Workshop "How-to-write a LIFE Proposal

Form B

(2nd Stage / Full Proposal)“

18th December 2018, Hotel Centrum, Nicosia

Project outline-B forms

Form B1 – Summary description of the project

ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEM TARGETED

- Description of the causes
- Preoperational context
- Provide sufficient qualitative and quantitative information, and relevant baseline information, about environmental problems
- Fully describe previous research and experience (other EU Projects, LIFE database)
- Baseline data (surveys, results of tests, etc) → provide the data source

Form B1 – Summary description of the project

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- Describe the main aim of project
- Detailed description of main project objectives ⟶ realistic and clear (without ambiguity)
- Facilitate compliance with EU Directives, Commission Regulation, etc

Form B1 – Summary description of the project

ACTIONS AND MEANS INVOLVED

- List the main project actions (preparatory actions, implementation actions, monitoring of the impact of the project actions) and explain what, how and where
- The proposal is detail to fully assess the problems to be addressed and the status of preparatory actions
- Involvement of stakeholders, identify them and clarify how they will be involved

Form B1 – Summary description of the project

EXPECTED RESULTS

- Concrete
- Realistic
- Quantified expected results link them with coherently to the environmental problem targeted

Form B1 – Summary description of the project

SUSTAINABILITY

- How the continuation of necessary project actions will be ensured after the end of the project.
- Including transfer and replication and the necessary financing.

Form B1 – Summary description of the project

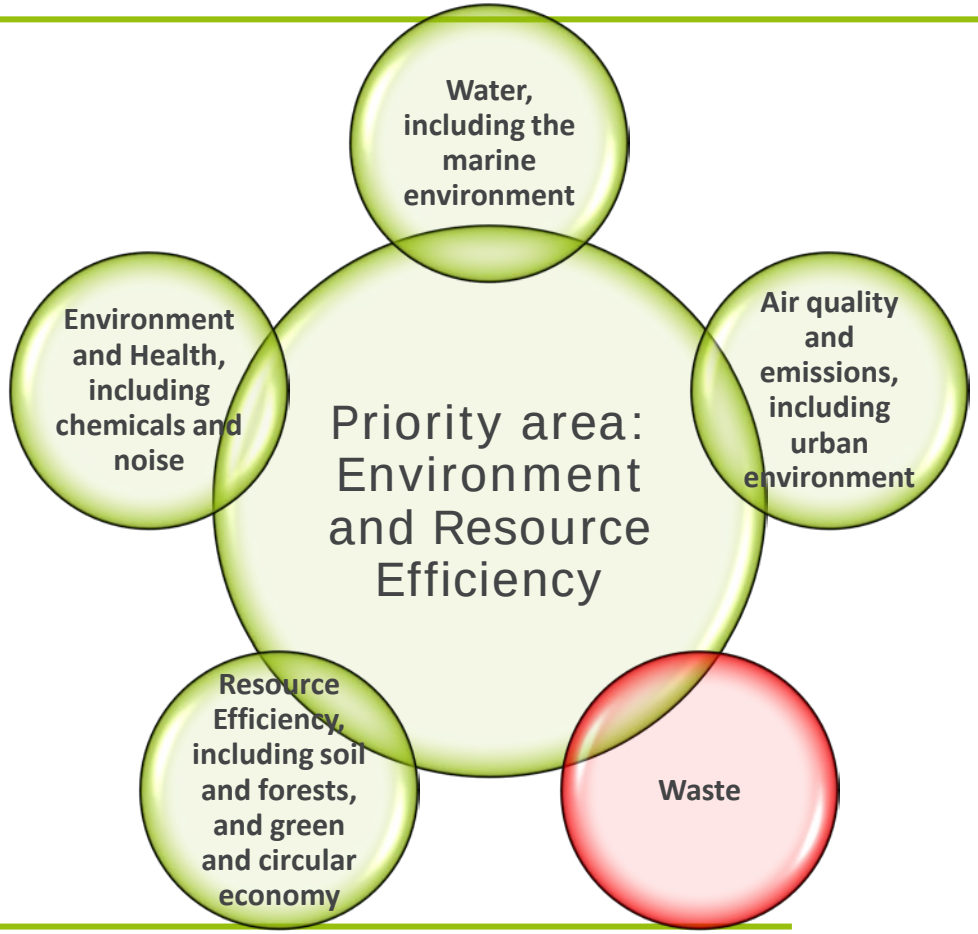
PROJECT TOPICS

- Indicate the project topics (maximum two), by ticking the appropriate checkbox(es).
- Legislation

REASONS WHY THE PROPOSAL FALLS UNDER THE SELECTED PROJECT TOPIC(S)

- Explain why the proposal is considered to fall under the selected project topic(s).

