

URBACT III

REPORT



EUROPEAN UNION
European Regional Development Fund

★ **URBACT**
Driving change for
better cities

PROGRAMME STATS

Statistics on calls and networks funded
under the URBACT III Programme
(2014 — 2020)

VERSION 01
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REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

- > *URBACT III Programme Manual*
- > *Monitoring Committee, Luxembourg, 11 September 2015, Action Planning Networks: Results of the 1st Call for proposals*
- > *Monitoring Committee, Bratislava, 5 October 2016, Implementation Networks Results of the call for proposals*
- > *Monitoring Committee, Sofia, 4 April 2018, Transfer Networks: Results of the 1st call for proposals*
- > *Monitoring Committee, Graz, 4 December 2018, Transfer Networks Results of the Phase 2 applications*
- > *Monitoring Committee, Alba Iulia, 25-26 June 2019, Action Planning Networks: Results of the 2nd Call for proposals*
- > *Monitoring Committee, Written Procedure n°15, Action Planning Networks Results of the Phase 2 applications*
- > *Monitoring Committee, Online, 9 March 2021, UIA Transfer Mechanism Pilot Networks Results of the application process*
- > *Monitoring Committee, Online, 9 March 2021, SDG Pilot Project Proposal*
- > *Monitoring Committee, Written Procedure n°19, Transfer Networks Second Wave Results of the applications*
- > *Database - Cities (Urban Audit) – Eurostat, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/cities/data/database>*

INTRODUCTION

The URBACT III Programme is drawing to an end and has approved the last networks for this 2014-2020 programming period. Although a full and thorough analysis of all programme activities will be included in the final implementation report in the future, it is considered useful at this stage to examine the composition of the approved URBACT networks to feed the reflections for the future URBACT IV Programme.

Such a statistical analysis will provide a better understanding of the trends in the funded networks. It will help to better adapt the future URBACT Programme to the needs of the beneficiaries and to refine programme objectives and future calls for networks to reflect these needs.

Understanding this report

The report is presented in two main sections:

- > **Section 1 – All URBACT networks from 2014-2020 period**
This section analyses all the 83 URBACT networks as a whole and provides statistics concerning more/less developed regions, geographical coverage, thematic coverage, links to cohesion policy and city size.
- > **Section 2 – Comparative analysis of different calls for proposals**
This section uses the same data but presents the statistics for each of the 7 calls for proposals¹.

The data used is sourced from the SYNERGIE-CTE information system. Data in SYNERGIE-CTE is completed by the beneficiaries and this can sometimes lead to false information. Where this has been spotted it has been corrected but it is important to note that the data cannot be considered 100% accurate for this reason.

Data on the population of partner cities has been sourced using the Eurostat database². In cases that the city population data was not included in this database other sources from different websites were used.

It should be noted that some cities have participated in more than one URBACT network. For the purposes of this report, each participation has been counted separately because in most cases the network themes and the city departments involved are different. For information a total of 678 city partners have been involved in the 83 URBACT networks. If the multiple participations are removed this figure is 454. In later calls some criteria were added to avoid multiple participations and encourage newcomer cities to join URBACT networks.

Finally, multiple participations (from the same city in the same call) are counted separately. Different departments of the same municipality are also counted separately.

ANNEX I below shows the cities with multiple participations in URBACT networks and the number of times they have been in a network.

¹ Due to the display of only a few decimals, some totals may not always add up to exactly 100%.

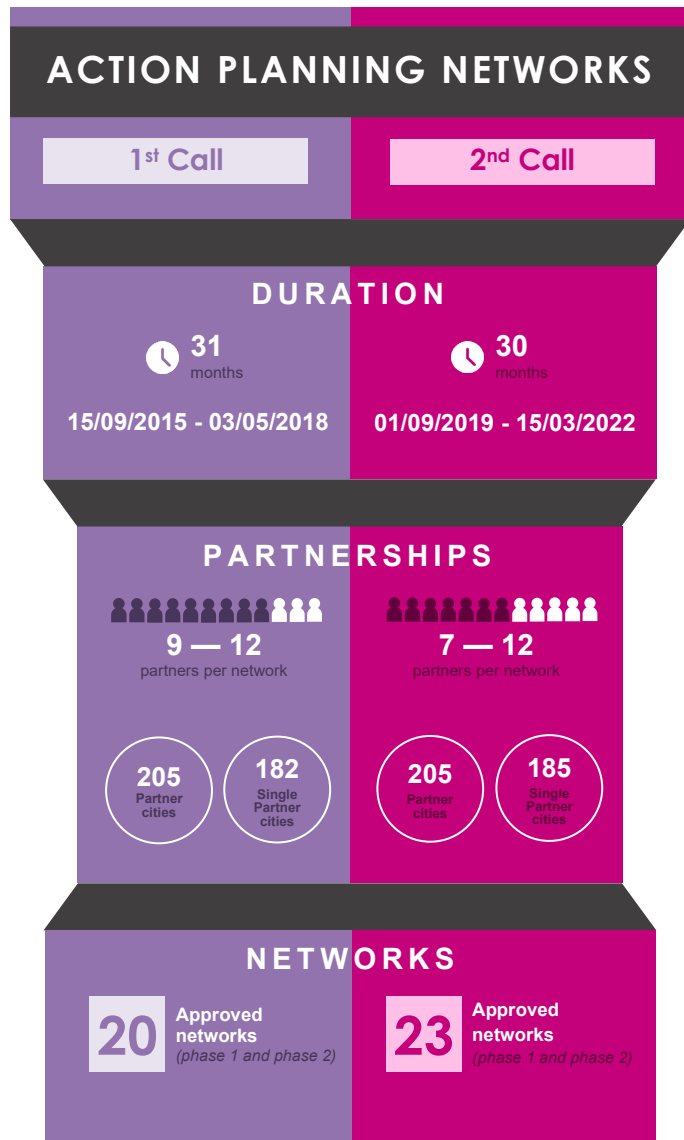
² Database - Cities (Urban Audit) – Eurostat, <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/cities/data/database>

Summary of URBACT calls for networks

A total of 7 calls for networks have been launched under the URBACT III Programme, resulting in the funding of 83 networks. For more details on all funded networks, please refer to [ANNEX II](#).

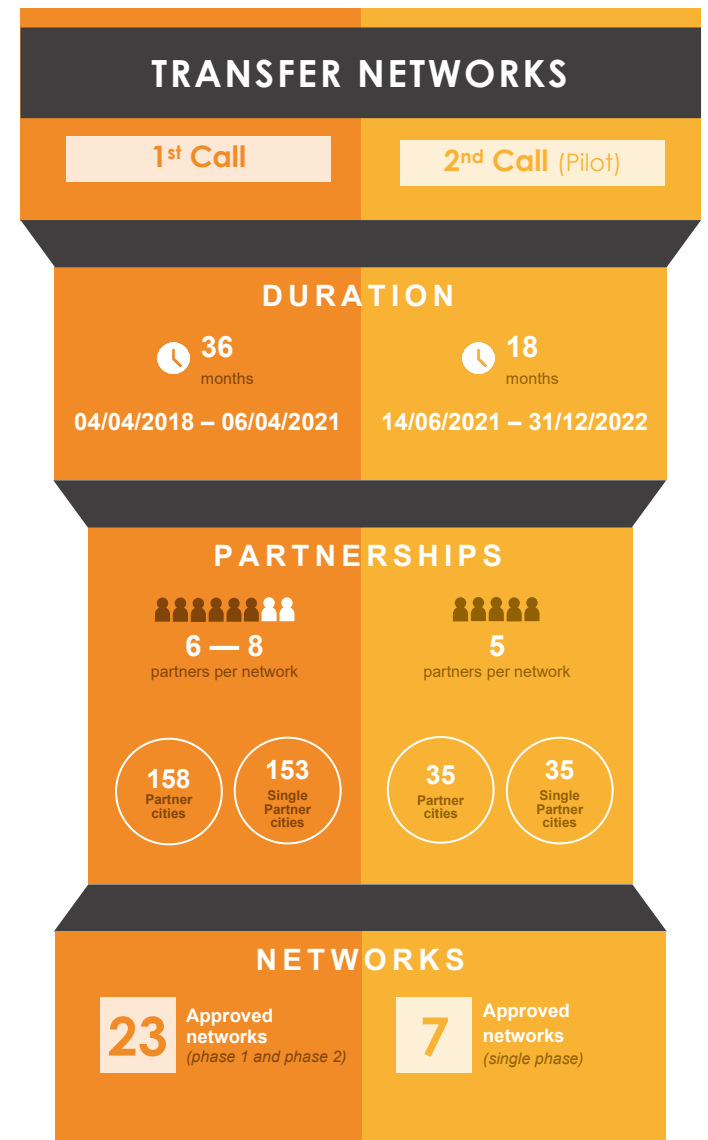
Only networks that have been approved for two phases are counted here. Networks that have failed to be accepted in Phase 2 are not considered to have been through the full URBACT process.

The infographic below provides the basic information about the 7 calls for proposal.



URBACT III

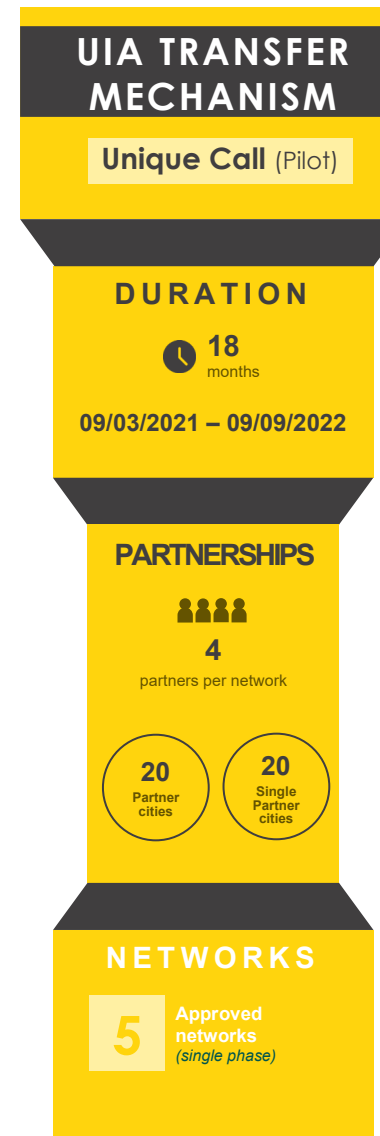
Overview of calls for networks





URBACT III

Overview of calls for networks



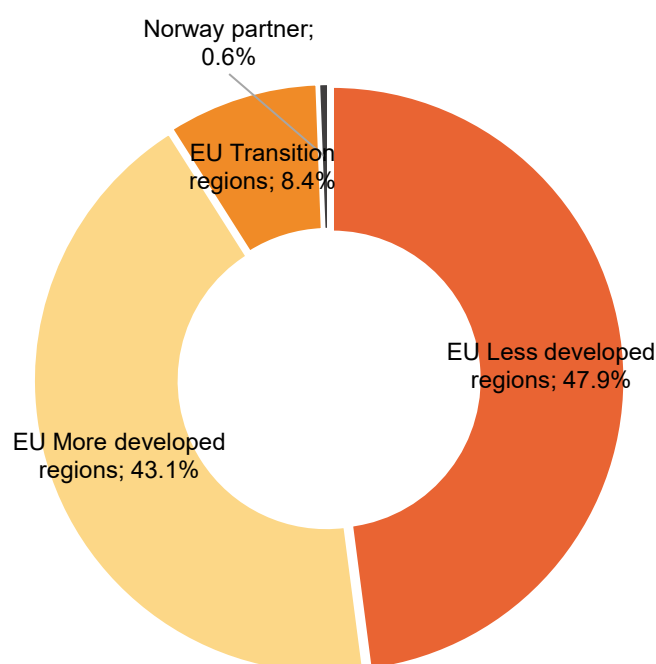
1. DETAILS ON ALL NETWORKS INVOLVED IN URBACT III

1.1. Participation from Less / More developed & Transition regions

Under URBACT III, it is worth underlining that, out of the 678 partners involved in the different types of networks, the majority comes from **Less Developed (47.9%)** and **Transition (8.4%) regions**. This is illustrated below:

Table 1 and Graph 1 — Participation from Less / More developed & Transition regions

TYPE OF EU REGION	Number of partners	Percentage
EU Less developed regions	325	47.9%
EU More developed regions	292	43.1%
EU Transition regions	57	8.4%
Norway partner	4	0.6%
Swiss Partner	0	0.0%
Grand Total	678	



1.2. Geographical coverage

The following table presents an overview of the geographical coverage. The table below provides figures, country by country, about the number of partners in all the networks approved under URBACT III.

Out of 30 Member and Partners States, 28 are represented (*the only missing member state being Luxembourg and partner state being Switzerland*)³ either as Lead Partners and/or as Project Partners. All the Member States are represented as Project Partners except Cyprus that has a city only as a Lead Partner, but no cities as Project Partners.

The usual predominance of southern European countries remains with the most partners coming from Italy, Spain and Portugal. Italy comes first with 72 partner cities, followed by Spain with 64 partner cities, and then by Portugal with 57 partner cities.

It is also worth noting that countries from Central Europe are also highly represented like Poland, Hungary and Romania.

The involvement of Croatian partner cities (27 cities) can be highlighted, only joining the European Union in 2013.

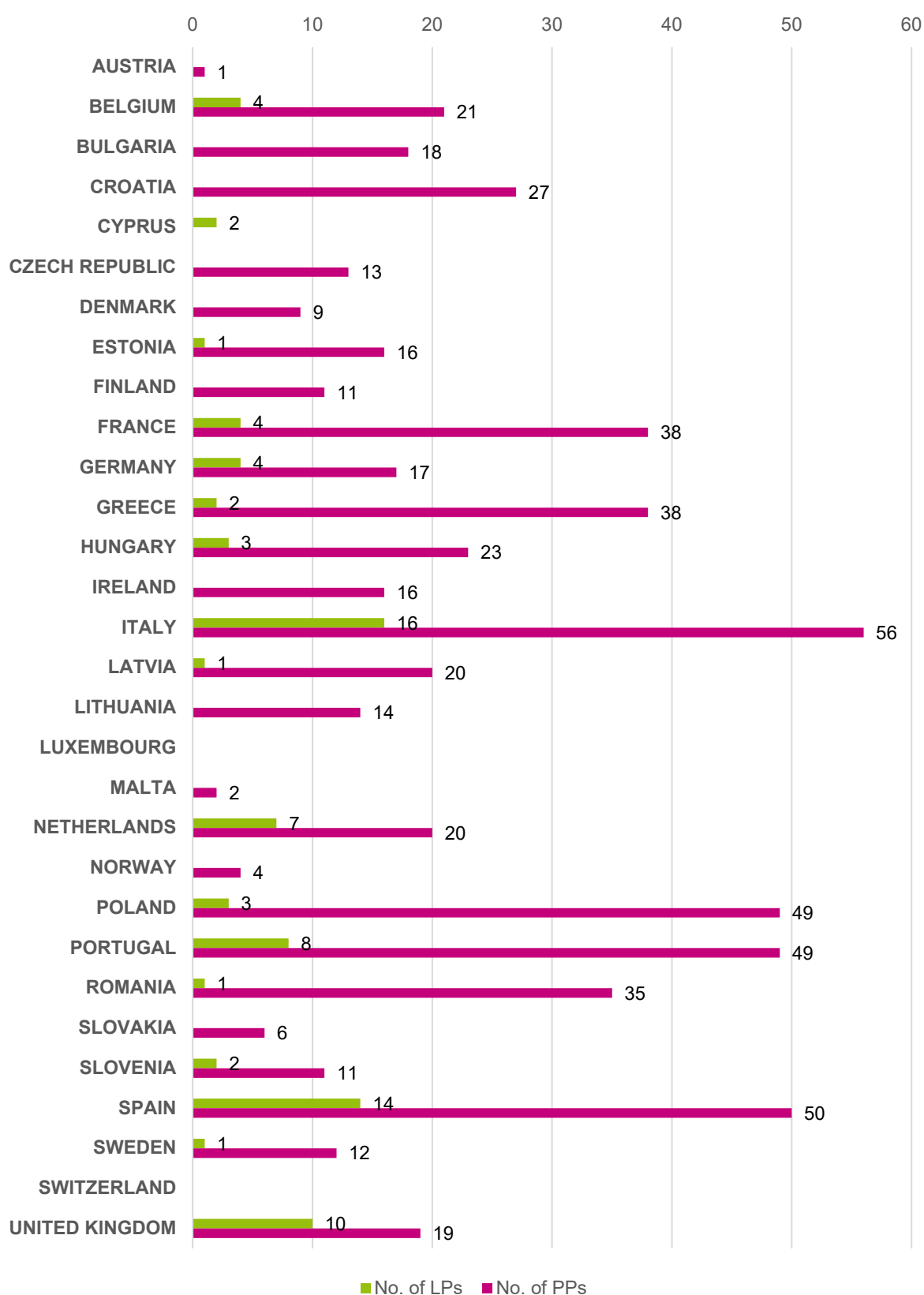
Table 2 – Partners Geographical Coverage

Country	No. of LPs	No. of PPs	Grand Total	%	Ranking
AUSTRIA		1	1	0.1%	28
BELGIUM	4	21	25	3.7%	12
BULGARIA		18	18	2.7%	15
CROATIA		27	27	4.0%	9
CYPRUS	2		2	0.3%	26
CZECH REPUBLIC		13	13	1.9%	19
DENMARK		9	9	1.3%	23
ESTONIA	1	16	17	2.5%	16
FINLAND		11	11	1.6%	22
FRANCE	4	38	42	6.2%	5
GERMANY	4	17	21	3.1%	13
GREECE	2	38	40	5.9%	6
HUNGARY	3	23	26	3.8%	11
IRELAND		16	16	2.4%	17
ITALY	16	56	72	10.6%	1
LATVIA	1	20	21	3.1%	13
LITHUANIA		14	14	2.1%	18
LUXEMBOURG			0	0.0%	29
MALTA		2	2	0.3%	26
NETHERLANDS	7	20	27	4.0%	9
NORWAY		4	4	0.6%	25
POLAND	3	49	52	7.7%	4
PORTUGAL	8	49	57	8.4%	3
ROMANIA	1	35	36	5.3%	7
SLOVAKIA		6	6	0.9%	24
SLOVENIA	2	11	13	1.9%	19
SPAIN	14	50	64	9.4%	2
SWEDEN	1	12	13	1.9%	19
SWITZERLAND			0	0.0%	29
UNITED KINGDOM	10	19	29	4.3%	8
Grand Total	83	595	678		

³ For Switzerland, there were two partner applicants and efforts are being made, with the National Authority, to attract Swiss partners.

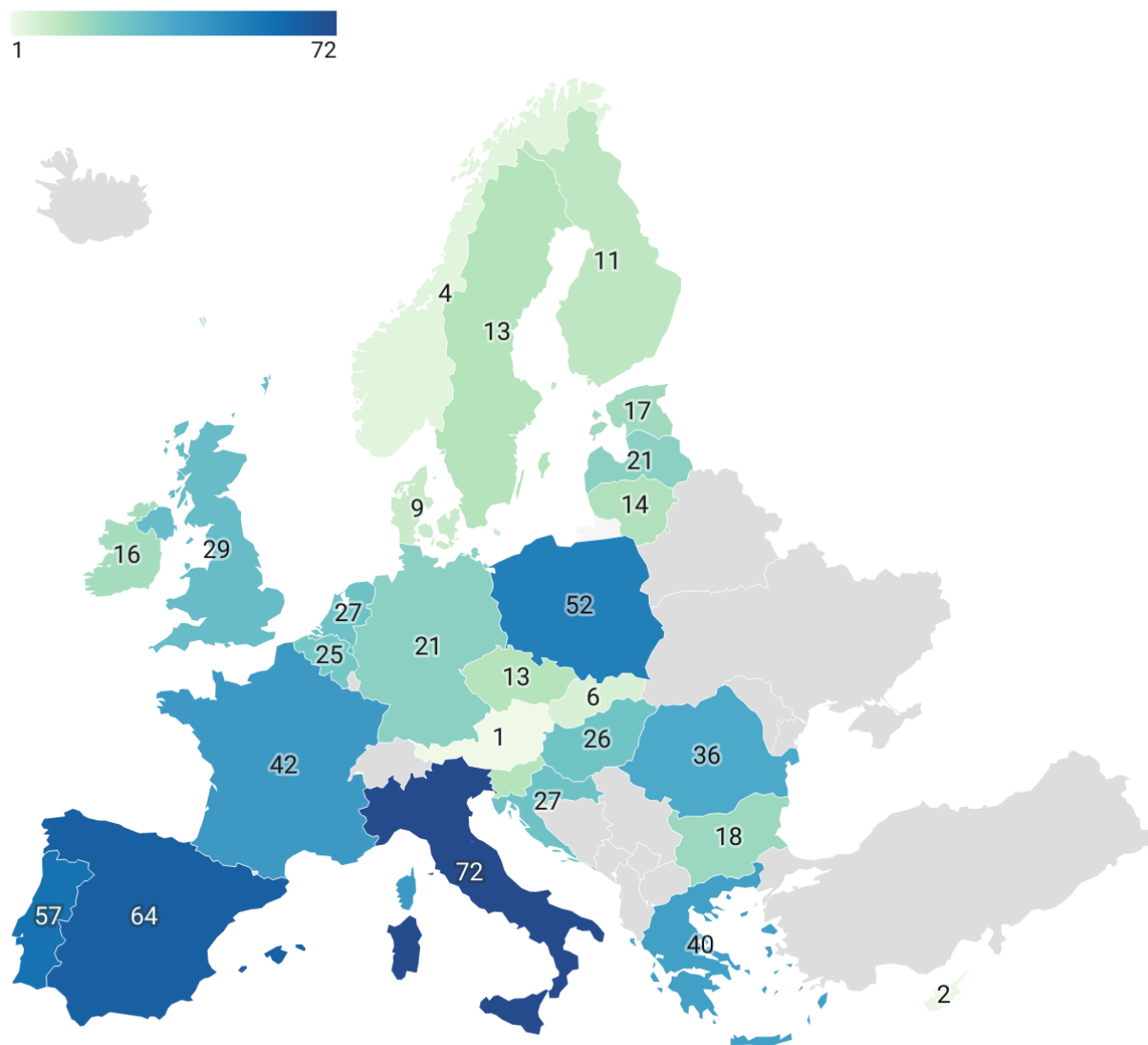
As shown in Map 2 below, Lead Partners tend to mainly come from Southern Europe, in addition to the United Kingdom and the Netherlands from Northern and Western Europe respectively.

