URBACT - List of Approved Operations, June 2016

BENEFICIARY NAME (LP)	OPERATION NAME	OPERATION SUMMARY	START DATE	END DATE	LOCATION INDICATOR (NUTS2, NUTS3)	COUNTRY	TOTAL ELIGIBLE EXPENDITURE ALLOCATED TO THE OPERATION	UNION CO-FINANCING RATE	NAME OF CATEGORY OF INTERVENTION FOR THE OPERATION
AYUNTAMIENTO DE BAENA (Interest groups including NGOs)	AGRI-URBAN	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 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.	15/09/2015	03/05/2018	Cordoba, Andalucia	SPAIN	749,999.58	597,331.14	TO11
Ghent (Local Public authority)	REFILL	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.	15/09/2015	03/05/2018	Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen, Arr Gent	BELGIUM	733,405.24	543,768.90	TO11
Rotterdam (Local Public authority)	RESILIENT EUROPE	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.	15/09/2015	03/05/2018	Zuid-Holland, Groot-Rijnmond	NETHERLAND	704,436.00	523,630.20	TO11
Antwerp (Local Public authority)	sub>urban	'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.	15/09/2015	03/05/2018	Prov. Antwerpen, Arr.Antwerpen	BELGIUM	708,275.00	478,365.00	TO11

Westmister (Local Public authority)	Freight TAILS	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.	15/09/2015	03/05/2018	Inner London - West, Westminster	UNITED KINGDOM	722,399.53	539,087.03	TO11
Preston (Local Public authority)	Procure	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.	15/09/2015	03/05/2018	Lancashire, Mid Lancashire	UNITED KINGDOM	749,396.35	608,327.57	TO11
Barnsley (Local Public authority)	TechTown	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.	15/09/2015	03/05/2018	South Yorkshire	UNITED KINGDOM	749,000.93	565,836.32	TO11
Loulé (Local Public authority)	VITAL CITIES	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.	15/09/2015	03/05/2018	Algarve, Algarve	Portugal	747,774.36	531,926.81	TO11
Eindhoven (Local Public authority)	Change!	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 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.	15/09/2015	03/05/2018	Noord-Brabant, Zuidoost-Noord-Brabant	BELGIUM	741,459.27	553,746.47	TO11
Manchester (Local Public authority)	SmartImpact	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 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.	15/09/2015	03/05/2018	Greater Manchester, Manchester	UNITED KINGDOM	750,000.00	563,033.40	TO11
Igualada (Local Public authority)	RetaiLink	The RetaiLink 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.	15/09/2015	03/05/2018	Cataluña, Barcelona	SPAIN	746,438.20	552,827.59	TO11

Piacenza (Local Public authority)	MAPS	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 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.	15/09/2015	03/05/2015	Emilia-Romagna, Piacenza	ITALY	744,101.06	580,975.54	TO11
Bilbao (Local Public authority)	IN FOCUS	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.	15/09/2015	03/05/2018	País Vasco, Bizkaia	SPAIN	748,961.09	560,917.55	TO11
Genoa (Local Public authority)	INTERACTIVE CITIES	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.	15/09/2015	03/05/2018	Liguria, Genova	ITALY	716,745.00	549,820.25	TO11
Naples (Local Public authority)	2nd Chance	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.	15/09/2015	03/05/2018	Campania, Napoli	ITALY	750,000.00	615,013.62	TO11

Gdansk (Local Public authority)	BoostINNO	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's it's through deeper relationships that trust and social innovation will develop.	15/09/2015	03/05/2018	Pomorskie, Trójmiejski	POLAND	744,419.13	574,708.08	TO11
Bielefeld (Local Public authority)	CityMobilNet	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 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.	15/09/2015	03/05/2018	Detmold, Bielefeld, Kreisfreie Stadt	GERMANY	749,923.14	584,947.40	TO11
Poznan (Local Public authority)	Gen-Y City	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.	15/09/2015	03/05/2018	Wielkopolskie, Miasto Poznań	POLAND	747,590.00	544,666.50	TO11
Budapest 18th District (Local Public authority)	Urban Green Labs	In a time of continuing urbanisation and growing challenges of climate change, there is an increasing need of attractive, healthy and resilient urban environments. The key role of green spaces in making cities more attractive and liveable places due to their multitude environmental, social and economic benefits is a much-appreciated phenomenon for cities joining their forces in the Urban Green Labs (UGL) network. The partnership aims at regenerating and upgrading urban green spaces, via empowering citizens and fostering bottom-up initiatives. This also calls for improving environmental awareness and attitude amongst the inhabitants and the practitioners of cities, too. Partners will exchange their relevant good practices in the course of series of transnational study visits, the learning of which will be conveyed back to the URBACT local groups (ULGs) composed of a wide range of stakeholders in each city. Each ULG will co-create an Integrated Action Plan, addressing setting up new participatory governance arrangements for planning and managing green spaces along the local priorities. The UGL Guidebook will make the good examples and lessons learnt available for the wider public. UGL offers an excellent opportunity for local governments to sow the seeds of the living lab approach by involving community groups into designing and managing parks, front yards etc. within their neighbourhoods and cities, and cooperating with them in growing green cities together.	15/09/2015	03/05/2018	Közép-Magyarország, Budapest	HUNGARY	99,159.47	72,251.99	TO11
San Donà di Piave (Local Public authority)	City Centre Doctor	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 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.	15/09/2015	03/05/2018	Veneto,Venezia	ITALY	749,923.16	558,947.42	TO11

Amadora (Local Public authority)	ARRIVAL CITIES	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.	15/09/2015	03/05/2018	Portugal,Lisbon,	Portugal	749,844.02	576,501.51	TO11