Form B1 – Summary description of the project



Target EU Legislation for waste

- COM(2015)614 - "Closing the loop - An EU action plan for the Circular Economy" (02.12.2015)
- COM(2014)398 - "Towards a circular economy: a zero waste programme for Europe
- Directive 2012/19 - Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)
- Directive 2008/98 - Waste and repealing certain Directives (Waste Framework Directive)
- Directive 2000/76 - Incineration of waste
- Directive 1999/31 - Landfill of waste
- Directive 75/442/EEC -"Waste framework directive"

Form B1 – Summary description of the project

PROJECT PARTNERSHIP

- **Partnership based on expertise needed in the project**
- Project partnership structure
- Explain their role in the project and expertise as well as actions that will be implemented by them.
- How your project will be co-financed

Form B1 – Summary description of the project

Form B1 – Summary description of the project

EXPECTED RISKS AND CONSTRAINTS RELATED TO PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND MITIGATION STRATEGY

- List main constraints and risks that can occur during the project implementation.
- Clarify what strategy will be put in place in order to mitigate those risks.

Form B1 – Summary description of the project

EXPECTED RISKS AND CONSTRAINTS RELATED TO PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND MITIGATION STRATEGY

- List main constraints and risks that can occur during the project implementation.
- Clarify what strategy will be put in place in order to mitigate those risks.

SOME TIPS …

Ensure that preoperational context is clearly described	Link the project with previous research	Link the project with baseline data	Quantify expected results, link them with coherently to the environmental problem targeted
Describe sufficiently actions	Clearly explain whether and why the project fully complies with 1 or max 2 project topics selected	Associated project with EU priorities	Identify the project target and partnership

LIFE 2018 NAT/BIO Application Guide
Stage 2 Full Proposal (p. 52-83)

PILOT?

- **FORM B3: General character of the project** & EU added value and socio-economic effects

Application Guide - Stage 2 Full Proposal
LIFE 2018 Env & Resource Effic. (p. 56)

- **FORM B2: General character of the project**

BEST PRACTICE?

LIFE 2018 CLIMA
Application Guide - 1 stage (p. 50-51)

DEMONSTRATION?

-**FORM B2:** Climate problem targeted and, if applicable, other environmental benefits
- **Project's best practice, demonstration or pilot character**

Awareness Raising?

General character of the project:

Sub-Programme	Priority Area	Types of Traditional Projects Eligible
Environment	Environment and Resource Efficiency	Demonstration and pilot projects
Environment	Nature and Biodiversity	Best practice, demonstration, and pilot projects
Environment / Climate Action	Environmental Governance and Information	Information, awareness and dissemination projects
Climate Action	Climate Change Mitigation	Best practice, demonstration, and pilot projects
Climate Action	Climate Change Adaptation	Best practice, demonstration, and pilot projects

General character of the project:

✓ "**best practice projects**" means projects that apply appropriate, cost-effective, state-of-the-art techniques, methods and approaches taking into account the specific context of the project.

✓ "**demonstration projects**" means projects that put into practice, test, evaluate and disseminate actions, methodologies or approaches that are to some degree new or unfamiliar in the project's specific context (geographical, environmental, socio-economical …), and that should be more widely applied elsewhere similar circumstances.

✓ "**pilot projects**" means projects that apply a technique or method that has not been applied or tested before, or elsewhere, and that offer potential environmental or climate advantages compared to current best practice and that can subsequently be applied on a larger scale to similar situations.

✓ "**information, awareness and dissemination projects**" means projects aimed at supporting communication, dissemination of information and awareness raising in the fields of the sub-programmes for Environment and Climate Action.

General character of the project:

✓ LIFE Nature projects are usually best practice projects (with demonstration actions/elements) that contribute to the implementation of the Birds and Habitats Directives and the Union Biodiversity Strategy to 2020, and the development, implementation and management of the Natura 2000 network. In these themes best practice is considered a priority.

✓ The most appropriate LIFE Biodiversity projects use innovation (demonstration/pilot projects), or explore sectors and processes that have not been the target of classic LIFE Nature projects, without excluding projects that are based on best practice approaches.

Example**: A **project on IAS**, aiming to:* → ***Demonstrative character (even pilot)

- *Develop a model for selecting the optimal control strategy for an invasive population of amphibians*
- *Create a network of observers (both professionals and volunteers) willing to operate an early detection and assessment system for alien amphibians*
- *Develop a mapping tool and expertise of IAS managers & strengthen the capacity to assess novel threats and to propose appropriate national responses to IAS*
- *Demonstrate new capture methods that are 20% more efficient*

General character of the project:

- ✓ A project on nature conservation and/or on halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services that essentially consists of targeting awareness raising campaigns should be submitted under LIFE Environmental Governance and Information.

- ✓ A "pilot" project applies a new technique or method, not applied or tested before or elsewhere, and therefore it is innovative. The level of innovation can be evaluated: a) relative to the technologies applied by the project (technological innovation) and, b) regarding the way technologies are implemented (innovation in processes or methods).

- ✓ In order for a project to be considered pilot/demonstrative the overall character of its core actions must be pilot/demonstrative. Although some best practice actions might be included in the project proposal, the overall approach must clearly have a pilot/demonstrative character and this should be justified in detail.

