



Urban Innovative Actions

Applicants Seminar

5th Call for Proposals



@UIA_initiative

Prague, 15 October 2019



| 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?

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?

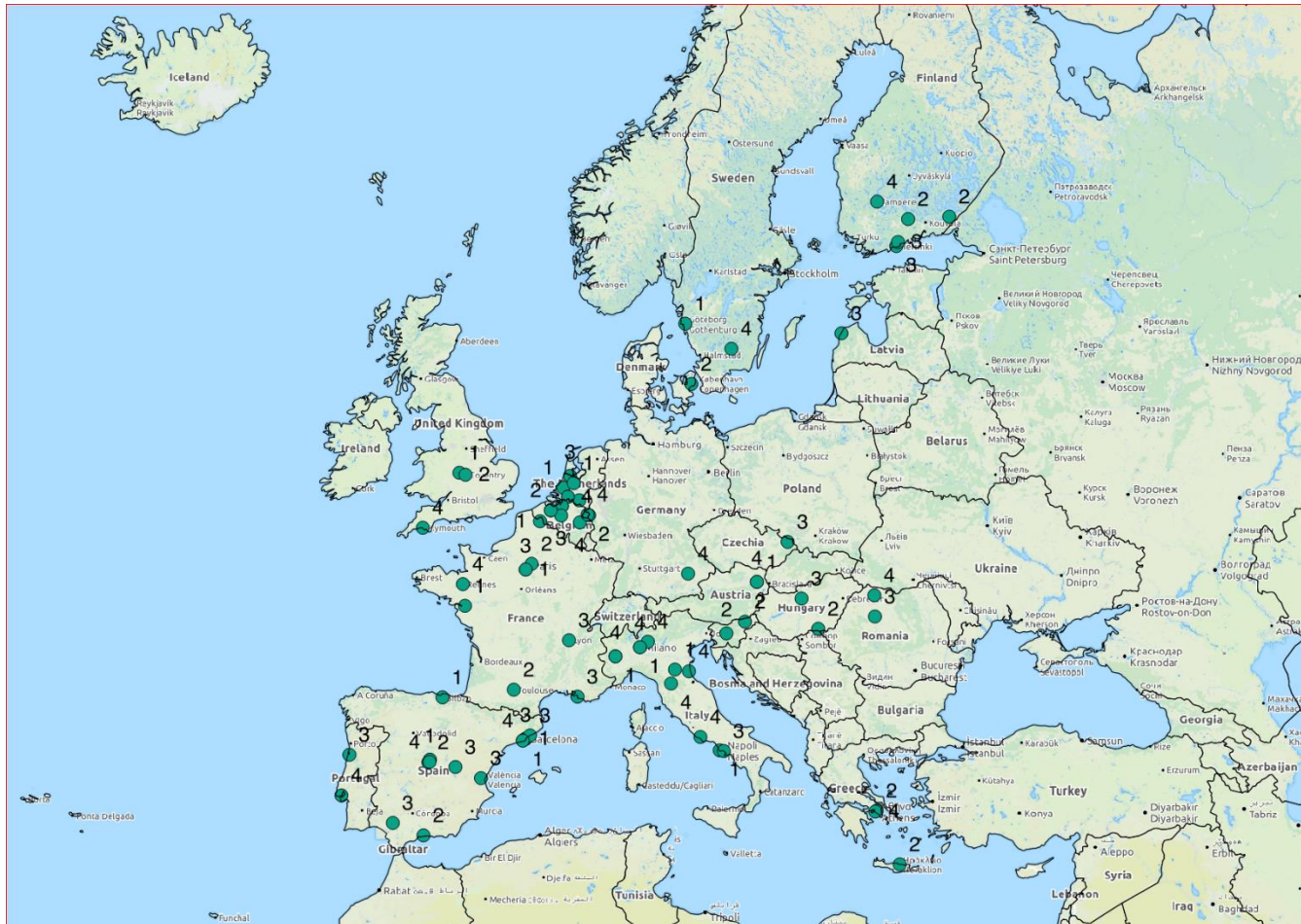


- ✓ 4 Calls for Proposals finalised, showing great interest from cities
 - **943 projects submitted** from **26 Member States**
 - 12 topics of the EU Urban Agenda addressed

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



Where are we?



Management structure



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

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

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



Thematic coverage



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



Main features of UIA projects



Requirements:

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

Characteristics:

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

Focus on Innovation



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

Focus on Partnership

Delivery Partners:

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

Wider group of stakeholders:

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

Focus on measurability



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



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Questions & Answers

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

Group discussion

Testimonies from approved projects



- ✓ **Kateřina Bonito (City of OSTRAVA)** – CLAIRO project
(*3rd Call for Proposals Air quality*)
- ✓ **Tadej Źurman (City of Maribor)** – URBAN SOIL 4 FOOD
project
(*2nd Call for Proposals – Circular Economy*)





UIA APPLICANT SEMINAR

CALL 5

Testimonial from successful applicants

Katerina Bonito
Prague, Czech Republic
15 October 2019



OSTRAVA!!!

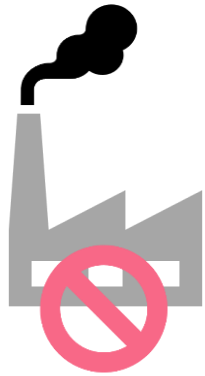


Ostrava

CLAIRO

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

URBAN CHALLENGES & REASONS TO APPLY FOR UIA



1994 - 2000

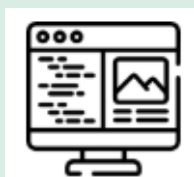
2011 - 2015

2016 - 2030

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

INNOVATIVE ASPECTS & PROJECT SOLUTIONS

Phase 1



**Data
collection &
assessment**

**Using new
generation sensors**

Phase 2



**Greenery
planting**

**Designed
composition and
structure**

Phase 3



**Fertilizer
application**

**Application of specific
organic fertilizer with
phytohormones and bio-
stimulants**

Data collection in other neighbouring cities & know-how

Database

Survey – campaign

transfer

study on behavioural

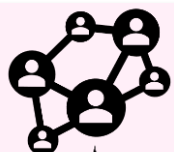
Methodology

Modelling the capture of pollutants


change

Training - workshops

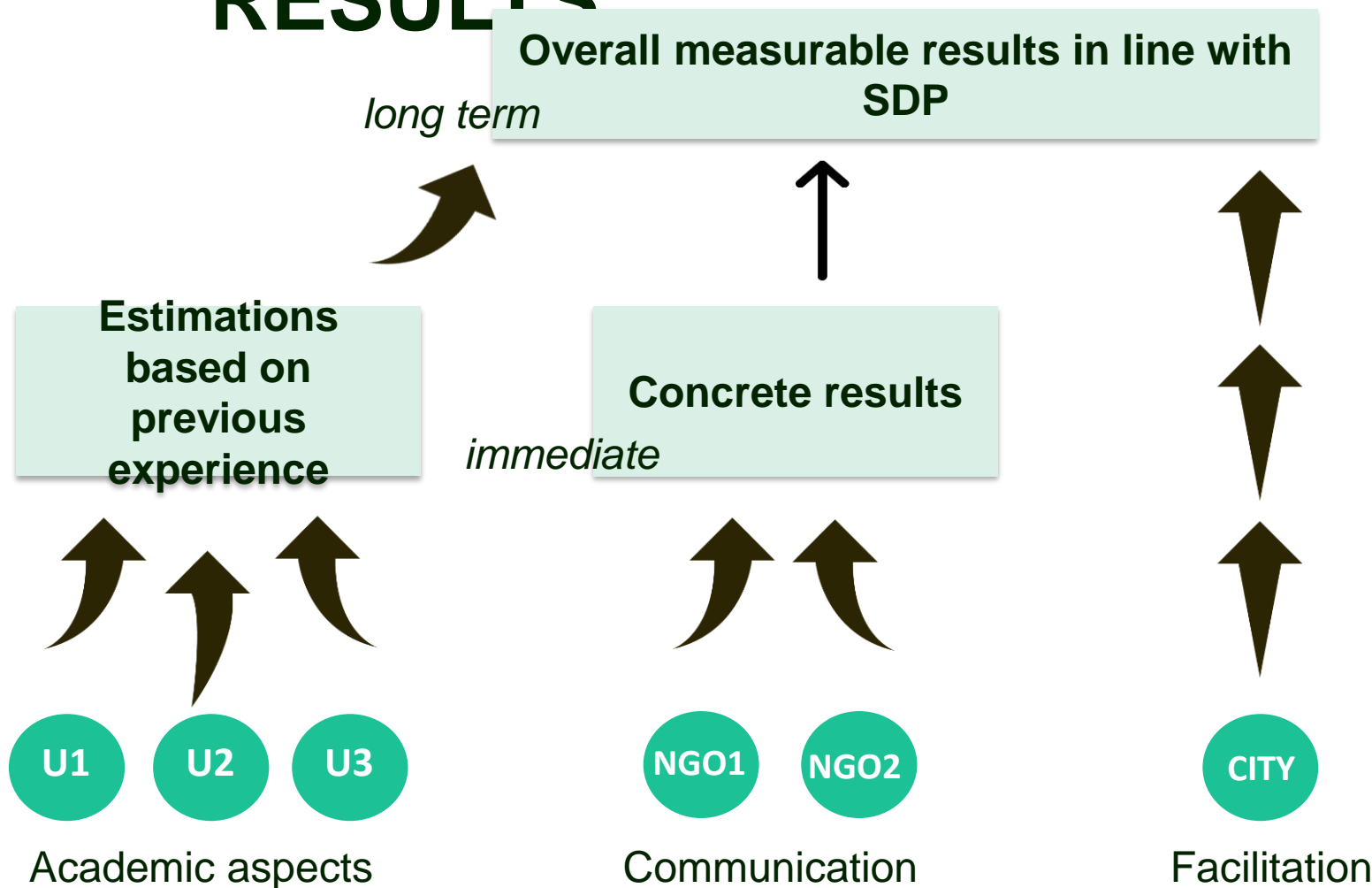
PROCESS OF DESIGNING THE PROJECT PROPOSAL

Regional  office

2 NGOs  3 Universities
City Consultancy agency


Consultancy agency

DEFINITION OF PROJECT RESULTS



| LESSONS LEARNED

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



CLEAR AIR AND CLIMATE
ADAPTATION IN OSTRAVA
AND OTHER CITIES



THANKS *for your* ATTENTION

www.clairo.ostrava.cz

<https://www.uia-initiative.eu/en/uia-cities/ostrava>



European Union
European Regional Development Fund

OSTRAVA!!!



