



Urban Innovative Actions

Applicants Seminar

3rd Call for Proposals



@UIA_initiative

Brussels, 22 February 2018



| Policy Context and Expectations for UIA

Nicolas Lebas

**Vice-President of the Hauts-de-France
Region, Entrusted Entity of the UIA
initiative**

Normund Popens

**Deputy Director General,
DG Regional and Urban Policy,
European Commission**

| Introduction to the UIA Initiative

Who is in the room?



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



Individual consultations



Time	Table 1: Main focus: Jobs & Skills	Table 2: Focus: Jobs & Skills	Table 3: Main focus: Air quality	Table 4: Focus: Housing	Table 5: Focus: Adaptation to climate change
15.30 – 15.50	Eurométropole de Strasbourg (FR) <i>Alice Fremeux</i>	City of Rome (IT) <i>Claudio Sicolo (NGO)</i>	City of Granollers (ES) <i>Marta Chillida Munguet</i>	Ville / Métropole de Lyon (FR) <i>Martine Chanal & William Biajoux</i>	Rafelbunyol City Council (ES) <i>Raquel Castán (Consultant)</i>
15.55 – 16.15	Commune de Schaerbeek (BE) <u>Housing</u> <i>Valentina Morselli</i>	City of Mannheim (DE) <i>Juergen Muench, Lili Leirich, Manuel Kreitmeir, Mathias Kaps</i>	Ville de Seraing (BE) <i>Zoé Lejeune</i>	City of Bristol (UK) <i>Paul Davies</i>	City of Lisbon (PT) <i>Sofia Cordeiro</i>
16.20 – 16.40	Municipality of Bergen op Zoom (NL) <i>Mark Kok</i>	Municipality of Huesca (ES) <i>Juan Antonio Sarrate Sánchez, Pilar Novales Estallo</i>	Brussels cities (BE) <i>Thibault Jonckheere (STIB)</i>	Communauté d'Agglomération Pau Béarn Pyrénées (FR) <i>Isabelle Buron</i>	City of Trnava (SK) <i>Gabriela Repova</i>
16.45 – 17.05	City of Vantaa (FI) <i>Mikko Kesa</i>	Communauté d'agglomération du SICOVAL (FR) <i>Mélissa Chevillard</i>	Cities of Massa and Carrara (IT) <i>Alessandra Busao & Luca Talluri</i>	Pamplona City Council (ES) <i>Jose Costero</i>	City of Amsterdam (NL) <i>Karin Borst</i>
17.10 – 17.30	City of Venice (IT) <i>Paola Ravenna</i>	Municipality of Brussels (BE) <i>Filis Zumbultas</i>	City of Roeselare (BE) – <u>Adaptation to climate change</u> <i>Kris Decreane</i>	Metropolitan City of Milan (IT) <i>Leonardo di Chiara (NGO)</i>	City of Genk (BE) <i>Peter Vos (MUA) & Adrian Hill (Consultant)</i>

Main objectives



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

- To provide urban authorities with resources to test how new and unproven solutions work in practice and how they respond to the complexity of real life
- To draw lessons and share knowledge with other urban authorities across Europe



Key figures & funding principles



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

Where are we?

- ✓ 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
POVERTY



URBAN
MOBILITY



JOBS & SKILLS
IN THE LOCAL ECONOMY



INTEGRATION OF
MIGRANTS & REFUGEES

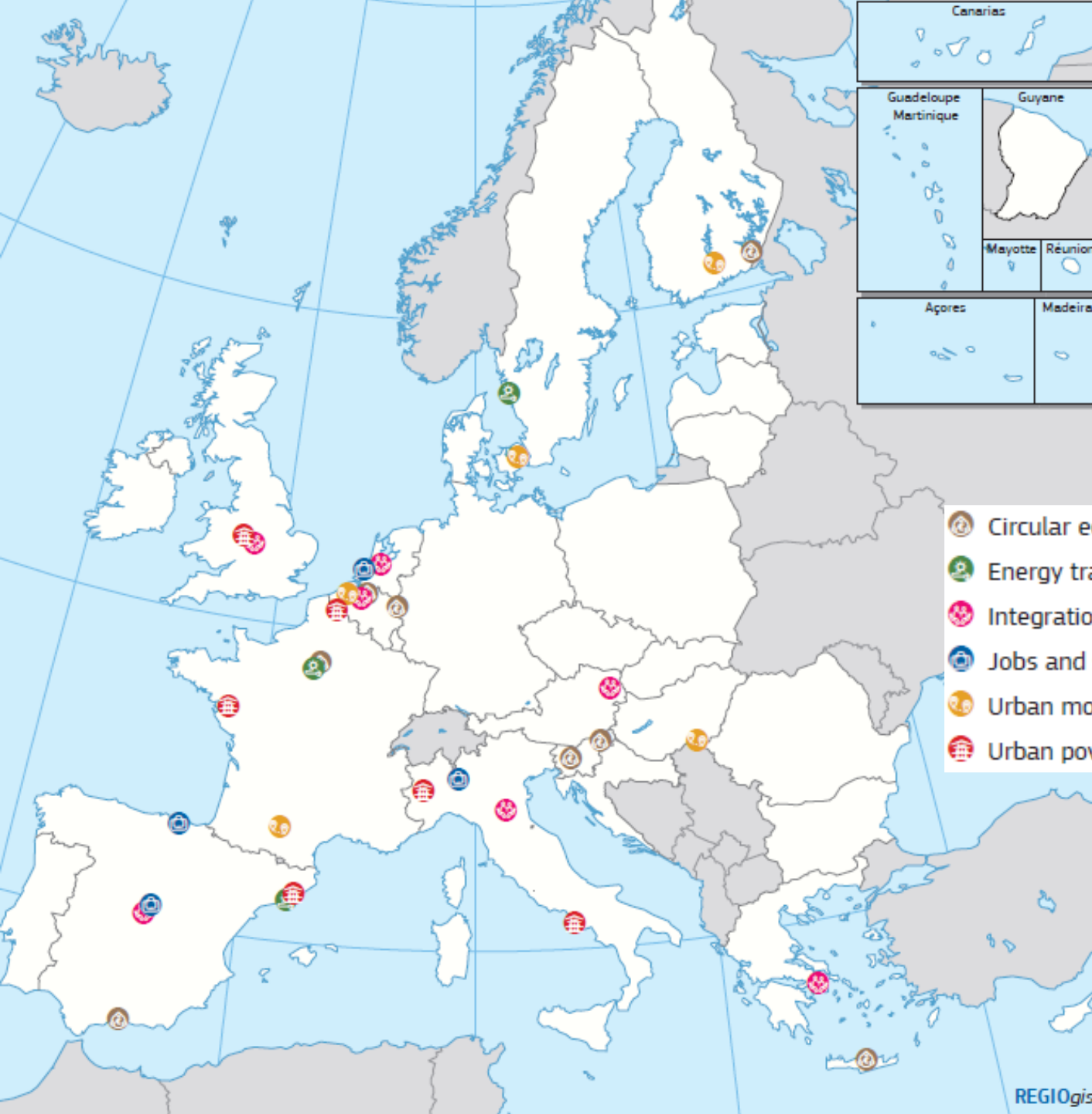


ENERGY
TRANSITION



CIRCULAR
ECONOMY

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



33 Projects across the EU



Gothenburg
Paris
Viladecans



Athens
Antwerp
Bologna
Coventry
Fuenlabrada
Utrecht
Vienna



Barcelona
Birmingham
Lille
Nantes
Pozzuoli
Turin



Bilbao
Madrid
Milan
Rotterdam



Antwerp
Kerkrade
Heraklion
Lappeenranta
Ljubljana
Maribor
Sevran
Velez-Malaga



Albertslund
Ghent
Lahti
Szeged
Toulouse



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 12 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

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Group discussion

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?**



Testimonies from approved projects

- ✓ **Hendrik-Jan Bosch (City of Rotterdam)** – BRIDGE project
(1st Call for Proposals – Jobs and Skills in the local economy)
- ✓ **Pieter Morlion (City of Ghent)** – TMaaS project
(2nd Call for Proposals – Urban mobility)



