

Urban Innovative Actions

Applicants Seminar

4th Call for Proposals



@UIA initiative



Introduction to the UIA Initiative

Who is in the room?



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

Individual consultations



Time	Table 1: Digital Transition	Table 2: Urban Poverty / Urban Security	Table 4: Sustainable use of land	Table 5: Sustainable use of land
15:30 - 15:55	City of Cosenza (IT) Anna Bruno & Tiziana Cuomo & Stefano Zizzi	Berlin (DE) Joerg Rock	City of Karlsruhe (DE) Frederike Gross & Julia Hackenbruch	Varna Municipality (BG) Kristiana Kazandzhieva & Petya Ishkieva
16:00 - 16:25	City of Graz (AT) Christian Nussmueller	Stadt Landshut (DE) Claudia Obermaier	City di Siena (IT) Iuri Bruni & Stefania Elisei	City of Taranto (IT) Laura D'Antonio & Matteo di Venosa
16:30 - 16:55	Comune di Lucca (IT) Valentina Mercanti & Luca Galli		City of Munich (DE) Sylvia Pintarits	
17:00 - 17:25	Stuttgart (DE) <i>Markus Guth & Bertil Kilian</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: min. 20%

private/public in-kind/in cash own resources or not

Project duration: max. 3 years (+1)

ERDF advance payment: 50% on signature of the subsidy contract

30% when expenses reach 35% of budget

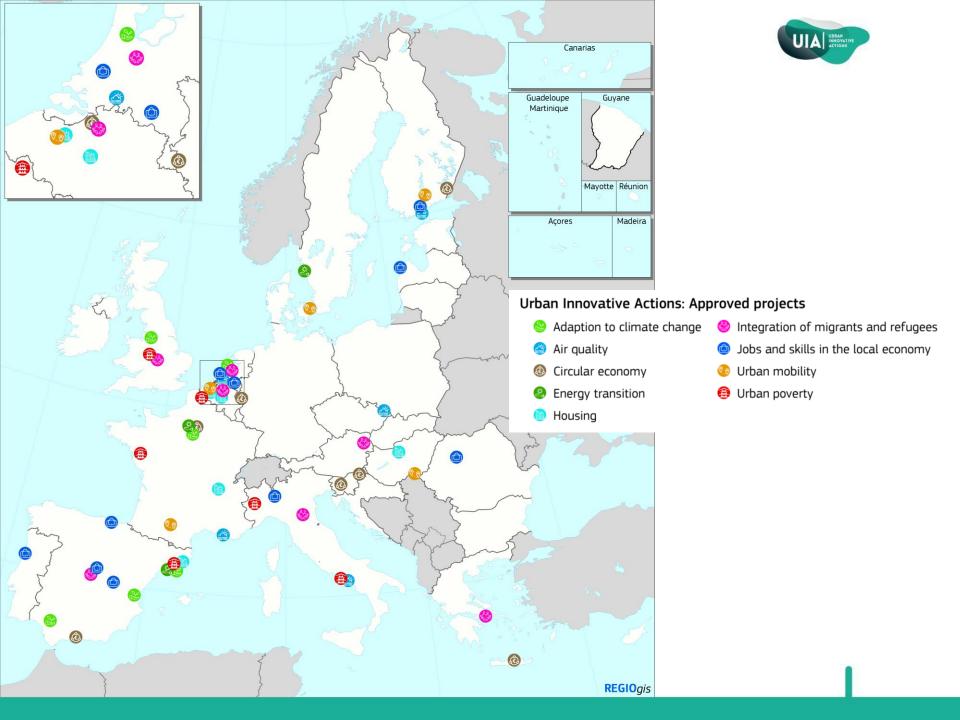
20% max. after closure (= pre-financing)

Where are we?



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

- ✓ After 3 Calls for Proposals:
 - 231 EUR Mio committed
 - 55 approved projects from 17 Member States
 - 17 Call 1 projects delivering their first results!



Management structure



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

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

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

Thematic coverage



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

Main features of UIA projects



Requirements:

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

Characteristics:

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

Focus on Innovation



- Agreed definition: « Products, services and processes able to add value to the specific policy field and never been tested before in Europe »
- 2 main elements:
 - Focus on products, services and processes
 - Never been tested before in Europe (spot, support and capitalize on most innovative projects in Europe)
- 2 typologies:
 - Revolutionary: totally new approaches never tested before
 - Evolutionary:
 - ✓ Building on and combining traditional elements to create new meanings
 - ✓ Changing scale
 - ✓ Testing traditional approaches with different target groups
- Complex set of actions
 - Average number of actions proposed: between 5 and 10
 - Not all actions can be innovative
 - Challenge 1: ensure the centrality of innovative elements
 - Challenge 2: ensure the overall coherence and integration

UIA URBAN INNOVATIVE ACTIONS

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

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

- ✓ Birgit Wächter (City of Vienna) CoRE project (1st Call for Proposals – Integration of migrants and refugees)
- ✓ **Tanja Gersak (City of Ljubljana)** APPLAUSE project (2nd Call for Proposals Circular Economy)









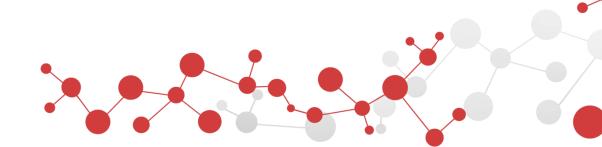


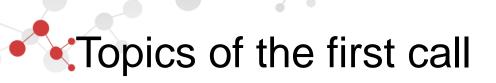


Urban Innovative Actions First Call – March 2016

Application process of the City of Vienna





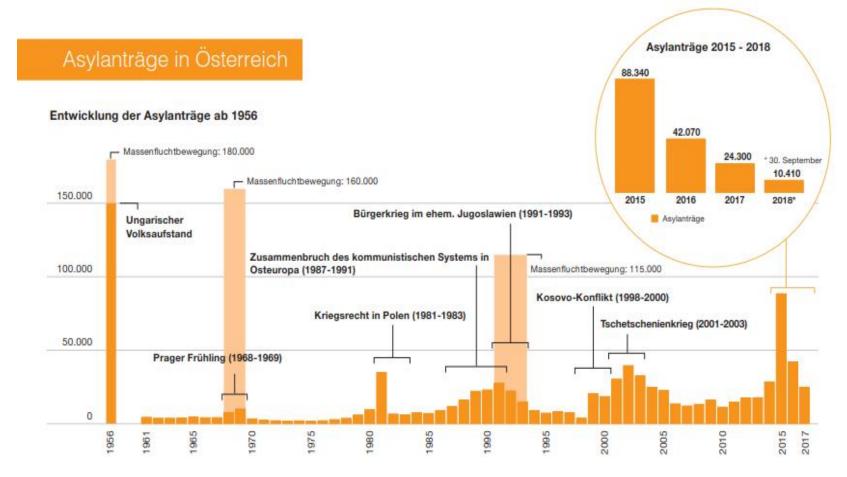




- Urban poverty (with a focus on deprived urban neighbourhoods)
- ➤ Integration of migrants and refugees
- Energy transition
- Jobs and skills in the local economy



Background – Austria and the so called "refugee crises"



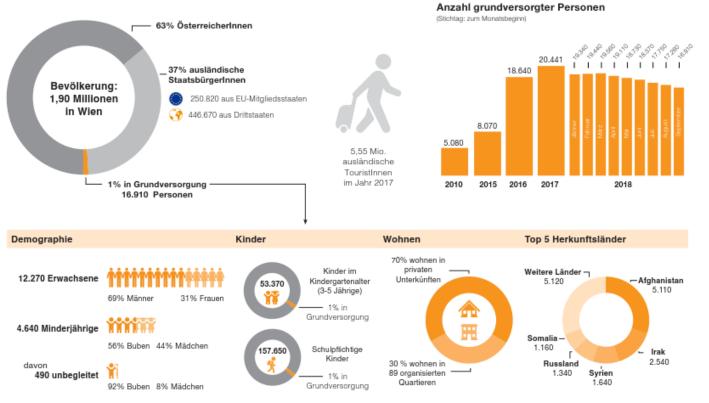








Bevölkerung und Grundversorgung in Wier







Quelle: BMI, MA 23, Statistik Austria; Stand, wenn nicht anders angegeben: 01.10.2018





