

Sea level rise
Increase in sea surface temperatures
Increase in ocean acidity
Northward migration of marine species
Risks and some opportunities for fisheries
Changes in phytoplankton communities
Increasing number of marine dead zones

Increasing risk of water-borne diseases

Boreal region

Increase in heavy precipitation events Decrease in snow, lake and river ice cover Increase in precipitation and river flows Increasing potential for forest growth and increasing risk of forest pests Increasing damage risk from winter storms Increase in crop yields

Decrease in energy demand for heating Increase in hydropower potential Increase in summer tourism

Continental region

Increase in heat extremes
Decrease in summer precipitation
Increasing risk of river floods
Increasing risk of forest fires
Decrease in economic value of forests
Increase in energy demand for cooling

Mediterranean region

Large increase in heat extremes
Decrease in precipitation and river flow
Increasing risk of droughts
Increasing risk of biodiversity loss
Increasing risk of forest fires
Increased competition between different water users
Increasing water demand for agriculture
Decrease in crop yields
Increasing risks for livestock production
Increase in mortality from heat waves
Expansion of habitats for southern disease vectors
Decreasing potential for energy production
Increase in energy demand for cooling
Decrease in summer tourism and potential increase in other seasons
Increase in multiple climatic hazards

High vulnerability to spillover effects of climate change

Most economic sectors negatively affected

from outside Europe

Source: 2016 EEA report: https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/climate-change-impacts-and-vulnerability-2016

Urban areas are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts



Urban areas are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts

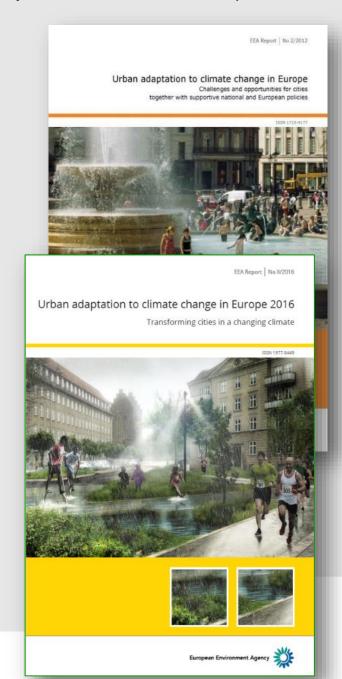


Urban adaptation to climate change (EEA Reports 2012, 2016)



- Cities face specific challenges (Heat waves/urban heat island, flooding, droughts, soil sealing)
- Investments for **urban infrastructure** should include adaptation (e.g. improve water retention, urban drainage, sewage systems, building standards)
- Need for green infrastructure (forests, parks, wetlands, green walls/roofs) and 'soft' measures (e.g. sharing information, capacity building, participation of stakeholders)
- **Integrated approach** interaction with other themes and policies (e.g. climate change mitigation, water management, biodiversity)
- Incremental adaptation versus transformational adaptation (or a combination)
- Multi-level governance, knowledge base, awareness, planning, economics, monitoring and reporting.

http://www.eea.europa.eu/



EU Adaptation Strategy – promoting a resilient Europe



1. Promote action by all member states

- ✓ Encourage all MS to adopt adaptation strategies
- → Provide funding to help them build resilience
- ✓ Launch voluntary adaptation initiative for towns and cities (Covenant of Mayors)

2. Make decision-making better informed

- ✓ Address knowledge gaps through research
- ✓ Develop European climate adaptation platform: Climate-ADAPT (http://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/countries-regions/cities)

3.Make EU-level action 'climate-proof'(mainstreaming)

- ✓ Further integrate climate adaptation needs into key vulnerable sectors eg agriculture, fisheries, energy, regional development
- ✓ Make infrastructure more resilient
- ✔ Promote insurance against disasters

- Under evaluation!
- Public consultation
 December-February.
- More info:

https://ec.europa.eu/clima/polici
es/adaptation/what_en



Reimagine your city!