General character of the project:

Close-to-market projects?

In general, in order for a project to be considered pilot/demonstrative:

- ✓ should be consciously designed to demonstrate new and better approaches and solutions that can more confidently be repeated/replicated, both more widely and on a larger scale (up-scaling).

- ✓ must provide clear technical description of the new elements suggested and of the advantages and environmental improvements expected compared to existing best practices, with qualitatively and quantitatively measurable concrete results.

- ✓ a clear set of actions must be put in place for evaluating the cost-efficient replicability or transferability of the actions and results, and the measures taken to ensure the actual replication or transfer of successful pilot/demonstration actions (evaluated in Monitoring of the impact of project actions). These projects must be implemented on a technical scale that allows evaluation of technical and economic viability of large scale introduction.

❑ Technical readiness, process and state of the art, the scale and output of the project → Award criterion 1.

General character of the project:

- ✓ The application of an established environmental solution, action or methodology in a particular geographical region where it has not been applied before is not considered to be a "pilot" activity but a "demonstration" activity.

  Example: *if a project uses conservation methods (e.g. creating veteran trees, wood piles, pollarding) that may be very commonly used in agriculture but rarely in forest management and never for enhancing the conservation status of N2K species then a project applying these in a country (that have never been applied there before) has a highly demonstrative value.*

- ✓ Demonstration projects may have a higher EU added value, if they take place on a national or transnational level, rather than on a local scale (higher potential for replication and transfer, up-scaling of results).

- ✓ Pilot/demonstration projects should incorporate the dissemination of knowledge. The demonstration character is particularly important, therefore, the After-LIFE Plan shall in addition set out how the dissemination and communication of the results will continue after the end of the project (what actions will be carried out, when, by whom, and using what sources of finance).

Proposal status: Draft

National authorities access

Access granted to National authorities Yes (●) No ( )

In those cases where the applicants grant access, all National authorities of Member States participating in the project will be able to:
1. Access the proposal before and after the closing date of the call
2. Access also the communication between the Commission and each applicant who has submitted a proposal through the Mailbox module in eProposal.
Please note that National authorities are bound by confidentiality and absence of conflict of interest obligations and that your choice can always be modified later.

General project information

Maximum characters 36 / 120

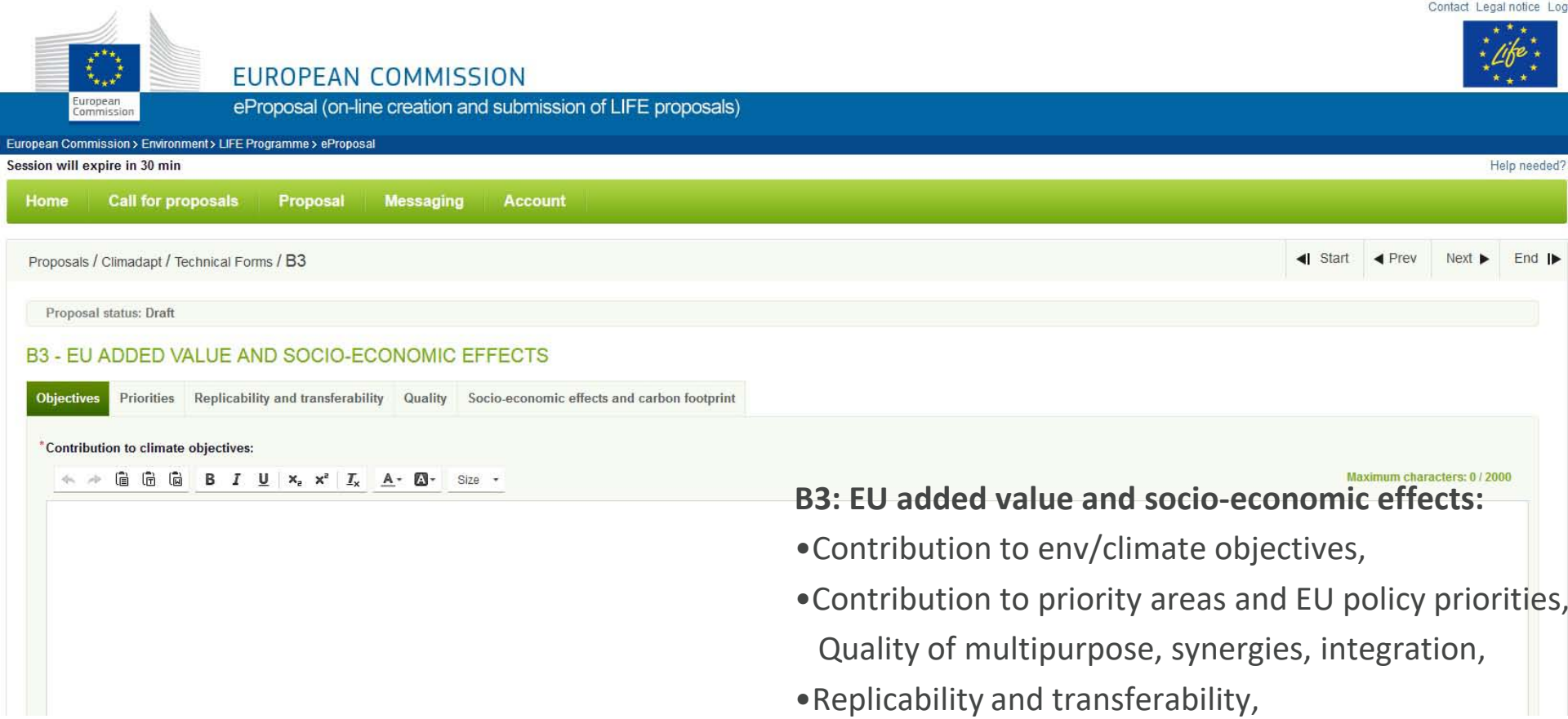
Project title (max. 120 characters) must be in English: * Climate Project for Urban Adaptation