- Around 8000 refugees living in 82 refugee shelters (43 of them adapted and opened in short time) 19 temporary accommodation facilities (sport halls, etc.)
- Very limited space in accommodation facilities: 30-40 m² per family
- Difficult or even no access to the labour market; very limited places for German language courses;
- Culture clashes
- Huge number of newcomers -> individual support impossible





- CORE
- Tremendous support and engagement of civil society "refugees welcome" culture
- Installment of a Commissioner of Refugee Affairs by the Major of Vienna
- Implementing the Concept of "Integration from day one" regardless of asylum application process status
- Extension of the START WIEN program for refugees
- Implementation of Vienna Qualification Plan for refugees



Analysing the target groups, their special needs and possible inputs



- Refugees (asylum seekers, refugees under subsidiary protection; recognized refugees)
- Volunteers How to support the supporters (high demand on spaces for low-threshold activities)
- Local society host society
- Professionals taking care of refugees and administrative bodies in asylum agendas
- Education system integration of newcomer pupils
- Language Training Units
- Experts in labour market integration
- Health Care specialists
- Housing experts
- Researchers scientific community (national and international)



Benchmarking with other European Cities

Vienna is member in various European forums and international committees:

- EUROCITIES (SAF, Migration and Integration, Housing, Homelessness)
- ECCAR (European Coalition against Racism)
- MC2CM
- ACT NOW
- 2014: Human Rights City, commitment to mainstreaming human rights in all spheres of life







Addressing the Challenges

Why do urban authorities need the Urban Innovative Actions Initiative to address their challenge?







- Complex decision-making processes and administrative structures
- Fix budgets, earmarked money for long-time predefined plannings
- Strict binding to legal obligations (e.g. public tendering)
- Very little margin in HR agendas
- Austerity policies and lack of public funds for short term plannings
- Centralized, inflexible structures not compatible with innovations (several decision making levels, etc.)







- Municipal Department of Integration and Diversity MA17 (lead partner)
- Vienna Social Fund
- Vienna Employment Promotion Fund
- Vienna Business Agency
- Vienna Board of Education



Basic concept – main aspects – innovative approach



- Empowerment / active involvement of the target group
- Change in governance from top down to bottom up
- Overcoming gaps in integration process / e.g. labour market in integration
- Find innovative solution for integration in schools / leisure time activities
- Give adequate support to target group on informal and formal level
- Offer German language courses
- Offer space and infrastructure for low threshold activities (local society and refugee initiatives)
- Support integration from day one of arrival









Thank you for your attention!











www.refugees.wien

Birgit.Wachter-Wallner@extern.wien.gv.at









APPLAUSE (Alien PLAnt SpEcies)

from harmful to useful with citizens' led activities

City of Ljubljana







Introduction



Ljubljana



APPLAUSE (Alien PLAnt SpEcies) – from harmful to useful <u>with citizens' led activities</u>



1st step: Identification of a problem/challenge:

- Approximately 150 alien plant species identified in the City of Ljubljana area
- 0 landfills for invasive alien plant species (IAPS)
- Many IAPS are daily removed and mainly burned
- Definition
- Ljubljana committed to become "Zero Waste City"



APPLAUSE (Alien PLAnt SpEcies) – from harmful to useful <u>with citizens' led activities</u>



- The project idea is based on a successfully implemented pilot project in 2016 – manufacture of paper from Japanese knotweed on a semi-industrial scale
- Pilot project "friendly enemy"
- Japanese knotweed (Fallopia japonica), native to East Asia, is one of the many IAPS found in Ljubljana as well as in many other European cities





Project Partnership:



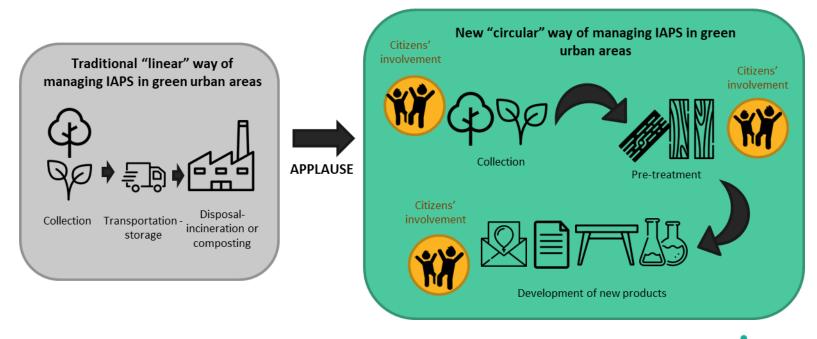
Composed of researchers, NGOs, businesses and public authorities

- City of Ljubljana
- SNAGA waste management public utility
- University of Ljubljana (Biotechnical Faculty, Faculty of Natural Sciences and Engineering, Faculty of Chemistry and Chemical Technology)
- Jozef Stefan Institute
- National Institute of Chemistry
- Pulp and Paper Institute
- Company for arboriculture and forestry (TISA)
- GDi GISDATA d.o.o. Ljubljana
- Association for the Development of Sustainable Design (TRAJNA) NGO
- TipoRenesansa
- Centre of Excellence for Space Sciences and Technologies (SPACE-SI)

2nd step: innovative solution



- IAPS as a RESOURCE and starting point of a NEW BUSINESS MODEL (three pillars):
- Do it yourself
- Let's do it together
- 3. Hand it over



2nd step: innovative solution



- Introduction of new high added & greener innovative technologies in all aspects of IAPS treatment (e.g. pilot enzymatic processing of IAPS fibers instead of chemical)
- Circular economy principles in development of new products (e.g. re-use, zero-waste production)
- ICT technology (open data, new service like IAPS monitoring with data from aerial orthophotos and Sentinel-2 satellites etc.)

EXPECTED RESULTS

PLATFORM



application for autonomous plant identification

3D models and plant prints

short films

portable collection of wood samples

ground survey of land owned by MOL (cca. 2,500 ha)

new database





AERIAL PHOTOS



protocol for alien species identification from orthophotos - the map of the Japanese knotweed locations











methods and procedures for alien species identification from satellite Sentinel-2 pictures (EU Copernicus Program)

AWARENESS RAISING



plant identification:

- application,
- voluntary harvest actions (60),
- science days for elementary schools and kindergartens (70),
- workshops for the elderly (30).



2.350 inhabitants of MOL to be included

processing into products: buying and reviving the Master Workshop Vevče



HARVESTING AND PREPROCESSING



harvesting:

- 15.000 kg herbaceous plants
- 40.000 kg woody plants

preprocessing:

- 12.000 kg herbaceous plants
- 25 m³ wood asortments
- 15 m³ wood residues

Collection center









MANUFACTURE OF PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS



analysis - 3 types of paper pulp (6,000 kg)

hand paper production (2,000 kg of pulp) - 3 products (eg pots for plants, sunshades for lights, etc.) and 3 didactic devices (eg graphics, gift cards, table games, etc.),

machine paper production (4,000 kg of pulp) - 5 products, of which two promotional products of the project, project publications

alternative method of obtaining pulp - with enzymes (prototype)

processing of basic biomass in the product material - not suitable for paper

LIQUOR PROCESSING



by-product in the delignification process

substances that are difficult to decompose - the use of clones for the production of ferulic acid, which, together with lignin, is used to produce input raw materials for industry, e.g. vanillin derivatives, which is an intermediate in the production of pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and other fine chemicals

substances that are easy to decompose - the production of a microbial culture substrate used for the production of PHA (polymers that are also suitable for 3D printing)

WOODY PRODUCTS



analysis

examination of traditional methods of processing

10 "Do it yourself" products

workshops

10 products with high added value

25 sets of wooden letters for high printing





PROCESSING OF WOOD RESIDUES



3D composites - e.g. plates and accessories liquefied wood - coatings











FOOD SOURCE



studying the customs in the countries of origin (japanese knotweed, golden rods)

cooking workshops, competition for the most innovative dish, recipe book











DYES



analysis - preparation of formulas for dyeing and printing textiles and paper

workshops, e-books









HYBRID COATINGS



related to dyes

coatings of different substrates (wood, glass, plastic) - example of glass: model of solar cell with coating of dyes from non-native plants

hybrid coatings with lignin (residue from paper production)

ferulic acid derivatives –
 color coating of promotional material





PROTECTION AGAINST PLANT HARMFUL ORGANISMS



laboratory tests - pests: fungicidal action (against fungi), insecticidal (against insects), acaricidal (against mites), herbicidal (weed) and against snails (molluscs) and possible effects of preparations on 3 groups of useful insects for plants (bees, pickles and tanners)

field testing - preparation of formulas for home production

workshops, book of instructions for home-made formulations against harmful organisms







APPLAUSE (Alien PLAnt SpEcies) – from harmful to useful <u>with citizens' led activities</u>



Short facts:

- 2nd UIA Call for Proposals
- Topic: circular economy
- Project duration: 01/11/2017-31/10/2020
- Total amount/value: EUR 5,202,590
- ERDF co-financing: EUR 4,162,072

How we did it?