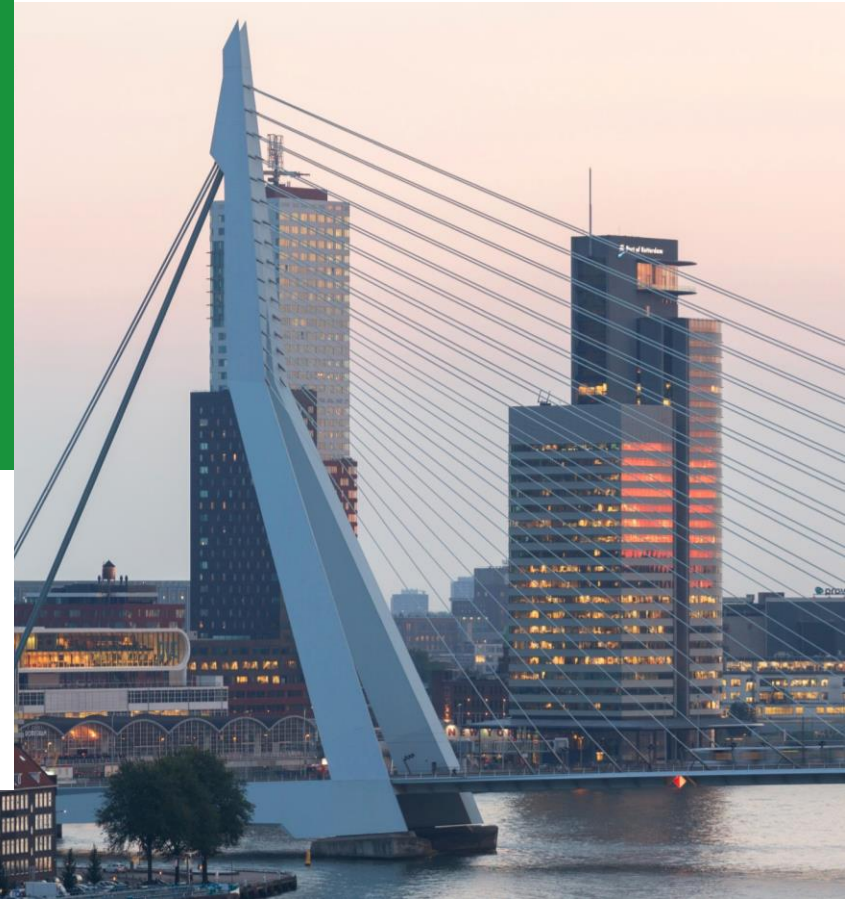
Gemeente Rotterdam

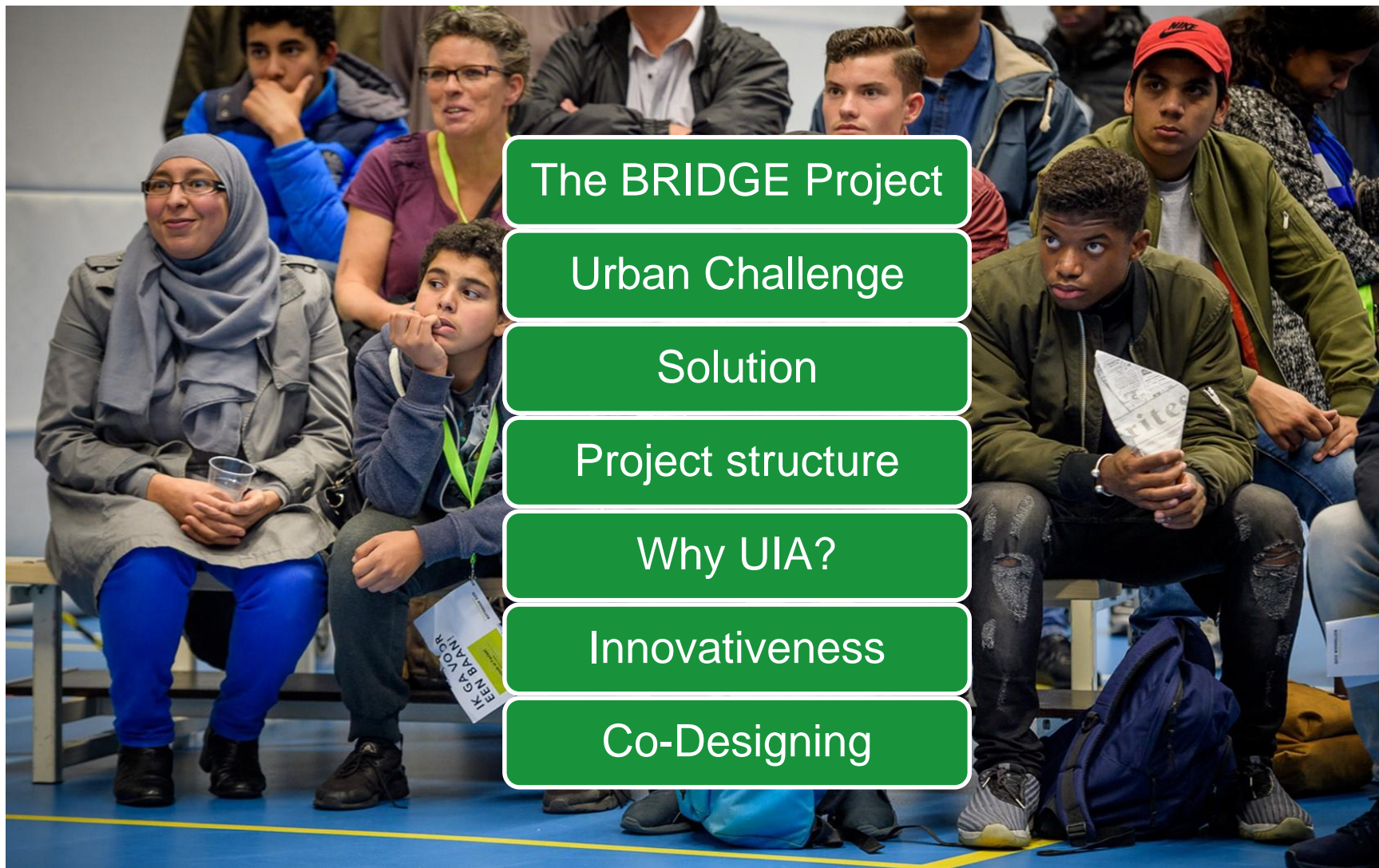
BRIDGE

Hendrik-Jan Bosch



EUROPEAN UNION
European Regional Development Fund





The BRIDGE Project

Urban Challenge

Solution

Project structure

Why UIA?

Innovativeness

Co-Designing

The BRIDGE project



BRIDGE & UIA

Building The Right Investments for Delivering a Growing Economy

UIA Round 1. Jobs and Skills

ERDF Co-financing: EUR 4.997.624,24

Partners

1. City of Rotterdam
2. Hogeschool Rotterdam
3. Erasmus University
4. Metropolitan Region Rotterdam The Hague
5. Rebel Consultancy



Stakeholders

Target Area: South Rotterdam (200.000 inhabitants)

Young people, schools and teachers, parents, employers

Target area South Rotterdam



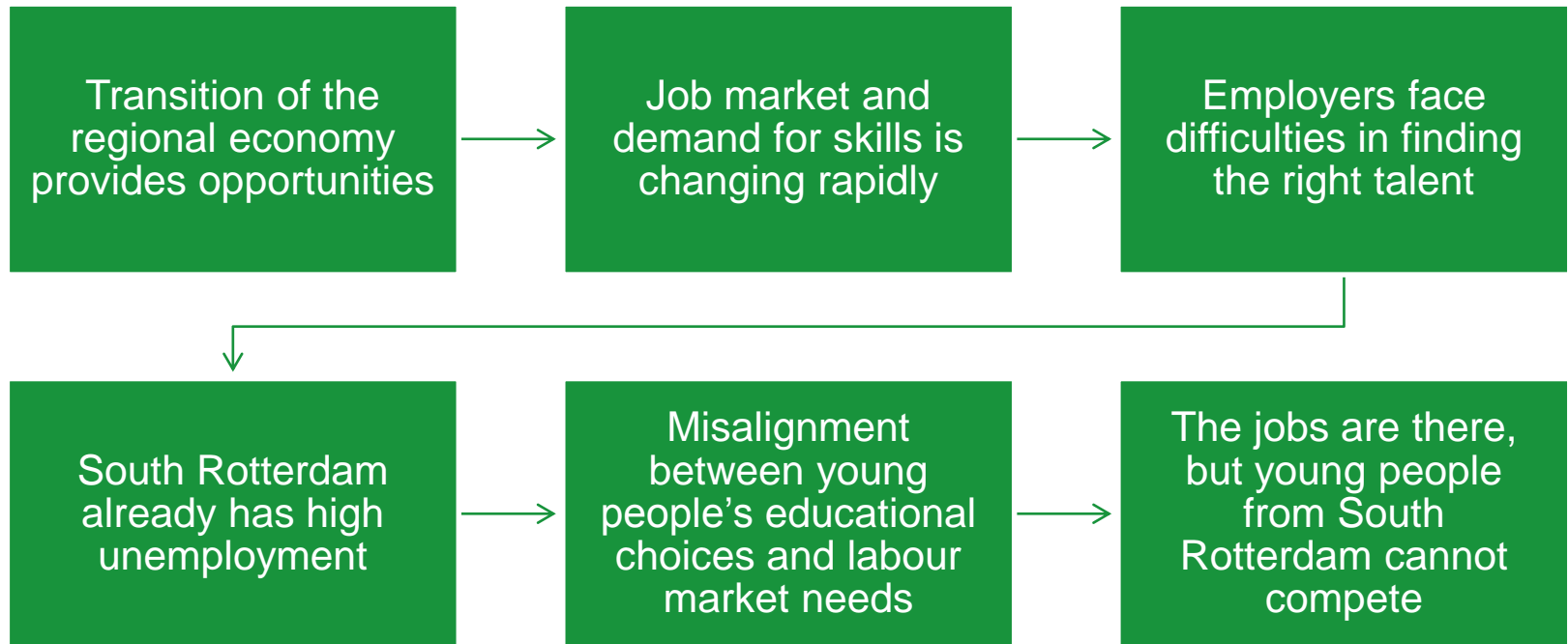
- Unemployment: 21%
- 32% of children grow up in poverty
- 39% of children have parents with no/low formal education
- 74% of population is first/second generation migrants
- 2.000 young people enter the labour market per year



Stakeholders



Urban Challenge



Solution



What does the future labour market need?

- Cooperation with Roadmap Next Economy
- Labour market analysis and 21st Century Skills agenda

How do we reach pupils and schools?

- Career and Talent orientation program for pupils 9-16

How do we engage employers?

- Career Start Guarantee

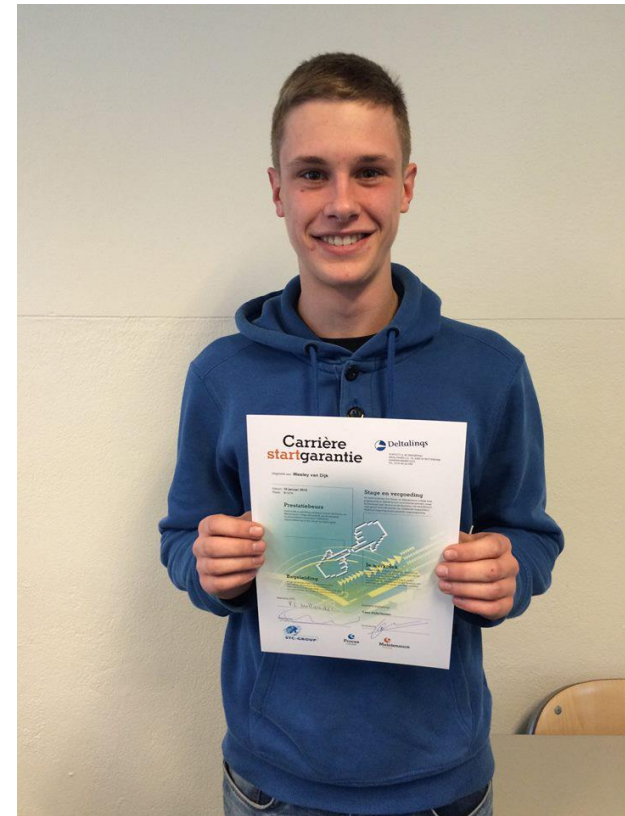
How do we ensure sustainable continuation?