Project acronym (max. 25 characters) must contain the word LIFE: * Climadapt

LIFE Programme priority area: Climate Change Adaptation

Sector:
- ( ) Agriculture/forestry/tourism
- ( ) Infrastructure (e.g. transport, energy, construction/buildings) and Industry
- ( ) Health and wellbeing
- ( ) Water (incl. flood management, coastal areas, desertification)
- (●) Urban adaptation/planning
- ( ) Mountain/Island areas adaptation
- ( ) Ecosystem based approaches
- ( ) Vulnerability assessments/adaptation strategies
- ( ) Industry
- ( ) Other

Proposal Forms Outline (B3 Forms)



B3: EU added value and socio-economic effects:

- Contribution to env/climate objectives,
- Contribution to priority areas and EU policy priorities, Quality of multipurpose, synergies, integration,
- Replicability and transferability,
- Transnational character, green procurement, uptake,
- Socio-economic effects of the project.

Proposal Forms Outline (B3 Form)

Contribution to objectives set out in the LIFE Reg.

Describe the extent and the quality of the contribution:

Specific Objectives: Defined in the LIFE 2014-2020 Regulation (EC) No 1293/2013 - *Article 10-12 ENV/Article 14-16 CLIMA*

Article 15

Specific objectives for the priority area Climate Change Adaptation

With a view to contributing to supporting efforts leading to increased resilience to climate change, the priority area Climate Change Adaptation shall in particular have the following specific objectives:

(a) to contribute to the development and implementation of Union policy on climate change adaptation, including mainstreaming across policy areas, in particular by developing, testing and demonstrating policy or management approaches, best practices and solutions for climate change adaptation, including, where appropriate, ecosystem-based approaches;

(b) to improve the knowledge base for the development, assessment, monitoring, evaluation and implementation of effective climate change adaptation actions and measures, prioritising, where appropriate, those applying an ecosystem-based approach, and to enhance the capacity to apply that knowledge in practice;

(c) to facilitate the development and implementation of integrated approaches, such as for climate change adaptation strategies and action plans, at local, regional or national level, prioritising, where appropriate, ecosystem-based approaches;

(d) to contribute to the development and demonstration of innovative climate change adaptation technologies, systems, methods and instruments that are suitable for being replicated, transferred or mainstreamed.

Proposal Forms Outline (B3 Form)

Contribution to priority areas and EU policy priorities.

Describe the extent and the quality of the contribution:

- Thematic Priorities(ENV)/Policy Areas (CLIMA) : Defined in the MWP 2018-2020
- Project Topics(ENV)/Work Areas (CLIMA): Defined in the Application Guide for 2018

LIFE Regulation Annex III

(a) ***Thematic priorities for Water, including the marine environment***: *activities for the implementation of the specific objectives for water set out in the Roadmap for a Resource-Efficient Europe and the 7th Environment Action Programme, in particular:*

(i) integrated approaches for the implementation of Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (2);

(ii) activities for the implementation of the Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (3);

(iii) activities for the implementation of the programme of measures of the Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (4) with a view to achieving good environmental status of marine waters;

(iv) activities to ensure safe and efficient use of water resources, improving quantitative water management, preserving a high level of water quality and avoiding misuse and deterioration of water resources.

Proposal Forms Outline (B3 Form)

Guide for the evaluation - Award Criteria

EU added value: Extent and Quality of the contribution to the specific objectives of the priority areas of the LIFE sub-programme ENV/Climate Action

Proposal Forms Outline (B3 Form)

The **extent** and the **quality** of the contribution to which each proposal contributes to one or several of the **specific objectives**.

The **extent** and **quality** of the **expected impacts** (environmental/climate benefits) at the end of the project (concrete, realistic and quantified).

Territorial and Social Contexts, which the project actions are expected to influence (LIFE key project level indicators).

Proposal Forms Outline (B3 Form)

Quality of multipurpose, synergies, integration.

Multi-purpose delivery mechanism which **improves integration** of specific environmental or climate objectives in other policy areas or **has synergies** with the objectives of other Union policies.