What went well?



- The project idea is based on a successfully implemented pilot project
- Brainstorming of partners from the pilot project identified additional needed project partners with new fresh innovative ideas
- Involvement of top institutions in Slovenia from different disciplines and sectors (economy, academia, civil society)
- Bottom-up approach inclusion of needs and ideas of citizens, MUA, scientists and business
- All project partners co-designed and co-wrote the application very usefully for co-implementation
- Constant focus on main challenge, solution, results (measurable!)...
 a need for coordinator
- Being aware that project idea is transferable to other cities outside of Slovenia and EU
- In case of questions help of UIA Team (example: budget)
- Keeping positive attitude and belief in project idea
- The application form friendly to use

What went less well?



- Too many time for discussing project idea(s) and too little time for writting the application
- Sometimes not excellent knowledge of English language unclear text
- A lot of co-writers different expressions, writing style, a lot of coordination, a lot of time
- Might be useful to hire professional help for writing the application (as procured service or project partner)
- The application form characters limitation

Why do urban authorities need the Urban Innovative Actions Initiative to address their challenge?



- To test bold and unproven ideas risky to be funded by traditional sources of funding
- The quality of leaving is changing old solutions to problems need to be upgraded or changed

How can urban authorities ensure proposed solutions are innovative?



- A good cooperation with institutions from different disciplines and sectors
- International networking (Urban Agenda partnerships, Eurocities etc.) – exchange of ideas, good practices
- Experience with already successfully implemented innovative pilot projects



Involvement of local stakeholders

- Urban authorities perceive the needs of its citizens, business and scientific sphere bottom-up approach
- Urban authorities bring together different stakeholders and involve citizens in tackling problems, define solutions and implement them
- Dissemination of project activities (publications, Festival on use of IAPS)

Contact: Tanja Geršak, Project coordinator tanja.gersak@ljubljana.si















TRAJNA

Association for the Development of Sustainable Design



tipoRenesansa





Questions & Answers

Individual consultations

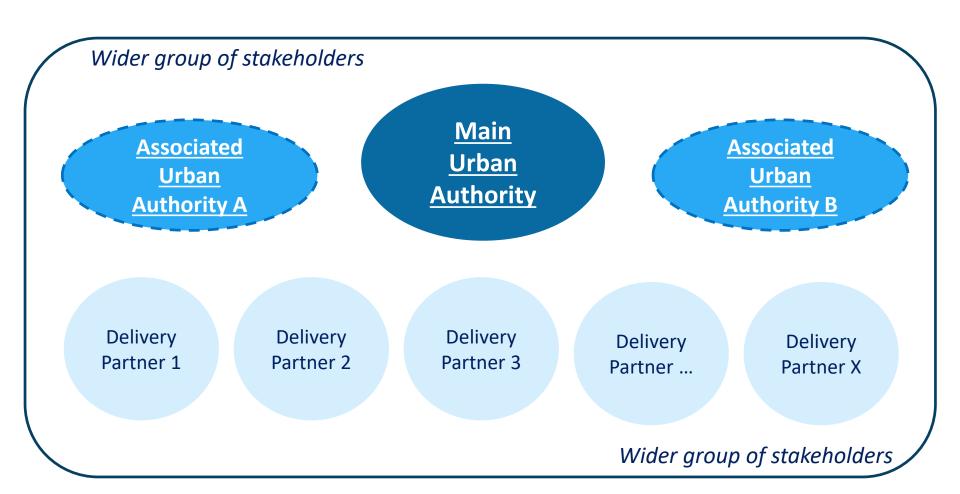


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UIA partnership and eligible urban authorities

UIA partnership at a glance





Which Urban Authorities can apply?



Individual Urban Authorities

Any eligible Local Administrative Units

E.g. Municipalities, Districts (in case of some larger cities)

Organised agglomerations

Any eligible organised agglomerations

E.g. Métropoles (FR), Mancomunidades (ES), Città Metropolitane (IT), Landkreis (DE), Combined Authorities (UK), Comunidades Intermunicipais (PT)...

Several urban authorities applying jointly

Any group of urban authorities willing to submit a project together.

E.g. 3 municipalities willing to jointly establish a circular economy cooperative

What defines an eligible UA for UIA?



Local Administrative Unit (LAU) or a grouping of LAUs

Population > 50 000 inhabitants

Degree of Urbanisation (DEGURB): cities, towns or suburbs only!

Definitions based on **Eurostat** data

Where to check?



1 reference table for all MS:

Correspondence table LAU2-NUTS2010, EU28 (2012)

Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	H I	J
NUTS_3	LAU1_NAT_CODE		CHANGE	NAME_1	NAME_2_LAT	POP	AREA DEGURB	A COASTAL UR
TC11		001001	no	Agliè	Agliè	2647	13280000	2 0
TC11		001002	no	Airasca	Airasca	3820	15700000	3 0
TC11		001003	no	Ala di Stura	Ala di Stura	465	46090000	3 0
TC11		001004	no	Albiano d'Ivrea	Albiano d'Ivrea	1792	11730000	3 0
TC11		001005	no	Alice Superiore	Alice Superiore	703	6950000	3 0
TC11		001006	no	Almese	Almese	6325	17910000	2 0
TC11		001007	no	Alpette	Alpette	280	5650000	3 0
TC11		001008	no	Alpignano	Alpignano	16927	11950000	2 0
TC11		001009	no	Andezeno	Andezeno	1969	7480000	3 0
TC11		001010	no	Andrate	Andrate	514	9320000	3 0
TC11		001011	no	Angrogna	Angrogna	871	38690000	3 0
TC11		001012	no	Arignano	Arignano	1039	8230000	3 0
TC11		001013	no	Avigliana	Avigliana	12146	23260000	2 0
TC11	n.a.	001014	no	Azeglio	Azeglio	1344	9880000	3 0
TC11	n.a.	001015	no	Bairo	Bairo	694	7160000	3 0
ГС11	n.a.	001016	no	Balangero	Balangero	3165	12900000	2 0
ГС11	n.a.	001017	no	Baldissero Canavese	Baldissero Canavese	534	4370000	3 0
ГС11	n.a.	001018	no	Baldissero Torinese	Baldissero Torinese	3793	15460000	3 0
C11	n.a.	001019	no	Balme	Balme	97	61470000	3 0
C11	n.a.	001020	no	Banchette	Banchette	3285	2170000	2 0
C11	n.a.	001021	no	Barbania	Barbania	1630	12800000	3 0
C11	n.a.	001022	no	Bardonecchia	Bardonecchia	3248	132310000	3 0
ГС11	n.a.	001023	no	Barone Canavese	Barone Canavese	600	4000000	3 0
C11	n.a.	001024	no	Beinasco	Beinasco	18121	6760000	2 0
ГС11	n.a.	001025	no	Bibiana	Bibiana	3377	18640000	3 0
ГС11	n.a.	001026	no	Bobbio Pellice	Bobbio Pellice	567	93880000	3 0
ГС11	n.a.	001027	no	Bollengo	Bollengo	2114	14220000	3 0
C11	n.a.	001028	no	Borgaro Torinese	Borgaro Torinese	13635	14360000	2 0
C11	n.a.	001029	no	Borgiallo	Borgiallo	551	6990000	3 0
ГС11	n.a.	001030	no	Borgofranco d'Ivrea	Borgofranco d'Ivrea	3645	13340000	3 0
C11	n.a.	001031	no	Borgomasino	Borgomasino	836	12540000	3 0
C11	n.a.	001032	no	Borgone Susa	Borgone Susa	2319	5010000	2 0
C11	n.a.	001033	no	Bosconero	Bosconero	3057	11090000	3 0
C11	n.a.	001034	no	Brandizzo	Brandizzo	8412	6410000	2 0
ГС11	n.a.	001035	no	Bricherasio	Bricherasio	4521	22640000	3 0
ГС11	n.a.	001036	no	Brosso	Brosso	460	11310000	3 0
ГС11	n.a.	001037	no	Brozolo	Brozolo	471	8940000	3 0
TC11	n.a.	001038	no	Bruino	Bruino	8493	5590000	2 0
ГС11	n.a.	001039	no	Brusasco	Brusasco	1728	14390000	3 0
C11	n.a.	001040	no	Bruzolo	Bruzolo	1546	12350000	2 0
ГС11	n.a.	001041	no	Buriasco	Buriasco	1406	14680000	3 0
C11	n.a.	001042	no	Burolo	Burolo	1229	5460000	3 0
ГС11		001043	no	Busano	Busano	1592	5050000	2 0
C11	n a	001044	no	Russolono	Russolono	6361	37380000	2 0
C11	n.a.	001045	no	Buttigliera Alta	Buttigliera Alta	6394	8250000	2 0
			Z DK	DE EE IE EL ES FR	HR IT CY LV LT LU			PT RO