RÉGION NORD-PAS DE CALAIS



EU adaptation strategy – work on Urban adaptation





The Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy - informs, mobilises and supports cities, now integrates adaptation (since 2015): Signatories pledge to:

- ✓ Reduce CO2/GHG emissions by at least 40% by 2030
- ✓ Adapt to the impacts of climate change
- ✓ Develop local action plans and reporting on their implementation
- 7600+ signatories; 900+ EU cities joined the new ambitious Covenant.
- Innovative structure to promote vertical coordination (work with national, regional and city level); 205 Coordinators

The Global Covenant of Mayors - umbrella for reginal covenants around the world

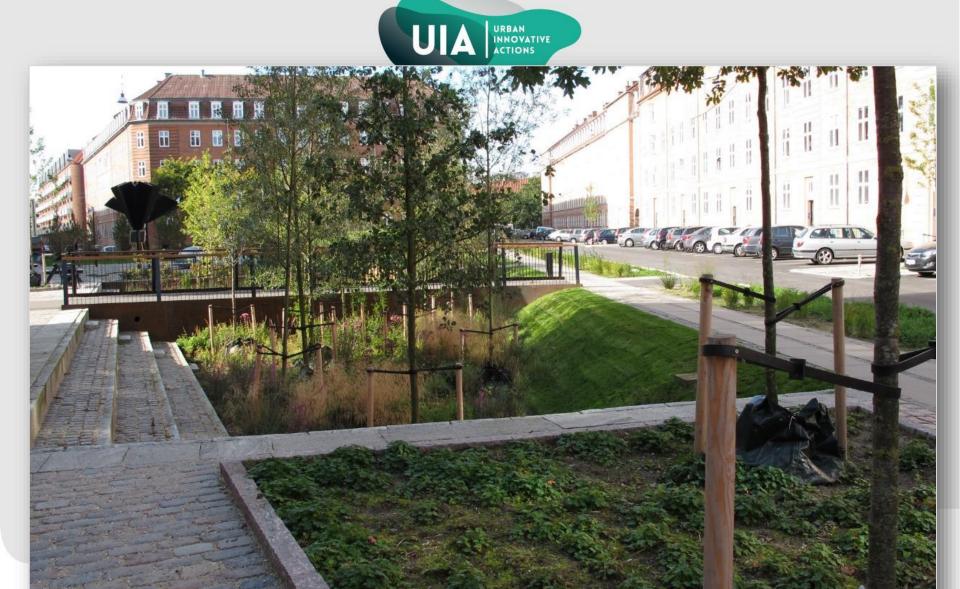
EU Urban Agenda: urban dimension in the spotlight!

- One stop shop (urban adaptation chapter)
- Urban data platform (climate indicators)
- Partnership on Climate Adaptation
- Urban Innovative Actions (3rd call)
- Urban Investment and Advisory Platform



Systemic solutions in Copenhagen

Stormwater storage space at Tåsingeplads in Copenhagen, Denmark



Nature-based solutions for climate change mitigation and adaptation





These measures reduced the strong June 2016 floods in the Paris area by 1 meter, reducing material damages!

(Click on the image to launch the online video)



Economic case of Hamburg's green roofs

The green roofs program helps to keep the costs for stormwater management manageable.



Visualisation: TH Treibhaus Landschaftsarchitektur; Image: Matthias Friedel. Source: EEA.

Floating houses - Adapting to rising waters



In Maasbommel, in the low-lying Netherlands,



some residents are preparing for more frequent floods by living in amphibious homes that are anchored to the land but designed to rise when the water rises.

Houses in flooded condition. Source: Case study in Climate-ADAPT. Factor Architecten b.v.



Examples of local actions

The superblocks programme in Barcelona aims to free up space for green areas and recreation to improve the urban micro-climate.