Graph 2 — Distribution of Lead / Project Partners across countries

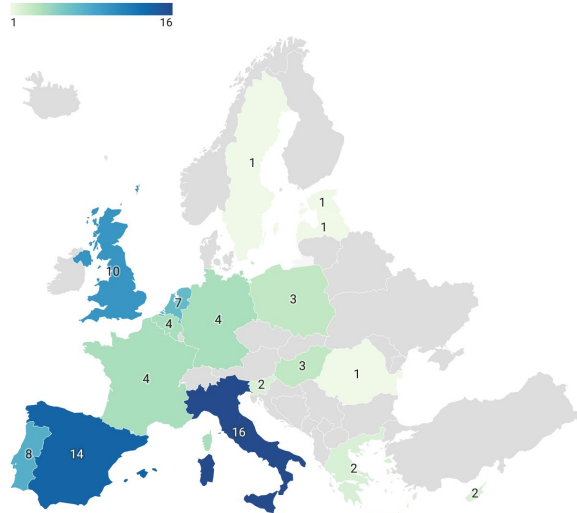


Maps 1, 2 & 3 — Geographical distribution of URBACT III partners (all partners, Lead Partners only and Project Partners only)

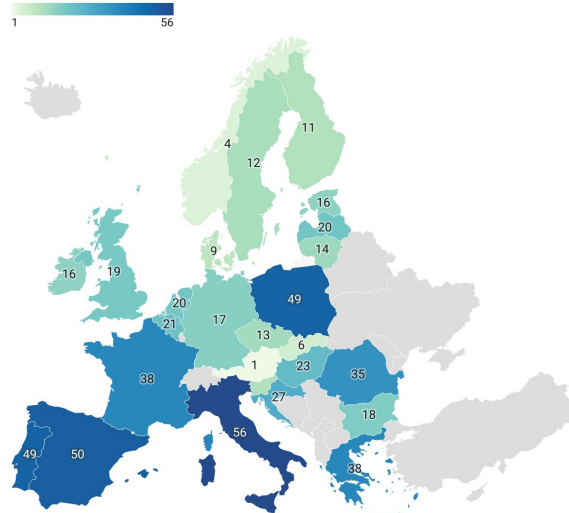
Geographical distribution of ALL partners (LPs & PPs)



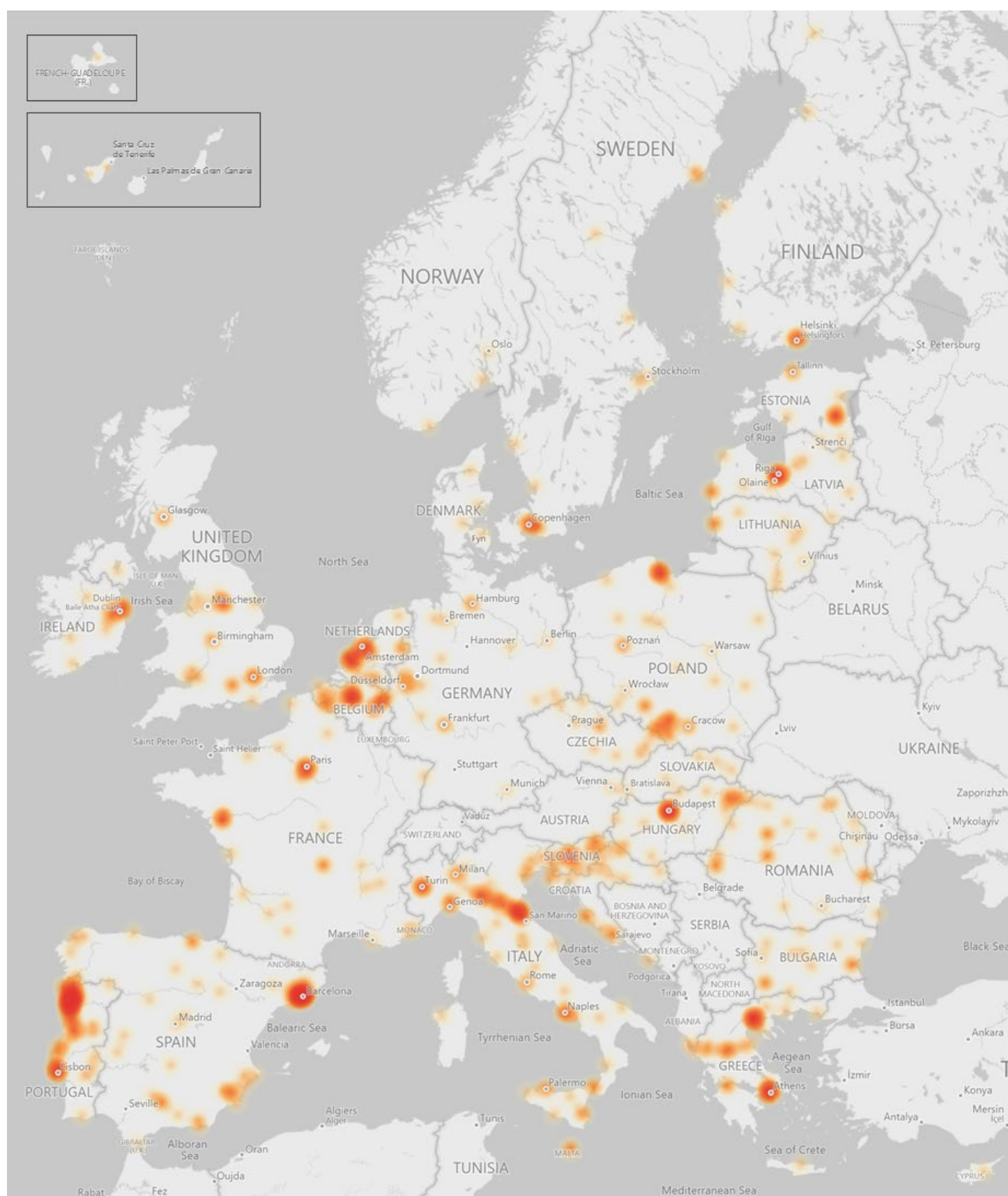
Geographical distribution of Lead Partners



Geographical distribution of Project Partners



Map 4 — Heatmap of URBACT III partners' cities



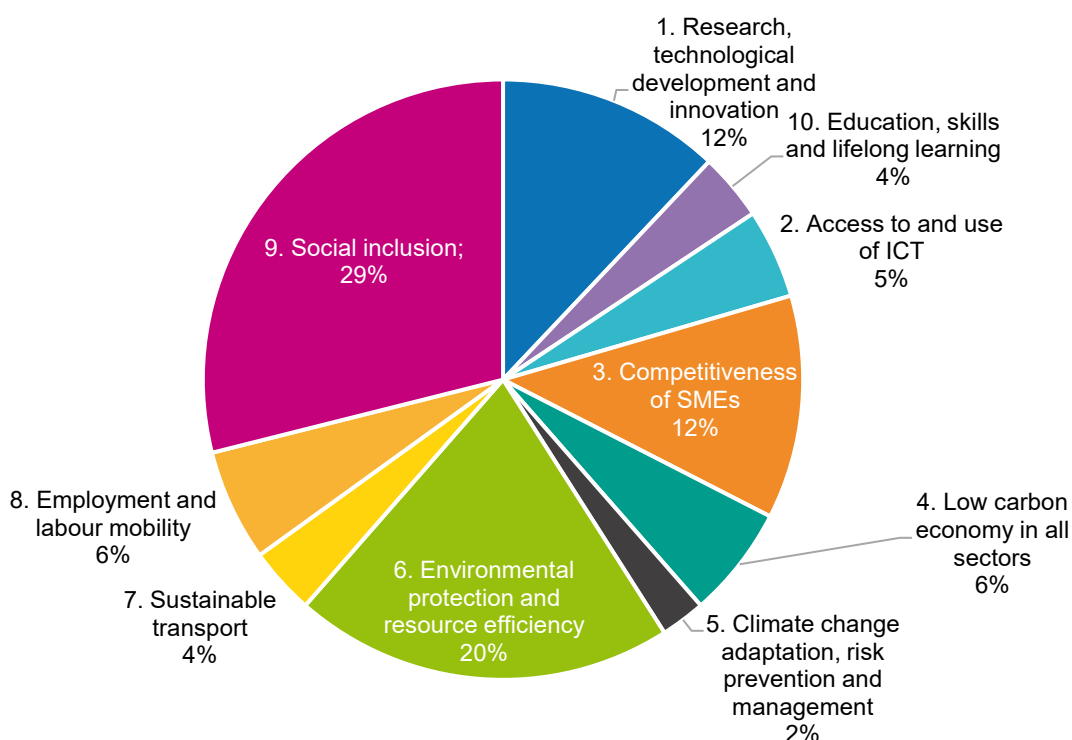
1.4. Thematic coverage of submitted proposals

It can be noted that 73.70% - almost three quarters - of the submitted proposals fall under the five URBACT priority themes, with most proposals covering TOs 6 and 9 — reaching the target of at least 70% of networking funds concentrated on URBACT prioritised Thematic Objectives (*in green in the table below*). This was achieved without any specific thematic concentration in the calls for proposals.

Table 3 — Distribution of projects across Thematic Objectives

Thematic Objective	No.	%	Ranking
9. Social inclusion	24	29%	1
6. Environmental protection and resource efficiency	17	20%	2
1. Research, technological development and innovation	10	12%	3
3. Competitiveness of SMEs	10	12%	3
4. Low carbon economy in all sectors	5	6%	5
8. Employment and labour mobility	5	6%	5
2. Access to and use of ICT	4	5%	7
7. Sustainable transport	3	4%	8
10. Education, skills and lifelong learning	3	4%	8
5. Climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management	2	2%	10
Grand Total	83		

Graph 3 – Thematic coverage across Thematic Objectives



1.5. Article 7 cities involvement

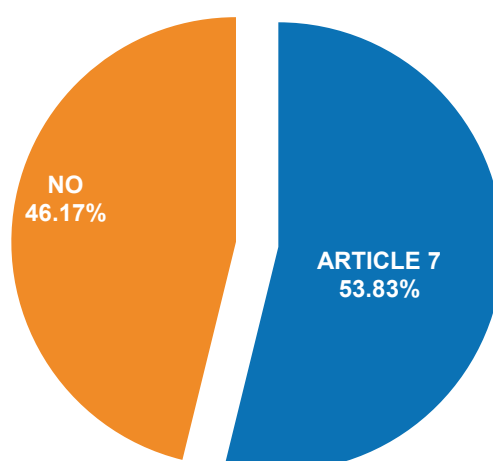
As a result of the strengthening of the urban dimension of Cohesion Policy for the 2014-2020 period, Member States were obliged to earmark at least 5% of their ERDF allocation to support integrated sustainable urban development strategies⁴.

Although URBACT did not specifically target these cities, it can be seen that out of the 678 cities involved, 365 partners are also Article 7 cities, which represents 53.82% of all the partner cities involved.

Half of the cities using the URBACT method to improve their local strategies were also identified in this category of Article 7⁵.

Table 4 and Graph 4 — Involvement of Article 7 cities

	No.	%
Article 7 cities	365	53.8%
Non-article 7 cities	313	46.2%
Grand Total	678	



It should be noted that no specific targeting of Article 7 cities was made in the different calls for proposals. The potential to explore further links to cities developing sustainable urban development strategies in the 2021-2027 programming period is clear from these figures.

⁴ Article 7, Regulation (EU) No 1301/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the European Regional Development Fund and on specific provisions concerning the Investment for growth and jobs goal and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1080/2006

⁵ Data provided by the European Commission

1.7. Size of cities involved

Statistics show that URBACT attracts and supports mainly small (including very small sized cities) and medium cities: 70% of the cities involved are from these categories and have a population of less than 250.000 inhabitants.

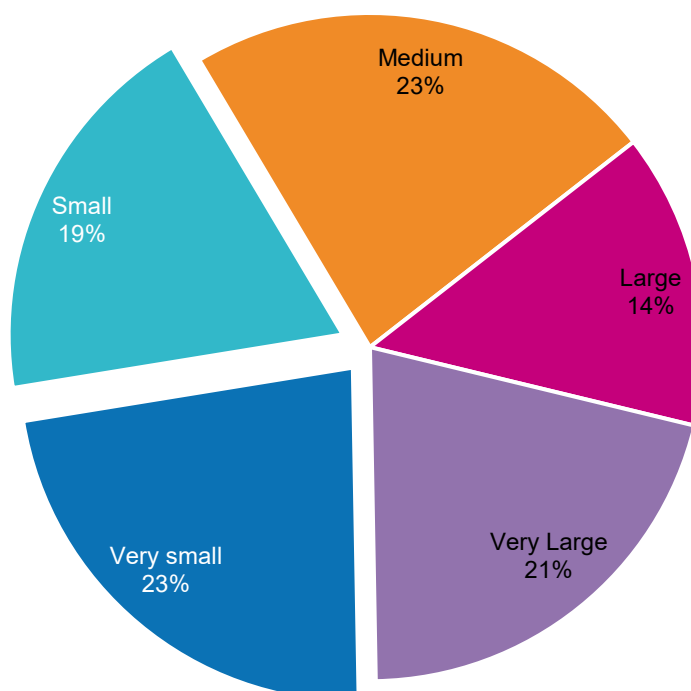
Overall, cities with less 100.000 inhabitants represent almost half of the cities involved (42%).

The only category with a much smaller number of cities is the large one, representing only 11% of the overall number of partners.

The table below shows the total figures per size category.

Table 5 and Graph 5 — Distribution of partners per population

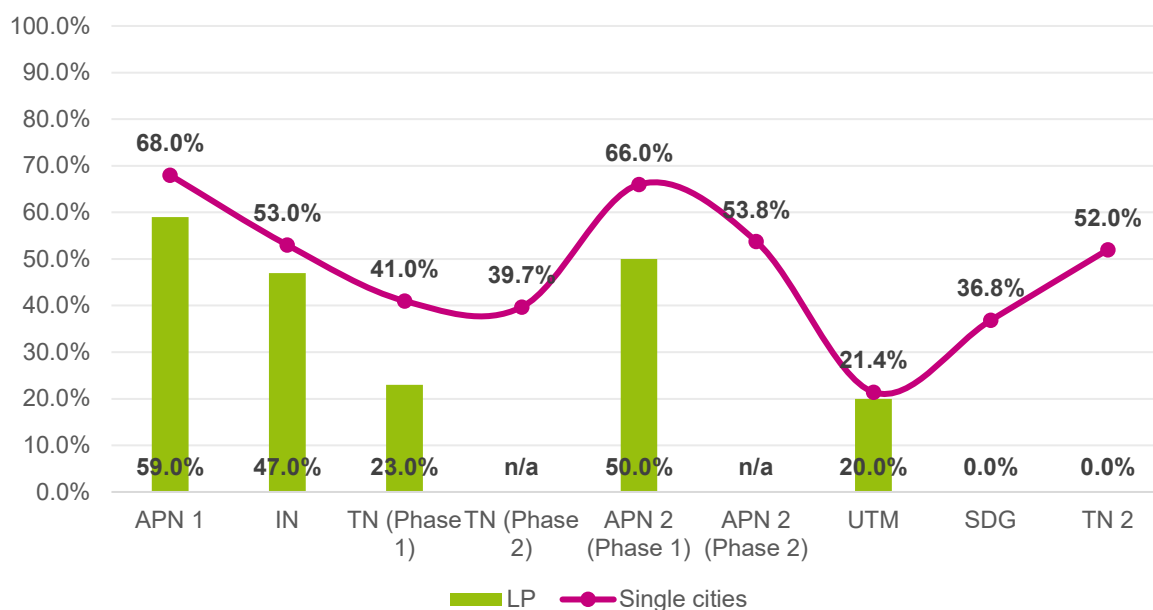
NO. OF INHABITANTS	No.
Very small (- 49.999 ppl.)	154
Small (50.000 - 99.999 ppl.)	129
Medium (100.000 - 249.999 ppl.)	156
Large (250.000 - 499.999 ppl.)	97
Very large (+ 500.000 ppl.)	142
Grand total	678



2. COMPARISON BETWEEN EACH CALL FOR PROPOSALS UNDER URBACT III

2.1. Evolution of Newcomer applicants in each call

Graph 6 — Evolution of Newcomer applicants in each call



For all URBACT III calls, one of the objectives fixed was to welcome new cities and widen the URBACT community.

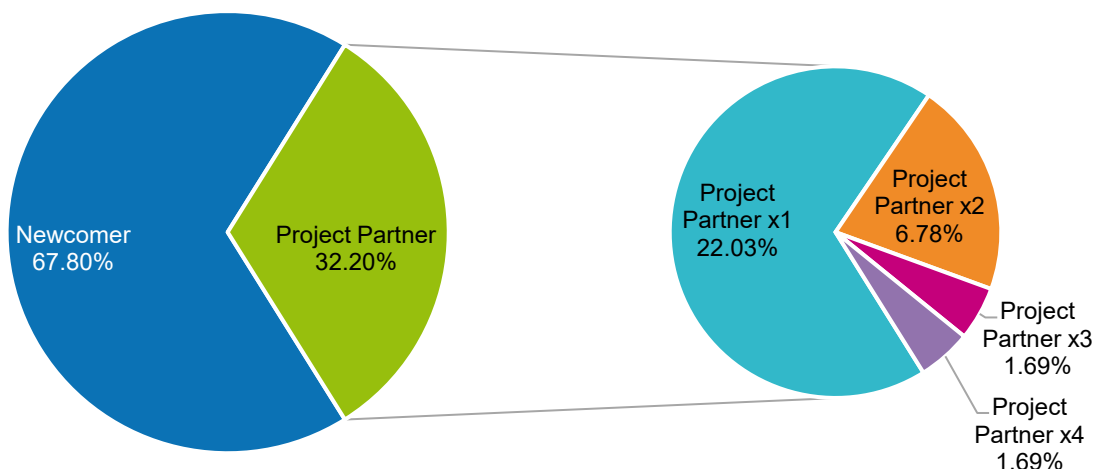
This has been extremely successful since, on average, 48% of the applicant partners involved in networks were newcomers⁶.

2.2. Status of Lead Partners when starting their URBACT III network

Overall, only 32.2% of the Lead Partners starting their involvement in URBACT III by being a Project Partner in a previous network, with the majority of them being a Project Partner only one time (68% of them).

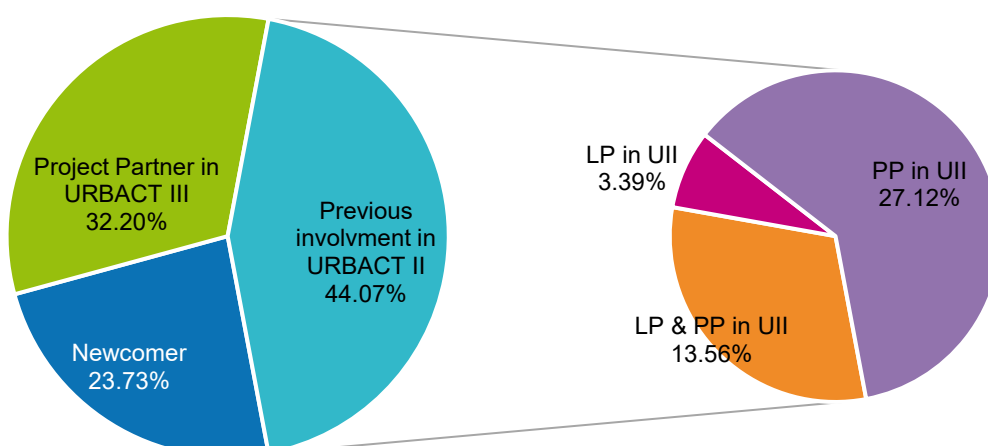
It means 67% of Lead Partners, under the URBACT III Programme, were newcomers.