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*)

NAME_2_LAT	¥	POF *	AREA 🔻 🛭	EGURE -
Tarzo		4586	23800000	3
Trevignane		10573	26550000	2
Treviso		81437	55500000	1
Valdobbiadene		10693	60700000	2
Vazzola		7012	26030000	3

Italy

Romania

NAME_2_LAT	POP	AREA	DEGURBA	*
Dorobanţi	1574	28180000		3
Frumuşeni	2737	43150000		3
Zădăreni	2628	25140000		3
Municipiul Piteşti	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)
- European Groupings of Territorial Cooperation (solely composed by municipalities)

Not eligible

(Non exhaustive list)

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

Eligible organised agglomerations?

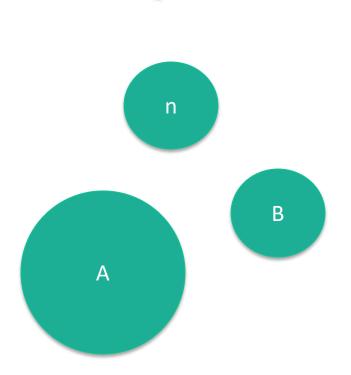


What are the other eligibility criteria?

- the total number of inhabitants is at least 50.000
- the majority of inhabitants (>50%) lives in the constitutive LAUs involved in the agglomeration that are classified as cities, towns or suburbs according to the degree of urbanisation.

3) Several UAs applying jointly





It is possible provided that:

- They identify <u>one of them</u> to be the Main Urban Authority and the rest are listed as Associated Urban Authorities
- The **total (combined) number** of inhabitants represented is > 50 000 inh.
- <u>Each</u> single Urban Authority applying is a Local Administrative Unit
- <u>Each</u> single Urban Authority applying is considered as a city, town or suburb according to the degree of urbanisation by Eurostat

Two main recommendations for territorial impact and coherent project:

Territorial contiguity and limited number of associated UAs (3 or less)

The Call 4 exception



Only for proposals addressing the topic "Sustainable use of land and nature based solutions":



- Urban authorities recognised as LAUs but classified as rural <u>can exceptionally be</u> <u>involved as Associated Urban</u> <u>Authorities</u> only.
- However, the inhabitants of these rural LAUs cannot be taken into account to reach the minimum threshold of 50 000 inhabitants.



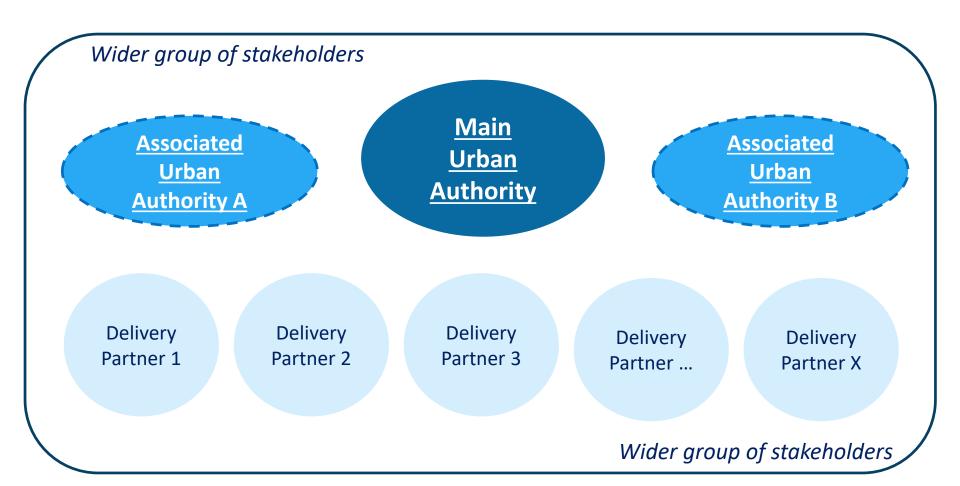
Data missing/not available in Eurostat table? Doubts on the accuracy of the data?

LAU1_NAT_CODE	LAU2_NAT_CODE	CHANGE	NAME_1	NAME_2_L	AT PO	P AREA	DEGURBA COASTAL	URAU_CITY_II
1	1000	no	Λευκωσία	Lefkosia	n.a	a. 50629100	1 (CY001C1
1	1010	no	Άγιος Δομέτιος	Agios Dometios	n.a	a. 11838200	1 (CY001C1
1	1011	no	Έγκωμη Λευκωσίας	Egkomi Lefkosias	n.a	9904840	1 (CY001C1
1	1012	no	Στρόβολος	Strovolos	n.a	a. 24893000	1 (CY001C1
1	1013	no	Αγλαντζιά ή Αγλαγγιά	Aglantzia or Aglangia	n.a	31181600)	CY001C1
1	1014	no	Ορτάκιοϊ (Μιντζέλι)	Ortakioi (Mintzeli)	n.a	7524350	n.a. (
1	1015	no	Τράχωνας	Trachonas	n.a	6281600	n.a. (
1	1021	no	Λακατάμεια	Lakatameia	n.a	27444000		CY001C1

Contact us at info@uia-initiative.eu

UIA partnership





Delivery Partners



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

UIA URBAN INNOVATIVE ACTIONS

Trends from the approved UIA projects

✓ Size of Partnership:

- From 4 to 17 partners
- Different trends across topics and countries
- → Up to you to decide which partners and competencies are needed to deliver your innovative solution!