Urbal Soil 4 Food

Maribor's UIA Experience



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



Urban Soil 4 Food – US4F

- The **systemic innovation** of the project is to use the city's waste to produce and valorise new products and food using an innovative process to produce urban soil to be used for food production by the citizens.
- The **technical innovation** is to create a pilot production device to produce „urban soil“ from a combination of treated biological waste, excavated materials (so called dead soil) and charcoal.
- The **social innovation** is to turn some currently unused land into urban community gardens, where agricultural activity will take place, ending with the establishment of an urban food label, all the while using this newly produced urban soil. Furthermore, the project will establish an agri-living lab to develop and test innovative pilot concepts, such as urban flowers for urban bees, micro urban gardening and urban soil rehabilitation, while simultaneously supporting innovative start-ups working in the field of circular economy.

Why UIA?

- **Urban Innovative Actions Programme is the most appropriate EU funding programme for cities wanting to implement large-scale investment projects.**
- Horizon 2020 is usually too demanding for municipalities in terms of partnership formation (*at least 3 entities from 3 different countries*), funds are divided among many partners, large-scale investments are seldom supported (*if they are, cost eligibility for investments is strict – renting or depreciation*).
- Interreg programmes do not support investments or very limited, they are geographically partial.

Project Development

- The project idea has to be envisaged beforehand; usually ideas that arise only after seeing the call topics will not be successful. The problem addressed has to be real and important for all or most EU cities.
- When the project idea is defined within the framework of a respective topic, the partnership has to be concluded as quickly as possible so all partners can equally contribute to project development.
- It is smart to include different types of partners to carry out different types of project activities (*NGOs, SMEs, institutes, educational/research organisations, public utility companies etc.*), to get different views during project preparation and to maximise the possibility to get the highest „partnership“ assessment grade.
- When Maribor defined US4F project idea, we invited different partners into the project that were natural stakeholders with regard to the idea presented.

Defining the Results

- If the project idea and corresponding project solution are researched and developed with relevant partners that have expert knowledge on the topic, then defining the project results comes „naturally“.
- Results have to be logical and describe the change that occurs as a result of an activity of the project.
- E.g.; Maribor has initially defined the scope of the project, and then backwards envisaged the results, but it could be done reversly.
- When we had the quantities of materials and resources (*inputs*) available to produce urban soil (*activity*), we could define outputs (*urban soil delivered, gardens put to use*), results (*increased level of urban agriculture for citizens, recognising waste potential*) and their impact (*raised awareness of waste management potential, of urban self-sufficiency and citizens' contribution to it*).

Advice for Applicants

- **Do the benchmarking!**
- „Larpurlartism“ is never a good idea when preparing UIA projects. The project has to have purpose, aim, objectives and an intervention logic supporting them.
- UIA is not a bank! The Programme does not provide funding for municipal projects that would otherwise be financed from municipal budgets, even though they are sustainable or green (but not innovative). For that, rather consult EBRD's Green Cities initiative or EIB's Felicity programme etc.
- The evaluators can spot fabricated content; do not over-promise, be realistic, take the chance to bounce your ideas off of UIA's representatives, examine past projects, be self-critical.
- Invite partners to the consortium that can truly contribute to content development and project implementation - shed off unnecessary weight.

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Questions & Answers

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?**



The background is a solid teal color with several large, overlapping, organic shapes in varying shades of teal, creating a layered effect. A single vertical black 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. 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?

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. The circles are empty, serving as visual markers for the list items.

Local Administrative Unit (LAU) or a grouping of LAUs

Population > 50 000 inhabitants

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

Definitions based on **Eurostat** data

Where to check?



1 reference table for all MS – available on our website

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N																			
NUTS 3 CODE	LAU CODE	LAU NAME NATIONAL	LAU NAME LATIN	CHANGE (Y/N)	POPULATION	DEGURB A	DEG change compared to last year	COASTAL AREA (yes/no)	COAST change compared to last year	CITY_ID	CITY_ID change compared to last year	CITY_NAME																				
BE100	21001	Anderlecht	Anderlecht	no	119314	1	no					Bruxelles / Brussel (c																				
BE100	21002	Auderghem	Oudergem		33810	1	no					Bruxelles / Brussel (c																				
BE100	21003	Berchem-Sainte-Agathe	Sint-Agatha-Berchem	no	24907	1	no					Bruxelles / Brussel (c																				
BE100	21004	Bruxelles	Brussel	no	185906	1	no					Bruxelles / Brussel (c																				
BE100	21005	Etterbeek	Etterbeek	no	48000	1	no					Bruxelles / Brussel (c																				
BE100	21006	Evere	Evere	no	41218	1	no					Bruxelles / Brussel (c																				
BE100	21007	Forest	Vorst	no	56255	1	no					Bruxelles / Brussel (c																				
BE100	21008	Ganshoren	Ganshoren	no	24926	1	no					Bruxelles / Brussel (c																				
BE100	21009	Ixelles	Elsene	no	87534	1	no					Bruxelles / Brussel (c																				
BE100	21010	Jette	Jette	no	52466	1	no					Bruxelles / Brussel (c																				
BE100	21011	Koekelberg	Koekelberg	no	21872	1	no					Bruxelles / Brussel (c																				
BE100	21012	Molenbeek-Saint-Jean	Sint-Jans-Molenbeek	no	97481	1	no					Bruxelles / Brussel (c																				
BE100	21013	Saint-Gilles	Sint-Gillis	no	50265	1	no					Bruxelles / Brussel (c																				
BE100	21014	Saint-Josse-ten-Noode	Sint-Joost-ten-Node	no	27254	1	no					Bruxelles / Brussel (c																				
BE100	21015	Schaerbeek	Schaarbeek	no	133709	1	no					Bruxelles / Brussel (c																				
BE100	21016	Uccle	Ukkel	no	82574	1	no					Bruxelles / Brussel (c																				
BE100	21017	Watermael-Boitsfort	Watermaal-Bosvoorde	no	25042	1	no					Bruxelles / Brussel (c																				
BE100	21018	Woluwe-Saint-Lambert	Sint-Lambrechts-Woluwe	no	56532	1	no					Bruxelles / Brussel (c																				
BE100	21019	Woluwe-Saint-Pierre	Sint-Pieters-Woluwe	no	41684	1	no					Bruxelles / Brussel (c																				
BE211	11002	Antwerpen	Anvers	no	524667	1	yes			BE002C1		Antwerpen																				
BE234	44021	Gent	Gand	no	261344	1	no			BE003C1		Gent																				
BE322	52011	Charleroi	Charleroi	no	202539	1	no			BE004K1		Charleroi (greater cit																				
BE332	62003	Ans	Ans	no	28308	1	no			BE005K1		Liège (greater city)																				
BE332	62015	Beyne-Heusay	Beyne-Heusay	no	12043	1	no			BE005K1		Liège (greater city)																				
BE332	62038	Fléron	Fléron	no	16522	1	no			BE005K1		Liège (greater city)																				
BE332	62051	Herstal	Herstal	no	40052	1	no			BE005K1		Liège (greater city)																				
BE332	62063	Liège	Luik	no	198541	1	no			BE005K1		Liège (greater city)																				
BE332	62093	Saint-Nicolas	Saint-Nicolas	no	24263	1	no			BE005K1		Liège (greater city)																				
BE332	62096	Seraing	Seraing	no	64413	1	no			BE005K1		Liège (greater city)																				
BE251	31005	Brugge	Bruges	no	118583	1	yes			BE006C1		Brugge																				
BE352	92094	Namur	Namen	no	111498	1	no			BE007C1		Namur																				
BE242	24062	Leuven	Louvain	no	101448	1	no			BE008C1		Leuven																				
BE323	53053	Mons	Bergen	no	95928	1	no			BE009K1		Mons																				
BE254	34022	Kortrijk	Courtrai	no	76413	1	no			BE010C1		Kortrijk																				
BE255	35013	Oostende	Ostende	no	71522	1	yes			BE011C1		Oostende																				
BE211	11007	Borsbeek	Borsbeek	no	10691	2	no																									
BE211	11013	Edegem	Edegem	no	21979	2	no																									
BE211	11021	Hove	Hove	no	8120	2	no																									
BE211	11022	Kanalen	Kanalen	no	27082	2	no																									
BE211	11023	Kanalen	Kanalen	no	27082	2	no																									
BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	DEGURBA	FR POP	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	DEGURBA	PT POP	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	

1) Individual Urban Authorities



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

2 possible cases (according to Eurostat data):

Case n°1:

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

→ Direct check possible in the Eurostat correspondence table

Case n°2:

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

→ Further calculation is needed from the Eurostat correspondence table

Examples –

Case n°1 (*most EU MS*)

Italy

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

Romania

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

Example – Case n°2



Example of **Portugal**:

Município de Amarante
(Amarante municipality)

26 constitutive parishes
considered as LAUs by
Eurostat

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

Total POP: 56 264

POP in LAUs with DEGURBA 1 or 2: 39 891 70.9%

POP in LAUs with DEGURBA 3: 16 373 29.1%

2) Organised agglomerations



- 4 main criteria to define organised agglomerations:
 - **To be officially recognised as a tier of local government** (different from the regional and provincial levels)
 - To be **composed only by municipalities/city councils**
 - To **have specific and exclusive competences**, fixed by national law, delegated by the municipalities involved for policy areas relevant for the UIA project
 - To have a **specific political** (with indirect representation of the municipalities involved) and **administrative** (dedicated staff) **structure**
- Considered as Single Urban Authority in the AF
 - Represent all municipalities/city councils involved
 - Shall be indicated as Main Urban Authority in the AF

Organised agglomerations: Examples



Eligible

(Non exhaustive list)

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

Not eligible

(Non exhaustive list)

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

Eligible organised agglomerations?