⁶ The data for TN Phase 2 and APN Phase 2 is the same as the one for their respective first phase as the Lead Partners remained the same between the two phases.

Graph 7 — Previous involvement of URBACT III Lead Partners (1/2)

However, if we have a more thorough look and verify the involvement of Lead Partners in the previous Programme (URBACT II), only 23.73% of them are new to URBACT. Indeed, 44.07% of the newcomer Lead Partners in URBACT III have actually already participated in an URBACT network under the URBACT II programme (either as Lead Partner, Project Partner or both).

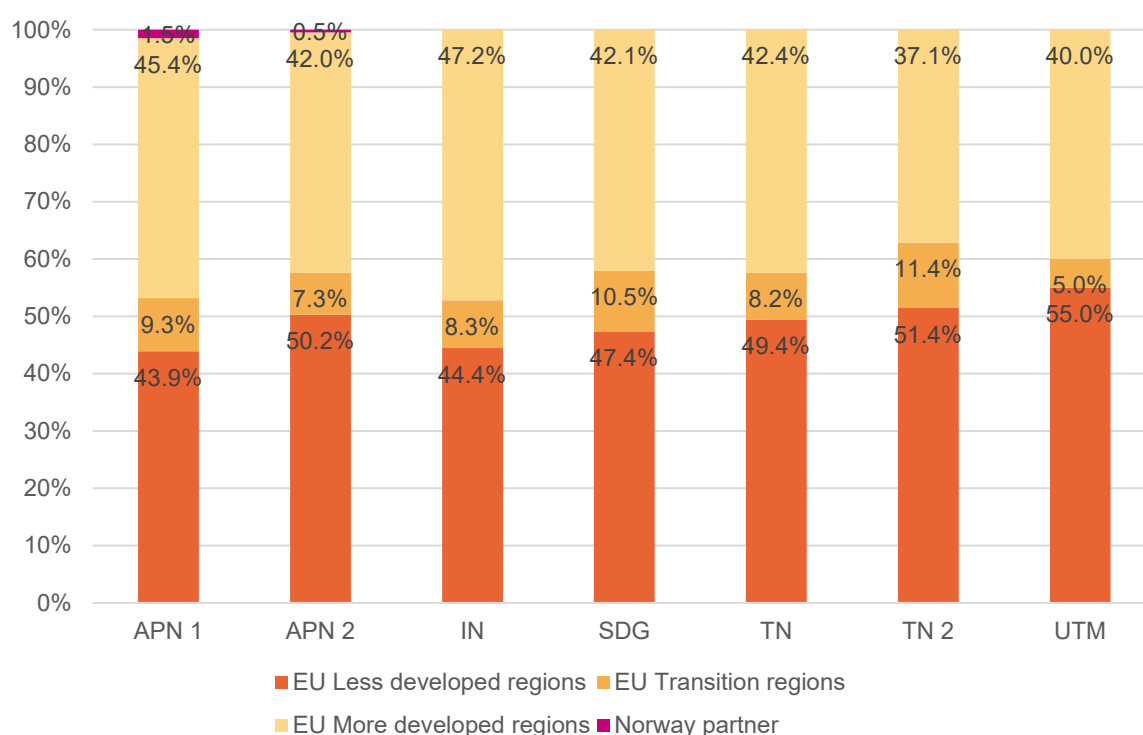
A natural evolution seems to occur here as most of the partner cities started as Project Partners to become eventually Lead Partner, over the course of two Programmes (URBACT II and URBACT III) or within the same Programme (URBACT III). This is a positive achievement for a programme which focuses on building the capacity of cities in Europe.

Graph 8 — Previous involvement of URBACT III Lead Partners (2/2)

2.3. EU Region type for each call

Table 6 and Graph 9 — EU Region type for each call

TYPE OF EU REGION	APN 1	APN 2	IN	SDG	TN	TN 2	UTM	Grand Total	%
EU Less developed regions	90	103	16	9	78	18	11	325	47.9%
EU Transition regions	19	15	3	2	13	4	1	57	8.4%
EU More developed regions	93	86	17	8	67	13	8	292	43.1%
Norway partner	3	1						4	0.6%
Swiss Partner									0.0%
Grand Total	205	205	36	19	158	35	20	678	



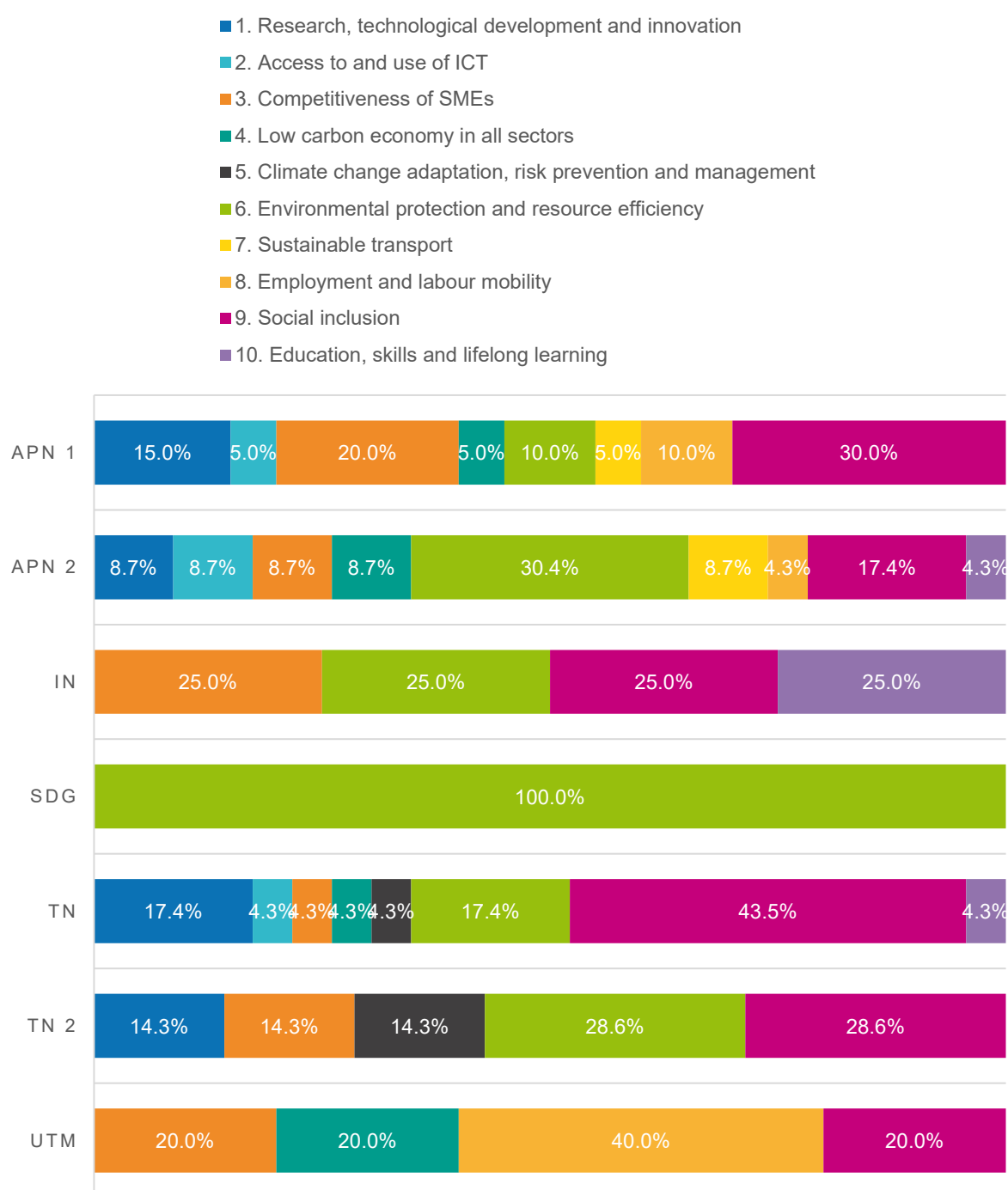
The distribution of partner cities according to the type of EU region they belong to has remained more or less the same throughout URBACT III – mostly since this has been an eligibility criteria in all of the calls for proposals (i.e. having a minimum of cities from EU Less developed regions per partnership).

Although there is a minimum requirement of 50/50 balance, the reality shows more EU less developed and transition regions: representing overall 56.3% of the partner cities involved, always 50% or more of the partners each call (with a minimum of 51.1% for the first call of Action Planning Networks and a maximum of 62.8% for the second call of Transfer Networks). It demonstrates that URBACT is attractive to cities wishing to gain experience and build capacity in integrated and participatory processes.

2.4. Thematic objectives for each call

Social inclusion (thematic objective no. 9) in addition to being the most popular among all the networks funded under URBACT III, appears at least once in all of the calls for proposals, if we do not take into account the SDG pilot network which is quite specific with only one network involved focused on the appropriate thematic objective no. 6. Environmental protection and resource efficiency.

Graph 10 and Table 7 — Comparison between the thematic objectives for each call



THEMATIC OBJECTIVE	APN1	APN2	IN	SDG	TN	TN2	UTM	Grand Total	%
1. Research, technological development and innovation	3	2			4	1		10	12.0%
2. Access to and use of ICT	1	2			1			4	4.0%
3. Competitiveness of SMEs	4	2	1		1	1	1	10	12.0%
4. Low carbon economy in all sectors	1	2			1		1	5	6.0%
5. Climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management					1	1		2	2.0%
6. Environmental protection and resource efficiency	2	7	1	1	4	2		17	20.0%
7. Sustainable transport	1	2						3	4.0%
8. Employment and labour mobility	2	1					2	5	6.0%
9. Social inclusion	6	4	1		10	2	1	24	29.0%
10. Education, skills and lifelong learning		1	1		1			3	4.0%
Grand Total	20	23	4	1	23	7	5	83	

Thematic Objective N° 6 Environmental Protection and Resource Efficiency has increased in interest over the course of the Programme implementation. The most interesting element that this graphic shows is the diverse needs of cities with consistently nearly all TO being covered in each major call for networks.

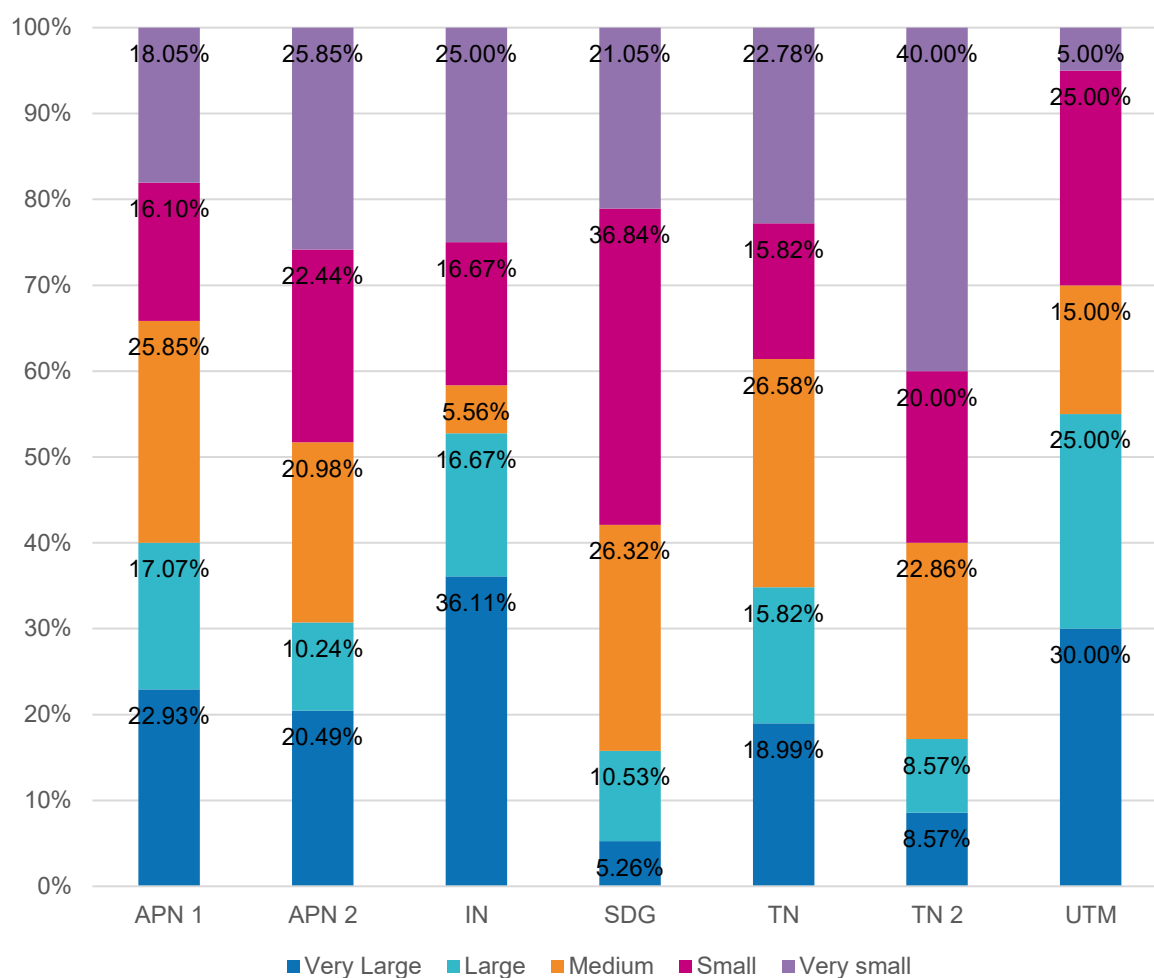
It should be noted that, although each network is obliged to select one Thematic Objective, they are all assessed at application stage on the 'integrated approach' that they will take to the selected theme. In reality networks cover many of these Thematic Objectives in their work plans so this analysis is not really representative of the vast topics covered by the URBACT networks.

2.5. Size of cities involved for each call

Implementation Networks had the highest amount of very large cities (with 36.1% of all the cities involved in the call), followed by the URBACT UIA Transfer Mechanism Pilot Networks (with 30%).

Action Planning Networks (Call 2), and two of the new pilot projects, Transfer Networks Second Wave and the SDG network have 50% or more of their cities in the category very small or small. It should also be noted that, for Transfer Networks Second Wave, 60% percent of the partners involved are from very small cities. This trend could also be explained by the increased importance of welcoming newcomer cities to this call.

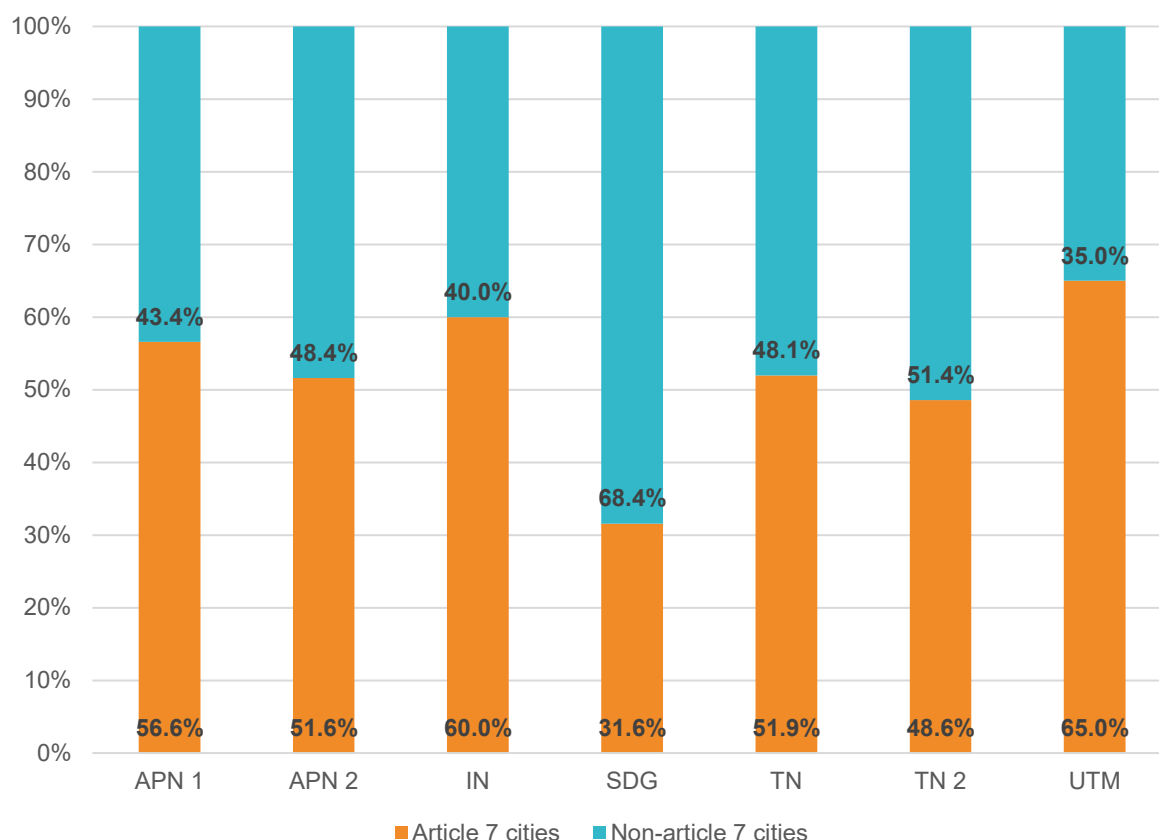
Graph 11 and Table 8 — Comparison between the URBACT III calls regarding the size of cities involved



CITY SIZE	APN 1	APN 2	IN	SDG	TN	TN 2	UTM	Grand Total	%
Very small	37	53	9	4	36	14	1	154	22.71%
Small	33	46	6	7	25	7	5	129	19.03%
Medium	53	43	2	5	42	8	3	156	23.01%
Large	35	21	6	2	25	3	5	97	14.31%
Very Large	47	42	13	1	30	3	6	142	20.94%
Grand Total	205	205	36	19	158	35	20	678	

2.6. Involvement of Article 7 cities per call

Graph 12 and Table 9 — Comparison between the URBACT III calls regarding the involvement of Article 7 cities



	APN 1	APN 2	IN	SDG	TN	TN 2	UTM	Grand Total	%
Article 7 cities	119	106	22	6	82	17	13	365	53.83%
Non-article 7 cities	86	99	14	13	76	18	7	313	46.17%
Grand Total	205	205	36	19	158	35	20	678	

The cities involved in Implementation Networks and in URBACT UIA Transfer Mechanism Pilot Projects were larger in size which can explain why there are more Article 7 cities than in the other calls, since Article 7 cities tend to be larger cities.