- Impact Investment instruments

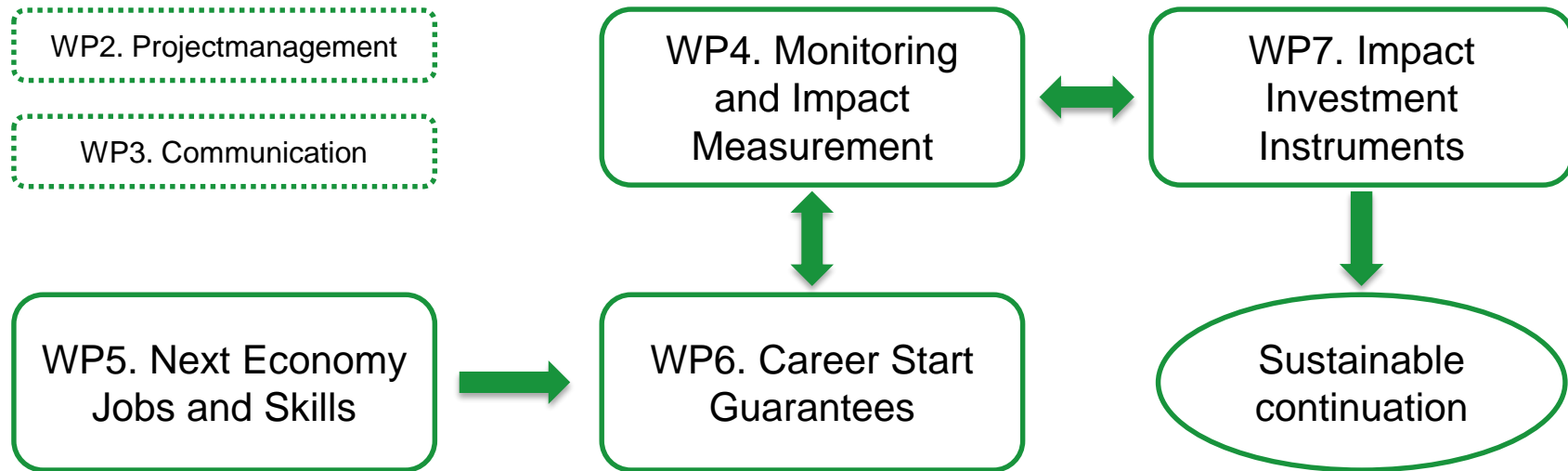
Career Start Guarantee



- Offered by employers
- 472 available (target: 600)
- Secondary vocational education only
- Available for students choosing education in sectors of health, care, industry and food
- Not available for education in administration, legal, animal welfare, wellness, etc.



Workpackage Structure





Structure	Workpackages with local WP-Leaders, 3-year local cooperation between equals
	Procurement and monitoring require careful and transparent preparation and coordination – with regard to different views/stakes
Novel Combinations	Roadmap Next Economy + National Programme South Rotterdam + Schools + Employers
	Cooperation between different city departments (Work & Income, Economy, Education, Urban Development)
UIA Expert	Independent, objective (journal is not a project deliverable)
	Provides an outside perspective

Ensuring Innovativeness



Read

URBACT Library

World Economic Forum Reports

Urban Agenda Partnerships

Design

Combining different elements in a novel way

Link with a specific challenge/area. Proof that it will work in your area first, and after that everywhere.

Importance of co-designing



Culture

BRIDGE builds on a well established collaborative culture in Rotterdam

BRIDGE takes aspects from Roadmap Next Economy, National Program South Rotterdam and existing networks of schools, employers, impact investing

Partner Hogeschool Rotterdam has a *centre of expertise* for Social Innovation in South Rotterdam

Theory of Change

Early agreement on the long-term goals

Shared understanding of required outcomes in order to realise the goals

Intensive discussions on the activities and interventions that will lead to the outcomes

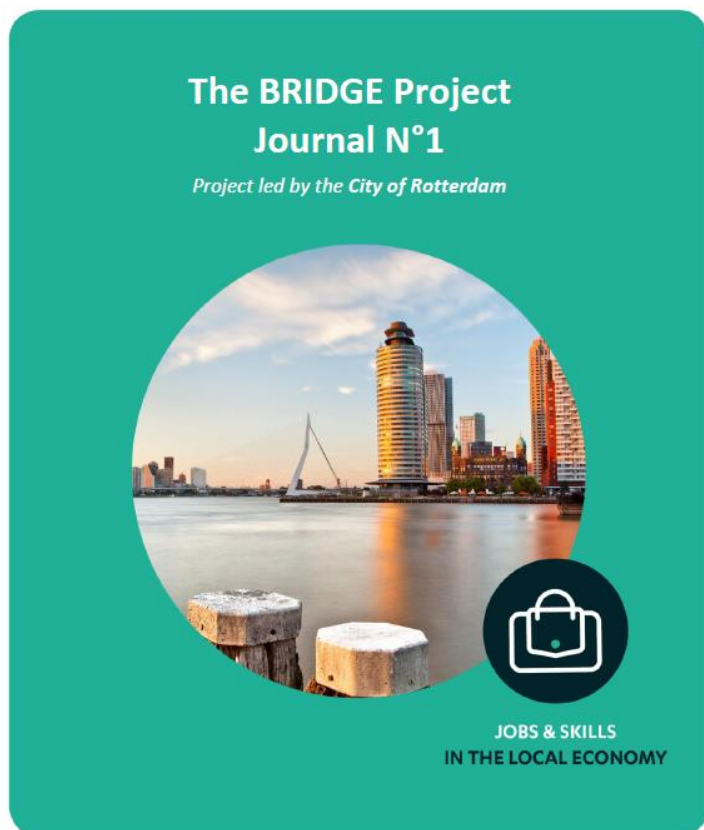
Tops and tips



- ✓ Building a good Theory of Change / Intervention Logic
- ✓ Try to predict what will become important and urgent
- ✓ Continuation from existing networks
- ✓ Investment in finding a good UIA Expert
- Importance of a Procurement Strategy
- More attention to the interdependency of workpackages
- Importance of settling on a monitoring framework earlier in the project

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Author:
Eddy Adams
UIA Expert



Thank you for your attention

For more information:

- Visit the Rotterdam page on the UIA website
- Read the first Bridge Project Journal 😊
- Contact me at hj.bosch@rotterdam.nl

Questions & Answers

GHENT, BELGIUM



<http://slides.com/pietermorlion/uia-3rdcall#/>



The background is a solid teal color with several large, overlapping, organic shapes in varying shades of teal, creating a layered effect. A small, dark teal vertical line is positioned to the left of the main text.

UJA 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. Communautés Urbaines (FR), Mancomunidades (ES), Città Metropolitane (IT)

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?

A vertical diagram on the left side of the slide consists of three white circles connected by a teal line. Each circle is positioned to the left of a horizontal bar containing text. The top bar is dark blue, the middle is teal, and the bottom is light green. A teal vertical line is at the top, and a teal horizontal line is at the bottom.

Local Administrative Unit (LAU)

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:

Correspondence table LAU2-NUTS2013, EU28 (2012)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
NUTS_3	LAU1_NAT_CODE	LAU2_NAT_CODE	CHANGE	NAME_1	NAME_2_LAT	POP	AREA	DEGURBA	COASTAL UR
ITC11	n.a.	001001	no	Agliè	Agliè	2647	13280000	2	0
ITC11	n.a.	001002	no	Airasca	Airasca	3826	15700000	3	0
ITC11	n.a.	001003	no	Ala di Stura	Ala di Stura	465	46090000	3	0
ITC11	n.a.	001004	no	Albiano d'Ivrea	Albiano d'Ivrea	1792	11730000	3	0
ITC11	n.a.	001005	no	Alice Superiore	Alice Superiore	703	6950000	3	0
ITC11	n.a.	001006	no	Almese	Almese	6325	17910000	2	0
ITC11	n.a.	001007	no	Alpette	Alpette	280	5650000	3	0
ITC11	n.a.	001008	no	Alpignano	Alpignano	16927	11950000	2	0
ITC11	n.a.	001009	no	Andezeno	Andezeno	1969	7480000	3	0
ITC11	n.a.	001010	no	Andrate	Andrate	514	9320000	3	0
ITC11	n.a.	001011	no	Angrogna	Angrogna	871	38690000	3	0
ITC11	n.a.	001012	no	Arignano	Arignano	1039	8230000	3	0
ITC11	n.a.	001013	no	Avigliana	Avigliana	12146	23260000	2	0
ITC11	n.a.	001014	no	Azeglio	Azeglio	1344	9880000	3	0
ITC11	n.a.	001015	no	Bairo	Bairo	694	7160000	3	0
ITC11	n.a.	001016	no	Balangero	Balangero	3165	12900000	2	0
ITC11	n.a.	001017	no	Baldissero Canavese	Baldissero Canavese	534	4370000	3	0
ITC11	n.a.	001018	no	Baldissero Torinese	Baldissero Torinese	3793	15460000	3	0
ITC11	n.a.	001019	no	Balme	Balme	97	61470000	3	0
ITC11	n.a.	001020	no	Banchette	Banchette	3285	2170000	2	0
ITC11	n.a.	001021	no	Barbania	Barbania	1630	12800000	3	0
ITC11	n.a.	001022	no	Bardonecchia	Bardonecchia	3248	132310000	3	0
ITC11	n.a.	001023	no	Barone Canavese	Barone Canavese	600	4000000	3	0
ITC11	n.a.	001024	no	Beinasco	Beinasco	18121	6760000	2	0
ITC11	n.a.	001025	no	Bibiana	Bibiana	3377	18640000	3	0
ITC11	n.a.	001026	no	Bobbio Pellice	Bobbio Pellice	567	93880000	3	0
ITC11	n.a.	001027	no	Bollengo	Bollengo	2114	14220000	3	0
ITC11	n.a.	001028	no	Borgaro Torinese	Borgaro Torinese	13635	14360000	2	0
ITC11	n.a.	001029	no	Borgiallo	Borgiallo	551	6990000	3	0
ITC11	n.a.	001030	no	Borgofranco d'Ivrea	Borgofranco d'Ivrea	3645	13340000	3	0
ITC11	n.a.	001031	no	Borgomasino	Borgomasino	836	12540000	3	0
ITC11	n.a.	001032	no	Borgone Susa	Borgone Susa	2319	5010000	2	0
ITC11	n.a.	001033	no	Bosconero	Bosconero	3057	11090000	3	0
ITC11	n.a.	001034	no	Brandizzo	Brandizzo	8412	6410000	2	0
ITC11	n.a.	001035	no	Bricherasio	Bricherasio	4521	22640000	3	0
ITC11	n.a.	001036	no	Brosso	Brosso	460	11310000	3	0
ITC11	n.a.	001037	no	Brozolo	Brozolo	471	8940000	3	0
ITC11	n.a.	001038	no	Bruino	Bruino	8493	5590000	2	0
ITC11	n.a.	001039	no	Brusasco	Brusasco	1728	14390000	3	0
ITC11	n.a.	001040	no	Bruzolo	Bruzolo	1546	12350000	2	0
ITC11	n.a.	001041	no	Buriasco	Buriasco	1406	14680000	3	0
ITC11	n.a.	001042	no	Burolo	Burolo	1229	5460000	3	0
ITC11	n.a.	001043	no	Busano	Busano	1592	5050000	2	0
ITC11	n.a.	001044	no	Bussolengo	Bussolengo	6361	37380000	2	0
ITC11	n.a.	001045	no	Buttiglieria Alta	Buttiglieria Alta	6394	8250000	2	0