What are the other eligibility criteria?

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



3) Several UAs applying jointly



It is possible provided that:

- They identify **one of them** to be the Main Urban Authority and the rest are listed as Associated Urban Authorities
- The **total (combined) number** of inhabitants represented is $> 50\,000$ 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 by Eurostat

Two main recommendations for territorial impact and coherent project:

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

The Call 5 exception

Only for proposals addressing the topic
“Demographic change”:



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

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

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

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
- ✓ Consultancy firms having as primary objective the development and management of European projects are not entitled to participate in a project as Delivery Partners.

Trends from the approved UIA projects



✓ Size of Partnership:

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

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

✓ Delivery Partners: very broad range of organisations

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



Wider group of stakeholders



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

Partnership requirements / principles



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



A large, abstract graphic composed of several overlapping organic shapes in various shades of teal and dark green, creating a layered, fluid effect.

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 word 'Topics'.

Topics

UIA – Topics



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

5th Call for Proposals: 4 topics



AIR
QUALITY



CIRCULAR
ECONOMY



CULTURE AND
CULTURAL HERITAGE



DEMOGRAPHIC
CHANGE

Speakers from the European Commission



- **François GALLAGA, DG Regional and Urban Policies**
- **Eva MALANIKOVA, DG Regional and Urban Policies**





Clean air in European cities

8 October 2019



European Union
European Regional Development Fund



RÉGION
NORD-PAS DE CALAIS

Why is air pollution in Europe still a problem?



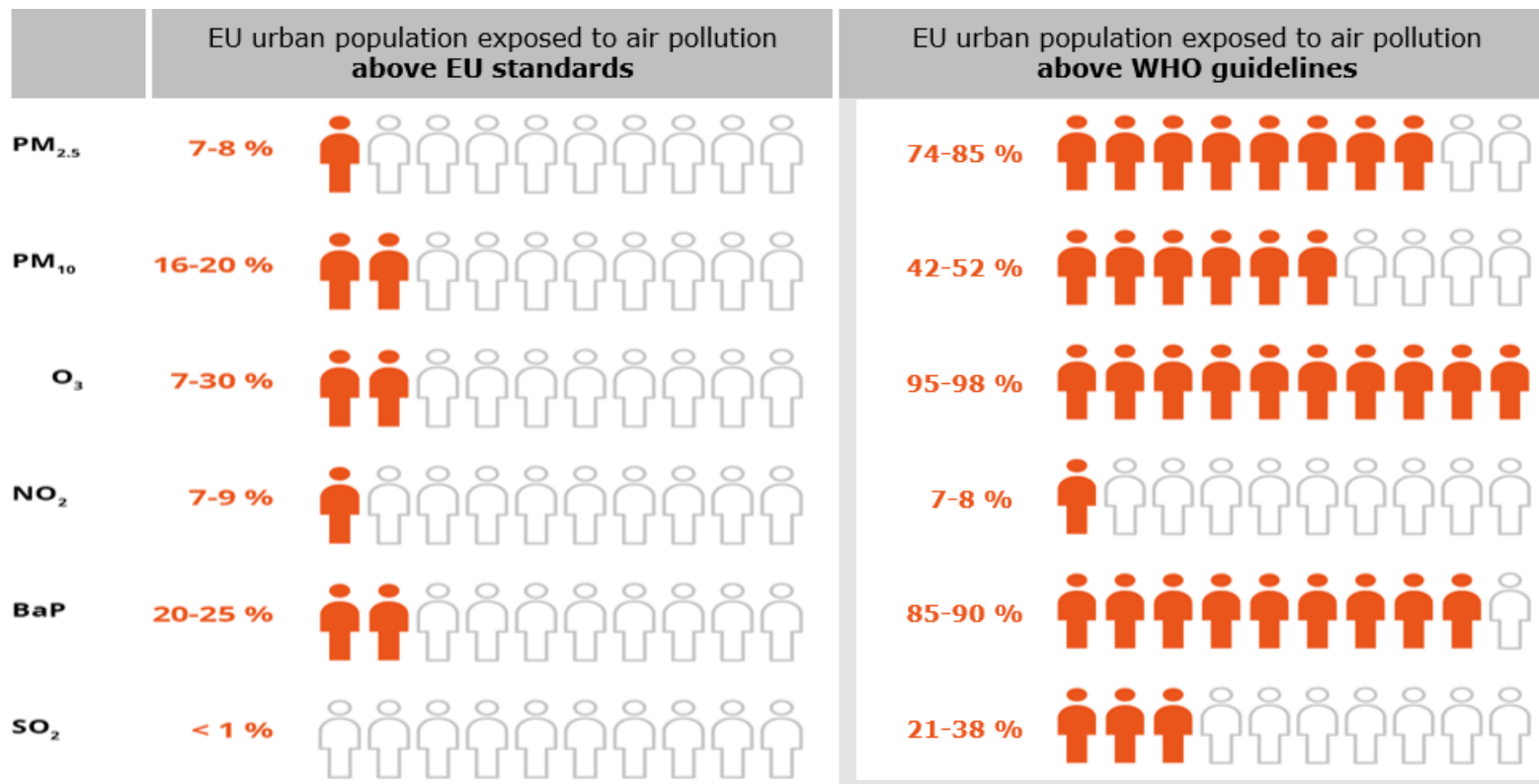
Europe's **air quality is improving**; between 2000 and 2016 emissions of NH_3 decreased by 9%, and of SO_2 emission even by 76% ... **yet still** there are

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

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

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

The health challenge



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

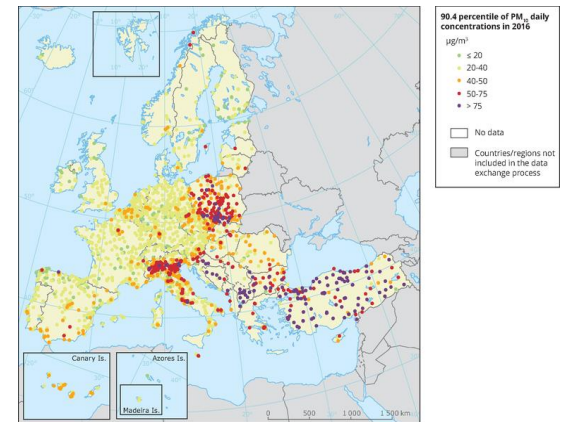
Air pollution is an urban challenge

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

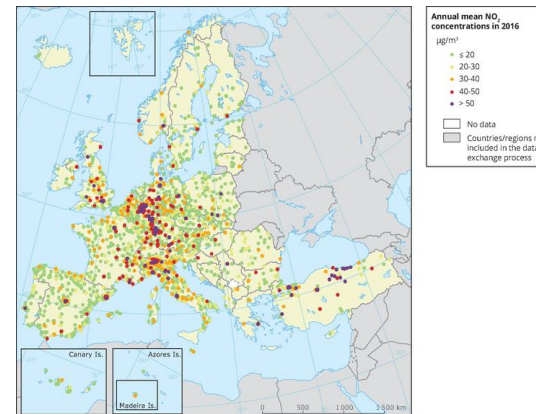
More than 130 cities across Europe do not meet EU air quality standards.

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

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

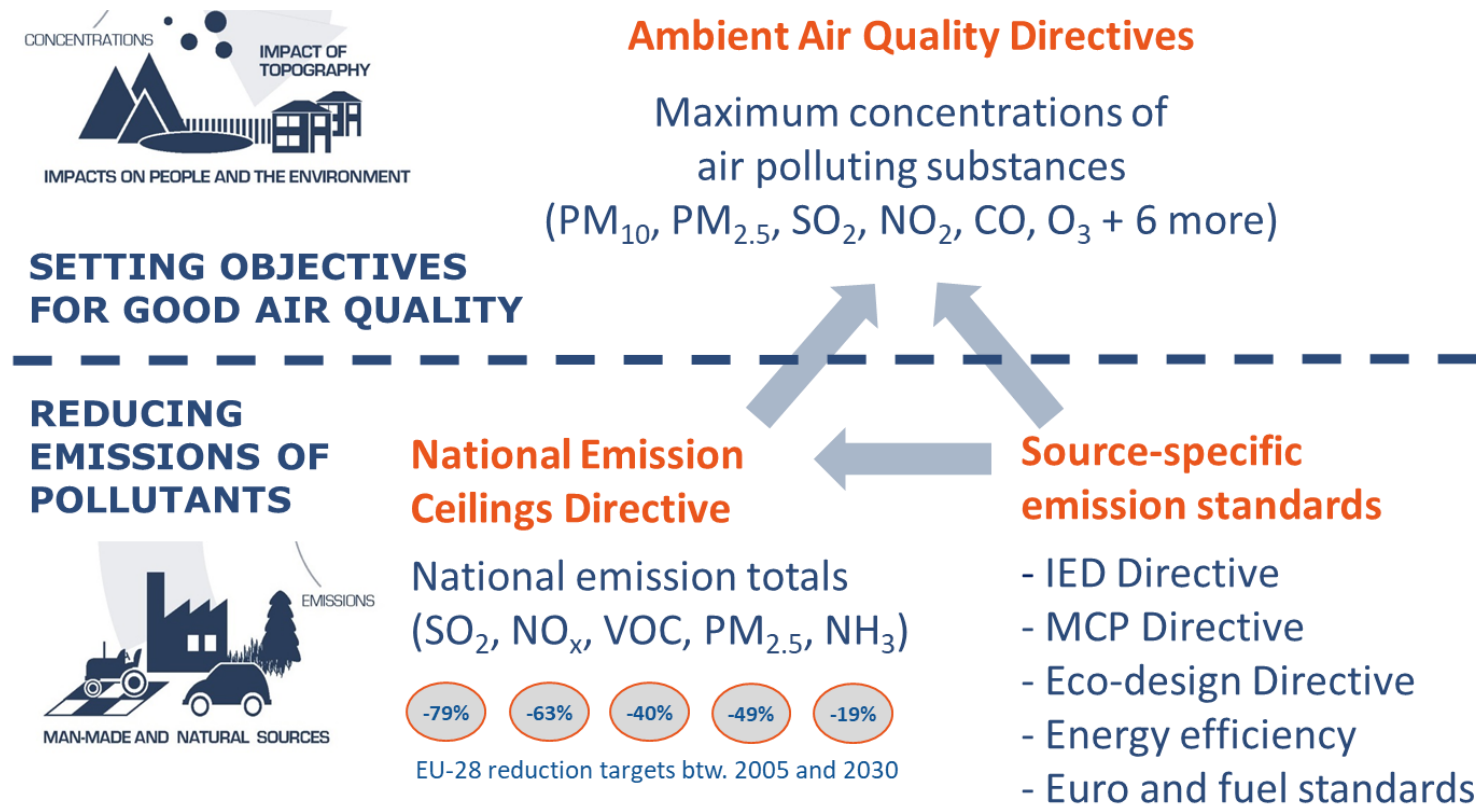


Particulate matter
(PM₁₀)