For example:

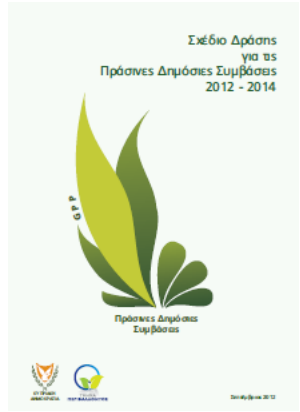
Ecosystem-based adaptation projects - synergies with other policy areas (biodiversity and nature conservation benefits).

Proposal Forms Outline (B3 Form)

Transnational character, green procurement, uptake.

- Well-justified transnational approach,
- Mechanism to ensure extensive application of green procurement,
- Uptake of results from EU financed research projects*.

*Brief but comprehensive description of such results and of how they will be used for the implementation of the LIFE project is included in this form.



Proposal Forms Outline (B3 Form)

Guide for the evaluation - Award Criteria

Action EU added value: Synergies and Transnationality:

Proposal Forms Outline (B3 Form)

Synergies (including multi-purpose, integration/complementarity, green public procurement, ecolabel, and uptake of EU-funded research results):

- Synergies can be reached by **multi-purpose approaches** and **integration** in and/or **complementarity** with other EU policies and funding mechanisms (points depends on their extent and quality).

1. A **multipurpose delivery mechanism** means that the proposal does not only plan to achieve the project's specific objectives, but has **foreseen concrete actions aiming at achieving other purposes**.

2. Project proposals that, **while focussing on a specific** environmental/climate issue, improve **integration** of these specific environmental objectives in other policy areas and/or achieve **complementarity** with these, and thus create synergies with the objectives of other Union policies will be favourably assessed.

Proposal Forms Outline (B3 Form)

Synergies (including multi-purpose, integration/complementarity, green public procurement, ecolabel, and uptake of EU-funded research results):

- **Green public procurement** and the use of **eco-labelling scheme** as regards the integration of green production and service provision goals, and the **uptake of research results** under Horizon 2020 or its predecessor programmes.

- The **uptake** of the results of environmental and climate-related research and innovation projects financed by Horizon 2020 or by preceding Framework Programmes will also lead to an additional bonus point, **if there is sufficient evidence of the added value of this uptake for the project**.

Proposal Forms Outline (B3 Form)

Transnationality

- Transnational cooperation among Member States is **essential to guarantee the achievement of the project's objectives**.
- On the basis of this criterion, up to **four additional points** may be given to a proposal, if there is sufficient evidence for an added value of the transnational approach.

The sustainability of LIFE projects results is essential, thus highly valued.

Why replicability and transfer are so important?

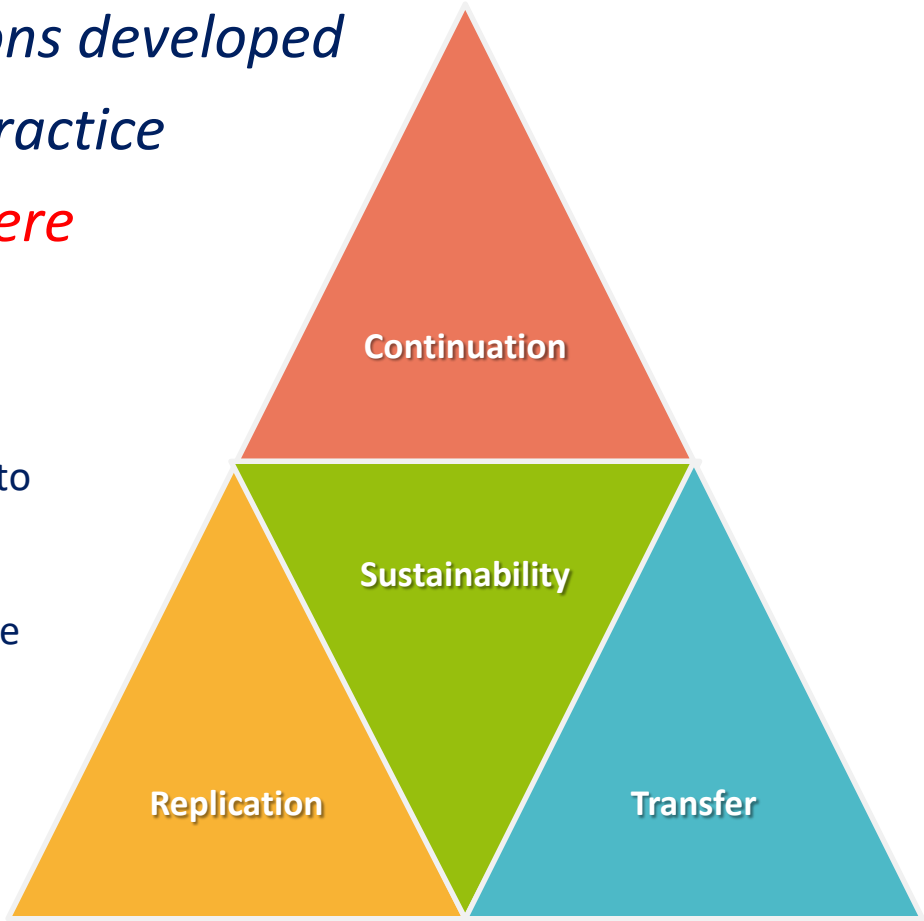
- ❖ Impact to wider audience and beyond the narrow locale of a particular project, increasing the added value of the project (wider uptake)
- ❖ Increases environmental benefits at EU level
- ❖ Assists in the creation of business opportunities
- ❖ Maximises the impact of LIFE programme