Project in figures:

- 95% of residents now have a bicycle lane within 300 metres of their home
- 300 km of bicycle lanes to be built

Climate achievements:

- 159,100 tonnes of CO2 to be saved annually
- surface area of public/car-free spaces increased by over 23 ha in pilot areas
- reduction in urban heat island effect
- reduced risk of storm water runoff and flooding

Other benefits:

- better air quality
- healthier and more active lifestyles and greater interaction among residents
- less traffic and noise
- improved public safety



Urban Innovative Actions (3rd call)

Without being prescriptive ...



- Innovative approaches
- Impacts on a larger territorial scale
- Joint actions
- Cooperation, involvement, multi-level governance
- Long term perspective
- Integrated approaches
- Resilient and liveable cities
- Green/blue infrastructure, nature-based solutions
- Benefits in other areas
- Integrating mitigation and adaptation
- Increased awareness
- Innovative financing mechanisms



Thank you for your attention!



Directorate-General for Climate Action ("DG CLIMA"):

http://ec.europa.eu/clima

EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change:

http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/adaptation_en

European Climate Adaptation Platform:

http://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu

Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy:

www.covenantofmayors.eu

10 October 2017, CCAB, Brussels, Dina Silina, DG CLIMA







Housing

Urban Innovative Actions
European Week of Regions and Cities
October 2017





Why housing is an important topic?



- Supply side insufficient supply, spatial distribution, costs;
- Demand side increased (risk of) poverty, lower income, difficulty to access financing;
- Policy responses narrowing possibilities, more pressure on local authorities, conflicting priorities.
- Over the past decade worsening affordability, homelessness, social and housing polarisation, and reinforced housing deprivation have been an increasing concern for public policies.

Relevance for cities



- Housing is key infrastructure for the economic growth of cities and wellbeing of their cities.
- Cities play an important role in housing provision and rehabilitation while working creatively with all types of housing providers and promoting sustainable land use.
- Challenges faced in many countries and cities are similar: how to renew housing stocks, how to involve communities, how to tackle spatial isolation, how to plan and promote sustainable development, how to fight urban sprawl, how to help people with affordable housing, how to promote energy efficiency among house owners, etc.
- Cities are increasingly asked to finance, manage and distribute housing assets which gives an opportunity to provide innovative housing solutions fit for the realities of the housing markets post crisis.

Some key challenges for cities to tackle

One of the key challenges cities are called on to tackle following the economic and financial crisis, is <u>access to affordable housing</u>:

 Cities lack affordable and social housing across all tenures, while some suffer from housing vacancies and decaying stock.

Examples of urban areas affected:

- Metropolitan areas with heated housing markets, where the demand for housing is increasing, where housing prices are inflated and housing affordability dropping significantly for the wide spectrum of income groups and their varying needs.
- Deprived/segregated neighbourhoods where inhabitants cannot afford to invest and/or to cover utility expenses.
- Shrinking cities and areas with low demand for housing (i.e. areas with an increased number of vacancies and empty housing).



Some key challenges for cities to tackle

Vulnerable groups in the society have a particular difficulty in accessing social and affordable housing

- ➤ such as people in extreme poverty, Roma, people with disabilities, people with migrant background, homeless, long-term unemployed, youth leaving institutional care, etc.
- actions in this area in particular should be linked with relevant measures concerning employment/education/training, desegregation measures, healthcare, social affairs, employment, etc.

What can cities do?



General principles:

- Assess the specific local needs and respond appropriately.
- Ensure an integrated approach so that the action is interlinked with other relevant measures to achieve better overall results.
- Actions should not have any discriminatory and segregating effects.
- Advance socially mixed and tenure mixed housing production and consumption
- Sustainability of action beyond the timeframe of the project should be ensured.
- For actions in favour of vulnerable groups, involve the community in the preparation, design and implementation of the action.

What can cities do?