Nitrogen dioxide
(NO₂)

Clean air for all... EU policy framework



Working with cities (two examples)



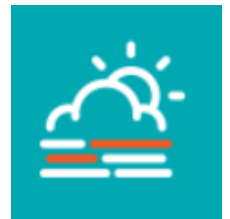
One example: **EU Urban Agenda** key objectives: include urban dimension in policies, involve cities in the design, mobilise cities in the delivery.

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

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

More information at

<https://ec.europa.eu/futurium/en/air-quality>



Working with cities (two examples)



Another example: **Environmental Implementation Review**

Country specific analysis, and targeted EIR dialogues

Peer-2-Peer platform to exchange good practices

Expert missions, study visits, workshops

More information at

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eir/index_en.htm



Clean air for all... there are effective measures



Boosting **energy efficiency**
by refurbishing buildings



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

Examples for **PM₁₀**



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



Implementing **cleaner**
industrial processes



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

Clean air for all... there are effective measures



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



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

Examples for NO_2



Implementing **cleaner industrial processes**



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



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

Some concluding reflections



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

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

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

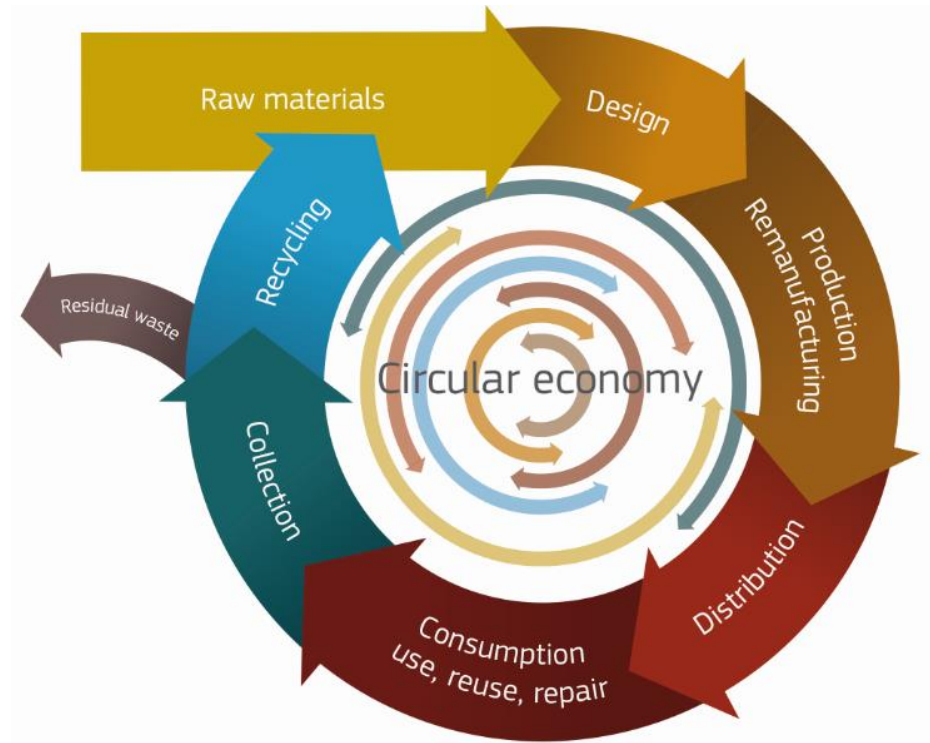
With the on-going Fitness Check we are seeking to understand what works well, and what could work better: **whether the Directives are fit for purpose.**



Closing the loop: Transition to Circular Economy

DG REGIO at the European Commission
Unit Inclusive Growth, Urban and Territorial Development

What is Circular Economy?



Why do we need a Circular Economy?

- **Environment**

- inefficient use of resources
 - greenhouse gas and other emissions
 - depletion of resources
 - impacts on landscape
 - water pollution

- **Access to raw materials**

- scarcity or depletion of resources
 - future trends

- **Societal pressures**

- global middle class = 5 billion by 2030



1st Circular Economy Action Plan

4+1 key areas

5 priority sectors

54 actions

Actions	Timetable
Production	
Emphasis on circular economy aspects in future product requirements under the Eco-design directive	2016 onwards
Eco-design work plan 2015-2017 and request to European standardisation organisations to develop standards on material efficiency for setting future Eco-design requirements on durability, reparability and recyclability of products	December 2015
Proposal for an implementing regulation on televisions and displays	End 2015 or beginning 2016
Examine options and actions for a more coherent policy framework of the different strands of work of EU product policy in their contribution to the circular economy	2016
Include guidance on circular economy into Best Available Techniques reference documents (BREFs) for several industrial sectors	2016 onwards
Guidance and promotion of best practices in the mining waste management plans	2016
Establishing an open, pan-European network of technological infrastructures for SMEs to integrate advanced manufacturing technologies into their production processes	2015/now
Examine how to improve the efficiency and uptake of the EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS) and the pilot programme on environmental technology verification (ETV)	2017
Develop an improved knowledge base and support to SMEs for the substitution of hazardous substances of very high concern	2016

Consumption	
Better enforcement of existing guarantees on tangible products, accompanied by a reflection improvements (upcoming Commission proposal for online sales of goods, and Fitness Check of consumer legislation)	2015-2017
Action on false green claims, including updated guidance on unfair commercial practices	2016
Analysis of the possibility to propose horizontal requirements on repair information provision in the context of Eco-design	2016
REFIT of Ecolabel, to be followed by actions to enhance its effectiveness	2016
Assessment of the possibility of an independent testing programme on planned obsolescence	2016
Subject to evaluation of the current ongoing pilots, explore the possible uses of the Product Environmental Footprint to measure and communicate environmental information	2016 onwards
Action on Green Public Procurement: enhanced integration of circular economy requirements, support to higher uptake including through training schemes, reinforcing its use in Commission procurement and EU funds	2016 onwards

Waste management	
Revised legislative proposal on waste	Dec 2015
Improved cooperation with Member States for better implementation of EU waste legislation, and combat illicit shipment of end of life vehicles	2015 onwards
Stepping up enforcement of revised Waste Shipment regulation	2016 onwards
Promotion of industry-led voluntary certification of treatment facilities for key waste/recycle streams	2016 onwards
Initiative on waste to energy in the framework of the Energy Union	2016
Identification and dissemination of good practices in waste collection systems	2016 onwards

Market for secondary raw materials	
Development of quality standards for secondary raw materials (in particular for plastics)	2016 onwards
Proposal for a revised fertilisers regulation	Early 2016
Proposed legislation setting minimum requirements for reused water for irrigation and groundwater recharge	2017
Promotion of safe and cost-effective water reuse, including guidance on the integration of water reuse in water planning and management, inclusion of best practices in relevant BREFs, and support to innovation (through the European Innovation Partnership and Horizon 2020) and investments	2016-2017

Analysis and policy options to address the interface between chemicals, products and waste legislation, including how to reduce the presence and improve the tracking of chemicals of concern in products	2017
Measures to facilitate waste shipment across the EU, including electronic data exchange (and possibly other measures)	2016 onwards
Further development of the EU raw materials information system	2016 onwards

Sectorial action	
Plastics	
Strategy on plastics in the circular economy	2017
Specific action to reduce marine litter implementing the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals	2015 onwards

Food waste	
Development of a common methodology and indicators to measure food waste	2016
Stakeholders platform to examine how to achieve SDGs goals on food waste, share best practice and evaluate progress	2016
Clarify relevant EU legislation related to waste, food and feed in order to facilitate food donation and utilisation of former foodstuffs for animal feed	2016
Explore options for more effective use and understanding of date marking on food	2017

Critical raw materials	
Report on critical raw materials and the circular economy	2017
Improve exchange of information between manufacturers and recyclers on electronic products	2016 onwards
European standards for material-efficient recycling of electronic waste, waste batteries and other relevant complex end-of-life products	2016 onwards
Sharing of best practice for the recovery of critical raw materials from mining waste and landfills	2017

Construction and demolition	
Pre-demolition assessment guidelines for the construction sector	2017
Voluntary industry-wide recycling protocol for construction and demolition waste	2016
Core indicators for the assessment of the lifecycle environmental performance of a building, and incentives for their use	2017 onwards

Biomass and bio-based materials	
Guidance and dissemination of best practice on the cascading use of biomass and support to innovation in this domain through Horizon 2020	2016-2019
Ensuring coherence and synergies with the circular economy when examining the sustainability of bioeconomy under the Energy Union	2016
Assessment of the contribution of the 2012 Bio-economy Strategy to the circular economy and possible review	2016