Award Criteria	Minimum pass score*	Maximum score
Technical and Financial coherence and quality		
1. Technical coherence and quality	10	20
2. Financial coherence and quality (including value for money)	10	20
EU added value:		
3. Extent and quality of the contribution to the specific objectives of the priority areas of the LIFE sub-programme for Environment	10	20
4. Sustainability (continuation, replication, transfer potential)	8	15
Overall (pass) score	***50****	
Bonus		
5. Contribution to the project topics	-	0 or 5 or 10
6. Synergies (including multipurpose and integration/complementarity (max. 8 points), Green Public Procurement (max. 1 point), Ecolabel (max. 1 point), and uptake EU-research results (max. 1 point)) - Transnational (max. 4 points)	-	15
Maximum score		**100**

SUSTAINABILITY: putting the solutions developed and/or applied in the project into practice beyond the project period, elsewhere or for a different purpose.

WHY? LIFE projects represent a considerable investment, and the EU attaches great importance to their long term sustainability.

HOW? The sustainability of the project results in the medium and long term is the capacity to maintain them after project implementation, be it by continuation, by replication or by transfer.

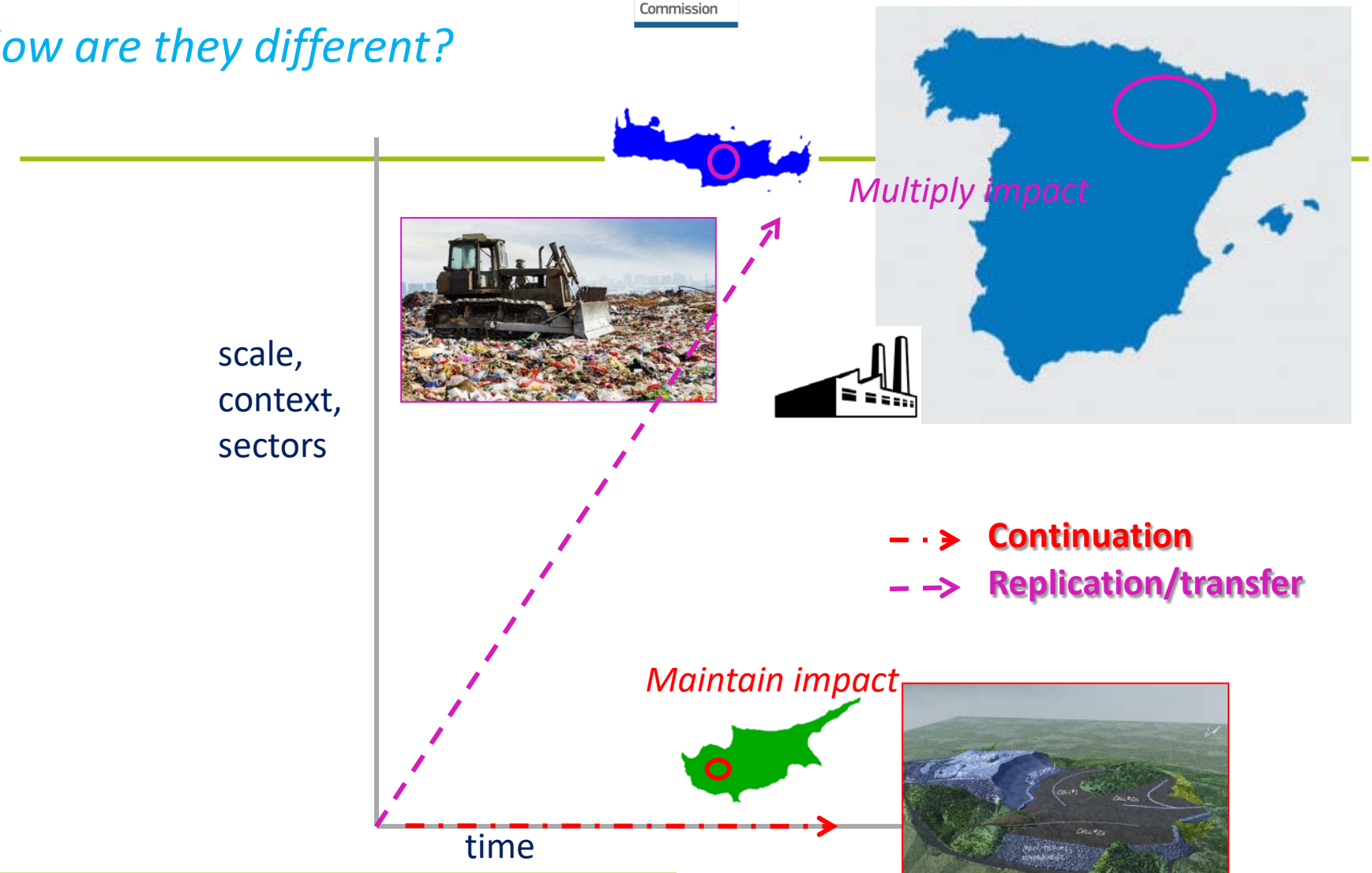


What is continuation? *The methods, techniques, prototypes or practices developed and/or used in the project continue to be used by the entities involved in the project after the project's end.*

What is replication? *The same methods, techniques, prototypes or practices developed and/or used in the project are used again in the same way and for the same purpose by other entities elsewhere in several geographic areas, regions, countries.*

What is transfer? *The methods, techniques, prototypes or practices developed and/or used in the project are used in a different way, for a different purpose. Transfer knowledge into other sectors.*

How are they different?



Replication and Transfer

1. Replication/transfer is part of the sustainability strategy but is different from continuation. It's beyond which project actions will be carried out or continued after the end of the project or about how people will continue using the project's results. It is also beyond dissemination, transfer of knowledge and networking.

2. You need: -- transferability strategy and action plan identifying area for replication, actors and actions;
   -- ensure funding for such activities after the project ends;
   -- commitments for applying the method elsewhere etc.

In this context, you should identify and set up relevant contacts, build up a replication action plan to enhance the probability of utilization of the projects' outputs (best practices, guidelines, know-how, patents, software etc.), including assessment of possible adaptations needed and funding opportunities, conduct specific actions to concretely put the practices/approaches developed in the project into practice elsewhere (in other regions and countries or other sectors, by an entity other than or successor to the beneficiary or its partners, especially in a competitive market environment).

Replication and Transfer