✓ Delivery Partners: very broad range of organisations

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

Wider group of stakeholders



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

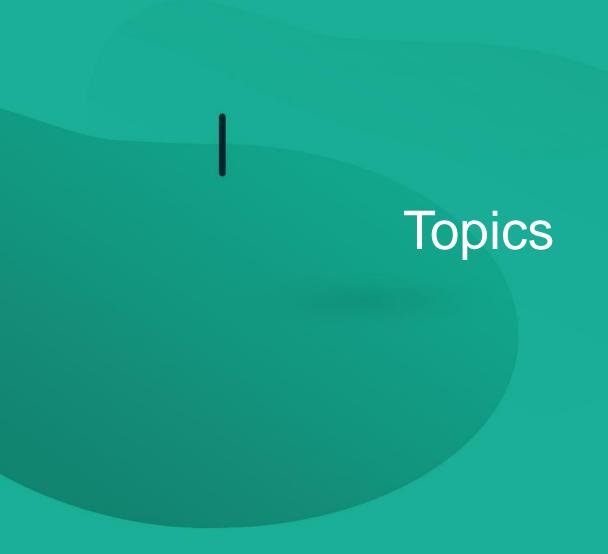
Partnership requirements / principles



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



Questions & Answers



UIA – Topics



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

4th Call for Proposals: 4 topics









SUSTAINABLE USE OF LAND AND NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS



URBAN POVERTY





Speakers from the European Commission

- Wolfgang HOEFS, Digital Transition (DG CONNECT)
- Francesco AMODEO, Sustainable use of land (DG REGIO)
- Francesco AMODEO, Urban poverty (DG REGIO)
- Francesco AMODEO, Urban Security (DG REGIO)



Digital Transition

Urban Innovative Actions – Call 4

Wolfgang Höfs

Smart Mobility and Living

European Commission - DG CONNECT



Background

- What means Digital Transition?
 - It's not necessarily about digital technology,
 - but more about solving traditional problems with digital means.
 - Condition for use: Digital solution is preferable to the old solution.
- What are we looking for?
 - New types of Innovation and Creativity enabled in a particular domain
 - rather than simply enhancing and supporting traditional methods.
- What is the political basis?
 - Commission's Digital Single Market strategy opens up new opportunities to
 - enhance Europe's position as world leader in the Digital Economy;
 - contribute €415 billion per year to our economy and create hundreds of thousands of new jobs.

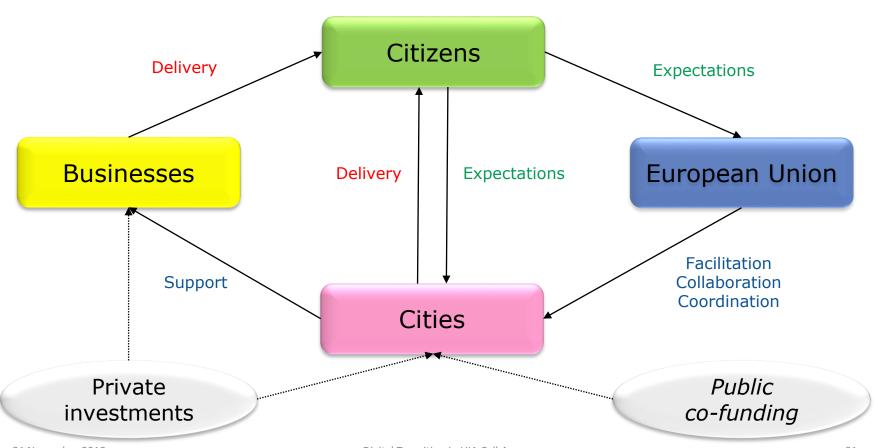


Background

- What is the target?
 - In an Inclusive Digital Society citizens will have the right skills to seize the opportunities of the digital world and boost their chances for good jobs.
- A special case:
 - Digital transformation of public administrations (eGovernment) offers an opportunity to better serve and interact with citizens with digitised services, be more accountable and deliver better and more user-friendly services.



Smart Cities Ecosystem





Role of Cities

Innovation

- Cities are the perfect places to support innovation e.g.
 - in Digital Innovation Hubs to support economic growth
 - In rolling out 5G communication infrastructure
 - ... and many more

City development

- Facilitating of citizen-centric approaches by new tools
- eDemocracy (information, consultation and participation) becomes an option in political decision making

eGovernment

- Reducing administrative burden on citizens and businesses
- Interactions become faster and more convenient, cheaper and are of higher quality

City-related European Initiatives

- Digital Transition as recurring element in the work carried out by the
 - European Innovation Partnership on Smart Cities and Communities (EIP SCC)
 - Digital Transition Partnership in the framework of the Urban Agenda for the EU



Context

 European Innovation Partnership on Smart Cities and Communities (EIP SCC)



- Focussed on developing and deploying innovative solutions in a cooperative manner
- Lighthouse projects funded in the H2020 Energy programme
- Replicability of solutions sought to maximise impact
- Digital Transition Partnership (Urban Agenda for the EU)



- Action Plan has been developed (2017/18)
- 15 actions were identified
- Implementation plans per action are under development
- Present membership: 7 cities (+ one association), 5 Member States, CEMR and Eurocities
- Partnership is open to further members, prepared to work on common goals



Digital Transition Partnership: Actions planned

Digital skills for everybody

- EU Digital Competence Framework
- · Digital neighbourhood instrument
- Capacity building

Citizen-centric eGovernment

- Development of user-centric eGovernment model
- Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI) at local level

Fair access to open/public/personal data

- Building data taxonomy
- Access to private data of public interest
- Urban planning data
- MyData in digital transition

Emerging digital technologies in cities

- Innovation and dissemination accelerator
- Support to agile experimentation of emerging technologies
- Digital framework for emerging technologies

Business models driving urban digital transition

- · Business model approach
- 5G for local micro-operators
- Strengthen cities to cope with digital transition



Everything that can be digitised will be digitised





Features of successful proposals

- Proposals should contribute to the on-going work of the six Action Clusters of the European Innovation Partnership and/or the Digital Transition Partnership by testing new solutions.
- Following topics and issues could be addressed (non-prescriptive):
 - Enabling and implementing smart cities solutions
 - including business models, finance and procurement, integrated infrastructures and processes, integrated planning and regulations, sustainable districts and built environment and sustainable urban mobility
 - Enabling and implementing citizen-centric eGovernment solutions across sectors
 - Creating value through free and fair access to open/public/private sector/personal data
 - (e.g. collected by sensors, use of private sector data for public interest purposes, use of portability rights under GDPR for citizens to give data to cities for better city management, setting up open data integration systems for access by multi-purpose applications)



Features of successful proposals

- Proposals should contribute to the on-going work of the six Action Clusters of the European Innovation Partnership and/or the Digital Transition Partnership by testing new solutions.
 - Accelerating adoption of digital emerging technologies,
 - To modernize the city's infrastructure and services (e.g. such as smart lamppost solutions and innovative 5G communication networks integrating open urban data platforms as well as solutions for local administrations)
 - Creating a business friendly environment
 - and acting as places and platforms to allow agile experimentation of data-driven businesses and pull innovation into markets with large purchasing power, generating local economic growth



Thanks for your attention



Wolfgang Höfs
European Commission
DG Communication Networks, Content &
Technology (CONNECT)
Directorate Digital Society, Trust &
Cybersecurity
Unit Smart Mobility and Living

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Sustainable use of land and nature-based solutions

Urban Innovative Actions – Call 4

Francesco Amodeo

DG REGIO







What is at stake?

- 1,000 km² 'land take' every year, partly for urban extension/sprawl
- other are irreversibly eroded or degraded: heavily polluted urban brownfield
- other are underused: especially in shrinking cities

Loss of ecosystem services:

- clean air
- water provision and regulation
- climate regulation, mitigation of natural disaster risks, etc.

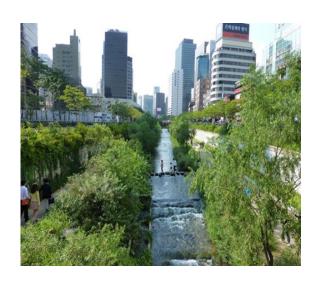


- \Rightarrow Threats in terms of :
- Security (Disasters, Food security, social inequalities)
- Health
- Quality of life and wellbeing
- Economy

=> Unsustainable travel patterns



Sustainable land use and Nature Based Solutions: the winning combination for liveable and compact cities



Major challenge

Right balance between compactness, high standards of quality of life and inclusiveness.

Mainstream and promote nature-based solutions as a tool to build sustainable and liveable urban spaces.