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

NAME_2_LAT	POP	AREA	DEGURE
Tarzo	4586	23800000	3
Trevignano	10573	26550000	2
Treviso	81437	55500000	1
Valdobbiadene	10693	60700000	2
Vazzola	7012	26030000	3

Romania

NAME_2_LAT	POP	AREA	DEGURBA
Dorobanți	1574	28180000	3
Frumușeni	2737	43150000	3
Zădăreni	2628	25140000	3
Municipiul Pitești	166446	40730000	1
Bascov	10029	40960000	2

Example – Case n°2



→ Example of Lithuania: Klaipeda district municipality
(11 constitutive elderships – considered as LAUs by Eurostat)

LAU2_NAT_CODE	Elderships	Degree of Urbanisation	Population
5504	Agluonėnų seniūnija	3	1220
5525	Dauparų-Kvietinių seniūnija	3	2567
5536	Dovilų seniūnija	3	5149
5581	Endriejavo seniūnija	3	1661
5501	Gargždų seniūnija	2	14928
5510	Judrėnų seniūnija	3	710
5566	Priekulės seniūnija	3	7633
5570	Sendvario seniūnija	3	5231
5518	Veiviržėnų seniūnija	3	3070
5513	Vėžaičių seniūnija	3	4273
5547	Kretingalės seniūnija	3	4327

Population in Code 3 'rural' elderships	35 841	71%
Population in Code 2 elderships	14 928	29%
Total	50769	100%

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)
- EGTCs *(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?

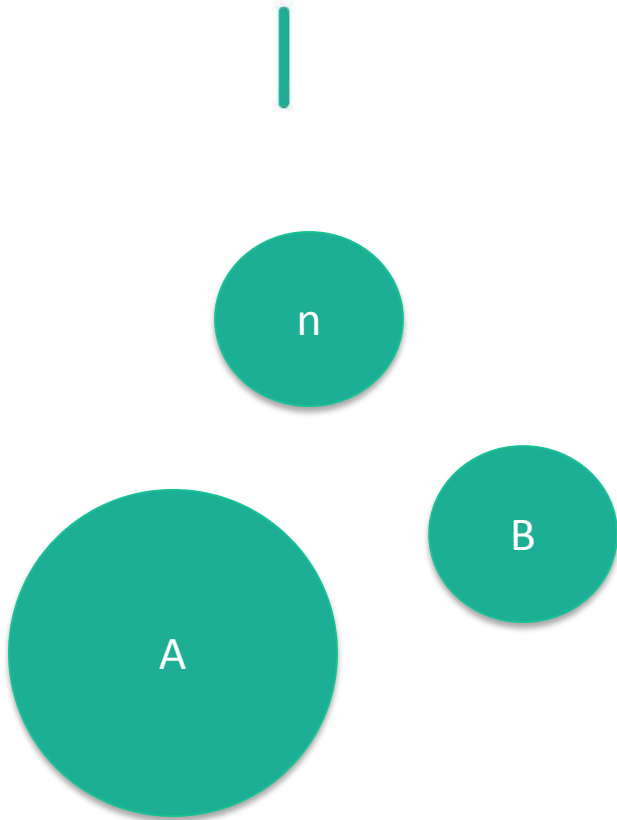


What are the other eligibility criteria?

- 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:

- 1 MUA and others UA are associated
- The total (combined) number of inhabitants represented in the association > 50 000 inh.
- 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 (*DEGURB*) by Eurostat

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

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

3	LAU1_NAT_CODE	LAU2_NAT_CODE	CHANGE	NAME_1	NAME_2_LAT	POP	AREA	DEGURBA	COASTAL	URAU_CITY_ID
1		1000	no	Λευκωσία	Lefkosia	n.a.	50629100	1	0	CY001C1
1		1010	no	Άγιος Δομέτιος	Agios Dometios	n.a.	11838200	1	0	CY001C1
1		1011	no	Έγκωμη Λευκωσίας	Egkomi Lefkosias	n.a.	9904840	1	0	CY001C1
1		1012	no	Στρόβολος	Strovolos	n.a.	24893000	1	0	CY001C1
1		1013	no	Αγλαντζιά ή Αγλαγγιά	Aglantzia or Aglangia	n.a.	31181600	1	0	CY001C1
1		1014	no	Ορτάκιοι (Μιντζέλι)	Ortakioi (Mintzeli)	n.a.	7524350	n.a.	0	
1		1015	no	Τράχωνας	Trachonas	n.a.	6281600	n.a.	0	
1		1021	no	Λακατάμεια	Lakatameia	n.a.	27444000	1	0	CY001C1

Contact us at info@uia-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

Trends from the 1st 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 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.
- Delivery Partners have no such restrictions



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Questions & Answers

The background is a solid teal color. It features several large, overlapping, organic shapes in varying shades of teal, creating a layered effect. A single, thin, dark vertical line is positioned on the left side of the slide, intersecting one of the organic shapes.

Topics

UIA – Topics



- UIA operates within the framework of the 12 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

3rd Call for Proposals: 4 topics



AIR
QUALITY



CLIMATE
ADAPTATION



HOUSING



JOBS & SKILLS
IN THE LOCAL ECONOMY

| *Speakers from the European Commission*

- **Dina SILINA, Climate Adaptation (DG CLIMA)**
- **Michael HORGAN, Jobs & skills in the local economy (DG EMPL)**
- **Eva MALANIKOVA, Housing (DG REGIO)**
- **Michael KLINKENBERG, Air quality (DG ENV)**



EU strategy on adaptation to climate change - **Urban innovative adaptation actions**

UIA Applicants Seminar

22 February 2018, La Tricoterie, Brussels, Dina Silina, DG Climate Action



Paris Agreement



- A new chapter in international climate governance and action
- Long-term goals for mitigation and adaptation:
 - ✓ $> 2^{\circ}\text{C}$, Strive for 1.5°C
 - ✓ Enhance climate resilience and reduce climate vulnerability
- Universal agreement based on 190 contributions established at national level
- Entered into force in 2016, ratified by 174 countries, including EU
- Enhanced role of sub-national level
- Global Climate Action Agenda
- Talanoa Dialogue – COP24, Katowice, Poland, 3-14 December 2018



Miguel Arias Cañete

@MAC_europa

Follow

HISTORIC CLIMATE DEAL! After so many years of relentless efforts, this is a major win for Europe #COP21 🌱



RETWEETS

337

LIKES

244



European Regional Development Fund

Dual challenge



1. We must sharply cut greenhouse gas emissions to prevent unmanageable impacts ('**mitigation**')



2030 Climate and Energy Package



European Adaptation Strategy (2013)

2. We must also adapt to climate change to increase society's resilience and manage unavoidable impacts ('**adaptation**')

Complementary and can be mutually reinforcing!



European Union
European Regional Development Fund



RÉGION
NORD-PAS DE CALAIS

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

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

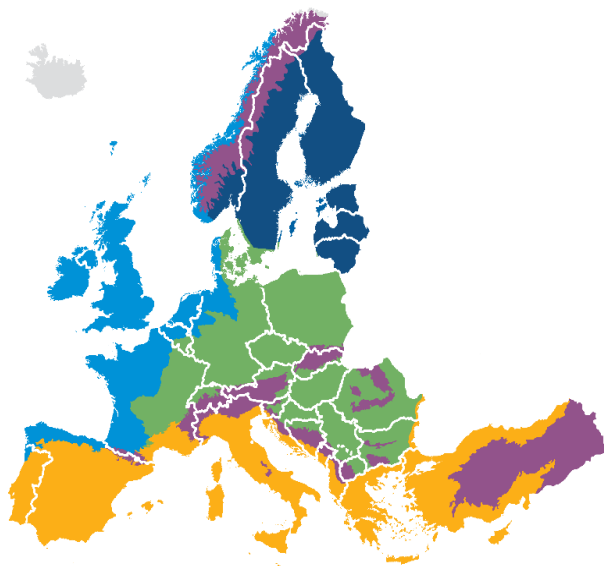
- Increase in heavy precipitation events
- Decrease in snow, lake and river ice cover
- Increase in precipitation and river flows
- Increasing potential for forest growth and increasing risk of forest pests
- Increasing damage risk from winter storms
- Increase in crop yields
- Decrease in energy demand 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
- Most economic sectors negatively affected
- High vulnerability to spillover effects of climate change from outside Europe



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

ISSN 1977-8448



European Environment Agency

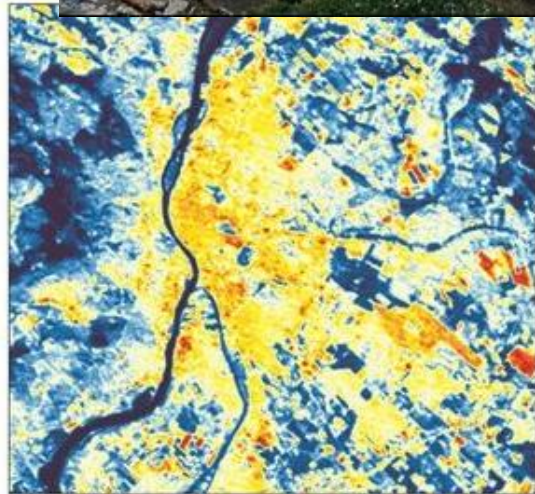
Source: 2016 EEA report: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/climate-change-impacts-and-vulnerability-2016>

Urban areas are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts

Budapest, May 2017. Source: Olvasónk, Gábor/ Index



Urban areas are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts



Surface temperature of Budapest, 1 August 2005, 9.30 CET



European Union
European Regional Development Fund



RÉGION
NORD-PAS DE CALAIS

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 Strategy on adaptation to climate change

- *Under evaluation!*
- *Public consultation 7 Dec - 1 Mar:*
https://ec.europa.eu/clima/consultations/evaluation-eus-strategy-adaptation-climate-change_en

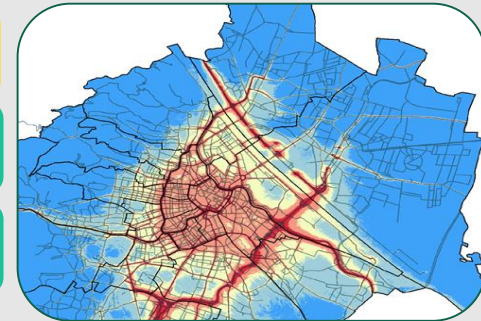
Priority 1: Promoting action by Member States

- Action 1. Encourage MS to adopt Adaptation Strategies and action plans
- Action 2. LIFE funding, including adaptation priority areas
- Action 3. Promoting adaptation action by cities via the Covenant of Mayors initiative



Priority 2: Better informed decision-making

- Action 4. Address knowledge gaps through research
- Action 5. Develop 'one-stop shop' platform for adaptation information in Europe: Climate-ADAPT



Priority 3: Adaptation in key vulnerable sectors

- Action 6. Climate proofing the Common Agricultural Policy, Cohesion Policy, and the Common Fisheries Policy
- Action 7. Making infrastructure more resilient
- Action 8. Promote products & services by insurance and finance markets



European Regional Development Fund

Reimagine your city!