ANNEX I. LIST OF ALL PARTNERS INVOLVED IN URBACT III NETWORKS

COUNTRY	CITY OF PARTNER	PARTNER ORGANISATION	APN	APN	N	SDG	TN	TN2	UTM	GRAND TOTAL
AUSTRIA	Vienna	Vienna	1							1
BELGIUM	Antwerpen	Antwerp	2	1						3
	Brussels	Brussels Mobility	1							1
		Bruxelles	1							1
	Gent	Ghent	2	1	1		1			5
	Kortrijk	Intercommunale Leiedal			1					1
	Leuven	Stad Leuven					1			1
	Liège	City of Liège		1				1		2
	Mechelen	Mechelen		2						2
	Mouscron	Ville de Mouscron				1				1
	OSTEND	CITY OF OSTEND					1			1
	Roeselare	City of Roeselare						1		1
	Schaerbeek	Schaerbeek					1			1
	Seraing	Eriges Seraing					1		1	2
	Strée	LAG PAYS DE CONDRUSES	1				1			2
	Vilvoorde	Vilvoorde		1						1
BULGARIA	Bansko	Bansko						1		1
	Belene	Belen		1						1
	Burgas	Burgas	2				1			3
	Gabrovo	Gabrovo Municipality		1						1
	Razlog	Razlog		1						1
	Smolyan	City of Smolyan	1							1
	Sofia	Sofia Municipality		2	2		1			5
	Stara Zagora	Municipality of Stara Zagora							1	1
	Troyan	Municipality of Troyan					1			1

URBACT III — PROGRAMME STATS ON CALLS AND FUNDED NETWORKS

COUNTRY	CITY OF PARTNER	PARTNER ORGANISATION	APN	APN	IN	SDG	TN	TN2	UTM	GRAND TOTAL
	VARNA	CITY OF VARNA	1							1
	Veliki Preslav	Municipality of Veliki Preslav				1				1
	Vratsa	Municipality of Vratsa		1						1
CROATIA	Dubrovnik	City of Dubrovnik Development Agency DURA	2	1			1			4
	Koprivnica	Koprivnica	1							1
	Novigrad	City of Novigrad					1			1
	Novska	Novska						1		1
	Osijek	Osijek						1		1
	Ozalj	Ozalj				1				1
	Petrinja	Petrinja	2							2
	Pregrada	City of Pregrada					1			1
	Rijeka	Rijeka		1						1
	Šibenik	Šibenik	2	1			1			4
	Solin	Solin	1							1
	Split	City of Split	1					1		2
	Varaždin	Varaždin	1				1			2
	Zadar	City of Zadar (Grad Zadar)	1	1						2
	Zagreb	City of Zagreb	1	1			1			3
CYPRUS	Athienou	Athienou					1	1		2
CZECH REPUBLIC	Brno	Brno	1				1			2
	Hradec Králové	Hradec Králové		1						1
	Jihlava	Municipality of Jihlava				1				1
	Liberec	The Statutory City of Liberec	1							1
	Ostrava	Ostrava	2				1			3
	Pardubice	Municipality of Pardubice					1			1
	Prague	Prague District 9	1							1
	Ústí nad Labem	Ústí nad Labem	1							1
	Valašské Meziříčí	Valašské Meziříčí	1							1
	Zlín	Statutární město Zlín					1			1
DENMARK	Aalborg	Aalborg					1			1

URBACT III — PROGRAMME STATS ON CALLS AND FUNDED NETWORKS

COUNTRY	CITY OF PARTNER	PARTNER ORGANISATION	APN	APN	N	SDG	TN	TN2	UTM	GRAND TOTAL
	Aarhus	City of Aarhus	1	1			1			3
	Copenhagen	City of Copenhagen		1						1
	København	City of Copenhagen			1					1
	Odense	Municipality of Odense		1						1
	Soeborg	Gladsaxe Kommune	1							1
	Vejle	Vejle	1							1
ESTONIA	Pärnu	PÄRNU		2						2
	Tallinn	City of Tallinn	1	1	1	1	1			5
	TARTU	Municipality of Tartu		1						1
		Tartu							1	1
		Tartu City Government	1	2						3
		Tartu County Development Association		1						1
	Valga	Valga		1						1
	Võru	Võru		3						3
FINLAND	Espoo	Espoo		1			1			2
	Helsinki	Forum Virium Helsinki	1							1
	Oulu	City of Oulu		1						1
	Pori	City of Pori		1			1			2
	Rovaniemi	City of Rovaniemi		1						1
	Tampere	EcoFellows Ltd. (City of Tampere)		1						1
	Turku	Turku		1						1
	Vantaa	Vantaa	1							1
	Vasa	Åbo Akademi University		1						1
FRANCE	Agen	Agen		1						1
	Bordeaux	Bordeaux Métropole	1							1
	Boulogne-sur-Mer	Boulogne sur mer Développement Côte d'Opale						1		1
	Caen	Caen	1				1			2
	CAHORS	CAHORS			1					1
	Clermont-Ferrand	Agence d'Urbanisme et de Developpement Clermond Metropole	1							1
		Clermont Auvergne Métropole		1			1			2
	Créteil	Conseil Départemental du Val-de-Marne	1							1

URBACT III — PROGRAMME STATS ON CALLS AND FUNDED NETWORKS

COUNTRY	CITY OF PARTNER	PARTNER ORGANISATION	APN	APN	N	SDG	TN	TN2	UTM	GRAND TOTAL
	Grenoble	Grenoble-Alpes Métropole	1							1
	GRIGNY	GRIGNY					1			1
	La Rochelle	La Rochelle Urban Community	1	1		1				3
	Lille	European Métropole of Lille					1			1
	LYON	Métropole de Lyon			1					1
	Marseille	Metropole Aix Marseille Provence	1							1
	Morne-a-l'Eau	Morne-a-l'Eau	1							1
	Mouans-Sartoux	Mouans-Sartoux	1				1	1		3
	Nantes	City of Nantes	1		1		1			3
		Nantes Metropole		1						1
		Société d'Aménagement de la Métropole Ouest Atlantique	1							1
	Nevers	Nevers		1						1
	Nice	Métropole Nice Côte d'Azur					1			1
	Nort-sur-Erdre	Nort-sur-Erdre	1							1
	PARIS	City of Paris	1							1
		Métropole du Grand Paris		1			1			2
		SEMAEST - Société d'économie mixte d'animation économique au service des territoires	1							1
	Romans-sur-isère	Romans	1							1
	Rouen	Metropole Rouen Normandie		1						1
	Saint-Germain-en-Laye	Saint-Germain-en-Laye City Hall		1						1
	Saint-Quentin	Saint-Quentin		2						2
	Strasbourg	Strasbourg Eurometropole	1							1
	Toulouse	Toulouse Metropole		1			1			2
GERMANY	Altena	Altena					2			2
	Berlin	City of Berlin			1					1
	Bielefeld	Bielefeld	1	1						2
	Bremen	Bremen	1							1
	Chemnitz	Chemnitz	1				1			2
	Dinslaken	Dinslaken		1						1

URBACT III — PROGRAMME STATS ON CALLS AND FUNDED NETWORKS

COUNTRY	CITY OF PARTNER	PARTNER ORGANISATION	APN	APN	IN	SDG	TN	TN2	UTM	GRAND TOTAL
	Dresden	Technical University Dresden	1							1
	Düsseldorf	Düsseldorf	1							1
	Frankfurt am Main	Frankfurt	1							1
		Stadt Frankfurt am Main		2						2
	Gelsenkirchen	City of Gelsenkirchen					1			1
	Hamburg	Hamburg					1			1
	Koblenz	Koblenz	1							1
	Magdeburg	Magdeburg					1			1
	Munich	City of Munich		1						1
	Oldenburg	City of Oldenburg	1							1
	Solingen	Municipality of Solingen				1				1
GREECE	Ag. Anargyroi & Kamatero	Ag. Anargyroi & Kamatero	1							1
	Agia	Agia						1		1
	Alexandroupolis	Alexandroupolis						1		1
	AMPELOKIPI	MUNICIPALITY OF AMPELOKIPI - MENEMENI			1					1
	Athens	Athens Development and Destination Management Agency	1							1
	Elefsina	Municipality of Elefsina		1						1
	Farkadona	FARKADONA		1						1
	Giannitsa	Municipality of Pella		1						1
	Haidari	Haidari		1						1
	Heraklion	Municipality of Heraklion		1		1				2
	Igoumenitsa	MUNICIPALITY OF IGOUMENITSA		1			1			2
	Ioannina	Dodoni		1	1					2
		Municipality of Ioannina	1							1
	Kavala	Dimos KAVALA					1			1
		Municipality of Kavala		1						1
	Larissa	Larissa		1			1			2
	Nea Moudania	Municipality of Nea Propontida					1			1
	Patras	City of Patras		1						1
		Patras Municipal Enterprise for Planning & Development – ADEP SA	1							1

URBACT III — PROGRAMME STATS ON CALLS AND FUNDED NETWORKS

COUNTRY	CITY OF PARTNER	PARTNER ORGANISATION	APN	APN	N	SDG	TN	TN2	UTM	GRAND TOTAL
	Pavlos Melas	Pavlos Melas					1			1
	Piraeus	Piraeus					2	1		3
	Pyli	Pyli	1							1
	Serres	Serres	1	1						2
	Thessaloniki	Common Benefit Enterprise of Thessaloniki Municipality					1			1
		MAJOR DEVELOPMENT AGENCY THESSALONIKI S.A.		1						1
		Thessaloniki	2	1						3
	Trikala	E-Trikala		1						1
		Municipality of Trikala		1	1		1		1	4
HUNGARY	Budaörs	Municipality of Budaörs		1						1
	Budapest	Budafok		1						1
		Budapest 13th District Public Services Plc	1							1
		City of Budapest, District 14 Zugló Municipality					1			1
		Municipality of 12th District of Budapest (Hegyvidék)		1			1			2
		Municipality of Budapest							1	1
		Újbuda			1		1			2
	Debrecen	EDC DEBRECEN URBAN AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CENTER	1	1			1			3
	Kecskemét	Kecskemét		1						1
	Mateszalka	SZABOLCS 05 REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION OF MUNICIPALITIES		1						1
	Miskolc	City of Miskolc	1							1
	Nagykálló	Nagykálló	1							1
	Nagykanizsa	Local Government of Nagykanizsa	1						1	2
	Nyírbátor	Municipality of Nyírbátor					1			1
	Nyíregyháza	Municipality of Nyíregyháza City with County Rights	1				1			2
	Pécs	Pécs Urban Development Company	1							1
	Szecsény	Municipality of Szecsény		1						1
	Szombathely	Szombathely	1							1
	Veszprém	Municipality of Town Veszprém				1	1			2
IRELAND	Athy	Kildare County Council					1			1

URBACT III — PROGRAMME STATS ON CALLS AND FUNDED NETWORKS

COUNTRY	CITY OF PARTNER	PARTNER ORGANISATION	APN	APN	N	SDG	TN	TN2	UTM	GRAND TOTAL
	Carlow	Carlow County Council						1		1
	Cork	Cork City Council					1			1
	Dublin	Dublin City Council	1	1						2
		Dún Laoghaire	1	1						2
	Fingal	Balbriggan		1						1
	Limerick	Limerick City and County Council	1	2						3
	Longford	Longford	1	1						2
	Naas	Kildare County Council	1							1
	Trim	Trim Town				1				1
	Waterford	Waterford City & County Council			1					1
ITALY	Adelfia	Municipality of Adelfia					1			1
	Bari	Bari					1			1
	Bergamo	Bergamo						1		1
	Bologna	Metropolitan City of Bologna	2				1			3
	Capizzi	Municipality of Capizzi					1			1
	Casoria	Casoria	1							1
	Cento	Cento		1						1
	Cesena	Cesena	1	1			1			3
	FAENZA	UNIONE DELLA ROMAGNA FAENTINA		1						1
	Falerna	FALERNA		1						1
	Fermo	Fermo	1							1
	Forlì	Forlì	1				1			2
	Genova	Municipality of Genoa	2	1						3
		University of Genova	1							1
	Grosseto	GROSSETO		1						1
	Isernia	Municipality of Isernia					1			1
	Lugo	Unione dei Comuni della Bassa Romagna		1						1
	MANTOVA	COMUNE DI MANTOVA			1		1			2
	Messina	Messina	1	2			1			4
	Milano	City of Milan	1	1					1	3
	Modena	Comune di Modena		1						1

URBACT III — PROGRAMME STATS ON CALLS AND FUNDED NETWORKS

COUNTRY	CITY OF PARTNER	PARTNER ORGANISATION	APN	APN	N	SDG	TN	TN2	UTM	GRAND TOTAL
	Napoli	Naples	1	1	1		1			4
	Palermo	MUNICIPALITY OF PALERMO	2							2
	Palma di Montechiaro	Palma di Montechiaro		1						1
	Parma	Parma	1	2			1			4
	Perugia	Municipality of Perugia		1						1
	Piacenza	Piacenza	1							1
	Pordenone	Municipality of Pordenone		1						1
	Potenza	Potenza	1							1
	Prato	Municipality of Prato		1						1
	Ravenna	Municipality of Ravenna			1					1
	Reggio nell'Emilia	Reggio nell'Emilia				1				1
	Rieti	Rieti	1							1
	Rome	Rome					1	1		2
	Rosignano Marittimo	Rosignano Marittimo					1			1
	S. Maria di Galeria (Roma)	ENEA		1						1
	Salerno	Comune di Salerno					1			1
	San Donà di Piave	San Donà di Piave	1							1
	Sassari	Comune di Sassari					1			1
	Siracusa	Comune di Siracusa	1							1
		Siracusa					1			1
	Torino	City of Torino	1		1		1		1	4
		Torino	1							1
		Urban Lab Torino					1			1
	Trapani	Trapani							1	1
	Udine	Municipality of Udine					1	1		2
	Venezia	City of Venice		1						1
LATVIA	Aluksne	Municipality of Aluksne					1			1
	Cēsis	Cēsis municipality	1							1

URBACT III — PROGRAMME STATS ON CALLS AND FUNDED NETWORKS

COUNTRY	CITY OF PARTNER	PARTNER ORGANISATION	APN	APN	IN	SDG	TN	TN2	UTM	GRAND TOTAL
	Daugavpils	City of Daugavpils	1							1
	Jelgava	Jelgava	1	1				1		3
	Jurmala	Jurmala City Council					1			1
	Kekava	Self-government of Kekava municipality		1						1
	Liepaja	Liepaja	1							1
		Liepaja Special Economic Zone						1		1
	Riga	City of Riga		1						1
		Riga	2	1			2			5
		Riga Planning Region	1							1
	Saldus	Saldus Municipality Council		1						1
	SIGULDA	SIGULDA			1					1
	Ventspils	Ventspils Digital Centre		1						1
	Viļāni	Rezekne Municipality						1		1
LITHUANIA	Alytus	ALYTUS						1		1
	Anyksciai	ANYKSCIAI		1						1
	Druskininkai	Municipality of Druskininkai		1						1
	Kaunas	Kaunas City Municipal Administration			1					1
	Klaipėda	City of Klaipėda	1	1		1	1			4
	Panevezys	Panevezys		2						2
	Telšiai	Telšiai	1							1
	Ukmerge	Ukmerge		1						1
	Vilnius	Municipality of Vilnius		1			1			2
MALTA	Floriana	PLANNING AUTHORITY MALTA		1						1
	Valletta	SOUTH EAST REGIONAL COMMITTEE	1							1
NETHERLANDS	Almelo	Almelo	1							1
	Almere	Municipality of Almere							1	1
	Alphen aan den Rijn	City of Alphen aan den Rijn		1						1
	Amersfoort	Amersfoort	1							1
	Amsterdam	Amsterdam		1			1			2
		Vervoerregio Amsterdam		1						1

URBACT III — PROGRAMME STATS ON CALLS AND FUNDED NETWORKS

COUNTRY	CITY OF PARTNER	PARTNER ORGANISATION	APN	APN	N	SDG	TN	TN2	UTM	GRAND TOTAL
	Breda	Gemeente Breda		1						1
	Den Haag	Gemeente Den Haag		1			1			2
	Eindhoven	Eindhoven	2							2
	Groningen	Municipality of Groningen					1			1
	Heerlen	Heerlen	1	2						3
	Hengelo	Hengelo	1							1
	Hoogeveen	Municipality of Hoogeveen	1							1
	Maastricht	Maastricht	1							1
	Rotterdam	Rotterdam	1				1		1	3
	Schiedam	Schiedam				1	1			2
	Utrecht	Gemeente Utrecht		3						3
NORWAY	Kristiansand	Kristiansand	1							1
	Oslo	Oslo	1	1						2
	Tønsberg	Vestfold County	1							1
POLAND	Białystok	Association of Białystok Functional Area		1						1
	Bielsko-Biala	Bielsko Biala	1						1	2
		Bielsko-Biała Municipality					1			1
	Bydgoszcz	City of Bydgoszcz					1			1
	Dzierżoniów	Dzierżoniów				1				1
	Gdansk	City Hall of Gdansk	1							1
		Gdansk	2				1		1	4
		Gdansk Entrepreneurship Foundation						1		1
		Obszar Metropolitalny Gdansk-Gdynia-Sopot		1						1
	Gdynia	Municipality of Gdynia	1							1
	Katowice	Katowice	1				2			3
	Koszalin	Koszalin	1				1			2
	Kraków	Krakow	1	1	1		1			4
		Krakow Metropolis Association		1						1
	Łódź	Lodz					1			1
	Lublin	Municipality of Lublin	2		1		1			4
	Malbork	Municipality of Malbork		1						1

URBACT III — PROGRAMME STATS ON CALLS AND FUNDED NETWORKS

COUNTRY	CITY OF PARTNER	PARTNER ORGANISATION	APN	APN	N	SDG	TN	TN2	UTM	GRAND TOTAL
	Opole	Opole		1						1
		Stowarzyszenie Aglomeracja Opolska					1			1
	Poznań	City of Poznań		1						1
		Poznań	2	1			1		1	5
	Radlin	Radlin	1	1			1			3
	Radom	Gmina Miasta Radomia		1						1
	Rybnik	Rybnik					1			1
	Rzeszow	Rzeszow						1		1
	Sosnowiec	Sosnowiec						1		1
	Toruń	City of Torun	1							1
	Warsaw	City of Warsaw					2			2
	Wroclaw	Municipality of Wroclaw	1	1			1	1		4
PORTUGAL	Águeda	Municipality of Águeda					1			1
	Albergaria-a-velha	Albergaria-a-velha					1			1
	Aljustrel	Municipality of Aljustrel						1		1
	Amadora	Amadora	1				1			2
	Amarante	Amarante	2	1			1			4
	ARCOS DE VALDEVEZ	Municipality of Arcos de Valdevez					1			1
	Aveiro	Municipality of Aveiro			1		1			2
	Braga	Braga	2	2		1	1			6
	Bragança	Bragança		1						1
	Caldas da Rainha	Comunidade Intermunicipal do Oeste		1						1
	Coimbra	City of Coimbra	1							1
		Comunidade Intermunicipal da Região de Coimbra		1						1
	Espinho	Espinho	1		1					2
	ÉVORA	Município de Évora						1		1
	Fundão	Fundão	1	2						3
	Guimarães	Câmara Municipal de Guimarães		1			1			2
	Leiria	Municipality of Leiria		1						1
	Lisboa	Community Led Local Development of Lisbon	1							1

URBACT III — PROGRAMME STATS ON CALLS AND FUNDED NETWORKS

COUNTRY	CITY OF PARTNER	PARTNER ORGANISATION	APN	APN	IN	SDG	TN	TN2	UTM	GRAND TOTAL
		Municipality of Lisbon		1			1			2
	Loulé	Câmara Municipal de Loulé	1	1	1					3
	Loures	Municipality of Loures					1			1
	Lousã	Lousã						1		1
	Matosinhos	Municipality of Matosinhos					1			1
	Melgaco	City of Melgaco					1			1
	Nazare	Nazare		1						1
	Portalegre	Portalegre		1						1
	Porto	Município do Porto					1			1
		Porto	2							2
		Porto Metropolitan Area		1						1
		Porto Vivo, SRU da Baixa Portuense, S.A.	1							1
	Santa Maria da Feira	Santa Maria da Feira		1						1
	SANTO TIRSO	MUNICIPIO DE SANTO TIRSO		1						1
	Torres Vedras	Municipality of Torres Vedras					1			1
	Valongo	Valongo					1			1
	Viana do Castelo	CIM Alto Minho		1						1
		Município de Viana do Castelo					1			1
	Vila Nova de Famalicão	Vila Nova de Famalicão		1			1			2
	Vila Nova de Gaia	Municipality Vila Nova de Gaia							1	1
ROMANIA	ALBA IULIA	Alba Iulia Municipality	1	2	1		1			5
	Arad	Municipality of Arad		1						1
	Bacau	AGENTIA DE DEZVOLTARE LOCALA BACAU					1			1
	Baia Mare	Baia Mare Municipality	2	1						3
	Bistrita	Bistrita	1	2			1			4
	Botosani	Botosani		1						1
	Bucharest	Bucharest	1	1						2
	Cluj-Napoca	Cluj Metropolitan Area	1							1
		CLUJ-NAPOCA MUNICIPALITY					1		1	2
	Constanta	Constanta					1			1

URBACT III — PROGRAMME STATS ON CALLS AND FUNDED NETWORKS

COUNTRY	CITY OF PARTNER	PARTNER ORGANISATION	APN	APN	IN	SDG	TN	TN2	UTM	GRAND TOTAL
	Galati	Galati		1			1			2
	Gheorgheni	Gheorgheni					1			1
	Iași	City of Iași					1			1
	Oradea	Oradea		1						1
	Satu Mare	Satu Mare County Intercommunity Development Association	1							1
	Slatina	Slatina	1							1
	Suceava	Suceava	2	1			1			4
	Timisoara	Department of Social Assistance Timisoara		1						1
		Timisoara			1				1	2
	Vaslui	Municipality of Vaslui					1			1
SLOVAKIA	Banska Stiavnica	Municipality of Banska Stiavnica						1		1
	Bratislava	Bratislava		1						1
		Bratislava/Metropolitan Institute of Bratislava				1				1
	Kežmarok	Kežmarok		1						1
	Michalovce	Municipality of Michalovce		1						1
	Prešov	City of Prešov					1			1
SLOVENIA	Celje	JZ Socio Celje		1						1
	Grosuplje	Municipality of Grosuplje						1		1
	Idrija	Idrija	1				1			2
	Kocevje	Kocevje		1						1
	Koper	Regional development centre Koper						1		1
	KRANJ	BSC, Business Support Centre Ltd, Kranj		1						1
	Ljubljana	City of Ljubljana					1	1		2
	Maribor	Maribor	1		1					2
		Nigrad dd		1						1
	Nova Gorica	Nova Gorica		1						1
SPAIN	A Coruña	CORUÑA CITY COUNCIL					1			1
	Albacete	CEEI Albacete	1							1
	Algeciras	ALGECIRAS						1		1
	Almería	Roquetas de Mar	1							1
	Altea	Municipality of Altea					1			1