Innovation and investments	
Initiative 'Industry 2020 and the circular economy' under Horizon 2020	October 2015
Pilot project for 'innovation deals' to address possible regulatory obstacles for innovators	2016
Targeted outreach to encourage applications for funding under EFSI, and support the development of projects and investment platforms relevant to the circular economy	2016 onwards
Targeted outreach and communication activities to assist Member States and regions for the uptake of Cohesion Policy funds for the circular economy	2016 onwards
Support to Member States and regions to strengthen innovation for the circular economy through smart specialisation	2016 onwards
Assessment of the possibility of launching a platform together with the EIB and national banks to support the financing of the circular economy	2016
Engagement with stakeholders in the implementation of this action plan through existing fora in key sectors	2016 onwards
Support to a range of stakeholders through actions on public-private partnerships, cooperation platforms, support to voluntary business approaches, and exchanges of best practices	2015 onwards
Monitoring	
Development of a monitoring framework for the circular economy	2017





The Waste Package



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

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



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

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

Changing the way we use plastics

EUROPE PRODUCES A
HUGE AMOUNT OF PLASTIC:
58 MILLION TONNES
EVERY YEAR



EUROPE PRODUCES
25 MILLION TONNES
OF PLASTIC WASTE



Source: PlasticsEurope, 2014

In 2018 an average European used 198 plastic bags



Plastics Strategy



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

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



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



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



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



Using water again

The ambition to reach a good status for all European water bodies has not yet been met, and new challenges are only now emerging (e.g. microplastics or antimicrobial resistance). In the future, pressures on water, such as pollution, over-abstraction, and the effects of climate change will worsen unless adaptation measures are embedded in local city agendas

Water distribution is the most expensive public infrastructure in European cities, especially in older cities where water infrastructure is ageing and deteriorating, making leakage management one of the biggest challenges. The range in losses is substantial: for instance, the Finnish city of Helsinki loses some 41% of its drinking water to leakages, in Ljubljana (SI) it is 35%.

How much water do we use?



The Water Exploitation Index (WEI), the ratio of water demand to the available freshwater resources



Role of Cities:

Waste management is a global challenge but solutions are local

Cities can also drive the change towards **more sustainable modes of production and consumption**

Circular economy in cities requires **social and political** engagement

Urban Agenda for the EU

12 Actions

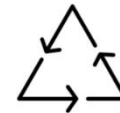
Better Regulation



Waste
legislation



Water
legislation

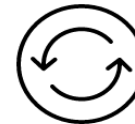


Barriers and drivers
for a Urban Circular
BioEconomy

Better Funding



Circular City
Funding Guide



Mainstreaming Circular Economy
as an eligible post 2020 Cohesion
Policy and corresponding Fund

Better Knowledge



Guidelines for re-use
of buildings and
spaces



City Indicators
for Circular
Economy



Circular City
Portal



Urban
Resource
Centres



Roadmap for
Urban Resource
Management



Knowledge pac
Collaborative
Economy



"Pay-as-you-throw"-
Toolkit



Learn more about the circular economy

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

<https://ec.europa.eu/futurium/en/circular-economy/actions>



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

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

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



European Union
European Regional Development Fund



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I. Setting the scene

II. Recent strategic documents

III. Where is innovation/inspiration?

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



The "cultural" momentum

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

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

External dimension: Strengthening international cultural relations



Work Plan for Culture 2019-22 (November 2018)

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

Priorities:

Sustainability in cultural heritage

Cohesion and well-being

An ecosystem supporting artists, cultural and creative professionals and European content

Gender equality

International cultural relations

17 concrete actions to be carried out over 4 years

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

**THE EUROPEAN YEAR OF
CULTURAL HERITAGE**

| Results

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



European Framework for Action on Cultural Heritage

(Dec 2018)

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

5 Pillars, +60 actions

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



III. Innovation/inspiration

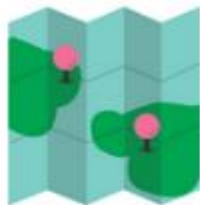


CULTURE

for Cities and Regions

71

case studies



15

thematic
study visits



10

coached cities
and regions



150 beneficiary cities



www.cultureforcitiesandregions.eu



Funded by the Creative
Europe Programme
of the European Union

ALAIS

EUROPEAN

CREATIVE HUBS NETWORK



Peer-to-Peer Mobility



ECHN Online Platform



III. Innovation/inspiration



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

III. Innovation/inspiration



.....AND MANY MORE!



Circular models Leveraging Investments
in Cultural heritage adaptive reuse



III. Innovation/inspiration



FIND EXAMPLES @ CREATIVE EUROPE PROJECT RESULTS WEBSITE

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

126 projects for keyword: urban

Download list as Excel (max. 1000 lines)

List

Map

Project Title	Description	Start Year	Countries	
In/visible cities – International Festival of Urban Multimedia	In/Visible cities is the international festival of urban multimedia, with a widespread and crossborder approach, which aimed to promote the interaction between technological innovation and artist...	2014		SUCCESS STORY ADD TO BOOKLET
CONTACT ZONES	"CONTACT ZONES_performing arts in urban spaces" is an international and multidisciplinary project who creates privileged spaces of interaction between people, urban spaces, and culture, through ...	2015		SUCCESS STORY ADD TO BOOKLET
what's the deal?	The project wants to artistically explore sustainability in connection with young urban cultures such as mural art, design, skateboarding, urban biking and digital media. 5 partners from 4 Europea...	2013		SUCCESS STORY ADD TO BOOKLET

III. Innovation/inspiration

EUROPEAN CAPITALS OF CULTURE



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

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

58 CITIES

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

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

2014-2020

EUROPEAN UNION PRIZES

Examples of prizes awarded:

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



**fundació
mies van der rohe
barcelona**

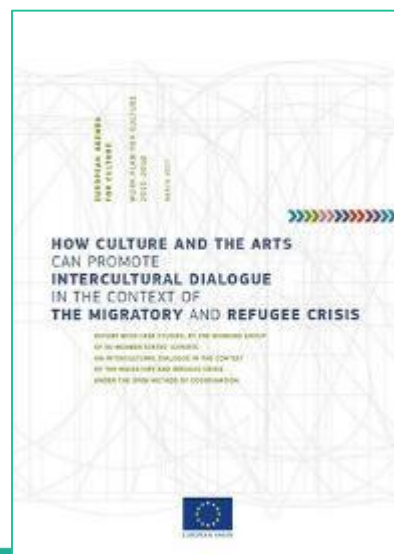
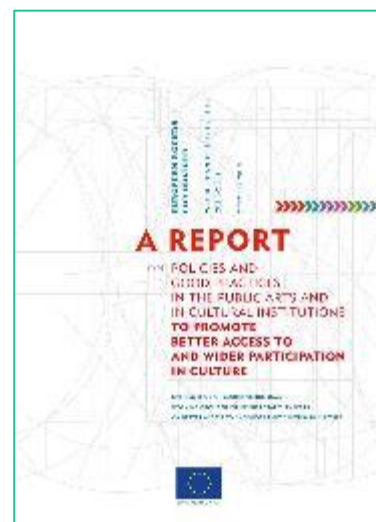
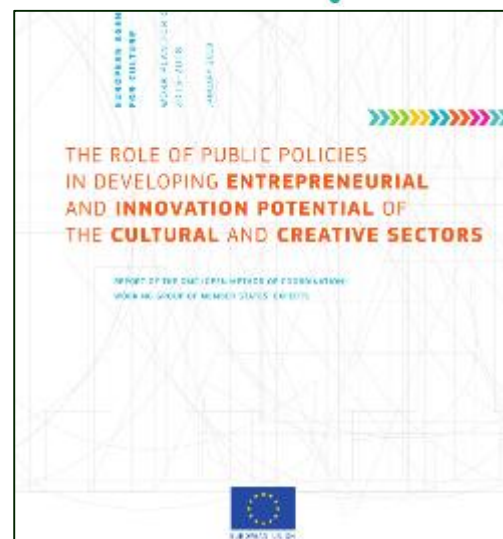


**EUROPA
NOSTRA**



**Creative
Europe**

III. Innovation/inspiration





Overall definition and context of the topic

Culture and cultural heritage, including Cultural and Creative Industries, are vital assets for regional competitiveness and social cohesion, while constituting key elements of the identity of cities and regions. Furthermore, cultural participation has a significant impact on residents' quality of life, contributing to their well-being and their sense of belonging.

Despite the fact that culture and cultural heritage are considered an [important element in strategies for urban and regional development](#), their potential is not always fully tapped. One of the reasons lies in the persistence of a traditional approach where investments in those sectors focus exclusively on the support to cultural production or on physical interventions in heritage sites or buildings. While those investments are crucial to support the development of cultural values and/or artistic expressions, and to pass the precious tangible and intangible cultural heritage of Europe to future generations, it is fundamental to promote [innovative approaches](#), targeting the sustainability of the actions and maximising the social and economic benefits on the territories and communities.

As general principles, these investments should be based on:

THANK YOU!