European Union
European Regional Development Fund



RÉGION
NORD-PAS DE CALAIS

EU adaptation strategy – work on Urban adaptation



Covenant of Mayors
for Climate & Energy

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**
- **7755+ signatories; 1000+ EU cities** joined the new ambitious Covenant.
- **Innovative structure** to promote vertical coordination (work with national, regional and city level); **208 Coordinators**

The Global Covenant of Mayors - umbrella for regional 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

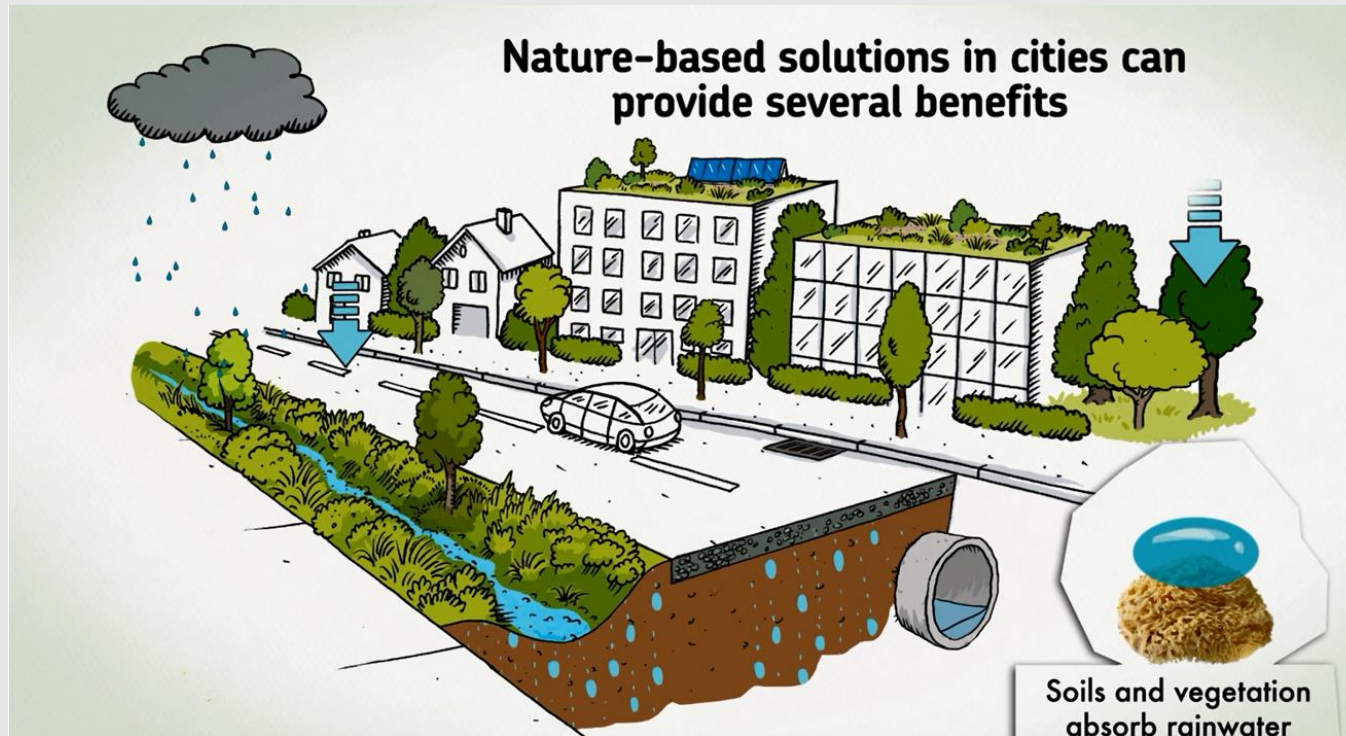


Systemic solutions in Copenhagen

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

22 February 2018, Brussels, Dina Silina, DG CLIMA





Jobs and Skills

Urban Innovative Actions
Applicant seminar, Brussels 22 February 2018

Michael Horgan

DG Employment, Skills & Qualifications unit

- 
- A large, abstract, light gray graphic is positioned on the right side of the slide. It features several overlapping, irregular, organic shapes that resemble a stylized map or a series of nested loops, with a small, distinct oval shape nested within one of the larger loops.
- Knowledge-intensive services
 - Innovation for new services
 - New forms of work
 - Inequality
 - Richer countries, poorer cities
 - Eastern and western challenges

EU policy context

Europe 2020 strategy

75% of the population between 20 and 64 has a job

European Pillar of Social Rights

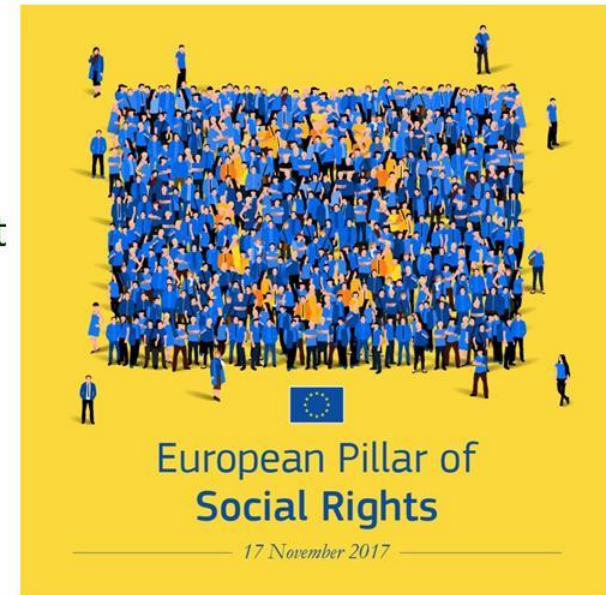
Rights and principles:

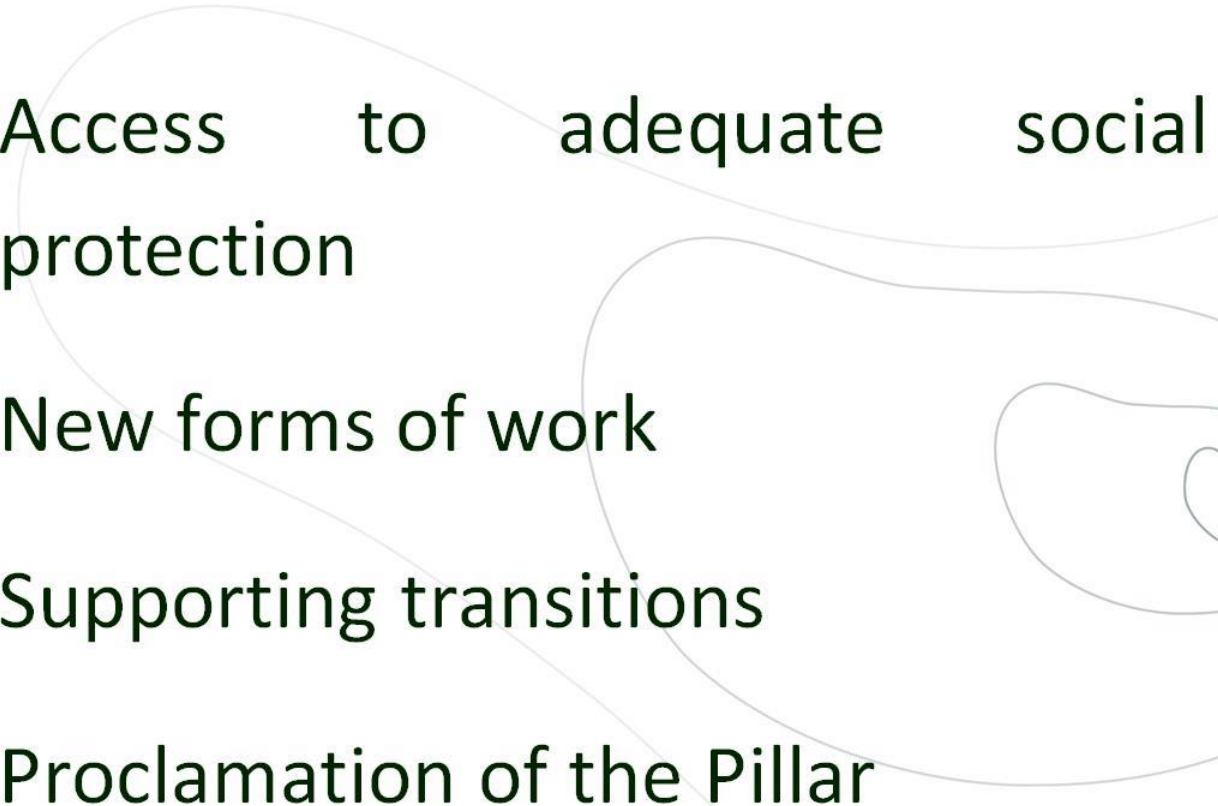
- equal opportunities and access to the labour market
- fair working conditions
- social protection and inclusion

New Skills Agenda

10 key actions in three priority areas:

- Improving the skills quality and relevance across Europe
- Making skills and qualifications more visible and comparable
- Improving skills intelligence and information for better career choices



- 
- An abstract graphic in the background of the list, featuring several overlapping, hand-drawn style loops in a light grey color. One loop is particularly prominent, resembling a large, irregular oval that encircles the lower half of the list items.
- Right to information
 - Access to adequate social protection
 - New forms of work
 - Supporting transitions
 - Proclamation of the Pillar

Education, training and life-long learning

- Right to quality and inclusive education, training and life-long learning to participate fully in society
- Emphasis on skills required during **labour market transitions**
- Access ensured for people with disabilities and disadvantaged backgrounds

- Persistent levels of low skilled workers
- Digital transformation, globalisation, robotisation
- Ageing and shrinking workforce
- Important influx of refugees, asylum seekers & migrants
- Skills mismatches

NEW SKILLS AGENDA FOR EUROPE



Quality & relevance of skills

1. Upskilling Pathways

2. Key Competences Framework

3. VET as a first choice

4. Digital Skills and Jobs coalition

Visibility and comparability

5. Revision of EQF

6. Skills profile tool for 3rd country nationals

Skills intelligence

7. Revision of EUROPASS

8. Analysis of brain drain

9. Blueprint for Sectoral Cooperation on Skills

10. Initiative on graduate tracking



EU Funding



European Union
European Social Fund
Investing in jobs and skills



European Regional
Development Fund
Investing in your future

RÉGION
NORD-PAS DE CALAIS

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
- Ensuring inclusive labour markets
- Good match between Demand & Supply (skills intelligence)



Thank you!