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COUNTRY	CITY OF PARTNER	PARTNER ORGANISATION	APN	APN	IN	SDG	TN	TN2	UTM	GRAND TOTAL
	Badalona (Barcelona)	Badalona		1						1
	Baena	BAENA	1		1		1			3
	Barcelona	Barcelona			1		1			2
		Barcelona Activa SA SPM	1	1						2
		Barcelona Metropolitan Area	1	1						2
		City of BARCELONA			1					1
	Bilbao	Bilbao	1							1
		BILBAO EKINTZA							1	1
	Burgos	Burgos	1							1
	Cáceres	Municipality of Cáceres		2						2
	Candelaria	Candelaria	1	1						2
	Cartagena	Cartagena	1							1
	Ciudad Real	CIUDAD REAL MUNICIPALITY		1						1
	Córdoba	Ayuntamiento de Córdoba		1						1
	Esplugues de Llobregat	Esplugues de Llobregat					1			1
	Gavà	Gavà City Council						1		1
	GIJÓN	Gijón	1				1			2
	Granada	City of Granada	1	1						2
	Guadalajara	City of Guadalajara	1							1
	Guía de Isora	Guía de Isora City Council		1						1
	Ibi	Municipality of Ibi			1					1
	Igualada	Igualada	1					1		2
	L'Hospitalet de Llobregat	Hospitalet de Llobregat					1			1
	Madrid	Madrid City Council		1						1
	Manresa	Municipality of Manresa				1	1			2
	Mataró	AJUNTAMENT DE MATARÓ (Public administration)					1			1
	Medina del Campo	Medina del Campo	1	1						2
	Molina de Segura	Municipality of Molina de Segura		1						1

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COUNTRY	CITY OF PARTNER	PARTNER ORGANISATION	APN	APN	IN	SDG	TN	TN2	UTM	GRAND TOTAL
	Mollet del Vallés	Mollet del Vallés	1							1
	Mula	Ayuntamiento Mula		1						1
	Murcia	City of Murcia	1				1			2
	Pamplona	Pamplona					1			1
	Plasencia	Plasencia	1				1			2
	Roquetas de Mar	Roquetas de Mar		1						1
	Sabadell	Promocio Economica de Sabadell	1							1
	San Sebastián/Donostia	SAN SEBASTIAN CITY COUNCIL	1							1
	Santa Pola	Local Development Agency of Santa Pola					1			1
		Santa Pola		1						1
	Santiago de Compostela	Santiago de Compostela City Council					1			1
	Vic	VIC		1						1
	Viladecans	Viladecans					1		1	2
	Vilafranca del Penedès	Vilafranca del Penedès					1			1
	Vilanova i la Geltrú	City of Vilanova i la Geltrú					1			1
	Zaragoza	Zaragoza		1						1
SWEDEN	Ånge	Ånge		1						1
	Gävle	Municipality of Gävle	1			1				2
	Gothenburg	City of Gothenburg		1	1					2
	Halmstad	Halmstads kommun					1			1
	Malmö	City of Malmö	1							1
		County Administrative Board of Skåne	2							2
	Södertälje	Södertälje	1							1
	Stockholm	City of Stockholm	1							1
	Umeå	Umeå	1	1						2
	Barnsley	Barnsley	1				1	1		3
UNITED KINGDOM	Basingstoke	Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council	2							2
	Birmingham	Birmingham	1							1

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COUNTRY	CITY OF PARTNER	PARTNER ORGANISATION	APN	APN	IN	SDG	TN	TN2	UTM	GRAND TOTAL
		Birmingham City Council					1		1	2
	Bradford	BRADFORD		1						1
	Bristol	Bristol	1							1
	Cardiff	Cardiff Council					1			1
	Craigavon	Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon Borough Council			1					1
	Glasgow	Glasgow	1	1	1	1				4
	Hove	Brighton & Hove					1			1
	Liverpool	Liverpool	1							1
	London	Greater London Authority		1						1
		London Borough of Southwark		1						1
		Westminster	1							1
	Manchester	Manchester	1	1			1			3
		Transport for Greater Manchester		1						1
	Preston	Preston	1				1			2
	Usk, Monmouthshire	Monmouthshire County Council	1							1
	Wolverhampton	City of Wolverhampton	1							1
GRAND TOTAL			205	205	36	19	158	35	20	678

ANNEX II. LIST OF ALL FUNDED URBACT III NETWORKS

ACTION PLANNING NETWORKS CALL 1

ACRONYM	SYNERGIE NO.	DESCRIPTION	LEAD PARTNER	PROJECT PARTNERS
2nd Chance	242	Objective of the network is to activate the larger buildings, building complexes or areas with many vacant buildings for the benefit of the sustainable urban development, of an integrated neighbourhood development. This means to bring these larger buildings and sites in use again, to rehabilitate them, providing space for functions and uses which are needed in the neighbourhood or in the city, to support an appropriation through indefinite users, to support strategic uses of the premises, not only oriented on private exploitation interests, but also on interests of the common goods. As these buildings are vacant since a longer time and most often derelict, it needs further stakeholders to create a new momentum to be able to start off the process of re-activation in a step-by step-process. The partners will find out and try new ways/ process qualities and planning methods to bring these buildings back in use. They will build up such partnerships and prepare a participative re-activation process, which allows making us of the opportunities these vacant buildings present for the city/for the neighbourhood. The network will also be about developing further organisation and financing models to turn more local actors into players in the revitalisation of such buildings and to strengthen the local potential for innovation. The network will also be used to develop guidelines, policies and instruments in support of the re-activation of vacant buildings in general in the city.	Naples (Napoli, ITALY)	Bruxelles (Brussels, BELGIUM) Caen (Caen, FRANCE) Chemnitz (Chemnitz, GERMANY) City of Dubrovnik Development Agency DURA (Dubrovnik, CROATIA) Gijón (GIJÓN, SPAIN) Liverpool (Liverpool, UNITED KINGDOM) Maribor (Maribor, SLOVENIA) Municipality of Lublin (Lublin, POLAND) Porto Vivo, SRU da Baixa Portuense, S.A. (Porto, PORTUGAL) University of Genova (Genova, ITALY)
AGRI-URBAN	103	AGRI-URBAN is about Rethinking Agrifood Production in Small and Medium-sized Cities. Many small and medium-sized cities across Europe, particularly in intermediate regions (see the OECD concept) but also in other functional contexts, have a relative specialization in agri-food production. Roughly speaking, it is a seemingly mature industry, which still plays an important role in terms of GDP, employment and environmental sustainability. That is why new growth potentials have to be activated by means of innovation, new business models or making the most of the cluster approach. In addition, that specialization in agri-food has now to be reframed locally at the light of new trends such as green economy, digital and creative economy, circular economy or the emerging concept of sharing economy, resulting in new opportunities for the labour market, SMEs development, entrepreneurship and the urban-rural linkage. The project will tackle the multiple dimensions of this issue from a truly integrated urban development approach. In order to do this, the innovation framework proposed by the European Commission has been taken into account, both	BAENA (Baena, SPAIN)	Cesena (Cesena, ITALY) Fundão (Fundão, PORTUGAL) Jelgava (Jelgava, LATVIA) LAG PAYS DE CONDREUSE (Strée, BELGIUM) Mollet del Vallés (Mollet del Vallés, SPAIN) Monmouthshire County Council (Usk, Monmouthshire, UNITED KINGDOM) Mouans-Sartoux (Mouans-Sartoux, FRANCE) Petrinja (Petrinja, CROATIA) Pyli (Pyli, GREECE) Södertälje (Södertälje, SWEDEN)

in AGRI-URBAN strategic conception and in the various proposals for themes and subthemes on which the project is based and which must be transformed into specific actions included in the integrated action plans. The AGRI-URBAN main themes are the following: Short Circuits, Smart Land Use, Business Development of SMEs and Public Procurement.

ARRIVAL CITIES	147	Since the submission of the phase one application, the issues of migration and integration have moved significantly higher on the EU, national and local (city) levels. The tragic events in Paris, the state of emergency in Brussels, the ongoing arrival of migrants fleeing war and poverty and the attacks on women in several German and Swedish cities have brought to the fore the ongoing challenges facing cities in respect of managing the new flows as well as addressing the issue of integration. The most recent data underlines the scale of the policy challenge. In 2014, 40.1 % of the non-EU-born population in the EU was assessed to be at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) compared with less than 22.5 % of the native-born population. For young people the situation is even bleaker. In 2013, 43.8 % of young people aged 16–29 in the EU-28 who were foreign-born were at risk of poverty and social exclusion compared with 28.1 % of young people who were native-born. In respect to new arrivals Europe has recorded in 2015 an unprecedented number of asylum seekers and refugees with over one million asylum applications an estimated 350 000 to 450 000 people could be granted refugee or similar status, more than in any previous European refugee crisis since World War II.	Amadora (Amadora, PORTUGAL)	City of Oldenburg (Oldenburg, GERMANY) Conseil Départemental du Val-de-Marne (Créteil, FRANCE) Messina (Messina, ITALY) Patras Municipal Enterprise for Planning & Development – ADEP SA (Patras, GREECE) Riga (Riga, LATVIA) Roquetas de Mar (Almería, SPAIN) Technical University Dresden (Dresden, GERMANY) Thessaloniki (Thessaloniki, GREECE) Vantaa (Vantaa, FINLAND)
BoostINNO	243	The network will enable public administrations to play a new role as public boosters and brokers of social innovation, by driving social innovation in, through and out the public sector, will scale up the urban social innovation ecosystem with the concrete ambition to help public authorities to become European hubs and deliverers of public and private social innovation models. On the Pan European level we will try to connect local ecosystems to transnational networks and build international public brokerages to expand the social innovation ecosystem. With new forms of organization and new interactions to tackle social issues, especially in the direction of the most vulnerable groups, the cities will improve the way they tackle changes in city administration for collaboration with citizens. This will be achieved by an appropriately adapted and developed Open Innovation methodology and within that, the Quadruple Helix approach, giving a large scope for innovation to the creative user, and adapting the ways of thinking and doing of the local authorities, to this new paradigm. An improved version of the living labs type of innovation approach could bridge the innovation gap between technology development and the uptake of new products and services involving all relevant players of the value network via partnerships between business, citizens, and government. We are convinced that it's through deeper relationships that trust and social innovation will develop.	City Hall of Gdansk (Gdansk, POLAND)	Baia Mare Municipality (Baia Mare, ROMANIA) Barcelona Activa SA SPM (Barcelona, SPAIN) Braga (Braga, PORTUGAL) City of Milan (Milano, ITALY) City of Paris (PARIS, FRANCE) City of Torino (Torino, ITALY) County Administrative Board of Skåne (Malmö, SWEDEN) Municipality of Wrocław (Wrocław, POLAND) Strasbourg Eurometropole (Strasbourg, FRANCE)
Change!	190	The nine partner cities of the 'CHANGE! – social design of public services' network have a common vision to transform their public services (with a special emphasis on	Eindhoven (Eindhoven, PORTUGAL)	Amarante (Amarante, PORTUGAL) City of Aarhus (Aarhus, DENMARK)

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		social services) towards a more collaborative service delivery by boosting local social networks and harnessing the power of relationships among citizens (people-powered social services). If they are successful, a local shift towards a more collaborative public service model will result in better and more efficient public service delivery, enhancing also the social capital and social inclusion within the local society.	NETHERLANDS)	County Administrative Board of Skåne (Malmö, SWEDEN) Dún Laoghaire (Dublin, IRELAND) Forlì (Forlì, ITALY) Gdansk (Gdansk, POLAND) Local Government of Nagykanizsa (Nagykanizsa, HUNGARY) Riga Planning Region (Riga, LATVIA)
City Centre Doctor	298	Centres of smaller cities offer environments that attract people to work, visit & live. People spend their free time there and build up emotional connections with the place. In previous eras the catchment population depended on their city centres for work, social, cultural and commercial activity. Today, as connectivity and mobility of the population increased, city centres have to meet several key challenges in order to survive and thrive. The above trends are accentuated in smaller cities, whose centres have deteriorated considerably over the past decade. In particular, smaller cities located in commuting distance to large cities or to more developed countries are affected by specific challenges. Municipalities find themselves in the frontline to play an increased role in supporting the revival of their cities. The challenge includes re-examining spaces available in the city centres for new forms of retail (e.g. omni-channel shopping), work (e.g. start-ups, open innovation) and culture (e.g. creative zones), to nurture environments leading to creative eco-systems and place-led initiatives and community events. The wider scope of the project is to include more creative and place-led initiatives that stimulate change and innovation in the city centres of smaller cities located in the shadow of larger cities by addressing some specific aspects in terms of thematic challenges (retail, work and creative enterprise) and place-led & more collaborative governance approaches.	San Donà di Piave (San Donà di Piave, ITALY)	Amarante (Amarante, PORTUGAL) Heerlen (Heerlen, NETHERLANDS) Idrija (Idrija, SLOVENIA) Kildare County Council (Naas, IRELAND) Medina del Campo (Medina del Campo, SPAIN) Nort-sur-Erdre (Nort-sur-Erdre, FRANCE) Petrinja (Petrinja, CROATIA) Radlin (Radlin, POLAND) Valašské Meziříčí (Valašské Meziříčí, CZECH REPUBLIC)
CityMobilNet	250	CityMobilNet takes on one of the most prominent and EU-wide apparent policy challenges for Europe's cities today: urban mobility. The European Commission underlines the importance of urban transportation due to the central role of cities for growth, employment and the welfare of citizens (over 80% of EU's GDP is generated in cities). Cities need an efficient transportation system to come up to this essential role. But they face major problems and increasing inefficiency due to amongst others high loads of GHG emissions and costs arising from chronic congestions (up to € 80 billion per year). CityMobilNet faces these major problems of urban mobility by empowering cities to develop sustainable urban mobility strategies. It takes up the concept of Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMPS), which designs urban mobility development in a comprehensive and co-productive process for a time scope of 10-15 years. CityMobilNet adapts the concept of SUMPs to the diverse local needs of its cities by putting SUMP Integrated Action Plans in practise at the background of each cities' mobility challenges and planning and participation background. The cities gain capacity and knowledge for a co-productive development of sustainable urban mobility strategies out of the network's transnational learning and exchange activities. They	Bielefeld (Bielefeld, GERMANY)	Ag. Anargyroi & Kamatero (Ag. Anargyroi & Kamatero, GREECE) Braga (Braga, PORTUGAL) Burgos (Burgos, SPAIN) City of Zadar (Grad Zadar) (Zadar, CROATIA) Gdansk (Gdansk, POLAND) Metropole Aix Marseille Provence (Marseille, FRANCE) Morne-a-l'Eau (Morne-a-l'Eau, FRANCE) MUNICIPALITY OF PALERMO (Palermo, ITALY) Slatina (Slatina, ROMANIA) SOUTH EAST REGIONAL COMMITTEE (Valletta, MALTA)

will be able to use their new gained proficiencies not only for urban mobility strategies but for developing solutions and policies for all urban challenges.

Freight TAILS	146	The URBACT Freight TAILS project will address the challenges posed by rapidly increasing freight movements, within the context of all urban logistics. Freight transport, by its very nature, negatively impacts on cities – road delivery trucks are voluminous, they can be large, noisy, polluting, tending to be diesel vehicles. This Freight TAILS project will develop tailored freight management policies using the URBACT Integrated Action Planning methodology to pro-actively support the functioning of different growing cities, whilst reducing the carbon emissions associated with urban freight transport, and stimulating the low carbon urban freight sector. The Freight TAILS project involves 10 cities across Europe: Brussels, Gdynia, La Rochelle, Maastricht, Parma, Split, Suceava, Tallinn, Umea and central London. Freight TAILS will deliver Tailored Approaches for Innovative Logistics Solutions (TAILS). The freight sector is particularly interesting from an URBACT perspective due to the multiplicity of relevant stakeholder groups. URBACT Local Groups will ensure the needs of businesses, residents and visitors are met in environmentally sustainable ways. The Freight TAILS Action Planning Network will enable the knowledge and experience gained locally, to be shared amongst all partners and beyond. The Freight TAILS project will be led by Westminster City Council, on behalf of Cross River Partnership, the delivery agency for the central London sub-region.	Westminster (London, UNITED KINGDOM)	Brussels Mobility (Brussels, BELGIUM) City of Split (Split, CROATIA) City of Tallinn (Tallinn, ESTONIA) La Rochelle Urban Community (La Rochelle, FRANCE) Maastricht (Maastricht, NETHERLANDS) Municipality of Gdynia (Gdynia, POLAND) Parma (Parma, ITALY) Suceava (Suceava, ROMANIA) Umeå (Umeå, SWEDEN)
Gen-Y City	268	The main objective of the Gen-Y City network is to achieve smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, by establishing stronger forms of co-operation between science, local government, businesses and residents to improve the development, attraction and retention of Gen-Y 'Creative-Tech' talent (particularly Creative-Tech entrepreneurs) in European cities.	Poznań (Poznań, POLAND)	City of Coimbra (Coimbra, PORTUGAL) City of Daugavpils (Daugavpils, LATVIA) City of Granada (Granada, SPAIN) City of Klaipėda (Klaipėda, LITHUANIA) City of Nantes (Nantes, FRANCE) City of Toruń (Toruń, POLAND) City of Wolverhampton (Wolverhampton, UNITED KINGDOM) Kristiansand (Kristiansand, NORWAY) Metropolitan City of Bologna (Bologna, ITALY) Municipality of Genoa (Genova, ITALY) Promocio Economica de Sabadell (Sabadell, SPAIN)

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IN FOCUS	218	<p>IN FOCUS is called to bring together a number of cities that are committed to enhance their growth potential and global positioning according to their specialization strategies. Despite the recent proliferation at regional level of the so-called Research and Innovation Strategies for Smart Specialisation RIS3, a performance shortage has rapidly emerged on this issue at the level of urban economies. At a large extent, it is a question of multi-governance. That is a significant gap anyway, considering the main role big cities play in the global competition. That challenge is also linked to the limited experience in building up consistent industrial policies at urban level in most of the Member States. All of this shows the need for exchanging knowledge, under an integrated urban development perspective, on how sectorial policies can be improved and better connected to Smart Specialisation Strategies at city level. However, instead of merely transferring the RIS3 methodology down to the local level, the project aims at getting a specific city roadmap to smart specialisation, as a powerful and overarching approach to properly assemble a number of key concepts and trends, such as cluster-based segmentation, entrepreneurial talent management, city branding or new urban workplaces. IN FOCUS will trace a cutting-edge peer-learning transnational itinerary on this theme, which should crystallize locally into an Integrated Action Plan by each of the participating cities.</p>	Bilbao (Bilbao, SPAIN)	<p>Bielsko Biala (Bielsko-Biala, POLAND) Bordeaux Métropole (Bordeaux, FRANCE) Bucharest (Bucharest, ROMANIA) Frankfurt (Frankfurt am Main, GERMANY) Grenoble-Alpes Métropole (Grenoble, FRANCE) Ostrava (Ostrava, CZECH REPUBLIC) Plasencia (Plasencia, SPAIN) Porto (Porto, PORTUGAL) Torino (Torino, ITALY)</p>
INTERACTIVE CITIES	236	<p>INTERACTIVE CITIES is a cutting-edge project proposal aimed to explore how digital, social media and user generated content can improve today's urban management in the European cities, no matter their size. And this challenge will be tackled in two ways. Firstly, as opportunity to redefine and deepen the concept of citizenship and civic engagement today, providing a path to spark cohesion, commonalities and shared value as well as increasing sense of place. In other words, making the most of the new channels to revisit the relation between the individual and the local community in the digital era. Secondly, as a way to improve the quality of public services, in terms of efficiency and transparency, and even widen the current service chart provided by the local authorities. The international cross-learning on this issue will be organized into three main sub-themes: i) Communicating a city as an attractive tourist destination strengthening its image both locally and internationally ii) communication of business promotion strengthening the city's conditions through the support of local companies, both the existing ones and the potentially new ones iii) communicating urban development making understandable to a wide audience often very complex technical matters, balancing the involvement of inhabitants in the decision making process and explaining why plans have been approved by the administration.</p>	Municipality of Genoa (Genova, ITALY)	<p>Alba Iulia Municipality (ALBA IULIA, ROMANIA) City of Murcia (Murcia, SPAIN) CITY OF VARNA (VARNA, BULGARIA) Community Led Local Development of Lisbon (Lisboa, PORTUGAL) EDC DEBRECEN URBAN AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CENTER (Debrecen, HUNGARY) Ghent (Gent, BELGIUM) MUNICIPALITY OF PALERMO (Palermo, ITALY) SEMAEST - Société d'économie mixte d'animation économique au service des territoires (PARIS, FRANCE) Tartu City Government (TARTU, ESTONIA)</p>
MAPS	216	<p>MAPS intends to enhance the system of military assets and areas in the development strategies of European cities for social cohesion and inclusion purposes. The project promotes the transnational exchange of experiences and learning, in order to develop an innovative methodology of intervention and urban planning, helping Municipalities to deal with the presence of abandoned military assets and empty spaces playing a major role in the collapse of social cohesion and inclusion in some parts of the city, which do not benefit from urban development policies and urban renewal. The project</p>	Piacenza (Piacenza, ITALY)	<p>Cartagena (Cartagena, SPAIN) Espinho (Espinho, PORTUGAL) Koblenz (Koblenz, GERMANY) Longford (Longford, IRELAND) Serres (Serres, GREECE) Szombathely (Szombathely, HUNGARY) Telšiai (Telšiai, LITHUANIA)</p>