- Without being prescriptive in terms of types of projects expected, cities are invited to consider in particular the following themes and issues. It is important to:
- re-establish responsible housing production and housing consumption systems to address the issues of growing and shrinking cities, deprived urban neighbourhoods and communities.
- > promote sustainable communities, such as
 - better access to affordable, quality housing and social housing
 - collaborative housing
 - specific needs of vulnerable groups

What can cities do?



- Responsible housing systems should bring economic and environmental benefits, such as
 - increase housing affordability
 - increase energy efficiency, reduce CO2 emissions
 - promote efficient and sustainable use of building land and prevent urban sprawl
 - local jobs
 - innovative financing schemes through publicprivate partnership.
- > limit waste through
 - efficient use of resources
 - recyclability of housing
 - brownfield re-development
 - housing refurbishment
 - emptying demolished properties







Jobs and Skills

Urban Innovative Actions
European Week of Regions and Cities
10 October 2017

DG Employment, Job Creation Unit





Challenges of urban employment



- Inequality
- Richer countries, poorer cities
- Eastern and western challenges

Attracting and Creating Jobs



- Knowledge-intensive services
 - Innovation for new services

The European policy context



- European Pillar of Social Rights
- New Skills Agenda

European Pillar of Social Rights (1)



- Right to information
 - Access to adequate social protection
 - New forms of work
 - Supporting transitions
 - Proclamation of the Pillar

European Pillar of Social Rights(2)



- Right to information
 - Access to adequate social protection
 - New forms of work
 - Supporting transitions
 - Proclamation of the Pillar

New Skills Agenda (1)



- Centrality of skills
 - Scale of the challenge
 - Implementation of the Skills Agenda
 - Upskilling pathways

New Skills Agenda (2)



- Centrality of skills
- Scale of the challenge
- Implementation of the Skills Agenda
- Upskilling pathways

The Third call for proposals

Indicative areas for proposals:

- Local supply chains
- Interconnection with wider markets
- Enhanced entrepreneurial culture
- Transition of cities to future economy







UIA State of Play and Next Steps

Tim Caulfield
Director – UIA Permanent Secretariat





Where are we?



- ✓ 2 Calls for Proposals finalised, showing great interest from cities
 - 584 projects submitted from 26 Member States
 - 6 topics of the EU Urban Agenda addressed