@europe_creative



#EuropeForCulture



ec.europa.eu/culture



**[ec.europa.eu/programmes/
creative-europe/](https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/creative-europe/)**

Maciej Hofman

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@M_W_Hofman



OUR HERITAGE:
WHERE THE PAST MEETS THE FUTURE





Demographic change in the EU

Urban Innovative Actions

Fifth call

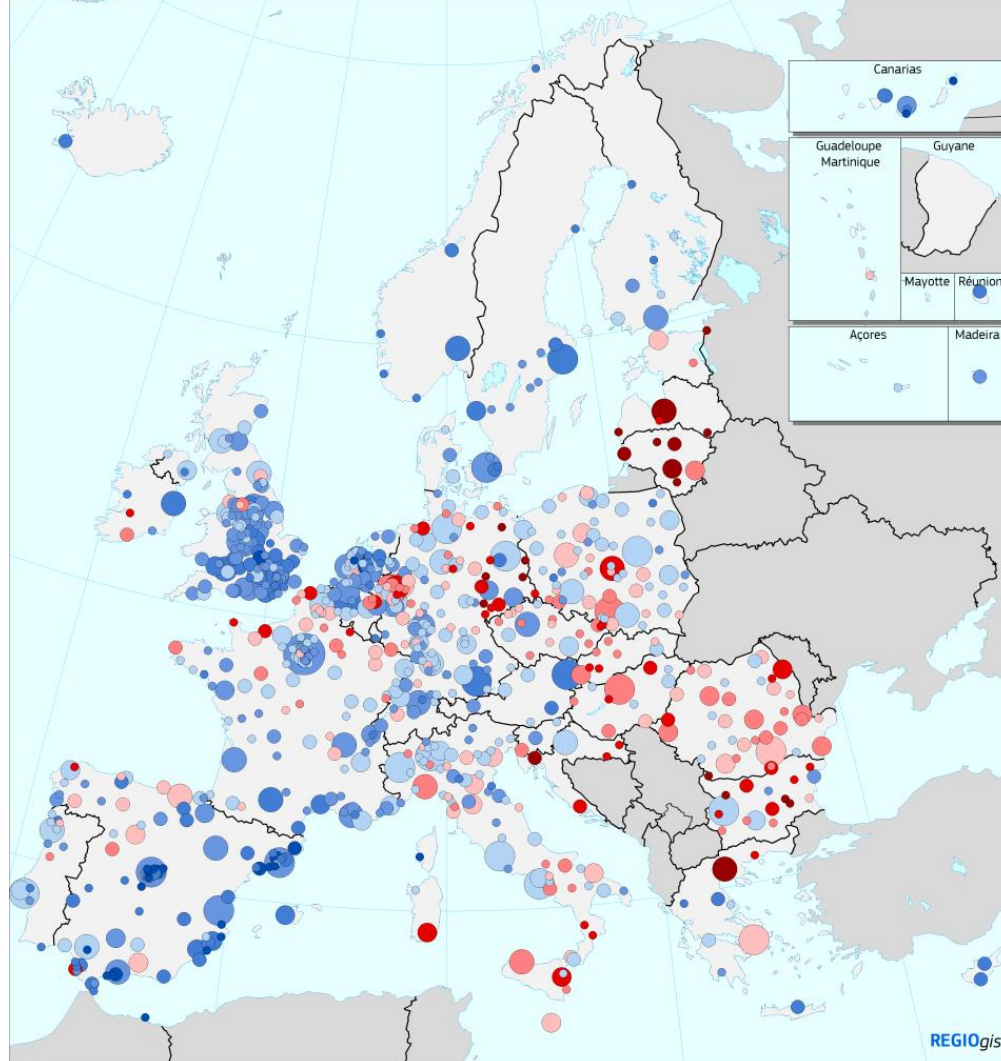
DG REGIO, Inclusive growth, urban and territorial development



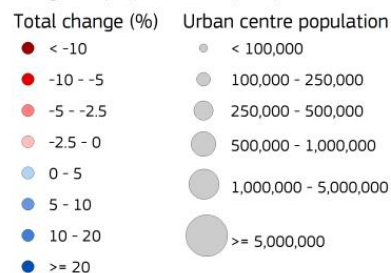
Local determinants of population growth in the EU

(source: joint JRC-REGIO work)

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



Change in population by city, 2001-2011



Sources: Eurostat, NSI, DG REGIO

0 500 Km

© EuroGeographics Association for the administrative boundaries

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

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



© European Union, 2019

#EUcities #Facts4EUFuture

Europe is ageing



By 2060
one in three Europeans
will be **over 65**.



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



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



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

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

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

Silver Economy

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



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



- Promoting the active participation of older people in the labour market - assistive technologies and automation; work can be less physically intensive and therefore accessible to older people as long as sufficient training is provided
- Encouraging retirees to participate in voluntary community work
- Promoting the coproduction of services - many shrinking cities are rediscovering the benefits of working with their citizens to provide services and create employment opportunities



- Active ageing and lifelong learning can contribute to social inclusion in an ageing population, thereby reducing the need for public measures to compensate for isolation
- Developing age-friendly cities - Continue to support the concept of healthy ageing and the promotion of healthy lifestyles and improvements in preventative care are particularly important for all age groups
- Education and lifelong learning can limit the mismatch between job offer and competencies of the available workforce;



- Labour market policies, seeking to improve work-life balance (e.g. through so-called ‘time policies’), to promote teleworking and attract independent professionals (so-called ‘iPros’) and to improve working conditions can help to ensure that the production capacity of the working-age population is used fully.
- Continue to support the digital revolution in health and care - In health care, more ambitious prevention measures and integrated care policies combined with new technologies such as telemedical services make it possible to envisage a more efficient use of public funds

|

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

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

| Useful links:

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

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

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

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

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

A large, abstract graphic composed of several overlapping organic shapes in various shades of teal and dark grey, serving as a background for the central text.

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**

eva.malanikova@ec.europa.eu

Individual consultations



Time	Table 1 Iraklis Stamos	Table 2 Pier Paolo Saraceno	Table 3 Zane Bondare	Table 4 Isabella Schneble	Table 5 Nasko Vangelov	Table 6 Jean-Christophe Charlier	Table 7 Tim Caulfield
15:30 - 15:55	Krakow (PL) Katarzyna Opoczka	Sabadell (ES) Oriol Llevot	Logroño (ES) Francisco Javier Ridruejo	Trenčín (SK) Vladimir Skola	Almere (NL) Jan Kuit & Arjo Hof	Bratislava (SK) Viera Slavikova	Lodz (PL) Maciej Kowalczyk
16:00 - 16:25	Alessandria (IT) Emanuele Giusti	Vilanova i la Geltru (ES) Justina Piruta & Rosa Panades	Biella (IT) Edoardo Braccio	Cartagena (ES) Lorenzo Ros McDonnell	Burgas (BG) Ina Agafonova	Dornbirn (AT) Jürgen Weishäupl	Plasencia (ES) Fernando Doncel
16:30 - 16:55	Oradea (RO) Marius Mos & Rodica Bernadett Pallag	Viseu (PT) Antonio Ramalho	Tallinn (EE) Lill Sarv	Kranj (SI) Zala Orel	Piotrkow Trybunalski (PL) Małgorzata Grodzicka-Kowalczyk	Genova (IT) Silvia Campailla	Varese (IT) Daniele Cassinelli
17:00 - 17:25	Amadora (PT) Fernando Ferreira	Monza (IT) Alcide Gazzoli	Wrocław (PL) Jarosław Bogusz & Marcin Kij	Mannheim (DE) Maria Doz	Zagreb (HR) Filip Ćurko	Nagykanizsa (HU) Aron Solecki & Miklos Barczy	Segovia (ES) Esther Cordero



Application and selection process

Application Process (1)



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

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

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



Application Process (2)



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

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

3-step selection process



Eligibility check

- December-January 2019

Strategic
Assessment

- February-March 2019

Operational
Assessment

- April-May 2019

Approval

- June 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	✓
<p>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</p> <p>OR</p> <p>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</p>	✓
(If applicable) In case of an association or grouping without a legal status of organised agglomeration, a Main Urban Authority and the Associated Urban Authorities are presented	✓
Time limits are respected: the end date of the project respects the Call and the Initiative requirements	✓
The maximum budget requirements and the co-financing principle are respected	✓
A signed confirmation sheet shall be uploaded in the EEP system and attached to the Application Form by the end of the Call deadline.	✓

Strategic Assessment (1)



Carried out by a Panel of External Experts

➤ Innovativeness (40% of total weighting)

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

➤ Partnership (15% of total weighting)

- ❖ Key stakeholders involved in the design and implementation
- ❖ Group of Delivery Partners is balanced and complementary
- ❖ Delivery partners have relevant experience and necessary capacity

Strategic Assessment (2)



Carried out by a Panel of External Experts

➤ Measurability of results (15% of total weighting)

- ❖ Expected results properly described and quantified
- ❖ Outputs, results and target groups clearly relevant to the urban challenge addressed
- ❖ Methodology for measuring results able to isolate changes attributable to project activities and discount external factors

➤ Transferability and scaling up (10% of total weighting)

- ❖ Relevance of the proposal for other urban authorities in EU
- ❖ Clear evidence that the solution is applicable and replicable
- ❖ Clear explanation of how project will be scaled up

Operational Assessment



Carried out by the Permanent Secretariat

➤ Quality of the work plan (20% of the total weighting)