Green (and Blue) Infrastructure & Nature Based Solutions have multibenefits for urban areas :

- > health benefits (i.e. decreased air pollution, reduction of urban heat island)
- social benefits (i.e. crime reduction, inclusion)
- Environmental and cultural benefits (i.e. recreation opportunities, ecological connectivity)
- Economic benefits (i.e. prevention of climate adaptation and reduction of climate related risk, creation of jobs, diversification of local economies)



Sustainable land use and Nature Based Solutions: the winning combination for liveable and compact cities

No overarching policy framework on sustainable land use but:

EU soil Thematic Strategy: Zero Net land take by 2020
Urban Agenda for the EU Partnership for sustainable land use and NBS*

- Mainstream and promote sustainable land use, tackling urban sprawl: need of
 - > A city friendly EU common assessment framework for land take/use and NBS benefits
 - > Integrated urban planning including strategy at the Functional Urban Area scale
 - > Innovative Finance, business and governance models for brownfield and underutilised land re-

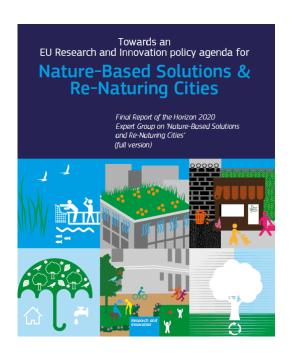
use

- > Raising awareness on the impacts of urban sprawl and benefits of re-naturing cities
- For dynamic centers and for shrinking cities taking into account market and fiscal drivers

*Partnership lead by PL and Bologna with: Antwerp, Cork, Lille Metropole, Stavanger, Verband Region Stuttgart, Zagreb; MS Cyprus, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Portugal, Slovenia & NGOs (Eurocities, Iclei, URBACT), DG RTD, JRC, EEA and EIB.



Sustainable Land use and NBS, an opportunity for cities and urban areas



European policy frameworks on Green Infrastructure and Nature Based Solutions:

Green Infrastructure Strategy
Action Plan for People, Nature and the Economy
Nature Based Solution Research and Innovation initiative

Nature Based Solution Research and Innovation initiative is funding through Horizon 2020 innovative projects: on <u>business</u>, governance and <u>finance models</u> (2016 call) + urban pilot projets for demonstrating NBS multibenefits with a focus on:

- ➤ water and climate resilience (2016 call)
- urban regeneration (same call but in 2017)
- ➤ health and well-being (2019 call)
- mitigation and air quality (2020 call)

More info on the calls on: http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/ and on the projects on https://www.think-nature.eu/about/#partnerprojects



Sustainable land use and Nature Based Solutions: What type of innovative approaches

- a) incorporation of blue and green infra and promotion of systemic NBS for inclusive urban regeneration and sustainable urban development
- b) Innovative approaches to sustainable land use and land use planning

Remediation, restoration and prevention of the formation of brownfield Adaptive reuse of vacant and underutilized land Renaturing urban spaces for climate change mitigation and adaptation Tackling the existing urban sprawl and preventing further urban sprawl Promotion of sustainable urban farming



Good practices



- Lisbon: Nature Based Solutions for sustainable urban regeneration:
- "One square in each neighbourhood" programme for bioclimatic confort and biodiversity targets in 30 city spots
- Urban farming
- 9 green corridors, incl. 30000 street trees and biodiverse meadows
- Lisbon 42 247 street trees provide services estimated at about euros 7,5 millions annually, for 1,7 million spent managing them



Good practices



enhancing health, wealth and sustainability



Genk - NBS bridging green and industrial heritage



Linz - NBS as a motor for urban growth



leading sustainable city



Milan - NBS for urban regeneration



Oradea - Improving quality of life with NBS



Poznań - NBS for a friendly, mobile city



Rotterdam - NBS for building a waterproof city

- Nature Based Solutions are:
- Multi-benefits: several ecosystem services are fostered at the same time
- Adapted and integrated in local context
- Resource-efficient (including money)
- · Living solutions: no biomimicry
- Co-created with the citizen
- · Other good practices and tools on: oppla.eu



Urban poverty

Urban Innovative Actions – Call 4

Francesco Amodeo

DG REGIO





Urban Poverty



Why urban poverty is an important topic?

- people 1 in 4 Europeans were at risk of poverty or social exclusion in 2016
- of which were children
- of Europeans lived in a household in which none of its members were employed
- Almost half of all young adults aged 18-34 were living with their parents
- People at risk of poverty was unable to afford a meal with meat, fish or a vegetarian equivalent every second day
- People experience homelessness every year in the EU and the number is increasing (except Finland)

Urban Poverty



Strategic frameworks:

- European Pillar of Social Rights delivering new and more effective rights for citizens with 3 main categories: Equal opportunities and access to the labour market, fair working conditions, social protection and inclusion
- New Skills Agenda
- Social Investment Package: Investing in Children: breaking the cycle of disadvantage, Homelessness, etc.
- The Urban Agenda for the EU

Challenges

How to tackle social, educational and special segregation? How to fight energy poverty? Child poverty? How to tackle homelessness? How to provide food and nutrition security? How to help young and disadvantaged groups access the social, health, educational and other services? How to integrate Roma people? How to regenerate deprived urban areas? How to involve communities?

Working with cities – The Urban



Agenda
The aim of the Partnership is to contribute to creating better (EU) policies with an impact on the inclusion of vulnerable groups and the regeneration of deprived neighbourhoods.

Members:

Cities: Birmingham (UK), Daugavpils (LV), Kortrijk (BE), Keratsini-Drapetsona(EL), Lille (FR),

Lódż (PL) and Timisoara (RO)

Member States: Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, and Spain

Regions: Brussels Capital Region (BE), Ile de France Region (FR)

Stakeholders: EAPN, Eurochild, FEANTSA, UN Habitat, Eurocities, EUKN, URBACT

EU-Institutions: DG REGIO, DG EMPL

The partnership:

- Aims to integrate two usually conflicting approaches to the fight against poverty in urban areas, namely the area-based approach and the people-based approach to urban poverty
- Focuses on 4 specific priorities:
- Child poverty
- Regeneration of Urban Deprived Areas and Neighbourhoods
- Homelessness
- Vulnerability of Roma people

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 must have no discriminatory and segregating effects.
- 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?



The Commission wants to see projects that deal with the interconnectedness of the major causal factors, combining people and place-based approaches. It is important to:

- implement sustainable solutions that seek to address long-term integration
- break the circle of social and spatial isolation
- promote sustainable communities
- > new needs of new types of families
- provide for specific needs of vulnerable groups
- support interventions to tackle segregation and discrimination

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:

- Social, educational and spatial segregation
- Energy poverty
- Child poverty
- Homelessness
- Food and nutrition security
- Low health status and deprivation in access to healthcare
- Regeneration of deprived urban areas and neighbourhoods
- Social integration of Roma people
- Access to social, health, educational and other services

Urban Security

Francesco Amodeo on behalf of DG HOME, European Commission





Today's presentation

- 1. Policy context Building a Security Union
- 2. 2017 Action Plan to support the Protection of Public Spaces
- 3. Enhancing the protection of public spaces
- 4. Creating a dialogue with local and regional actors
- 5. Research/ Guidance/ Standardisation
- 6. Empowerment and capacity building of local communities, including enhances risk awareness, building resilience
- The European Commission assists cities through financial support and capacity building
- 8. Providing EU Funding



Policy context – Building a Security Union

Since 2015 – several strands of work, incl. 18 October 2017 – Counterterrorism Package with a number of measures to support Member States in fighting terrorism:

- I. Measures to improve the protection and resilience against terrorism (incl. two Action Plans: on CBRN and on the protection of public spaces);
- II. Actions tackling the means that support terrorism (including on terrorist financing and explosives precursors);
- III. Countering radicalisation
- IV. Dedicated EU funding



2017 Action Plan to support the Protection of Public Spaces

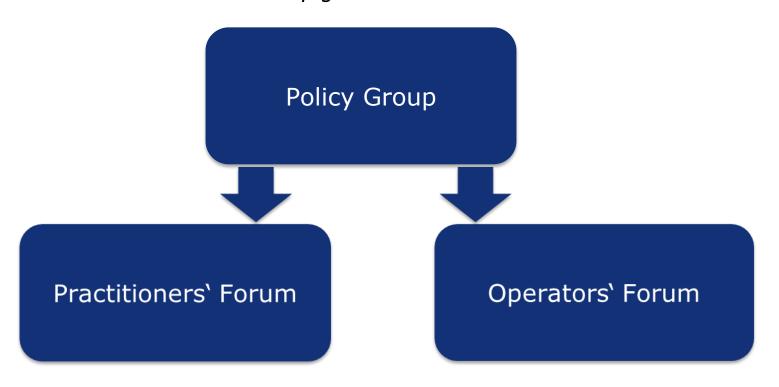
Recent terrorist attacks have recurrently targeted public spaces. These so-called "soft targets" are attractive to terrorists due to their open nature and public character.