URBAN

MOBILITY





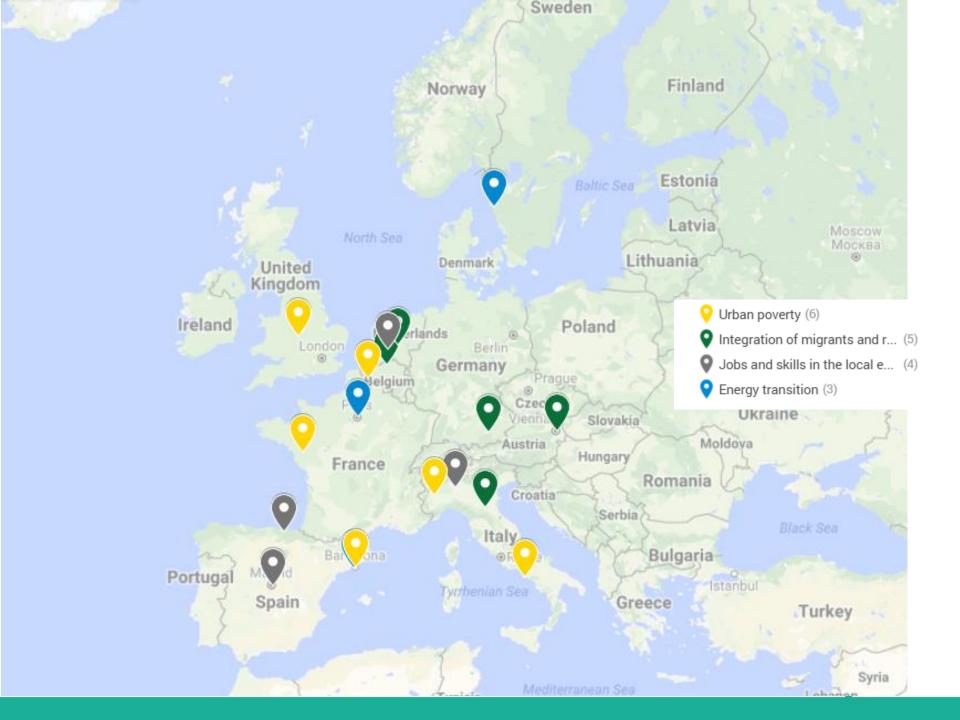




TRANSITION



- ✓ After 2 Calls for Proposals:
 - 130 EUR Mio committed
 - 33 approved projects from 13 Member States
 - 17 Call 1 projects delivering their first results!





Main trends after 2 Calls



Innovativeness of the proposed solution:

- Complex set of actions centrality of innovative elements
- Evolutionary innovation more than revolutionary innovation
- Specific innovative trends per topic
 - Energy efficiency: focus on local governance and energy delivery
 - Migrants and refugees: empowerment, one stop shop approach and testing « traditional » services on new target groups
 - Jobs and skills: anticipating economic transitions (3rd industrial revolution, industry 4.0), focus on skills enhancement and social enterprises
 - **Urban poverty**: testing revolutionary approaches (urban common goods and basic minimum income), area based integrated approach (one stop shop)
 - Circular Economy: clear focus on prevention, re-use, repair activities; as well as on consumption and supply chain through collaborative economy measures, nudging for behavior change, awareness raising, industrial symbiosis
 - **Urban mobility**: focus on demonstration actions on electrification, automated/driver-less vehicles and first/last-mile connectivity.

Main trends after 2 Calls



Quality of the partnership:

- Size of partnership and type of partners involved depending on the topic addressed
- General attempt to go beyond traditional partnership to involve unusual suspects
- Strong attention given to citizens/end-users involvement: genuine co-design processes
- Horizontal & vertical integration to ensure upscaling

Measurability of results:

- Great attention paid by approved projects to impact evaluation
- Monitoring and evaluation as learning loop for policy improvements
- Innovative methodologies proposed (e.g. RCT, theory of change, etc.)
- Strong involvement of scientific Delivery Partners in co-designing

What's next?



- 3 calls remaining until 2020
- All EU urban agenda topics will be addressed

Call	Estimated Call period	Indicative budgets*	Expected topics
3	December 2017 – March 2018	80-100 EUR Mio	Air quality / Climate adaptation / Housing / Jobs & skills in the local economy
4	October 2018 - January 2019	80-100 EUR Mio	Digital transition / Sustainable use of land – NbS / Urban Poverty / Circular Economy / Urban Mobility / Security (tbc 2018)
5	September 2019 - December 2019	25-50 EUR Mio	To be confirmed 2019

^{*}Depending on funds available

3rd Call for Proposals



- Timeframe: 15 December 2017 30 March 2018
- Indicative budget: 80-100 Mio ERDF
- 4 topics addressed descriptions available on UIA website
- Rules and templates to evolve but no major changes

How to get more information?

- 4 applicants seminars to include 'speed-dating' sessions:
 - Bucharest: 11 January 2018
 - Zagreb: 23 January 2018
 - Malmö: 7 February 2018
 - Brussels: 20/21 or 22 February (tbc)
- Webinars, speed dating and online Q&A to be organised in Jan/Feb
- Self-evaluation tool

UIA knowledge



- Importance of capturing and sharing with policy makers and practitionners knowledge generated by UIA projects
- UIA Experts (one for each approved project): key actors to capture knowledge
- Regular outputs (diary, zoom in, journalistic account, final qualitative report) produced and available on the UIA website
- → 1st wave of Journals available in November!
- Cooperation with other relevant organisations (UDN, Urban Partnerships, URBACT, EUROCITIES, etc.) to capitalise UIA knowledge

Further information: www.uia-initiative.eu
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