		<p>may promote a profitable exchange between local authorities and the private sector, supporting the spread of a culture aimed at investing on public spaces to foster social inclusion and cohesion. Abandoned urban areas are important resources from the economic, social, environmental and cultural point of view and it is fundamental to protect, develop and rethink them in order to benefit the community in a sustainable way on the long term. The renewal of dismissed military areas is not only an opportunity for the creation of new jobs, but also an important chance to transform featureless areas into places where cultural and social exchange & inclusion can be fostered. Indeed, MAPS will answer the needs of developing urban regeneration actions where social, cultural and economic matters become integrated in order to provide a joint solution.</p>		Varaždin (Varaždin, CROATIA)
Procure	185	<p>Local economies are key to local economic prosperity. Although local economies are recovering, they still face unprecedented challenges. Public / anchor institutions are responsible for significant amounts of spend on goods and services in their locality. Creating a Good Local Economy through Procurement (Procure) will explore how to harness the spending power of these institutions using procurement to bring about economic, social and environmental benefits for businesses and people which in turn will have a positive impact on the city and its local economy.</p>	Preston (Preston, UNITED KINGDOM)	<p>Almelo (Almelo, NETHERLANDS) Candelaria (Candelaria, SPAIN) CEEI Albacete (Albacete, SPAIN) Koprivnica (Koprivnica, CROATIA) Koszalin (Koszalin, POLAND) Metropolitan City of Bologna (Bologna, ITALY) Municipality of Lublin (Lublin, POLAND) Nagykovács (Nagykovács, HUNGARY) Prague District 9 (Prague, CZECH REPUBLIC) Satu Mare County Intercommunity Development Association (Satu Mare, ROMANIA)</p>
REFILL	117	<p>REFILL wants to upscale and diffuse the urban practice of temporary use of vacant buildings and land and intensify the temporary experiences by investigating the various action beyond temporality. As such, the REFILL network's objectives is to go one step beyond what has been achieved previously and to contribute to a wider quest for new governance models to support temporary use: 1) Exchange and evaluation of local supporting instruments: to upscale and distribute temporary use through good practices, to explore on new challenges, and to enhance the participation and co-creation of policies in relation to this topic 2) Ensure long lasting effects of temporality: to enable continuous development of temporary use initiatives, to deal with experimental development in relation to vacant plots and their permanent destination, and to capture the dynamics created around temporary use and, 3) Build a more flexible, collaborative public administration: to engage with the dynamic forces in the urban society, the search for more integrated and horizontal working procedures, to rethink the roles of civil servants, to adapt legal frameworks, to enhance the role of politicians in this policy shift and to promote social innovation in these changes.</p>	Ghent (Gent, BELGIUM)	<p>Amersfoort (Amersfoort, NETHERLANDS) Athens Development and Destination Management Agency (Athens, GREECE) Bremen (Bremen, GERMANY) Cluj Metropolitan Area (Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA) Forum Virium Helsinki (Helsinki, FINLAND) Ostrava (Ostrava, CZECH REPUBLIC) Poznań (Poznań, POLAND) Riga (Riga, LATVIA) Société d'Aménagement de la Métropole Ouest Atlantique (Nantes, FRANCE)</p>

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RESILIENT EUROPE	126	Cities are where the majority of the population lives, where innovation takes place and where the bulk of economic value is created. The future is hopeful and economists applaud the agglomerative effects of the city: proximity, diversity and density are considered keys to economic success. However, these are the same qualities that make cities vulnerable to the impacts of shocks and chronic stresses. In cities where stresses accumulate or sudden shocks occur, the result can be social breakdown, physical collapse or economic deprivation. In this reality, cities are not the solution but epicentres of the problem. In order for cities to live up to expectations, cities need to be able to continue to function no matter what stresses or shocks the people living and working in cities encounter. In other words: cities need to be resilient. The policy challenge facing our cities therefore is to increase our city's resilience in order for its inhabitants to survive and thrive and for the city to successfully deliver on its potential for progress and in this way to contribute to transforming Europe into a smart, sustainable and inclusive society. We argue that it is the task of every city to lead the way in preparing their city to reorganize, adapt and regenerate urban structures and processes in the light of this resilience challenge without compromising the welfare and well-being of the citizens and the quality of social, ecological and economic services provided to them.	Rotterdam (Rotterdam, NETHERLANDS)	Antwerp (Antwerpen, BELGIUM) Bristol (Bristol, UNITED KINGDOM) Burgas (Burgas, BULGARIA) City of Malmö (Malmö, SWEDEN) Glasgow (Glasgow, UNITED KINGDOM) Katowice (Katowice, POLAND) Municipality of Ioannina (Ioannina, GREECE) Potenza (Potenza, ITALY) Thessaloniki (Thessaloniki, GREECE) Vejle (Vejle, DENMARK)
RetailLink	215	The RetailLink project aims to foster the revitalization of the retail sector in medium-sized cities as a key economic driver through the development of innovative retail strategies.	Igualada (Igualada, SPAIN)	Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council (Basingstoke, UNITED KINGDOM) Bistrita (Bistrita, ROMANIA) Fermo (Fermo, ITALY) Hengelo (Hengelo, NETHERLANDS) Municipality of Hoogeveen (Hoogeveen, NETHERLANDS) Pécs Urban Development Company (Pécs, HUNGARY) Romans (Romans-sur-isère, FRANCE) Šibenik (Šibenik, CROATIA) The Statutory City of Liberec (Liberec, CZECH REPUBLIC)
SmartImpact	213	Since 2010 smart cities have been increasingly subject to scientific and political debate, leading to an uptake of the smart city concept into wider funding of innovation-oriented urban development programmes at national or EU level. Whilst the larger EU and nationally led smart cities programmes are increasingly emphasising technology-based and data-driven development of smart district demonstrators, little focus has been on governance structures, processes, business model innovation and integrated action planning to support the actual delivery of results. SmartImpact focuses on five thematic areas: organisational development within the city administration financing and procurement of innovative and connected solutions activating the local innovation-ecosystem for smart districts supportive Regulations and incentives data integration and e-government. SmartImpact will explore and develop innovation	Manchester (Manchester, UNITED KINGDOM)	City of Guadalajara (Guadalajara, SPAIN) City of Miskolc (Miskolc, HUNGARY) City of Smolyan (Smolyan, BULGARIA) City of Stockholm (Stockholm, SWEDEN) City of Zagreb (Zagreb, CROATIA) Dublin City Council (Dublin, IRELAND) Eindhoven (Eindhoven, NETHERLANDS) Porto (Porto, PORTUGAL) Suceava (Suceava, ROMANIA)

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		management tools for municipalities, required to finance, build, manage and operate a smart city. The network will develop approaches that support decision making, investments, management and maintenance help to achieve the cities smart goals. A key output will be integrated action plans, led by Urbact Local Groups assisted by a Lead Expert with significant experience across Europe. The network will feed into the Commission's policy development process to ensure benefit for other cities and businesses. The network includes partners from H2020 Lighthouse projects.		
sub>urban	144	'Sub>urban. Reinventing the fringe' is about countering urban sprawl by transforming the complex periphery of cities into a more attractive and high-quality area for existing and future communities. Through a flexible process and an implementation-oriented approach, we seek to reinvent urban planning. The sub>urban theme unites cities and regions that want to achieve an enhanced quality of life by carefully increasing the densities of 20th-century post-war urban areas at the periphery of the historic centres instead of expanding the urban territory. The aim of the network is to develop useful strategies by uncovering new processes, instruments and partnerships. In addition to thinking strategically on a city and regional scale, this project is about the implementation of local action plans in pilot sites. The network has identified five subthemes: (1) transforming for intensified use, (2) transforming for social inclusion, (3) transforming the relationship with the region, (4) transforming private space and (5) transforming planning. The main objective is to intensify the use of poorly used space, increase the quality and availability of houses and amenities, find effective and transparent ways to deal with private and fragmented ownership, improve the connectivity and the identity of the urban fringe. Since these fringe areas and their restrictions are very different from the inner city, an entirely new approach toward urban planning as a whole will be required.	Antwerp (Antwerpen, BELGIUM)	Baia Mare Municipality (Baia Mare, ROMANIA) Barcelona Metropolitan Area (Barcelona, SPAIN) Brno (Brno, CZECH REPUBLIC) Casoria (Casoria, ITALY) Düsseldorf (Düsseldorf, GERMANY) Oslo (Oslo, NORWAY) Solin (Solin, CROATIA) Vienna (Vienna, AUSTRIA)
TechTown	186	The digital economy is the 'single most important driver of innovation, competitiveness and growth' (EC,2015). TechTown will explore how small and medium sized cities can maximise the job creation potential of the digital economy. It will examine whether there is potential for spillover from stronger city level digital economies, examine how clusters can work at city level and look collaboratively at what cities can do to support businesses to access the digital skills and innovations they need in order to start, grow and compete.	Barnsley (Barnsley, UNITED KINGDOM)	Agence d'Urbanisme et de Developpement Clermont Metropole (Clermont-Ferrand, FRANCE) Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council (Basingstoke, UNITED KINGDOM) Cēsis municipality (Cēsis, LATVIA) City of Dubrovnik Development Agency DURA (Dubrovnik, CROATIA) Comune di Siracusa (Siracusa, ITALY) Gladsaxe Kommune (Soeborg, DENMARK) Limerick City and County Council (Limerick, IRELAND) Municipality of Gävle (Gävle, SWEDEN) Municipality of Nyíregyháza City with County Rights (Nyíregyháza, HUNGARY) SAN SEBASTIAN CITY COUNCIL (San Sebastián/Donostia, SPAIN)

VITAL CITIES	188	<p>VITAL CITIES seeks answers on how to combat social exclusion through the redesign of public spaces in deprived residential areas by using the power and common language of sport through innovative community and IT based urban sport actions, innovative physical equipment and better orchestrated service delivery. The project tackles TO9 (“promoting social inclusion and combating poverty”). The project applies a novel approach: instead of bringing inactive citizens to sports facilities, public space should be turned into a low threshold sports facility, inviting all citizens to physical activity. Street layout, land use, location of recreation facilities, parks and public buildings, the transport system can all encourage or discourage physical activity. Opportunities for physical activity need to be created close to where people live, while also creating cleaner, safer, greener and more activity-friendly local environments. In order to reach this, cities need to be equipped with new, innovative tools to be used in urban design and planning (to redesign public spaces linked to sport activities, urban sports, games, physical exercises) to adequately provide for recreation and sport services and exploit potential social, health and economic benefits. Partners will create the “vital cities” brand, to be allocated to cities ensuring open access to recreation and sport services and breaking down barriers to participation especially within the less active, deprived population.</p>	<p>Câmara Municipal de Loulé (Loulé, PORTUGAL)</p>	<p>Birmingham (Birmingham, UNITED KINGDOM) Budapest 13th District Public Services Plc (Budapest, HUNGARY) Burgas (Burgas, BULGARIA) Krakow (Kraków, POLAND) Liepaja (Liepaja, LATVIA) Rieti (Rieti, ITALY) Šibenik (Šibenik, CROATIA) Ústí nad Labem (Ústí nad Labem, CZECH REPUBLIC) Vestfold County (Tønsberg, NORWAY)</p>
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ACTION PLANNING NETWORKS CALL 2

ACRONYM	SYNERGIE NO.	DESCRIPTION	LEAD PARTNER	PROJECT PARTNERS
ACCESS to Culture for all Citizens	5827	ACCESS addresses the importance of inclusive cultural policies. A challenge the eight partner cities in this APN all face is that culture does not enrich or empower all people equally. We need to gain a better understanding of our communities in order to engage all citizens in our cities. We have identified four topics to work on that will enable us to gain that understanding and support us in reaching all population groups in the participating cities from the west, east and south of Europe.	Amsterdam (Amsterdam, NETHERLANDS)	City of Tallinn (Tallinn, ESTONIA) Dublin City Council (Dublin, IRELAND) Greater London Authority (London, UNITED KINGDOM) Municipality of Lisbon (Lisboa, PORTUGAL) Municipality of Vilnius (Vilnius, LITHUANIA) Riga (Riga, LATVIA) Sofia Municipality (Sofia, BULGARIA)
ACTIVE CITIZENS	5902	The aim of Active Citizens is to rethink the place of the citizens in the local governance by finding a balance between representative democracy and participatory democracy. This network of European small and medium-sized cities, with the same expectations and similar challenges, will notably take into account, to do this, new digital tools while integrating the issue of citizens away or not comfortable with digital tools.	Agen (Agen, FRANCE)	Bistrita (Bistrita, ROMANIA) Cento (Cento, ITALY) Dinslaken (Dinslaken, GERMANY) Hradec Králové (Hradec Králové, CZECH REPUBLIC) Municipality of Tartu (TARTU, ESTONIA) Saint-Quentin (Saint-Quentin, FRANCE) Santa Maria da Feira (Santa Maria da Feira, PORTUGAL)
CITIES4CSR	5613	Through intensive capacity building of local actors, the network will increase collaboration among municipalities, businesses and the civic society in order to promote sustainable, inclusive & innovative urban change. The project aims at increasing the role and added value of companies' CSR activities at local level, towards urban regeneration and social innovation, with a special emphasis on education, in order to better address emerging and unmet local needs. It runs from 02/09/19 to 13/05/22	City of Milan (Milano, ITALY)	Bratislava (Bratislava, SLOVAKIA) Câmara Municipal de Guimarães (Guimarães, PORTUGAL) Municipality of Budaors (Budaörs, HUNGARY) Municipality of Molina de Segura (Molina de Segura, SPAIN) Municipality of Vratsa (Vratsa, BULGARIA) Nantes Metropole (Nantes, FRANCE) Rijeka (Rijeka, CROATIA) Self-government of Kekava municipality (Kekava, LATVIA) Sofia Municipality (Sofia, BULGARIA)
DigiPlace	5620	DIGIPLACE aims to set up an acceleration mechanism to enable cities to catch up the digitalisation opportunities in hard & soft infrastructure. Remove all the obstacles encountered by mid-sized cities in their digital journey: lack of strategic & global vision lack of technical and engineering capacities difficulties in incorporating the digital innovation. Municipalities need to guaranty the uptake of digital innovation by the local stakeholders: citizen and entrepreneurs.	Messina (Messina, ITALY)	Botosani (Botosani, ROMANIA) City of Oulu (Oulu, FINLAND) E-Trikala (Trikala, GREECE) Portalegre (Portalegre, PORTUGAL) Roquetas de Mar (Roquetas de Mar, SPAIN) Saint-Quentin (Saint-Quentin, FRANCE) Ventspils Digital Centre (Ventspils, LATVIA)
FIND YOUR GREATNESS	5944	Find your Greatness" is a concept that reflects the most challenges addressed by AIM together with other EU local communities. Why "Find your Greatness"? Because the	Alba Iulia Municipality (ALBA IULIA, ROMANIA)	Bragança (Bragança, PORTUGAL) Budafok (Budapest, HUNGARY) Candelaria (Candelaria, SPAIN)

URBACT III — PROGRAMME STATS ON CALLS AND FUNDED NETWORKS

		challenge is to build on the cities' potential. In the case of the partners of the project the need identified locally and which was built as a sustainable mechanism generating urban development, the need to explore and enhance the potential of the city, combining strategic marketing approach with innovative smart city tools.		Limerick City and County Council (Limerick, IRELAND) Municipality of Perugia (Perugia, ITALY) Municipality of Wrocław (Wrocław, POLAND) Võru (Võru, ESTONIA)
FOOD CORRIDORS	5894	Recent experience suggests that it is necessary to promote a transition towards regional food systems. FOOD CORRIDORS encourage the creation of a network of European cities committed to the design of food plans that extend from the urban and peri-urban areas through a corridor that facilitates urban-rural re-connection. This approach enhances production and consumption environments founded on a base of economic, social and environmental sustainability, integrated into development policies.	Comunidade Intermunicipal da Região de Coimbra (Coimbra, PORTUGAL)	Alba Iulia Municipality (ALBA IULIA, ROMANIA) Ayuntamiento de Córdoba (Córdoba, SPAIN) BSC, Business Support Centre Ltd, Kranj (KRANJ, SLOVENIA) Larissa (Larissa, GREECE) Municipality of Szecseny (Szecseny, HUNGARY) Tartu County Development Association (TARTU, ESTONIA) Unione dei Comuni della Bassa Romagna (Lugo, ITALY)
Gendered Land scape	5874	Creating conditions for gender equality through a holistic understanding of how gender inequality is created in the specific place. The action planning network creates an exchange on challenges faced by cities with an understanding of gender inequality that is globally understood but locally contextualized.	Umeå (Umeå, SWEDEN)	Barcelona Activa SA SPM (Barcelona, SPAIN) JZ Socio Celje (Celje, SLOVENIA) La Rochelle Urban Community (La Rochelle, FRANCE) Municipality of Trikala (Trikala, GREECE) Panevezys (Panevezys, LITHUANIA) Stadt Frankfurt am Main (Frankfurt am Main, GERMANY)
Health & Green space	5584	As a response to the various health risks related to rapid urbanization and the densification of cities, the Health & Green space project promotes health-responsive planning and management of urban green infrastructure with an overall aim to bring health and well-being benefits for citizens across Europe. A holistic approach is applied by the network that addresses the main functions provided by urban green infrastructure that deliver health and social benefits.	Municipality of 12th District of Budapest (Hegyvidék) (Budapest, HUNGARY)	Espoo (Espoo, FINLAND) Gemeente Breda (Breda, NETHERLANDS) Limerick City and County Council (Limerick, IRELAND) Messina (Messina, ITALY) Poznań (Poznań, POLAND) Santa Pola (Santa Pola, SPAIN) Suceava (Suceava, ROMANIA) Tartu City Government (TARTU, ESTONIA)
HEALTHY CITIES	5870	Healthy Cities aims to deepen the relationship between health and the urban environment, planning actions that focus on improving the population's health, while developing a rigorous health impact assessment methodology around it. Urban Planning can become a health generator on many grounds, and this network of cities reflects the multiplicity of possible approaches to tackle the issue: green areas, mobility, social cohesion or promotion of sports are some examples.	VIC (Vic, SPAIN)	ANYKSCIAI (Anyksciai, LITHUANIA) BRADFORD (Bradford, UNITED KINGDOM) Câmara Municipal de Loulé (Loulé, PORTUGAL) City of Alphen aan den Rijn (Alphen aan den Rijn, NETHERLANDS) FALERNA (Falerina, ITALY) FARKADONA (Farkadona, GREECE) PÄRNU (Pärnu, ESTONIA) PLANNING AUTHORITY MALTA (Floriana, MALTA)