The Action Plan aims to support Member States through:

- 1) Fostering the exchange of best practice;
- 2) Dedicated funding;
- 3) Establishing and facilitating networks;
- 4) Providing guidance material.



- Enhancing the protection of public spaces
- Creating fora for the exchange of good practices, lessons learnt and to develop guidance material





Creating a dialogue with local and regional actors

 Increased cross-sectoral preparedness to security threats against public spaces including better coordination among first responders and different authorities









Research/ Guidance/ Standardisation

- Improvement of spatial design, urban planning and security by design concepts to better protect public spaces, improvement of the resilience of buildings and infrastructure
- Standardisation of processes and technical requirements to enhance urban security

















 Empowerment and capacity building of local communities, including enhances risk awareness, building resilience

Key messages:

- The crucial role of the local dimension of prevent work has been recognised in various EU policy documents.
- **First line responders at the local level** are often best placed to detect and respond to signs of radicalisation and need skills, resources and an appropriate framework in which to operate in.
- Building resilience as a long-term goal should build on the involvement of civil society partners and other relevant stakeholders in an effective multiagency approach.



The European Commission assists cities through financial support and capacity building

- Support through capacity building: Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN LOCAL)
- Examples of EU funded projects focused on the local dimension: LIAISE I and II,
 Practicies

EU cities are supported and linked also by non-EU-funded organisations and initiatives

New projects should avoid duplications!



Providing EU Funding

Funding for setting up networks of regions and cities to work together on integration: Call for proposals open until 31st January 2019: the Commission intends to finance transnational projects setting-up network of regions and cities to work together on integration.

The aim is to allow transfer of knowledge, exchange of practices and experiences at local and regional level across Member States. http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/desktop/en/opportunities/amif/topics/amif-2018-ag-inte-1.html



Internal Security Fund Police

Call for proposals on Radicalisation and Protect (call open until 16 January 2019)

https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/financing/fundings/security-and-safeguarding-liberties/internal-security-fund-police/union-actions_en



Urban Innovative Actions

Call open until 31 January 2019

http://www.uia-initiative.eu/en/urban-security







Questions & Answers

Individual consultations



Time	Table 1: Digital Transition	Table 2: Urban Poverty / Urban Security	Table 4: Sustainable use of land	Table 5: Sustainable use of land
15:30 - 15:55	City of Cosenza (IT) Anna Bruno & Tiziana Cuomo & Stefano Zizzi	Berlin (DE) Joerg Rock	City of Karlsruhe (DE) Frederike Gross & Julia Hackenbruch	Varna Municipality (BG) Kristiana Kazandzhieva & Petya Ishkieva
16:00 - 16:25	City of Graz (AT) Christian Nussmueller	Stadt Landshut (DE) Claudia Obermaier	City di Siena (IT) Iuri Bruni & Stefania Elisei	City of Taranto (IT) Laura D'Antonio & Matteo di Venosa
16:30 - 16:55	Comune di Lucca (IT) Valentina Mercanti & Luca Galli		City of Munich (DE) Sylvia Pintarits	
17:00 - 17:25	Stuttgart (DE) <i>Markus Guth & Bertil Kilian</i>			

Application and selection process

Application Process (1)



Call for Proposals

- Opening: 15 October 2018
- Deadline: 31 January 2019 at 14.00 CET

Documents to be submitted online (via EEP)

- Application Form
- Signed Confirmation Sheet
- Possibility to add one annex document (non mandatory)

Reference documents

- Terms of Reference
- UIA Guidance
- ❖ Application Form Working Document
- Self-assessment tool

Application Process (2)



Application Forms can be submitted in any EU language **BUT** applicants are strongly recommended to do it in English

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

3-step selection process



Eligibility check

- February 2019

Strategic Assessment

- March-April 2019

Operational Assessment

- May-June 2019

Approval

- July 2019

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

Application Form



Project Proposal





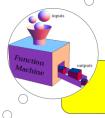
What resources do you need?

Budget



How will you do it?

Project Work Plan: WPs, activities, deliverables



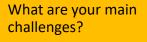
What do you need to deliver to obtain this change?

Project outputs



What do you want to change/ achieve?

- Project objectives
- Project results



Project idea



AF – Online submission



- ➤ 100% online submission process through UIA Electronic Exchange Platform (EEP) https://eep.uia-initiative.eu
 - Detailed EEP technical guidance in all EU languages

- A courtesy version (Word) of the AF template is available on UIA website
 - Guidance in English only
 - Cannot be used to submit AF

AF section A – Summary & B - Partnership



> Project duration:

fixed start date: 1 September 2019

Profiles to be created:

- Main Urban Authority or Associated Urban Authorities
- Delivery Partners

> Main information:

- Relevance of the partnership
- Competences in relation to the topic addressed
- Involvement in the design and implementation phases

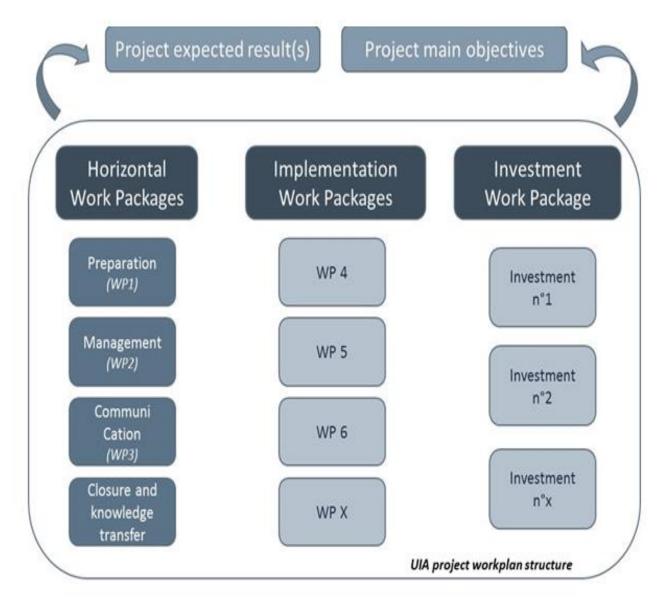
AF section C – Project description



- Project relevance and innovativeness
 - Main challenge(s) to be addressed
 - Proposed solution and its innovativeness (benchmarking!)
 - 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)





AF section D – Work Plan (2)



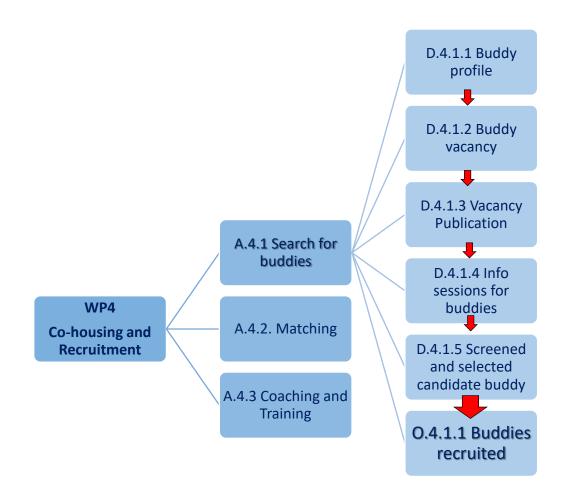
Main elements of the Work Plan

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

AF section D – Work Plan (3)



Example project CURANT – City of Antwerp



AF section D – Work Plan (4)



WP2 Management

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

Stakeholder coordination

Reporting to UIA

Risk & quality management

Capitalisation (UIA expert)

WP3 Communication

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

Clear Specific Measurable .143

AF section D - Work Plan (5)



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

AF section D – Work Plan (6)



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.

.145

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



Section F- Partners' contribution

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

Section G- Risk management

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

Tips for Applicants



- > 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

BUDGET



How to draft a sound project budget?