3. The replication/transfer strategy (assessed under Award criterion 4) should be a clear and sound plan build in in the design of your proposal, i.e. supported by the project activities (fit-for-purpose), the choice of partners, support from stakeholders, targeted dissemination to specific target groups.

4. Should the replication or transfer start during the project's implementation this would be favourably considered.

LIFE ENV PROJECT example: Innovative techniques for mine restoration in forest areas

Product: Technical solutions for mine restoration in Mediterranean forest areas by gathering and demonstrating the feasibility and suitability of new techniques.

Market: Public sector bodies/agencies dealing with mine restoration in forest areas. Mining and quarry companies. Companies dealing with environmental restoration.

Competition: European market

Replicability and sustainability Strategy: Replication of project results will be carried out after:

- contacting main European stakeholders, assessing feasibility of replication among the potential users of the proposed technical package in selected areas, producing an investment plan to attract potential investors;
- assessing the transferability potential of the bio-restoration techniques to other sectors (e.g. landfills, brownfields);
- supporting interested entities to develop new projects;
- developing communication to share information and provide technical assistance;
- developing a business plan to assess costs and benefits of your methodology;
- FINALLY developing a Replication Plan.

Nature Projects

Continuation

- *Good initial design*
- *Actions effective in meeting objectives*
- *FAV CS of species and habitats maintained*
- *Minimum viable populations maintained*
- *Long-term funding for recurring habitat management (e.g. independent of successive agrienvironment schemes)*
- *Continuity of staff/organisation (capacity building)*
- *Support from national and regional authorities*
- *Support (or acceptance) by local stakeholders*
- *Long-term employment opportunities*
- *Engagement of young people (next generation)*
- *Continued public support for conservation actions / positive media coverage*

Replication

- *Development of good practices in habitat management*
- *Transfer of techniques to new geographical areas*
- *Good & targeted dissemination of project results (methodologies, knowledge, advice)*
- *Active networking with similar projects / areas*
- *Positive impact on immediate area around project*
- *Landowners being inspired to carry out conservation work*
- *Catalyst for developing national policies*
- *Target international stakeholders (not only local) that would replicate results in other contexts*
- *Leads to follow-on LIFE projects*
- *Diverse and extensive group of project supporters / higher potential for uptake of results*

Form B3 – EU added value and socio-economic effects

SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE PROJECT

- Indicate the probable impact of the project actions on the **local economy** and **population**.
- Close-to-market projects should also address **market positioning, supply chain, competitors and economic feasibility** of the proposed solution.
- Implementation a full Life Cycle Analysis (include it as a project deliverable)
- Social impact assessment (include it as a project deliverable)

EFFORTS FOR REDUCING THE PROJECT'S "CARBON FOOTPRINT"