URBACT III — PROGRAMME STATS ON CALLS AND FUNDED NETWORKS

IoTXchange	5574	IoTXchange encourages the creation of a network of European cities committed to the design of digitalization plans based on Internet of Things (IoT) solutions to increase the quality of life in small and medium sized EU cities. Urbact methodology based on transnational cooperation between cities and engagement of local groups offer to our network the conditions to develop an Integrated Action Plan that will guide us through a new age of digital transformation.	Fundão (Fundão, PORTUGAL)	Åbo Akademi University (Vasa, FINLAND) Ånge (Ånge, SWEDEN) Dodoni (Ioannina, GREECE) Jelgava (Jelgava, LATVIA) Kežmarok (Kežmarok, SLOVAKIA) Nevers (Nevers, FRANCE) Razlog (Razlog, BULGARIA)
iPlace	5803	iPLACE is based on 10 small EU cities that aim to produce 10 different and unique robust economic development strategies, targeting their own genuine niches , and generating urban innovation ecosystems . City partners will focus on deepening the understanding of their own local economic strengths and establish strategic methods to revitalise their economy, adapt their city to the next economy and to future economic changes, establishing methodological bases for generate resilient cities.	Amarante (Amarante, PORTUGAL)	Balbriggan (Fingal, IRELAND) City of Pori (Pori, FINLAND) Gabrovo Municipality (Gabrovo, BULGARIA) GROSSETO (Grosseto, ITALY) Heerlen (Heerlen, NETHERLANDS) Kocevje (Kocevje, SLOVENIA) Medina del Campo (Medina del Campo, SPAIN) PÄRNU (Pärnu, ESTONIA) Saldus Municipality Council (Saldus, LATVIA)
KAIRÓS	5591	KAIRÓS intends to represent a moment of change, improving the urban environment of cities involved, developing heritage-led urban regeneration. It will enhance the potential of heritage in small and medium cities developing strategies for economic and social cohesion, inclusion and sustainable urban development. KAIRÓS fosters the transnational exchange of experiences to test an innovative policy framework, combining a sound integrated approach with a real transformation purpose.	Ayuntamiento Mula (Mula, SPAIN)	Belen (Belen, BULGARIA) Cesena (Cesena, ITALY) Municipality of Heraklion (Heraklion, GREECE) Municipality of Malbork (Malbork, POLAND) Šibenik (Šibenik, CROATIA) Ukmerge (Ukmerge, LITHUANIA)
Resourceful Cities	5853	The Resourceful Cities network seeks to develop the next generation of urban resource centers to promote the positive economic, environmental and social impacts for the circular economy. They facilitate waste prevention, reuse, repair and recycling. The centers also work as connection points for citizens, new businesses, researchers and the public sector to co-create new ways to close resource loops at the local level.	Gemeente Den Haag (Den Haag, NETHERLANDS)	Bucharest (Bucharest, ROMANIA) City of Patras (Patras, GREECE) City of Zagreb (Zagreb, CROATIA) CIUDAD REAL MUNICIPALITY (Ciudad Real, SPAIN) Mechelen (Mechelen, BELGIUM) Municipality of Cáceres (Cáceres, SPAIN) Opole (Opole, POLAND) Oslo (Oslo, NORWAY) Vila Nova de Famalicão (Vila Nova de Famalicão, PORTUGAL)
RiConnect	5592	The purpose of RiConnect is to rethink, transform and integrate mobility infrastructure aiming at reconnecting people, neighbourhoods, cities and natural spaces. The APN will develop planning strategies, processes, instruments and partnerships, fostering public transport and active mobility, reducing externalities and unlocking opportunities of urban	Barcelona Metropolitan Area (Barcelona, SPAIN)	Krakow Metropolis Association (Kraków, POLAND) MAJOR DEVELOPMENT AGENCY THESSALONIKI S.A. (Thessaloniki, GREECE) Métropole du Grand Paris (PARIS, FRANCE) Obszar Metropolitalny Gdansk-Gdynia-Sopot (Gdansk, POLAND)

URBACT III — PROGRAMME STATS ON CALLS AND FUNDED NETWORKS

		regeneration with the objectives of structuring the territory, and achieving a more sustainable, equitable and attractive metropolis.		Porto Metropolitan Area (Porto, PORTUGAL) Transport for Greater Manchester (Manchester, UNITED KINGDOM) Vervoerregio Amsterdam (Amsterdam, NETHERLANDS)
ROOF	5464	The ROOF project aims to eradicate homelessness through innovative housing solutions at city level. ROOF will exchange knowledge on how to (1) gather accurate data and (2) make the conceptual shift from the symptomatic management to the actual ending of homelessness, with Housing First and Housing Led as guidance model. ROOF will guide the partner cities towards integrated local action plans linked to the long term strategic goal of Functional Zero (no structural homelessness).	Ghent (Gent, BELGIUM)	Braga (Braga, PORTUGAL) City of Poznań (Poznań, POLAND) City of Gothenburg (Gothenburg, SWEDEN) City of Liège (Liège, BELGIUM) Department of Social Assistance Timisoara (Timisoara, ROMANIA) Gemeente Utrecht (Utrecht, NETHERLANDS) Glasgow (Glasgow, UNITED KINGDOM) Municipality of Odense (Odense, DENMARK) Naples (Napoli, ITALY) Thessaloniki (Thessaloniki, GREECE) Toulouse Metropole (Toulouse, FRANCE)
SIBdev	5577	SIBdev aims to explore how social impact bonds can be used to improve public service delivery in areas such as employment, ageing, and immigration. Often, the delivery of services is hindered by fragmented and siloed agencies and budgets, financial and political short-termism, and an aversion to risk and difficulty creating change. The social impact bond is a promising model that ameliorates these issues by increasing collaboration, prevention, and innovation. Duration: 02/09/19-13/05/22.	Heerlen (Heerlen, NETHERLANDS)	Baia Mare Municipality (Baia Mare, ROMANIA) City of Aarhus (Aarhus, DENMARK) Fundão (Fundão, PORTUGAL) Haidari (Haidari, GREECE) Kecskemét (Kecskemét, HUNGARY) Municipality of Pordenone (Pordenone, ITALY) Radlin (Radlin, POLAND) Võru (Võru, ESTONIA) Zaragoza (Zaragoza, SPAIN)
Space4People	5929	Space4People improves quantity and quality of attractive public spaces in urban areas. For this, it tackles the main public space use being transportation in 3 aspects: improving user experience and adding space to pedestrian networks and (semi-)pedestrianised places, upscaling intermodal hubs to urban centres of mixed use as well as reducing and optimising parking in public space. Space4People takes a user-centric approach by users assessing and creating future use and design of public space.	Bielefeld (Bielefeld, GERMANY)	Badalona (Badalona (Barcelona), SPAIN) Guía de Isora City Council (Guía de Isora, SPAIN) Municipality of Arad (Arad, ROMANIA) Nazare (Nazare, PORTUGAL) Panevezys (Panevezys, LITHUANIA) Saint-Germain-en-Laye City Hall (Saint-Germain-en-Laye, FRANCE) Serres (Serres, GREECE) Turku (Turku, FINLAND) Valga (Valga, ESTONIA)
Thriving Streets	5811	THRIVING STREETS is a network that addresses the bottlenecks in sustainable urban mobility. The project will focus on the economic and social benefits of sustainable mobility, rather than on the widely demonstrated environmental effects. THRIVING STREETS argues that working with local amenities and social networks at neighbourhood level could unlock the hidden demand for	Parma (Parma, ITALY)	Antwerp (Antwerpen, BELGIUM) City of Klaipėda (Klaipėda, LITHUANIA) EDC DEBRECEN URBAN AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CENTER (Debrecen, HUNGARY) Gmina Miasta Radomia (Radom, POLAND) London Borough of Southwark (London, UNITED KINGDOM) MUNICIPALITY OF IGOUMENITSA (Igoumenitsa, GREECE)

URBACT III — PROGRAMME STATS ON CALLS AND FUNDED NETWORKS

		active mobility in cities, and thus act as enabler of behaviour change towards more resilient and liveable neighbourhoods.		MUNICIPIO DE SANTO TIRSO (SANTO TIRSO, PORTUGAL) Nova Gorica (Nova Gorica, SLOVENIA) Oradea (Oradea, ROMANIA)
Tourism-Friendly Cities	5548	TOURISM-FRIENDLY CITIES aims to explore how tourism can be sustainable in medium-sized cities, reducing the negative impact on neighbourhoods and areas interested by different types of tourism to reach this ambitious aim, the project will create integrated and inclusive strategies which can keep a balance between the needs of the local community, in terms of quality of life and of services available, and the promotion of sustainable urban development at environmental, social and economic level.	Municipality of Genoa (Genova, ITALY)	Braga (Braga, PORTUGAL) City of Dubrovnik Development Agency DURA (Dubrovnik, CROATIA) City of Rovaniemi (Rovaniemi, FINLAND) City of Venice (Venezia, ITALY) Dún Laoghaire (Dublin, IRELAND) Gemeente Utrecht (Utrecht, NETHERLANDS) Krakow (Kraków, POLAND) Municipality of Cáceres (Cáceres, SPAIN) Municipality of Druskininkai (Druskininkai, LITHUANIA)
Urb-En Pact	5864	Local authorities embrace the ambitious goal to become a zero-net energy territory within the next 30 years. Thus, Urb-En Pact project's aim is to define the local action plans to become zero-net (ZNE) territory by producing and delivering local, renewable and regulated sources of energy by the implementation of an energy loop which gathers all the stakeholders of this circular economy, especially the consumers included in this fair trade business in and around the metropolitan area.	Clermont Auvergne Métropole (Clermont-Ferrand, FRANCE)	Association of Bialystok Functional Area (Bialystok, POLAND) CIM Alto Minho (VIANA DO CASTELO, PORTUGAL) EcoFellows Ltd. (City of Tampere) (Tampere, FINLAND) ENEA (S. Maria di Galeria (Roma), ITALY) Galati (Galati, ROMANIA) Metropole Rouen Normandie (Rouen, FRANCE) Municipality of Elefsina (Elefsina, GREECE) Palma di Montechiaro (Palma di Montechiaro, ITALY)
UrbSecurity	5943	Security and safety are two common goods and fundamental components of European democracy. UrbSecurity network intends to analyse strategies and concepts of urban design and planning, which could contribute to prevent segregation and anti-social behaviour. Additionally, UrbSecurity network wishes to co-create an integrated approach towards urban security focusing on improving citizens' quality of life and the city's smart, sustainable and inclusive growth towards a good living environment.	Municipality of Leiria (Leiria, PORTUGAL)	Longford (Longford, IRELAND) Madrid City Council (Madrid, SPAIN) Mechelen (Mechelen, BELGIUM) Municipality of Michalovce (Michalovce, SLOVAKIA) Municipality of Pella (Giannitsa, GREECE) Parma (Parma, ITALY) SZABOLCS 05 REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION OF MUNICIPALITIES (Mateszalka, HUNGARY) UNIONE DELLA ROMAGNA FAENTINA (FAENZA, ITALY)
URGE	5692	URGE (circUIaR buildinG citiEs) aims to design integrated urban policies on circularity in the building sector – a major consumer of raw materials – as there is a gap in knowledge on this topic. The result is an in-depth understanding of this theme and a first plan for a tailor-made methodology that allows the circular dimension to be widely integrated in the large construction tasks the URGE partnership is facing. URGE thus accelerates the transition towards a circular economy.	Gemeente Utrecht (Utrecht, NETHERLANDS)	City of Copenhagen (Copenhagen, DENMARK) City of Granada (Granada, SPAIN) City of Munich (Munich, GERMANY) City of Riga (Riga, LATVIA) Comunidade Intermunicipal do Oeste (Caldas da Rainha, PORTUGAL) Municipality of Kavala (Kavala, GREECE) Municipality of Prato (Prato, ITALY) Nigrad dd (Maribor, SLOVENIA)

URBACT III — PROGRAMME STATS ON CALLS AND FUNDED NETWORKS

ZCC	5597	The network will support capacity building of cities to establish science based carbon reduction targets and their Sustainable Energy Action Plans (SEAPs) aligned to Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Working with 7 cities to adopt different approaches to carbon budgeting and science based targets, the network will undertake a programme of capacity building in order to support their local activities and integrated action plan and influence Covenant of Mayors' signatory cities.	Manchester (Manchester, UNITED KINGDOM)	Bistrita (Bistrita, ROMANIA) City of Zadar (Grad Zadar) (Zadar, CROATIA) Comune di Modena (Modena, ITALY) Stadt Frankfurt am Main (Frankfurt am Main, GERMANY) Tartu City Government (TARTU, ESTONIA) Vilvoorde (Vilvoorde, BELGIUM)
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IMPLEMENTATION NETWORKS

ACRONYM	SYNERGIE NO.	DESCRIPTION	LEAD PARTNER	PROJECT PARTNERS
CREATIVE SPIRITS	2290	The nine CREATIVE SPIRITS partner cities have a common need to improve the implementation of their existing integrated urban strategies/action plans by including novel approaches linked to creative and cultural industries (CCI) – creative places, people and businesses. The joint policy challenge for the network is to better facilitate the above “creative ecosystem” to be able to attract (more) creative entrepreneurs and boost creative entrepreneurship in dedicated urban areas.	Újbuda (Budapest, HUNGARY)	Câmara Municipal de Loulé (Loulé, PORTUGAL) Kaunas City Municipal Administration (Kaunas, LITHUANIA) Maribor (Maribor, SLOVENIA) Municipality of Ibi (Ibi, SPAIN) Municipality of Lublin (Lublin, POLAND) Municipality of Ravenna (Ravenna, ITALY) Sofia Municipality (Sofia, BULGARIA) Waterford City & County Council (Waterford, IRELAND)
INT-HERIT	2259	The INT-HERIT network aims to implement innovative models in the field of heritage management in small and medium sized European cities, focusing on the integrated character of a set of strategies which are able to provide a qualitative leap in social and economic development. The network will create tracking systems to manage different challenges, through the creation of an appropriate operational framework, promotion of public-private partnerships and attracting new financial sources.	BAENA (Baena, SPAIN)	Alba Iulia Municipality (ALBA IULIA, ROMANIA) Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon Borough Council (Craigavon, UNITED KINGDOM) CAHORS (CAHORS, FRANCE) COMUNE DI MANTOVA (MANTOVA, ITALY) Dodoni (Ioannina, GREECE) Espinho (Espinho, PORTUGAL) Intercommunale Leiedal (Kortrijk, BELGIUM) SIGULDA (SIGULDA, LATVIA)
Stay Tuned!	2227	Stay Tuned! wants to reduce the high rates of Early Leaving from Education or Training (ELET) by tackling the same challenges faced by implementing the local action plans against ELET. To stimulate the existing urban expertise on the topic, Stay Tuned! focuses on: Integrated approach in delivery, Maintaining stakeholder involvement and organizing decision-making for delivery, Setting up efficient indicators & monitoring systems, and Moving from strategy to operational action-plan.	Ghent (Gent, BELGIUM)	City of BARCELONA (Barcelona, SPAIN) City of Berlin (Berlin, GERMANY) City of Gothenburg (Gothenburg, SWEDEN) City of Nantes (Nantes, FRANCE) City of Tallinn (Tallinn, ESTONIA) MUNICIPALITY OF AMPELOKIPI - MENEMENI (AMPELOKIPI, GREECE) Municipality of Aveiro (Aveiro, PORTUGAL) Sofia Municipality (Sofia, BULGARIA)
URBinclusion	2218	URBinclusion is focused on the co-creation of new implementation solutions to reduce urban poverty. Integrated strategies addressing social inclusion will be implemented by the nine partner cities composing the Network. Due to the multifaceted nature of the problem, there is a need to put the spotlight on “interconnectedness” of policy measures and re-design decision making processes: to this purpose, the project will boost innovative methods of knowledge exchange and collaborative learning.	Barcelona (Barcelona, SPAIN)	City of Copenhagen (København, DENMARK) City of Torino (Torino, ITALY) Glasgow (Glasgow, UNITED KINGDOM) Krakow (Kraków, POLAND) Métropole de Lyon (LYON, FRANCE) Municipality of Trikala (Trikala, GREECE) Naples (Napoli, ITALY) Timisoara (Timisoara, ROMANIA)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPEMENT GOAL PILOT NETWORK

ACRONYM	SYNERGIE NO.	DESCRIPTION	LEAD PARTNER	PROJECT PARTNERS
Global Goals for Cities	7952	The main objective of the network is for the pilot cities to exchange, learn from European and International peers, build capacities towards the localisation process of the SDGs in their territories and with their peers and develop tools for localising the SDGs. All these activities aim to improve the way in which cities address the SDGs locally. The network aims also to strengthen synergies between URBACT, CEMR, EU & international organisations in pursuit of the same goals.	City of Tallinn (Tallinn, ESTONIA)	Braga (Braga, PORTUGAL) Bratislava/Metropolitan Institute of Bratislava (Bratislava, SLOVAKIA) City of Klaipeda (Klaipėda, LITHUANIA) Dzierżoniów (Dzierżoniów, POLAND) Glasgow (Glasgow, UNITED KINGDOM) La Rochelle Urban Community (La Rochelle, FRANCE) Municipality of Gävle (Gävle, SWEDEN) Municipality of Heraklion (Heraklion, GREECE) Municipality of Jihlava (Jihlava, CZECH REPUBLIC) Municipality of Manresa (Manresa, SPAIN) Municipality of Solingen (Solingen, GERMANY) Municipality of Town Veszprém (Veszprém, HUNGARY) Municipality of Veliki Preslav (Veliki Preslav, BULGARIA) Ozalj (Ozalj, CROATIA) Reggio nell'Emilia (Reggio nell'Emilia, ITALY) Schiedam (Schiedam, NETHERLANDS) Trim Town (Trim, IRELAND) Ville de Mouscron (Mouscron, BELGIUM)

TRANSFER NETWORKS CALL 1

ACRONYM	SYNERGIE NO.	DESCRIPTION	LEAD PARTNER	PROJECT PARTNERS
ACTIVE NGOs	3952	The Riga NGO House was opened in 2013, in line with the wishes of residents and civil society actors, to support NGOs and to increase citizen awareness of local affairs and participation in municipality-related activities. Set in a refurbished school building, the NGO House offers resources for NGO capacity building, exchange of information, experience and best practices, networking and leadership training. It promotes society integration, active social inclusion and citizen participation.	Riga (Riga, LATVIA)	Brighton & Hove (Hove, UNITED KINGDOM) City of Dubrovnik Development Agency DURA (Dubrovnik, CROATIA) Espoo (Espoo, FINLAND) Local Development Agency of Santa Pola (Santa Pola, SPAIN) Siracusa (Siracusa, ITALY)
ALT/BAU	4064	The ALT/BAU Transfer Network focuses on alternative strategies in central and historic districts of European cities to activate unused and decaying housing stock resulting from demographic, economic and social change. Based on the experiences from Chemnitz' URBACT Good Practice "Housing Agency for Shrinking Cities", the network transfers experiences that proved successful to proactively connect administrations, owners, investors and users to initiate sustainable and resource saving development.	Chemnitz (Chemnitz, GERMANY)	Constanta (Constanta, ROMANIA) Eriges Seraing (Seraing, BELGIUM) Riga (Riga, LATVIA) Rybnik (Rybnik, POLAND) Urban Lab Torino (Torino, ITALY) Vilafranca del Penedès (Vilafranca del Penedès, SPAIN)
BeePathNet	4042	BEE PATH good practice logic is very simple - bees are the best indicator of healthy environment! BeePathNet project aims to upgrade and transfer BEE PATH concept, solutions and results from Ljubljana to 5 other EU Cities. It will address urban environmental, biodiversity and food self-sufficiency challenges linked to urban beekeeping through integrated and participative approaches, build key stakeholders' capacity to influence relevant policies, develop and implement efficient solutions.	City of Ljubljana (Ljubljana, SLOVENIA)	Amarante (Amarante, PORTUGAL) Cesena (Cesena, ITALY) City of Bydgoszcz (Bydgoszcz, POLAND) Municipality of 12th District of Budapest (Hegyvidék) (Budapest, HUNGARY) Municipality of Nea Propontida (Nea Moudania, GREECE)
BioCanteens	4057	Faced with the negative impact of industrial food production on health and environment, cities can reverse this trend with sustainable food governance. Developing 100% organic canteens with no cost increase by reducing food waste by 80% and introducing plant proteins, Mouans-Sartoux's BioCanteens Good Practice has succeeded in relocating food supply, revitalizing local agriculture and educating children and families to sustainable food. 85% of them say they have changed their food habits.	Mouans-Sartoux (Mouans-Sartoux, FRANCE)	LAG PAYS DE CONDREUSE (Strée, BELGIUM) Municipality of Torres Vedras (Torres Vedras, PORTUGAL) Municipality of Trikala (Trikala, GREECE) Municipality of Troyan (Troyan, BULGARIA) Municipality of Vaslui (Vaslui, ROMANIA) Rosignano Marittimo (Rosignano Marittimo, ITALY)
BLUACT	3930	The city of Piraeus put in place BlueGrowth Initiative (BGI), an innovation competition for Blue Economy, to strengthen traditional economic activities related to the maritime sector with innovative business ideas. BGI helps young entrepreneurs realise innovative concepts and create jobs in Blue Economy. BGI comprises:	Piraeus (Piraeus, GREECE)	AJUNTAMENT DE MATARÓ (Public administration) (Mataró, SPAIN) Burgas (Burgas, BULGARIA) CITY OF OSTEND (OSTEND, BELGIUM) Comune di Salerno (Salerno, ITALY)