I. Ensure the eligiblity of the planned expenditures

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

III. Ensure a sound budget planning

I. Eligibility of Expenditures



Main eligibility principles

To be eligible, project costs shall:

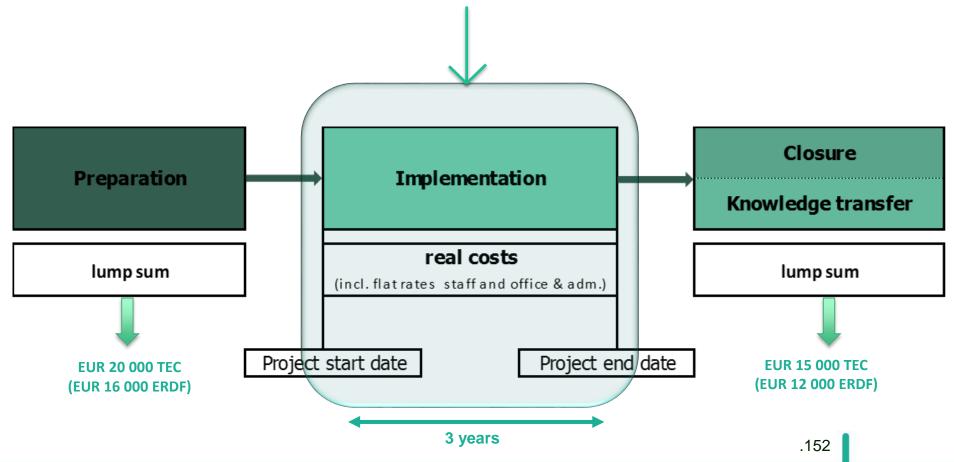
- Relate to activities listed in the Application Form
- Be incurred and paid by Partner organisations
- Comply with EU, national, institutional and UIA rules (strictest rule principle)
- Be identified, verifiable, plausible and in compliance with the relevant accounting principles

I. Eligibility of Expenditures



Main eligibility principles

Be incurred during the Eligibility Period



I. Eligibility of Expenditures



Ineligible costs

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



Non-exhaustive list of INELIGIBLE EXPENDITURES

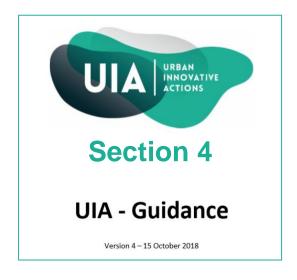
- VAT unless it is genuinely and definitely borne by the project partner
- Interests on debts
- Exchange rate losses
- National banking charges
- Fines, financial penalties and expenditure on legal disputes and litigation
- Unpaid voluntary work
- Any costs incurred before the project start date and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

II. Allocation of Costs



→ 6 budget lines to allocate the planned costs:

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



- → For each budget line: the UIA Guidance presents:
 - Definitions,
 - Eligibility principles,
 - Audit trail details

II. Allocation of Costs



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

Gross employment costs

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

X

% of time worked on the project

- 2. Office and administration = Any operating and administrative expenses of Project Partners considered as indirect costs
 - ⇒ Exhaustive list of costs (cannot be claimed under any other BL)

Flat rate of
15%

X

Partner' reported staff costs

- 3. Travel and accommodation = Costs of <u>partners' employees</u> that relate to project activities
- 4. External Expertise and Services = Professional services provided by service providers external to the Partnership contracted to carry out certain activities linked to the delivery of the project.

II. Allocation of Costs



- 5. Equipment = any equipment purchased, rented or leased by a PP
 - ⇒The extent of the eligibility depends on the nature of the equipment:
 - Used for the project implementation activities: Pro-rata depreciation value
 - Considered as (part of) a project output: Full purchase price eligible
- 6. Infrastructure and construction Works = purchase/provision of land, purchase/provision of real estate, site preparation, delivery, handling, installation, renovation...
 - ⇒ Crucial for the achievement of the project's outputs and results
 - ⇒ To be included in the investment WP
 - ⇒ Full cost eligible (no depreciation)
 - ⇒ Purchase/ provision of land = max. 10% of the total project budget
 - Ownership and durability principles (at least 5 years after last ERDF payment)



Main steps

Allocation Resources Actual Prices • Experience: • Who will do • People • Budget line Expertise (staff – ext what and for • Equipment exp) Partner how long • Services needed • Work Package Material Activity Purchases • Land Work Plan • Year Costs



Key principles

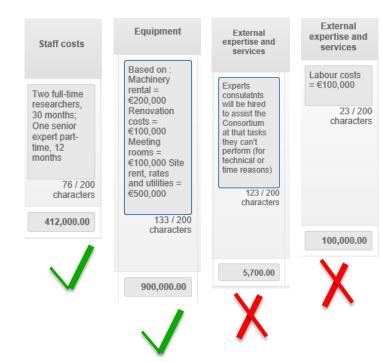
▶ Well described planned costs

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



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

Make your descriptions clear and specific!





Key principles

► Costs <u>directly</u> and <u>clearly</u> related to the activities planned in the Work Plan

Direct connection with the work plan

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

External expertise and

PCT

incentives

in user

contest

arranged e.g.

D5.4.3), see

69 / 200

characters

100,000.00

appendix 2

practitioners workshop: Catering and travel costs for external representative

services

95 / 200 characters

25,000.00

You can use direct crossreferences to project activities!

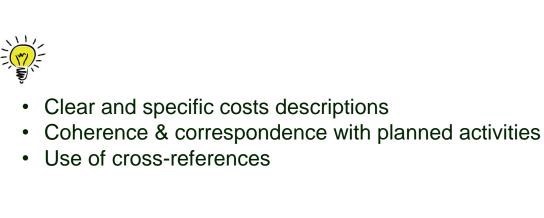
External Equipment expertise and services

> Preparatory study for the community restaurant and conciergerie implementatio

> > 79 / 200 characters

4,000.00



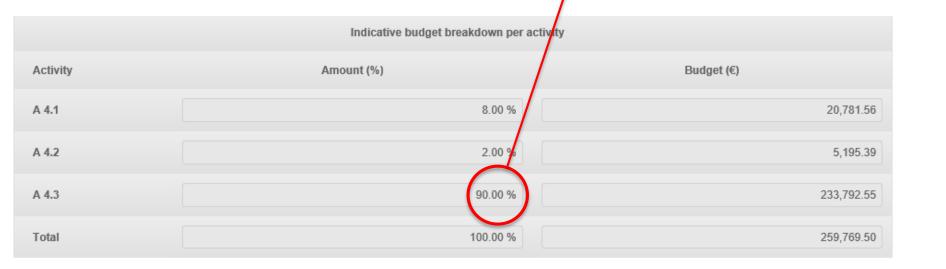




Key principles

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

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





Key principles

► Anticipate :

Public Procurements

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

Project Revenues

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

State Aids

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

Project budget tips





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



Questions & Answers

Further support & next steps



Further support:

- Webinars & FAQ visit our website
- Applicant Seminar in Brussels 28 November
- Collective Q&A sessions 04 & 12 December
- Individual consultation sessions mid-January (registration opens on 12 December)

Next Steps:

- 31 January 2019 deadline AF submission
- July 2019 approval of projects



5th Call for Proposals

- Last Call launched by UIA in the framework of 2014-2020 programming period
- Timeframe: September 2019 December 2019 (tbc)
- Budget and topics addressed to be confirmed at a later stage



Questions & Answers

For more information



www.uia-initiative.eu

Contact us at:

info@uia-initiative.eu

Individual consultations



Time	Table 1: Digital Transition	Table 2: Urban Poverty / Urban Security	Table 4: Sustainable use of land	Table 5: Sustainable use of land
15:30 - 15:55	City of Cosenza (IT) Anna Bruno & Tiziana Cuomo & Stefano Zizzi	Berlin (DE) Joerg Rock	City of Karlsruhe (DE) Frederike Gross & Julia Hackenbruch	Varna Municipality (BG) Kristiana Kazandzhieva & Petya Ishkieva
16:00 - 16:25	City of Graz (AT) Christian Nussmueller	Stadt Landshut (DE) Claudia Obermaier	City di Siena (IT) Iuri Bruni & Stefania Elisei	City of Taranto (IT) Laura D'Antonio & Matteo di Venosa
16:30 - 16:55	Comune di Lucca (IT) Valentina Mercanti & Luca Galli		City of Munich (DE) Sylvia Pintarits	
17:00 - 17:25	Stuttgart (DE) <i>Markus Guth & Bertil Kilian</i>			