<http://ec.europa.eu/social/home.jsp>



Housing

Urban Innovative Actions

Third call

DG REGIO, Inclusive growth, urban and territorial development

Malmö, 7th February 2018



Why housing is an important topic ?



11.3%

EU population spend $\geq 40\%$ of income, **cost overburden rate** remains high

Housing prices are growing faster than income

Territorial division: job opportunities x affordable housing

80%

People struggle to find affordable accommodation in **major European cities**, such as London, Paris, Berlin, Hamburg, Vienna, Munich, Stockholm, and Oslo

4 mil

People experience **homelessness** every year in the EU and the number is increasing (except Finland)

16.7%

EU population live in overcrowded dwellings

- 4 MS where more than **1 in 10** of the population faced severe housing deprivation in 2015

25%

Total EU **energy consumption** by homes

Decent housing, at an affordable price in a safe environment, is a fundamental need and right.

- 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.
- 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.

Challenges

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? How to help young and disadvantaged groups to get onto the housing market?

Examples of good practice

ZOHO area in Rotterdam

“The most sustainable model is making tenants responsible for the building.”



Bilbao Social Housing

Access to affordable housing for students and young people, who are willing to contribute to community life in their neighborhoods.



L'Espoir project in Brussels

Affordable housing project for low-income families focused on environmental sustainability (wooden construction, green roof, thermal solar energy) and community financing mechanisms (saving groups) combined with public subsidies.



The aim of the **Housing Partnership** of the Urban Agenda is to create **better legal and financial conditions** that need to invest in new, renewed and affordable housing for their populations

Members:

Cities: Vienna city as coordinator, Lisbon, Poznan, Riga, Scottish Cities Alliance, Eurocities

Member States: SK as coordinator, LV, LUX, NL, SI + CZ, SE

Stakeholders: AEDES, Housing Europe, International Union of Tenants (IUT)

EU- Institutions: DG REGIO, DG ENER, DG EMPL, European Investment Bank (EIB)

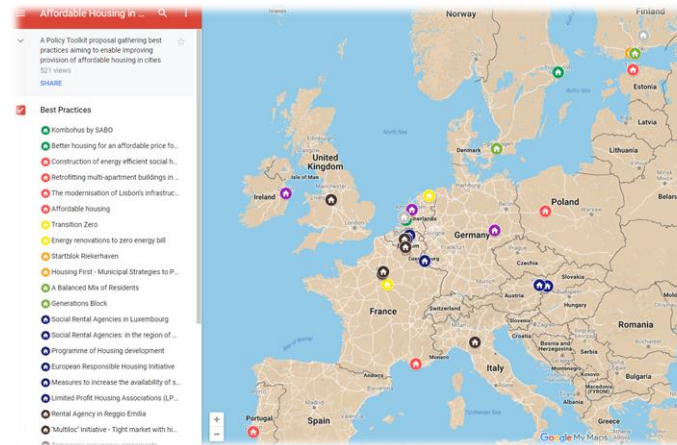
Experts: Faculty for Urban Studies Science Po, Paris on behalf of DG REGIO, URBACT

The partnership:

- Examines the **innovative financial mechanisms** and conditions to support affordable housing
- Examines how the **spatial planning** can increase access to land for affordable housing
- Safeguards against **land property speculation**
- Examines the ways to **stabilize and regulate rents**
- Examines the ways how to ensure **maintenance and renovation** including energy efficiency

The Partnership on Housing

The “**toolkit for affordable housing**” is a draft database which at present contains 26 different projects



Set of guidelines for policy making to enable cities (and possibly other authorities) to develop not only good housing projects, but also good housing policies

<https://ec.europa.eu/futurium/en/housing>

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 must have **no 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.

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*
 - *housing solutions for different phases of life*
 - *new needs of new types of families*
 - *collaborative housing*
 - *specific needs of vulnerable groups*

➤ *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 public-private partnership*

➤ ***limit waste** through*

- *efficient use of resources*
- *recyclability of housing*
- *brownfield re-development*
- *housing refurbishment*
- *emptying demolished properties*

A large, abstract graphic composed of several overlapping, organic shapes in various shades of teal, dark blue, and light grey. The shapes are layered, creating a sense of depth and movement. The text "THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION" is centered within the darker teal shapes.

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**



Clean Air in European Cities

22 Feb 2018, Clean Air Unit, DG Environment, European Commission



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.

Assessed against EU Limit Value

8-12 %



Assessed against WHO Guidelines

85-91 %



63%

Air pollution exceeds eutrophication limits in 63% of ecosystem area, and in 73% Natura2000 area.

Air pollution is an urban challenge

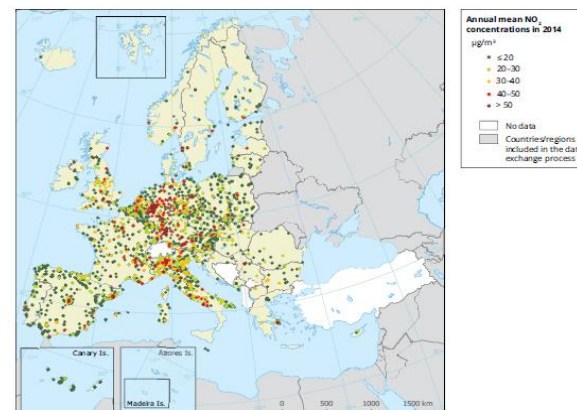
Cities are home 3 out of 4 Europeans, many urban areas suffer from dangerously high levels of air pollution.

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

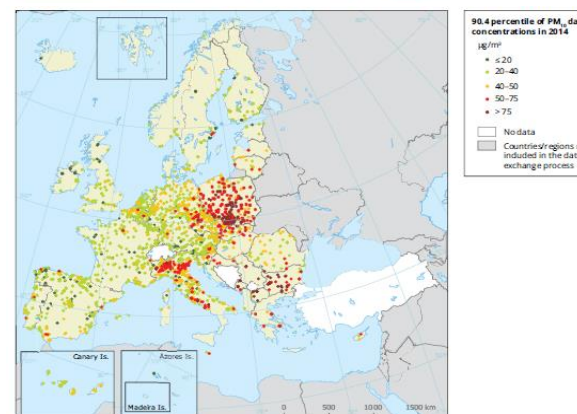
Air pollution costs over €4 billion in healthcare, €16 billion in lost workdays.

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

Nitrogen dioxide
(NO₂)



Particulate Matter
(PM₁₀)



EU Clean Air Policy

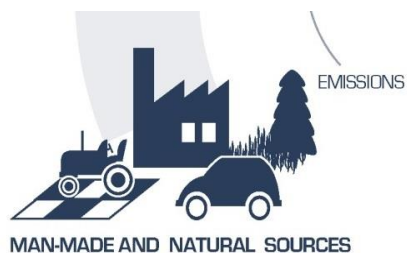


Ambient Air Quality Directives

Maximum concentrations of
air polluting substances

CONCENTRATIONS

EMISSIONS



National Emission Ceilings Directive

National emission totals
(SO₂, NO_x, VOC, PM_{2.5}, NH₃)

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 has formulated **reflections** for better policy (including better regulation, better funding and a better knowledge base), and is working on implementing actions in these areas. More information at <https://ec.europa.eu/futurium/en/air-quality>

Another example: The EU's **Environmental Implementation Review** and its innovative **Peer-2-Peer platforms** to exchange good practices (expert missions, study visits, workshops). More information at http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eir/index_en.htm

Some good practices for cleaner air

Examples:
Cleaner transport



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



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



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

Examples:
Cleaner energy



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



More **energy-efficient buildings**



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

A large, abstract graphic composed of several overlapping, organic shapes in various shades of teal and grey. The shapes are layered, with some appearing in front of others, creating a sense of depth. The colors range from a very dark, almost blackish-teal to a bright, vibrant teal. The overall shape is roughly horizontal and elongated, with soft, flowing edges.

Thank You

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air>

Questions & Answers

The background is a solid teal color with several large, overlapping, organic shapes in varying shades of teal, creating a layered effect. A small, dark teal vertical line is positioned to the left of the main title.

Application and selection process

Application Process (1)



➤ **Call for Proposals**

- ❖ Opening: **15 December 2017**
- ❖ Deadline: **30 March 2018** 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

- April 2018

Strategic
Assessment

- June 2018

Operational
Assessment

- September 2018

Approval

- October 2018

Eligibility check

Carried out by the Permanent Secretariat

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

Strategic Assessment (1)



Carried out by a Panel of External Experts

➤ Innovativeness (40% of total weighting)

- ❖ Proposed solutions not previously tested and implemented
- ❖ Potential of new solutions to add value
- ❖ Evidence of research into existing best practices
- ❖ 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

Questions & Answers

The background is a solid teal color. It features several large, overlapping, organic shapes in varying shades of teal, creating a layered effect. A single, thin, dark teal vertical line is positioned to the left of the main text.

Application Form

Project Proposal



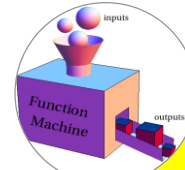
What resources do you need?

Budget



How will you do it?

Project Work Plan: WPs, activities, deliverables



What do you need to deliver to obtain this change?

Project outputs



What do you want to change/ achieve?

- Project results
- Project objectives



What are your main challenges?