URBACT III — PROGRAMME STATS ON CALLS AND FUNDED NETWORKS

		innovative proposals submission, evaluation, an award ceremony, and an incubation programme. The heart of BGI is Marinescape, a quadruple-helix ecosystem for Blue Economy.		Galati (Galati, ROMANIA) Municipality of Matosinhos (Matosinhos, PORTUGAL)
CARD4ALL	3938	CARD4ALL with the motto 'Your city in your pocket' is a Transfer Network focused on the implementation of innovative services and technologies through a Citizen Card System. Cities can gather information to improve their services and use it for participative processes. It can be applied to promote social inclusion, local trade, urban mobility and sustainable living, thus creating a Smart City with Smart Citizens. The technology used allows the transferability and replication in different contexts.	Gijón (Gijón, SPAIN)	Clermont Auvergne Métropole (Clermont-Ferrand, FRANCE) Comune di Sassari (Sassari, ITALY) Jurmala City Council (Jurmala, LATVIA) Municipality of Aveiro (Aveiro, PORTUGAL) Suceava (Suceava, ROMANIA)
C-CHANGE (formerly ACTING)	4076	Aim: Transfer the work of Manchester Arts Sustainability Team (MAST) to support cities to mobilise their arts and culture sectors to contribute towards local climate change action. By: 1) Developing local policies, governance and capacity to act 2) Developing plans to reduce CO2 emissions and/or adapt to climate change, and supporting implementation 3) Developing plans to use arts and culture to engage citizens to act, and supporting implementation 4) Encouraging replication in other cities	Manchester (Manchester, UNITED KINGDOM)	City of Gelsenkirchen (Gelsenkirchen, GERMANY) COMUNE DI MANTOVA (MANTOVA, ITALY) Municipality of Agueda (Águeda, PORTUGAL) Municipality of Wrocław (Wrocław, POLAND) Šibenik (Šibenik, CROATIA)
Civic eState	4117	The network purpose is to transfer through adaptation the Good Practice of the City of Naples, Lost & Found. The network aims at guaranteeing the collective enjoyment as well as collective management of urban essential facilities conceived as urban commons. This public-community governance approach will secure fair and open access, participatory decision-making, sustainability and preservation for the benefit of future generations.	Naples (Napoli, ITALY)	Amsterdam (Amsterdam, NETHERLANDS) Barcelona (Barcelona, SPAIN) City of Iași (Iași, ROMANIA) City of Prešov (Prešov, SLOVAKIA) Gdansk (Gdansk, POLAND) Ghent (Gent, BELGIUM)
com.unity.lab	4068	Lisbon Local Development Strategy for areas of Priority Intervention provides the city a range of integrated tools to tackle urban poverty and empower local communities. The strategy is based on a co-governance and bottom-up participatory perspective, ensuring a horizontal and collaborative local approach, to mitigate social, economic, environmental and urban exclusion, resulting in a smart and effective toolbox to implement a sustainable urban living and enhance social-territorial cohesion.	Municipality of Lisbon (Lisboa, PORTUGAL)	Aalborg (Aalborg, DENMARK) Bari (Bari, ITALY) European Métropole of Lille (Lille, FRANCE) Gemeente Den Haag (Den Haag, NETHERLANDS) Municipality of Lublin (Lublin, POLAND) Ostrava (Ostrava, CZECH REPUBLIC) Sofia Municipality (Sofia, BULGARIA)
Come in!	4046	The joint policy challenge of the Come in! Transfer Network partner cities (Újbuda–HU, Forlì–IT, Gheorgheni–RO, Varazdin–HR, Targówek–PL, Plasencia–ES, Pori–FI) is to mobilise citizens, foster civilian power and urban stewardship through raising awareness towards the values of built heritage to decrease social isolation. This also highlights the brokerage role of municipalities (creating conditions for stakeholders to creatively shape urban environment and public policies).	Újbuda (Budapest, HUNGARY)	City of Pori (Pori, FINLAND) City of Warsaw (Warsaw, POLAND) Forlì (Forlì, ITALY) Gheorgheni (Gheorgheni, ROMANIA) Plasencia (Plasencia, SPAIN) Varaždin (Varaždin, CROATIA)

URBACT III — PROGRAMME STATS ON CALLS AND FUNDED NETWORKS

Innovato-R	4069	Innovato-R project is a competition open to Municipality employees aimed at developing innovative projects improving the Administration performances, reducing wastes and/or valuing resources. Proposals can be focused on service quality, goods/services acquisition, costs rationalization, energetic optimization, bureaucratic impact reduction, increase data and in digital tools management.	City of Torino (Torino, ITALY)	City of Murcia (Murcia, SPAIN) CLUJ-NAPOCA MUNICIPALITY (Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA) Métropole du Grand Paris (PARIS, FRANCE) Municipality of Town Veszprém (Veszprém, HUNGARY) Município do Porto (Porto, PORTUGAL) Rotterdam (Rotterdam, NETHERLANDS)
Making Spend Matter	3953	Making Spend Matter explores how to use spend analysis as an evidence tool to enhance the impact of procurement by public / anchor institutions in order to bring additional economic, social and environmental benefits to the local economy and its citizens. This will be achieved by transferring the Good Practice developed by Preston in this area.	Preston (Preston, UNITED KINGDOM)	Bistrita (Bistrita, ROMANIA) Dimos KAVALA (Kavala, GREECE) Koszalin (Koszalin, POLAND) Pamplona (Pamplona, SPAIN) Schaerbeek (Schaerbeek, BELGIUM) Vila Nova de Famalicão (Vila Nova de Famalicão, PORTUGAL)
ON BOARD	4067	Local Governments are leverages of educational innovation. We are aware of the opportunities & the needs in the city, we have a privileged knowledge of the stakeholders and, above all, we grow the future citizens. Thus, we should play an active role as educational policy-makers. ON BOARD aims to help local governments to build new partnerships to cocreate policies to empower younger people with the necessary skills to become active & engaged citizens able to face the challenges of new societies.	Viladecans (Viladecans, SPAIN)	Albergaria-a-velha (Albergaria-a-velha, PORTUGAL) City of Nantes (Nantes, FRANCE) City of Tallinn (Tallinn, ESTONIA) Halmstads kommun (Halmstad, SWEDEN) Poznań (Poznań, POLAND)
ONSTAGE	3982	Thirteen years ago, the EMMCA was founded in L'Hospitalet as a new model of music school that uses music as a tool for inclusion and social change. It has an innovative methodology engaging civic society. Making a difference from traditional music schools, the project gives equal opportunities to all inhabitants of L'Hospitalet to access music courses, involves primary schools and creates a space for social cohesion, tackling local issues such as exclusion, youth unemployment and school dropout.	Hospitalet de Llobregat (L'Hospitalet de Llobregat, SPAIN)	Brno (Brno, CZECH REPUBLIC) City of Aarhus (Aarhus, DENMARK) GRIGNY (GRIGNY, FRANCE) Katowice (Katowice, POLAND) Municipality of Adelfia (Adelfia, ITALY) Valongo (Valongo, PORTUGAL)
Re-growCity	3957	Re-growCity focuses on the development of interventions that built on local capabilities to arrest and reverse long term social, economic and environmental decline. Altena has a track record of recognised good practices that facilitate the development of sustainable initiatives with a minimum of external resource input. This network will support partners to revitalise public services and the economy, regenerate the urban fabric and develop civil society in a context of long term decline.	Altena (Altena, GERMANY)	City of Melgaco (Melgaco, PORTUGAL) Idrija (Idrija, SLOVENIA) Municipality of Aluksne (Aluksne, LATVIA) MUNICIPALITY OF IGOU MENITSA (Igoumenitsa, GREECE) Municipality of Isernia (Isernia, ITALY) Municipality of Manresa (Manresa, SPAIN) Municipality of Nyírbátor (Nyírbátor, HUNGARY)
RU:RBAN	3933	The Good Practice (GP) is the Management model of Urban gardens in Rome to be transferred to EU cities geographically distant from each other to ensure sharing of experiences to	Rome (Rome, ITALY)	Caen (Caen, FRANCE) Common Benefit Enterprise of Thessaloniki Municipality (Thessaloniki, GREECE)

URBACT III — PROGRAMME STATS ON CALLS AND FUNDED NETWORKS

		enhance the capacities of local governance. Transfer efforts will be given to 3 distinct, interlinked, thematic components/elements that the GP is divided into: Capacity building in organizing urban gardens, Inspiring and training people to manage urban gardens (Gardenisers) and urban gardens governance & regulations.		CORUÑA CITY COUNCIL (A Coruña, SPAIN) Krakow (Kraków, POLAND) Municipality of Loures (Loures, PORTUGAL) Municipality of Vilnius (Vilnius, LITHUANIA)
RUMOURLES S CITIES	4044	The network is focused on the transfer of a good practice established by the municipality of Amadora which addresses a need across all partners, namely how to counter growing negative attitudes towards a cross section of groups in society, which includes long established migrants (Third country nationals) , Roma, recently arrived refugees, LGBT people, and general homophobic stereotyping. The transfer of the good practice developed by Amadora addresses this key policy challenge.	Amadora (Amadora, PORTUGAL)	Alba Iulia Municipality (ALBA IULIA, ROMANIA) Cardiff Council (Cardiff, UNITED KINGDOM) City of Warsaw (Warsaw, POLAND) Hamburg (Hamburg, GERMANY) Messina (Messina, ITALY)
Tech Revolution	4050	Tech Revolution transfers the good practice of Enterprising Barnsley, based on their experiences of the Digital Media Centre, business support programmes and associated spin off activities. By facilitating growth in knowledge based jobs and businesses across all sectors and industries we aim to connect EU partners to share ideas and practices and benchmark them against other EU cities to inform the development of an 'ecosystem' needed to encourage digital growth, and transformational economies.	Barnsley (Barnsley, UNITED KINGDOM)	AGENTIA DE DEZVOLTARE LOCALA BACAU (Bacau, ROMANIA) City of Vilanova i la Geltrú (Vilanova i la Geltrú, SPAIN) Municipality of Nyíregyháza City with County Rights (Nyíregyháza, HUNGARY) Municipality of Pardubice (Pardubice, CZECH REPUBLIC) Piraeus (Piraeus, GREECE) Schiedam (Schiedam, NETHERLANDS)
The Playful Paradigm	3928	Cities offer unique opportunities for addressing the challenges of urbanization, ageing, climate change, social exclusion, only if enabling, enjoyable places are co-created. The project aims to transfer the “playful paradigm” based on gamification as an innovative concept for promoting social inclusion, healthy lifestyles & energy awareness, intergenerational & cultural mediation, place-making & economic prosperity. Games offer new strategies for engaging city stakeholders in urban development.	Municipality of Udine (Udine, ITALY)	City of Klaipėda (Klaipėda, LITHUANIA) City of Novigrad (Novigrad, CROATIA) Cork City Council (Cork, IRELAND) Esplugues de Llobregat (Esplugues de Llobregat, SPAIN) Katowice (Katowice, POLAND) Larissa (Larissa, GREECE) Município de Viana do Castelo (VIANA DO CASTELO, PORTUGAL)
Tropa Verde	4082	Tropa Verde is a platform to encourage environmentally responsible behaviour, that empowers citizens to reuse and recycle. Combining web platform and low cost campaigns, it is considered as a civic movement fully committed to sustainability and circular economy . Citizens get vouchers and exchange them for rewards from the City Council and local retailers. It connects places where disposing waste (green points, civic and social centres, etc.) with local businesses providing gifts or discounts.	Santiago de Compostela City Council (Santiago de Compostela, SPAIN)	Câmara Municipal de Guimarães (Guimarães, PORTUGAL) City of Budapest, District 14 Zugló Municipality (Budapest, HUNGARY) Métropole Nice Côte d'Azur (Nice, FRANCE) Pavlos Melas (Pavlos Melas, GREECE) Stowarzyszenie Aglomeracja Opolska (Opole, POLAND)
URBAN- REGENERATI ON-MIX	4054	The Good Practice to be transferred in this Transfer Network is a model of collaborative city, increasing the participation of cities residents, fostering their equal involvement and strengthening the	Lodz (Łódź, POLAND)	BAENA (Baena, SPAIN) Birmingham City Council (Birmingham, UNITED KINGDOM)

URBACT III — PROGRAMME STATS ON CALLS AND FUNDED NETWORKS

		relations between the main stakeholders of the urban regeneration processes. The focus of the network will be to research, identify, apply the key success factors, which bring life back to historical areas but also bring the citizens back to regenerated areas.		Braga (Braga, PORTUGAL) City of Zagreb (Zagreb, CROATIA) Metropolitan City of Bologna (Bologna, ITALY) Toulouse Metropole (Toulouse, FRANCE)
Volunteering Cities	4056	The transfer network makes use of Volunteerism to approach social exclusion and poverty at the community level. Focus is given to an inter-generational collaboration where different age groups of both volunteers and individuals facing social problems work towards a sustainable evolution of the quality of life within local society. The network aims at structuring the volunteering activity giving validity to a bottom up approach, where volunteers can decide and implement actions.	Athienou (Athienou, CYPRUS)	Altena (Altena, GERMANY) City of Pregrada (Pregrada, CROATIA) Kildare County Council (Athy, IRELAND) Municipality of Altea (Altea, SPAIN) Municipality of Arcos de Valdevez (ARCOS DE VALDEVEZ, PORTUGAL) Municipality of Capizzi (Capizzi, ITALY) Radlin (Radlin, POLAND)
Welcoming International Talent	3921	Higher education and knowledge economy has become a global competition for talent. Whereas the main European cities attract both students and skilled-workers by their scale and fame, medium-sized cities, like Groningen, will need a policy to attract talent, and to keep them economically active. In this project the best practice of Groningen, a welcoming policy for International Students and skilled workers, will be transferred. This project was known as Movement in phase 1.	Municipality of Groningen (Groningen, NETHERLANDS)	Bielsko-Biała Municipality (Bielsko-Biała, POLAND) EDC DEBRECEN URBAN AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CENTER (Debrecen, HUNGARY) Magdeburg (Magdeburg, GERMANY) Parma (Parma, ITALY) Stad Leuven (Leuven, BELGIUM) Statutární město Zlín (Zlín, CZECH REPUBLIC)

TRANSFER NETWORKS CALL 2 (PILOT NETWORKS)

ACRONYM	SYNERGIE NO.	DESCRIPTION	LEAD PARTNER	PROJECT PARTNERS
BeePathNet - Reloaded	8221	BEE PATH good practice logic is very simple - bees are the best indicator of healthy environment! BeePathNet-Expanded project will widen the network of “bee-friendly cities” based on BeePathNet project transfer success. It will address urban environmental, biodiversity and food self-sufficiency challenges linked to urban beekeeping through integrated and participative approaches, build key stakeholders’ capacities to influence relevant policies, develop and implement efficient solutions.	City of Ljubljana (Ljubljana, SLOVENIA)	Bansko (Bansko, BULGARIA) Bergamo (Bergamo, ITALY) Osijek (Osijek, CROATIA) Sosnowiec (Sosnowiec, POLAND)
BioCanteens# 2	8237	BioCanteens#2 Transfer Network is about ensuring the distribution of sustainable school meals in participating cities as a key lever towards the development of an integrated local agri-food approach, protecting both citizens’ health and the environment. The project aims to transfer Mouans- Sartoux’s Good Practice in the field of collective school catering, to other highly committed cities across Europe.	Mouans-Sartoux (Mouans-Sartoux, FRANCE)	City of Liège (Liège, BELGIUM) Gavà City Council (Gavà, SPAIN) Municipality of Wrocław (Wrocław, POLAND) Município de Évora (ÉVORA, PORTUGAL)
BluAct 2nd wave	8218	BGI is the first-established at EU level (2014) innovation competition for maritime / Blue Economy. The competition contributes to the development of entrepreneurship and supports the creation of start-ups and jobs. Since 2020, it has been renamed to BGPiraeus and comprises innovative proposals submission, evaluation, an award ceremony, and an incubation programme. The initial core component, Marinescape, a quadruple-helix ecosystem has been upgraded to ULG with the aim to further become a cluster.	Piraeus (Piraeus, GREECE)	Boulogne sur mer Développement Côte d’Opale (Boulogne-sur-Mer, FRANCE) Gdansk Entrepreneurship Foundation (Gdansk, POLAND) Liepaja Special Economic Zone (Liepaja, LATVIA) Regional development centre Koper (Koper, SLOVENIA)
PLAYFUL PARADIGM II	8211	Playful Paradigm increases the capabilities of cities to answer global challenges including those emerged during covid19. It promotes inclusion, intergenerational solidarity, SDGs, resilience, healthy lifestyles. PLAY IS A SERIOUS MATTER AND CAN MAKE THE DIFFERENCE for a better urban future of cities. The Playful paradigm helps to re-think the community welfare and it is replicable adaptable to other urban contexts, since play is a universal principle, naturally practiced by every human being.	Municipality of Udine (Udine, ITALY)	Igualada (Igualada, SPAIN) Jelgava (Jelgava, LATVIA) Lousã (Lousã, PORTUGAL) Municipality of Grosuplje (Grosuplje, SLOVENIA)
RU:RBAN Second Wave	8226	The Good Practice (GP) is the Management model of Urban gardens in Rome to be transferred to newcomer cities that are geographically, historically and socio-culturally distant from each other, to ensure sharing of experiences to enhance the capacities of local governance. Transfer efforts will be ensured on the 3 well known and successful components the GP is divided into: 1. Capacity building, 2. Inspiring and training people to manage urban gardens (Gardenisers), 3. Governance & Regulations	Rome (Rome, ITALY)	Alexandroupolis (Alexandroupolis, GREECE) ALGECIRAS (Algeciras, SPAIN) Carlow County Council (Carlow, IRELAND) City of Split (Split, CROATIA)
TechRevolution 2.0	8249	Medium-sized post-industrial cities in Europe seek ways to grow & diversify their economies to compete with the pull of larger hubs. This is even more important	Barnsley (Barnsley, UNITED KINGDOM)	ALYTUS (Alytus, LITHUANIA)

URBACT III — PROGRAMME STATS ON CALLS AND FUNDED NETWORKS

		in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. Barnsley has been committed to growing higher value jobs, particularly within its tech and digital sectors. The Good Practice comprises 2 main pillars: - Enterprising Barnsley, an award winning business support programme - The Digital Media Centre, a landmark hub for tech business in the town centre.		City of Roeselare (Roeselare, BELGIUM) Novska (Novska, CROATIA) Rzeszow (Rzeszow, POLAND)
Volunteering Cities +	8216	The transfer network makes use of Volunteerism to approach social exclusion and poverty at the community level. Focus is given to an inter-generational collaboration where different age groups of both volunteers and individuals facing social problems work towards a sustainable evolution of the quality of life within local society. The network aims at structuring the volunteering activity giving validity to a bottom up approach, where volunteers can decide and implement actions.	Athienou (Athienou, CYPRUS)	Agia (Agia, GREECE) Municipality of Aljustrel (Aljustrel, PORTUGAL) Municipality of Banska Stiavnica (Banska Stiavnica, SLOVAKIA) Rezekne Municipality (Viļāni, LATVIA)

URBACT UIA TRANSFER MECHANISM PILOT NETWORKS

ACRONYM	SYNERGIE NO.	DESCRIPTION	LEAD PARTNER	PROJECT PARTNERS
AS TRANSFER	7886	AS-FABRIK was conceived to increase the competitiveness of the local KIBS (Knowledge Intense Business Services) sector of Bilbao and prepare them to supply the digital transformation demands of the manufacturing sector (Industry 4.0). A strategic alliance with the city, businesses, universities, local service providers and entrepreneurs was set up in order to create a new ecosystem based on innovative pillars and hosted in a tailor-made space for experimentation and incubation of new services.	BILBAO EKINTZA (Bilbao, SPAIN)	Bielsko Biala (Bielsko-Biala, POLAND) Tartu (TARTU, ESTONIA) Timisoara (Timisoara, ROMANIA)
CO4CITIES	7889	CO4CITIES aims at transferring the methodological structure of UIA CO-CITY: the Regulation on collaboration between citizens' organizations and the Municipality in the co-management of urban commons the Pact of collaboration, a legal tool providing for a change of attitude in the public/communities relationship the essential role of community hubs in the process of community empowerment and in the path of building a new collaborative approach between the citizens and the public administration.	City of Torino (Torino, ITALY)	CLUJ-NAPOCA MUNICIPALITY (Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA) Gdansk (Gdansk, POLAND) Municipality of Budapest (Budapest, HUNGARY)
NEXTAGRI	7896	At the core of the project there is an "Open Innovation Hub on Peri-Urban Agriculture" as an integrated strategy to deliver innovation in existing and newly created nodes of the agri-food value chain, focusing on new skills, training, pilot projects for SMEs and startups. The good practice to be transferred focuses on policy instruments, implementation tools and selected project outcomes with the aim of sharing knowledge and critical barriers to a successful innovation-driven inclusive growth model	City of Milan (Milano, ITALY)	Municipality of Almere (Almere, NETHERLANDS) Municipality of Stara Zagora (Stara Zagora, BULGARIA) Municipality Vila Nova de Gaia (Vila Nova de Gaia, PORTUGAL)
USE-IT	7847	The Unlocking Social and Economic Innovation Together (USE-IT) project is a unique model of economic development that is inclusive and results in lasting urban regeneration. It works by unlocking macro-assets and connecting them with micro-assets in communities building community resilience and connecting people to local resources. USE-IT Transfer Network will look to analyse the key elements of the UIA Practice and seek to apply it to the unique conditions in participating cities.	Birmingham City Council (Birmingham, UNITED KINGDOM)	Poznań (Poznań, POLAND) Rotterdam (Rotterdam, NETHERLANDS) Trapani (Trapani, ITALY)
Vilawatt UIA transfer mechanism	7891	VILAWATT [TM] aims to help local governments to drive their energy transition process by the creation of an innovative governance structure (local public-private-citizen partnership), providing four key services to improve energy management at local level: energy supply, energy culture, retrofitting of buildings and a local crypto currency linked to energy savings. The project aims to increase citizen commitment and sense of belonging to promote a sustainable energy transition process	Viladecans (Viladecans, SPAIN)	Eriges Seraing (Seraing, BELGIUM) Local Government of Nagykanizsa (Nagykanizsa, HUNGARY) Municipality of Trikala (Trikala, GREECE)

URBACT SECRETARIAT

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