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

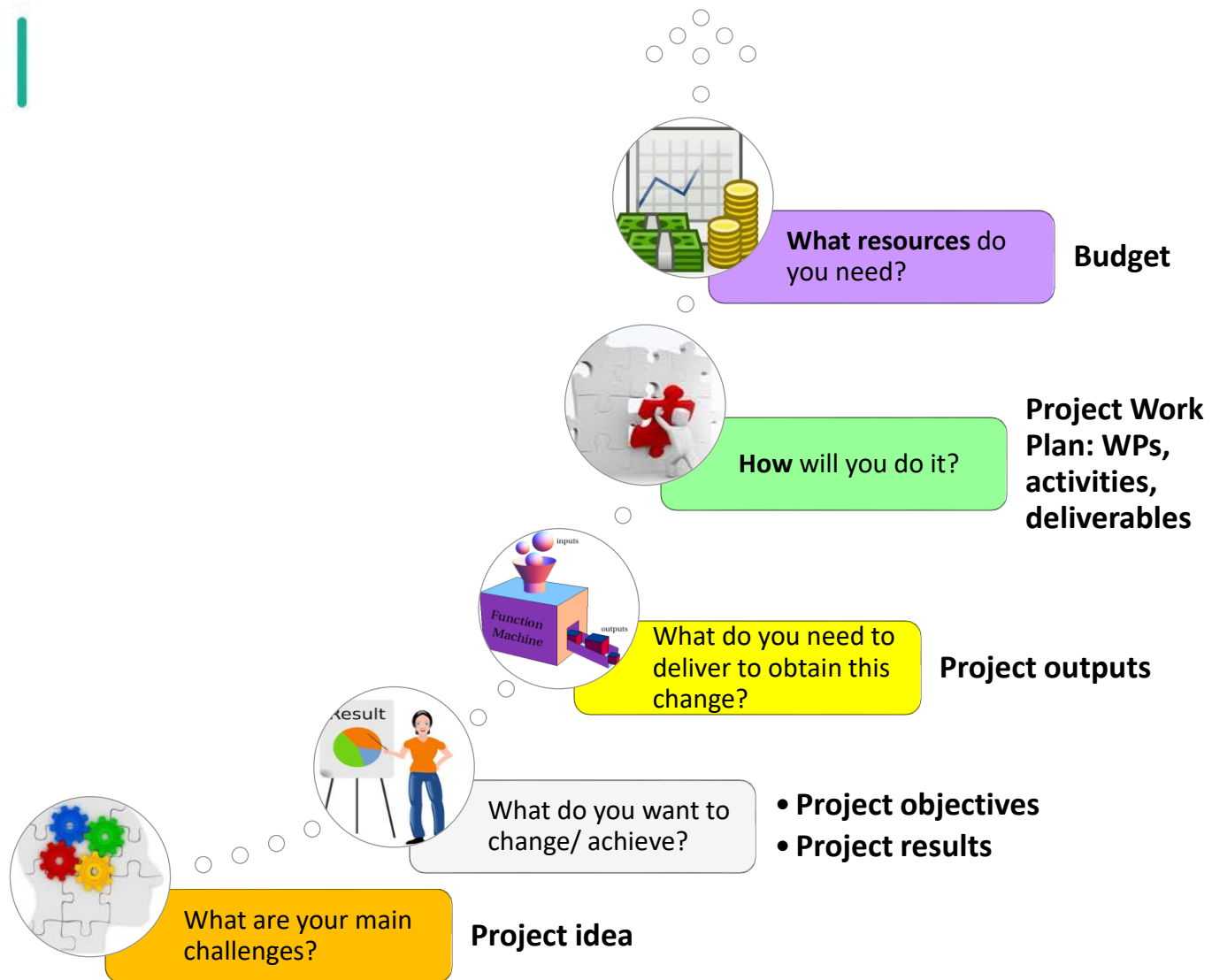
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Questions & Answers

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Application Form

Project Proposal



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 July 2020

➤ **Profiles to be created:**

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

➤ **Main information:**

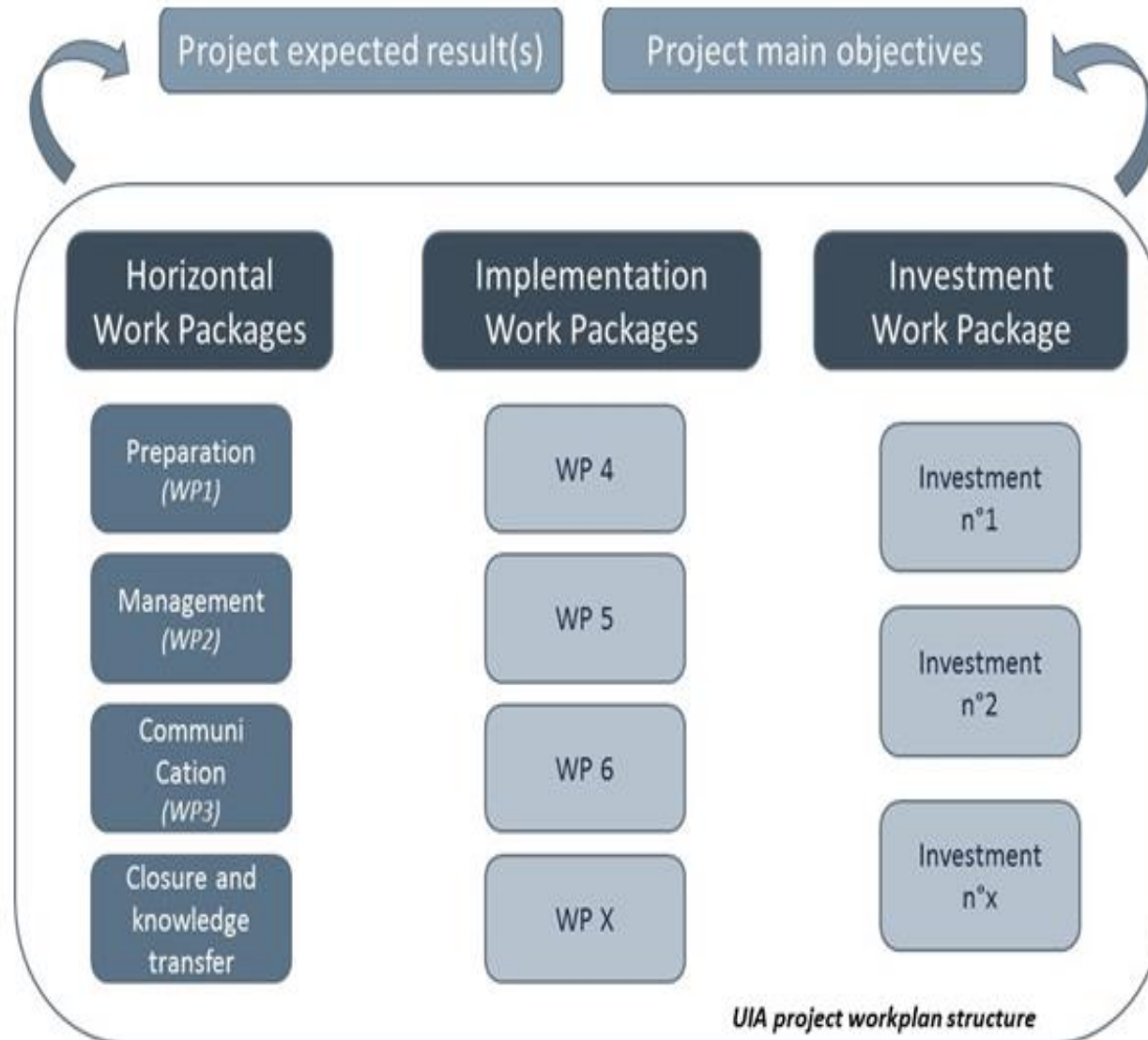
- ❖ Relevance of the partnership
- ❖ Competences in relation to the topic addressed
- ❖ Involvement in the design and implementation phases

AF section C – Project description

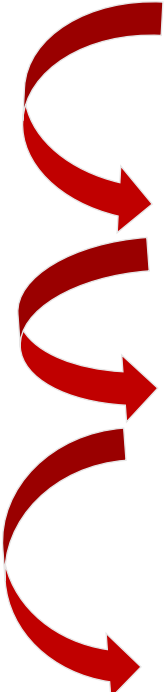


- **Project relevance and innovativeness**
 - ❖ Main challenge(s) to be addressed
 - ❖ Proposed solution and its innovativeness (benchmarking!)
 - ❖ Potential obstacles and resistance
 - ❖ Integrated approach
 - ❖ Link to ERDF Thematic Objectives and Investment Priorities
- **Project context and local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



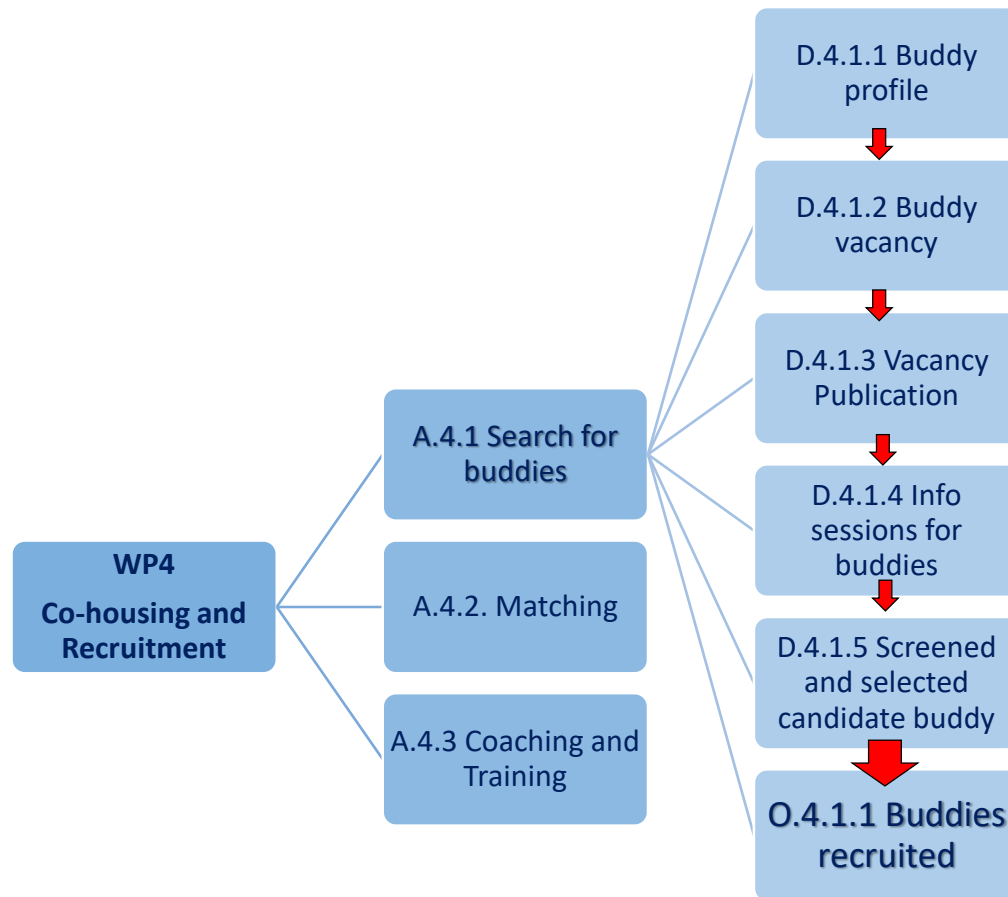
Main elements of the Work Plan

- 
- **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



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

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 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

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Questions & Answers

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BUDGET

| How to draft a sound project budget?