Project idea

AF – Online submission (1)



- 100% online submission process through UIA Electronic Exchange Platform (EEP)
 - ❖ [Detailed UIA guidance in all EU languages](#)

- [A courtesy version \(Word\) of the AF template](#) is available on UIA website
 - ❖ Guidance in English only
 - ❖ Minor differences with online AF
 - ❖ Cannot be used to submit AF

AF – Online submission (2)



<https://eep.uia-initiative.eu>

- Create your account
- Create your project Application Form
- Add users (read-only or not)
- [Technical Guidance of the EEP](#)

AF section A – Summary



- **Project duration**
 - ❖ Fixed start date: 1 November 2018
 - ❖ Max. 3 years

- **ERDF rate**
 - ❖ Max. 80%

- **Topic**

- **Project summary**



AF section B – Partnership



➤ Profiles to be created:

- ❖ Main Urban Authority or Associated Urban Authorities
- ❖ Delivery Partners

➤ Main information:

- ❖ Relevance of the partnership
- ❖ General information (including number of inhabitants, contact persons...)
- ❖ Competences in relation to the topic addressed
- ❖ Experience with other EU-funded and/or international projects
- ❖ Involvement in the design and implementation phases



AF section C – Project description



- **Project relevance and innovativeness**
 - ❖ Main challenge(s) to be addressed
 - ❖ Proposed solution and its innovativeness
 - ❖ Potential obstacles and resistance
 - ❖ Integrated approach
 - ❖ Link to ERDF Thematic Objectives and Investment Priorities

- **Project context and local partnership**
 - ❖ Link with other local/regional/national strategies and policies
 - ❖ Synergies with other projects and initiatives
 - ❖ Involvement of the wider group of stakeholders in design & implementation

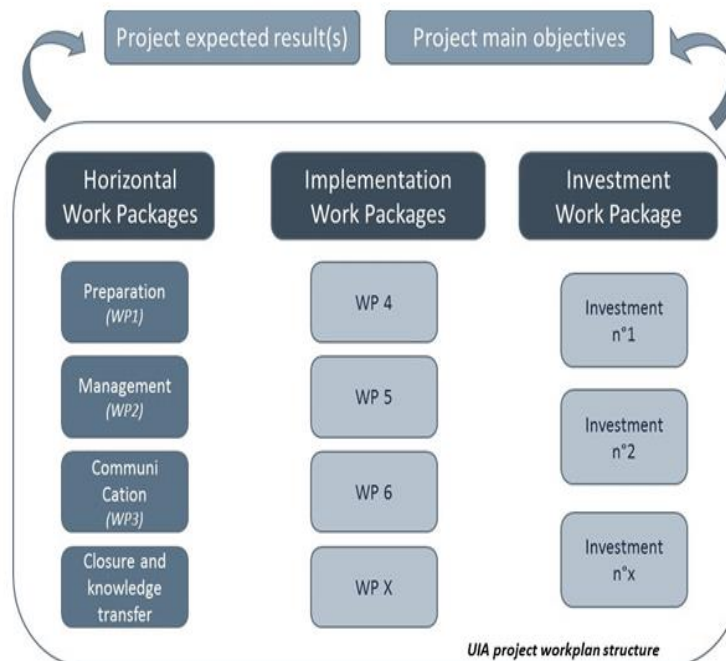
- **Project objectives, outputs and results**
 - ❖ Description and methodology for monitoring/measurement
 - ❖ Target groups

- **Project scaling up and transferability**

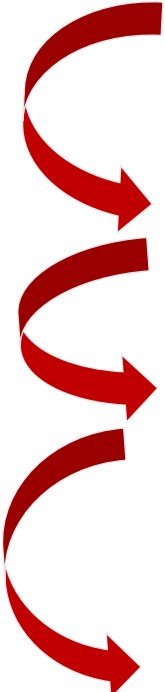
AF section D – Work Plan (1)

➤ The work plan

- ❖ Describes how a project is implemented
- ❖ Structures the project and allows a proper follow-up of its implementation
- ❖ Is central for the operational assessment
- ❖ The Work Plan is structured around Work Packages (WPs)
- ❖ Standardised structure WPs



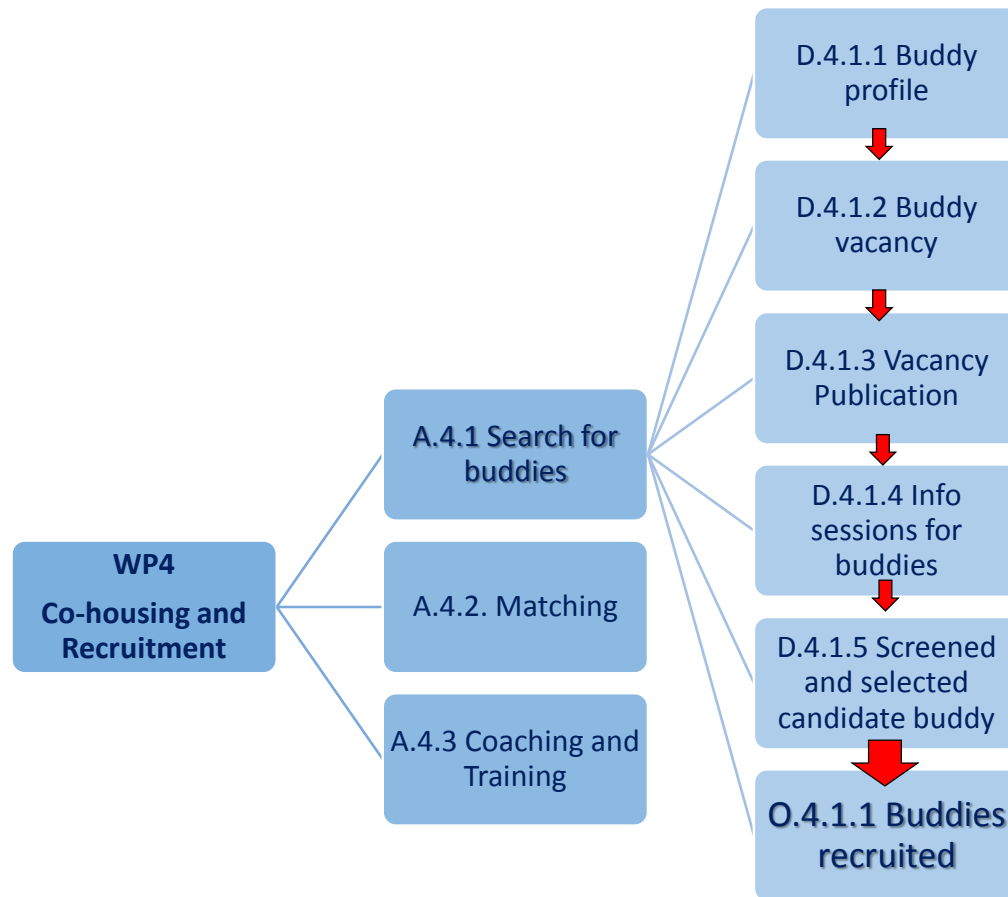
Main elements of the Work Plan

- 
- **WORK PACKAGES:** Main pillars of the project, constituted by a group of related project activities, required to produce project outputs
 - **ACTIVITIES:** Specific tasks performed for which resources are used
 - ❖ Each activity shall result in a deliverable and/or output
 - **DELIVERABLES:** Tangible or intangible object delivered within an activity, as a side-product of the project
 - ❖ Considered as intermediary/ relevant steps in the delivery of a project output
 - ❖ Shall directly contribute to the achievement of the project outputs
 - **OUTPUTS:** Main product of the project, what has actually been produced as a result of the funding given to the project
 - ❖ Minimum one per WP Implementation

+ The budget is filled in per WP and per PP

AF section D – Work Plan (3)

Example project CURANT – City of Antwerp



AF section D – Work Plan (4)



WP1 Preparation

- Phase pre-implementation
- Read-only WP with AF as main deliverable
- Covered by a lump sum of EUR 20,000 (EUR 16,000 ERDF) for approved project only
- MUA = sole recipient of the lump sum

WP nr.	WP title	Start date	End date	WP budget
1	Project preparation <i>Read-only WP, no modifications are possible – prefilled start and end date and lump sum</i>	MM.YYYY	MM.YYYY	EUR 20,000
Partners' involvement				
WP responsible partner		Main Urban Authority		
Summary				
<i>Preparation and submission of the application form</i>				



WP2 Management

- Description of management and coordination at strategic and operational level
- Structures, responsibilities and procedures for the day-to-day management and coordination
- Coordination mechanism with the wider group of stakeholders
- Reporting to the UIA Permanent Secretariat
- Risk and quality management
- Capitalisation (UIA experts involvement – 50 days)



Costs of Auditors (First Level Controllers) and UIA experts **should not be budgetted** as they are directly covered by UIA





WP3 Communication

- Communication strategy = a strategic tool to support the project objective(s)
- Identify your target groups and communication objectives
- Communication activities are standardized
 - ❖ Required
 - ❖ Recommended



Clear



Specific



Measurable

WP4-WPn Implementation

- Core of the Work Plan: how the proposed innovative solution is carried out
- Max: 4 WPs Implementation and 5 activities per WP
- Each WP must lead to at least one output
- Precise description of the **intermediary steps** necessary to implement each WP
- Cross-references between WPs Implementation



WPn+1 Investment

- *Project output that remains in use by the project's target group after the completion of the project*
- **Necessary for the achievement of the project objectives**
- **WP Investment can include different investments**
- **For each investment:**
 - ❖ Description and justification
 - ❖ Location
 - ❖ Related risks
 - ❖ list of required documents and permits and final ownership



Stand-alone investments without clear justification and added value for the project will not be supported.