- I. Ensure the **eligibility** of the planned expenditures
- II. Ensure relevant **allocation of the costs** according to the adequate Budget Lines
- III. Ensure a sound **budget planning**

I. Eligibility of Expenditures



| Main eligibility principles

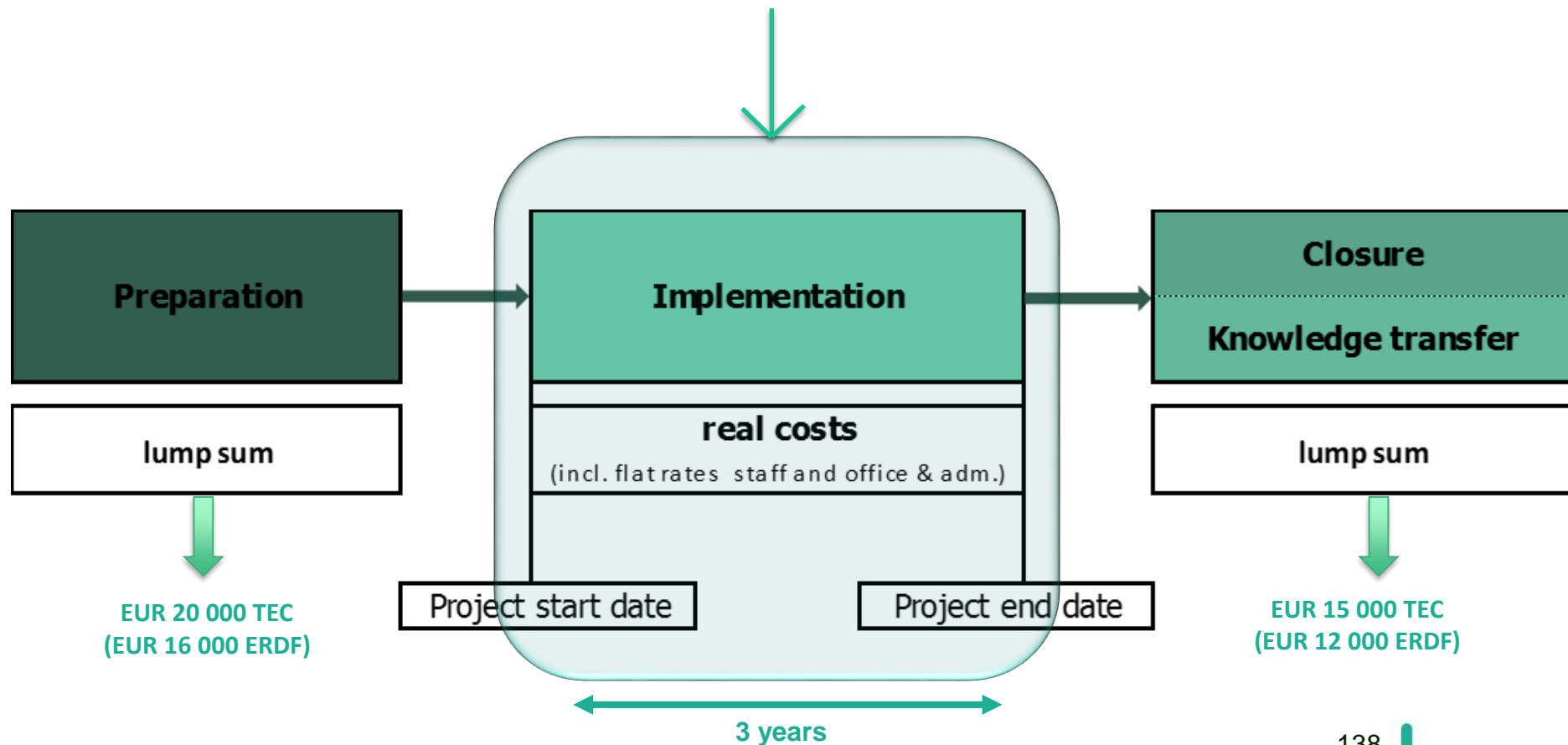
To be eligible, project costs shall:

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

I. Eligibility of Expenditures

Main eligibility principles

- Be incurred during the **Eligibility Period**



I. Eligibility of Expenditures



Ineligible costs

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



p. 50

UIA Guidance

Version 5 – 16 September 2019

Non-exhaustive list of **INELIGIBLE EXPENDITURES**

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

II. Allocation of Costs



→ 6 budget lines to allocate the planned costs:

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



Section 4.2

UIA Guidance

Version 5 – 16 September 2019

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



II. Allocation of Costs



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

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

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

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

Flat rate of
15%
X
Partner' reported staff costs

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

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

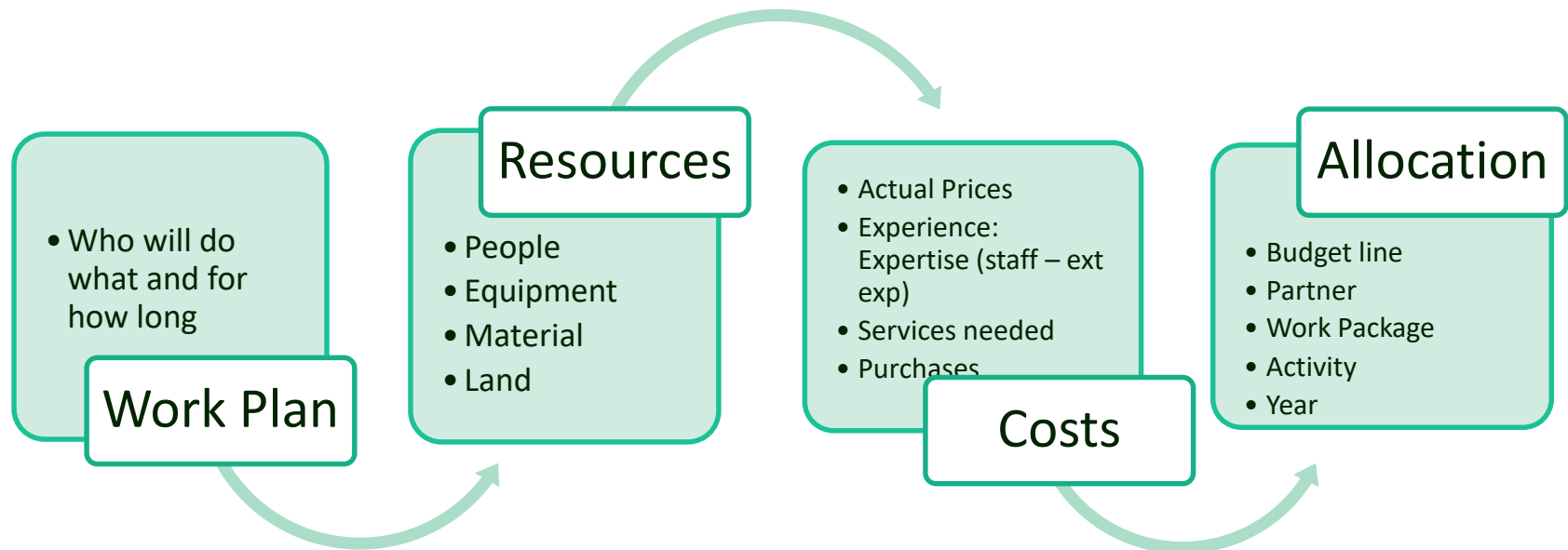
II. Allocation of Costs



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

III. Budget Planning

Main steps



III. Budget Planning



Key principles

► Well described planned costs

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



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

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

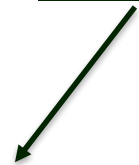
Staff costs	Equipment	External expertise and services	External expertise and services
Two full-time researchers, 30 months; One senior expert part-time, 12 months 76 / 200 characters 412,000.00 ✓	Based on : Machinery rental = €200,000 Renovation costs = €100,000 Meeting rooms = €100,000 Site rent, rates and utilities = €500,000 133 / 200 characters 900,000.00 ✓	Experts consultants will be hired to assist the Consortium at that tasks they can't perform (for technical or time reasons) 123 / 200 characters 5,700.00 ✗	Labour costs = €100,000 23 / 200 characters 100,000.00 ✗

III. Budget Planning



Key principles

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



Direct connection with the work plan

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

You can use direct cross-references to project activities!



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

External expertise and services	Equipment	External expertise and services
<div>A.3.1 EU-wide practitioners workshop: Catering and travel costs for external representatives</div> <div>95 / 200 characters</div> <div>25,000.00</div>	<div>PCT incentives arranged e.g. in user contest</div> <div>D5.4.3, see appendix 2</div> <div>69 / 200 characters</div> <div>100,000.00</div>	<div>Preparatory study for the community restaurant and conciergerie implementation</div> <div>79 / 200 characters</div> <div>4,000.00</div>

III. Budget Planning



Key principles

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

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

Indicative budget breakdown per activity			
Activity	Amount (%)		Budget (€)
A 4.1	<input type="text" value="8.00 %"/>	8.00 %	<input type="text" value="20,781.56"/>
A 4.2	<input type="text" value="2.00 %"/>	2.00 %	<input type="text" value="5,195.39"/>
A 4.3	<input type="text" value="90.00 %"/>	90.00 %	<input type="text" value="233,792.55"/>
Total	<input type="text" value="100.00 %"/>	100.00 %	<input type="text" value="259,769.50"/>

III. Budget Planning



Key principles

► Anticipate :

Public Procurements

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

Project Revenues

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

State Aids

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

Project budget tips



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

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Questions & Answers

Further support & next steps



Further support:

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

Next Steps:

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

5th Call for Proposals

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

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Questions & Answers

For more information



www.uia-initiative.eu

Contact us at:

info@uia-initiative.eu