AF section D – Work Plan (9)



WPn+1 Closure

- **Administrative closure with the submission of the last:**
 - ❖ Annual Progress Report
 - ❖ Financial Claim

- **Knowledge Transfer: projects have 12 months after their official end date to:**
 - ❖ Capture and share the main knowledge generated during the implementation
 - ❖ produce a Final Qualitative Report

- **Covered by a lump sum of EUR 15 000 (EUR 12,000 ERDF) allocated to the MUA**



AF section F – Partners' contribution



- Each partner needs to secure 20% at least of public or private contribution to complete its funding
- Not from another EU funding source
- Two types: cash or in-kind contribution
- In-kind contribution under staff costs budget line is not eligible

Part F - Partners contribution

Source(s) of Contribution ⓘ

Total Contribution Total Contribution Target

PP1 - City of Ljubljana (COL)

Name of Organisation/ Source of Contribution ⓘ	Legal Status ⓘ	% of Total Partner Contribution ⓘ	Amount (€) ⓘ	Cash or In-kind Contribution ⓘ	Comment ⓘ
<input type="text" value="PP 1 - City of Ljubljana/own contribution"/> 41 / 200 characters	Public <input type="checkbox"/>	100.00 %	<input type="text" value="148,341.76"/>	cash <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="partner's own contribution"/> 26 / 500 characters
Total (€)		100.00	<input type="text" value="148,341.76"/>		Contribution Target <input type="text" value="148,341.76"/>

AF 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 ...*

Description of the risk	Impact	Likelihood	Actions to mitigate the risk
[500 characters] Please describe your risk/s.	1- Incident 2- Minor 3- Serious 4- Major 5- Catastrophic	1- Improbable 2- Remote 3- Possible 4- Probable 5- Likely	[500 characters] Please provide a clear and detailed description of the action/s that will be taken in order to mitigate the potential risk.

Tips for Applicants



- Drafting Style: keep it short, simple and clear; beware the character limit
- Include **cross-references** in order to facilitate the understanding of the **project intervention logic**
- Mention **partners involved in or responsible for** the delivery of the activities/outputs/deliverables
- Partners involvement should be reflected in their **budget description**
- Pay attention to the **logical time sequence**
- 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
- **Target values** should capture the quantity of deliverables/outputs produced, not the expected number of beneficiaries or budget

Questions & Answers

The background is a solid teal color. On the left side, there are several overlapping, organic, wavy shapes in varying shades of teal, creating a layered effect. A single, thin, dark teal vertical line is positioned to the left of the main text.

ELIGIBLE EXPENDITURES

Main Eligibility Principles

➤ Sound financial management

- ❖ Related to activities listed in the AF
- ❖ Be incurred and paid by PPs
- ❖ Be identified, verifiable, plausible and in compliance with the relevant accounting principles

➤ Compliance with EU, national, institutional and UIA rules

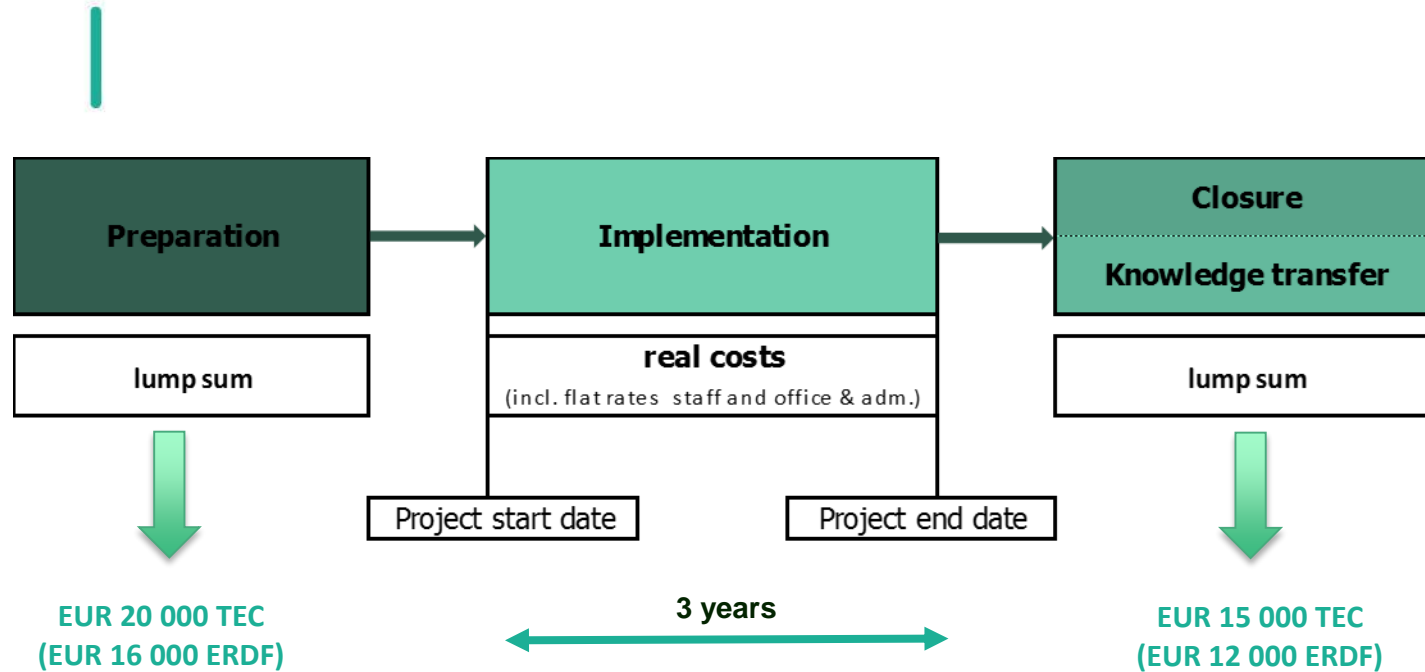
⇒ Strictest rule principle

➤ Particular vigilance to be paid to:

- ❖ Expenses invoiced between partners are not eligible
- ❖ Double financing is not eligible
- ❖ Revenues generated by project activities must be declared
- ❖ Public procurement procedures must be respected

➤ Definition, principles and audit trail details are provided in the UIA guidance

Eligibility periods



Preparation and Closure & knowledge transfer costs:

- Cannot be claimed on real cost basis
- No need to be documented

Implementation costs:

- Related to implementation
- Incurred between the start and end dates

Categories of UIA project costs



➤ Lump sums

- ❖ Preparation WP – External expertise and services budget line
- ❖ Closure WP – External expertise and services budget line

➤ Staff costs

- ❖ Staff costs budget line

➤ Flat rate

- ❖ Office and administration budget line

➤ Procurement-based costs

- ❖ Travel & accommodation budget line
- ❖ External expertise and services budget line
- ❖ Equipment budget line
- ❖ Infrastructure and construction works budget line



Gross employment costs of persons employed directly by the Project Partner organisation and working full or part time on the project in line with their respective employment contracts

➤ **Calculation principles**

- ❖ Based on costs actually paid out – proofed by **pay slips** or equivalent document
- ❖ Calculated **individually** per staff member
- ❖ **% of time worked on the project based on a written assignment** of the employer
(no timesheets)

➤ **Ineligible costs**

- ❖ Unpaid voluntary work
- ❖ Dividends, overheads...

Gross employment costs

(incl. other costs linked to salary
e.g. Employment taxes, pension, health...)

X

% of time worked on the project

Flat Rate

Office and Administration

Any operating and administrative expenses of Project Partners considered as indirect costs

➤ Flat rate of 15% of reported staff costs

❖ If no staff reported, no office and administration costs can be charged

$$\begin{array}{c} 15\% \\ \times \\ \text{Partner' staff costs} \end{array}$$

➤ Exhaustive list

- ❖ Limited to: office rent, utilities, office supplies, general accounting, archives, maintenance, repair and cleaning, security, IT systems of general nature, communication, bank charges
- ❖ Cannot be claimed under any other budget line

➤ No audit trail

Procurement-based costs (1)



Travel and accommodation

- **Costs of partners' employees** that relate to project activities
 - ❖ T&A costs of external experts and service providers : under **External Expertise and Services**
- **To be supported by evidences** (invitation, agenda, proof of participation...)
- **In line with the partner's T&A policy/rules**
- T&A outside of the EU : eligible if included in the approved AF

External Expertise and Services

- **Providers outside of the Partnership** to carry out services linked to activities planned in the AF
- Based on a **written contract** (or equivalent document) specifying the service
- **Contracts between partners : ineligible**
- Costs related to UIA Experts and Auditors = not to be budgeted (covered by UIA)

Procurement-based costs (2)



Equipment

- Necessary for project implementation or considered as a project output
- **The extent of the eligibility depends on the nature of the equipment**
 - ❖ Equipment necessary for the project implementation : **pro-rata depreciation value**
 - ❖ Equipment considered as (part of) a project investment: **full purchase price eligible**

Infrastructure and Construction Works

- Crucial for the achievement of the project's outputs and results
- Included in WP investment
- **Full cost eligible** (no depreciation)
- Purchase/ provision of land limited to max. 10% of the total project budget
- Ownership and durability principles

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)



This list is non-exhaustive!

Points of vigilance (1)



Public Procurements



First cause of findings
during financial controls

- **European, National, Institutional and UIA rules**
 - ❖ Strictest rule principle
- Rules applicable to any PP fulfilling the definition of **Contracting Authority**
 - ❖ PP shall be aware of their applicable procurement rules and act accordingly
 - ❖ PP not fulfilling that definition shall however ensure adequate market research for contracts above EUR 5 000 VAT excl. (proof of 3 comparative offers)
- Adherence to procurement rules has to be well **documented** and **recorded**
 - ❖ Even when direct contracting for small contract values is allowed (e.g. proof of different request of offers or of market researches, documents tracing the selection and awarding...)
- **In-house contracting**
 - ❖ Contractual relationship between a PP and a provider under its control
 - ❖ Falls outside public procurement scope provided the stringent conditions are met

Points of vigilance (2)



Revenues

Revenues are cash in-flows directly paid by users for goods or services provided by a project

- Revenues, **even if not foreseen at the application stage**, have to be **declared** and will reduce proportionally the maximum eligible expenditure
 - ❖ **Implementation phase: All revenues generated during the project implementation must be reported in the APR before the closure of the project . Accounts of these should be available for control purposes.**
 - ❖ **Post-implementation: If positive net revenues (gross revenues less any operating and replacement costs) are expected to be generated, they must be estimated and reported in the last Financial Claim.**



Questions & Answers

Next steps – 3rd Call



11 January 2018: Applicants Seminar in Bucharest (RO)

23 January 2018: Applicants Seminar in Zagreb (HR)

7 February 2018: Applicants Seminar in Malmö (SE)

22 February 2018: Applicants Seminar in Brussels (BE)

February 2018: Webinars (all are online!)

February/March 2018: Online individual consultations

30 March 2018: Deadline AF submission

October 2018: Approval of projects

4th Call for Proposals



- Expected timeframe: October 2018 – January 2019
- Indicative budget: **80-100 Mio ERDF**
- 4 topics addressed:
 - Digital transition
 - Sustainable use of land – Nature-based Solutions
 - Urban Poverty
 - Circular Economy / Urban Mobility / Security (to be confirmed)

Questions & Answers

For more information



www.uia-initiative.eu

Contact us at:

info@uia-initiative.eu