- Any details of efforts to be made to reduce CO_2 emissions

SOME TIPS …

Address in detail the project's socioeconomic impact

Clearly mention in which aspect the proposed project is innovative

Clearly mention in which actions the proposed project is reduced carbon footprint

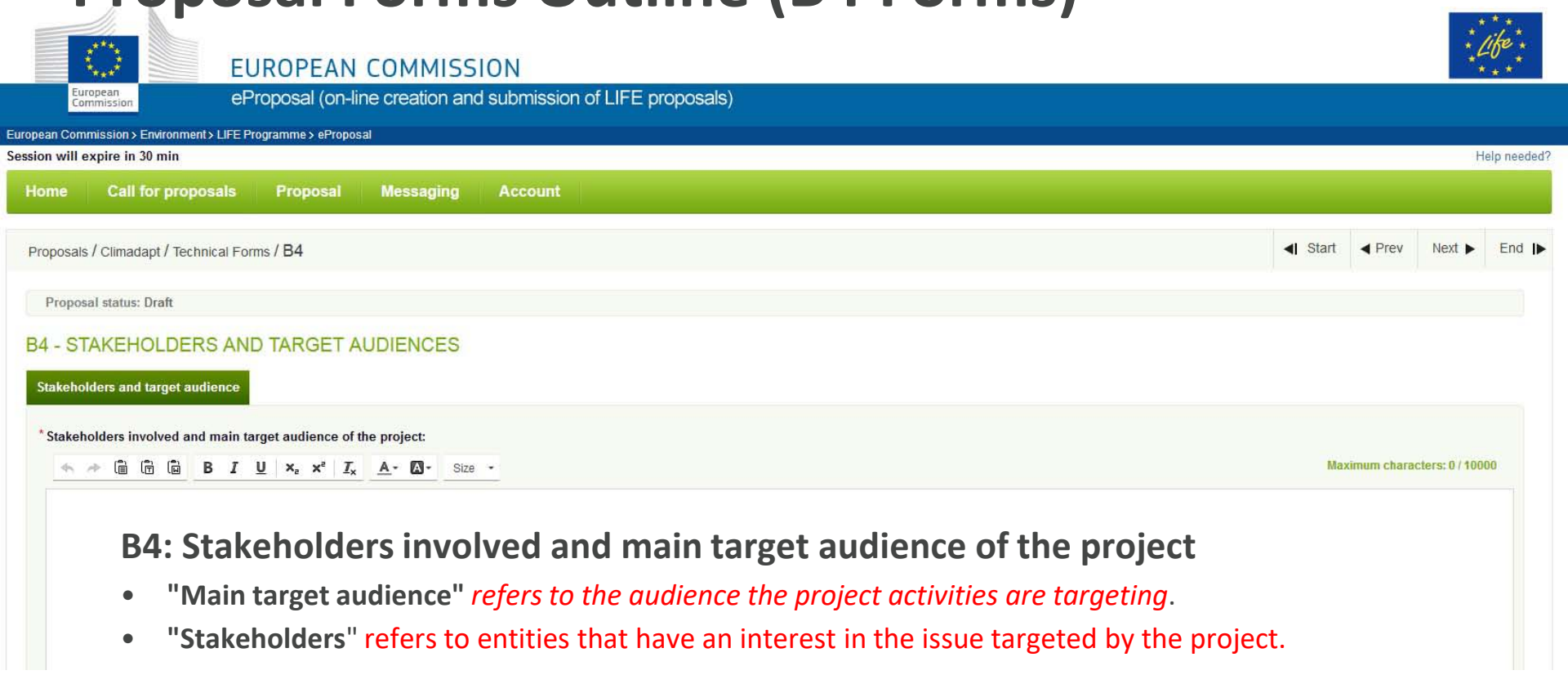
Fully define its direct environmental impact, including at all steps in the life-cycle of the project

Identify commonalities with similar projects and address the significance of the differences

Explain in detail the green procurement principles that will be used

If possible, aim to transnational cooperation and justify it in the proposal

Proposal Forms Outline (B4 Forms)



B4: Stakeholders involved and main target audience of the project

- **"Main target audience"** *refers to the audience the project activities are targeting*.
- **"Stakeholders"** refers to entities that have an interest in the issue targeted by the project.

Proposal Forms Outline (B4 Forms)

"Main target audience" refers to the audience (e.g. sections of the population, category of professionals, type of bodies or organisations, economic players, etc.) the project activities are targeting.

- These audiences must be defined **as precisely as possible (both qualitatively and quantitatively)** in the proposal and must be **linked to the problem** addressed by the project.
- The selection of the target audience(s) must be **justified in view of reaching the project's objectives.**
- Project **monitoring activitie**s must include the measurement **of the impact of the project's activities on this target audience** or on its activities (as appropriate, depending on the nature of the project).
- **Quantitative and qualitative informatio**n should be provided wherever possible.

Proposal Forms Outline (B4 Forms)

"Stakeholders" refers to entities (e.g. organisations, authorities, persons, groups of persons, NGOs etc.) that have an interest in the issue targeted by the project.

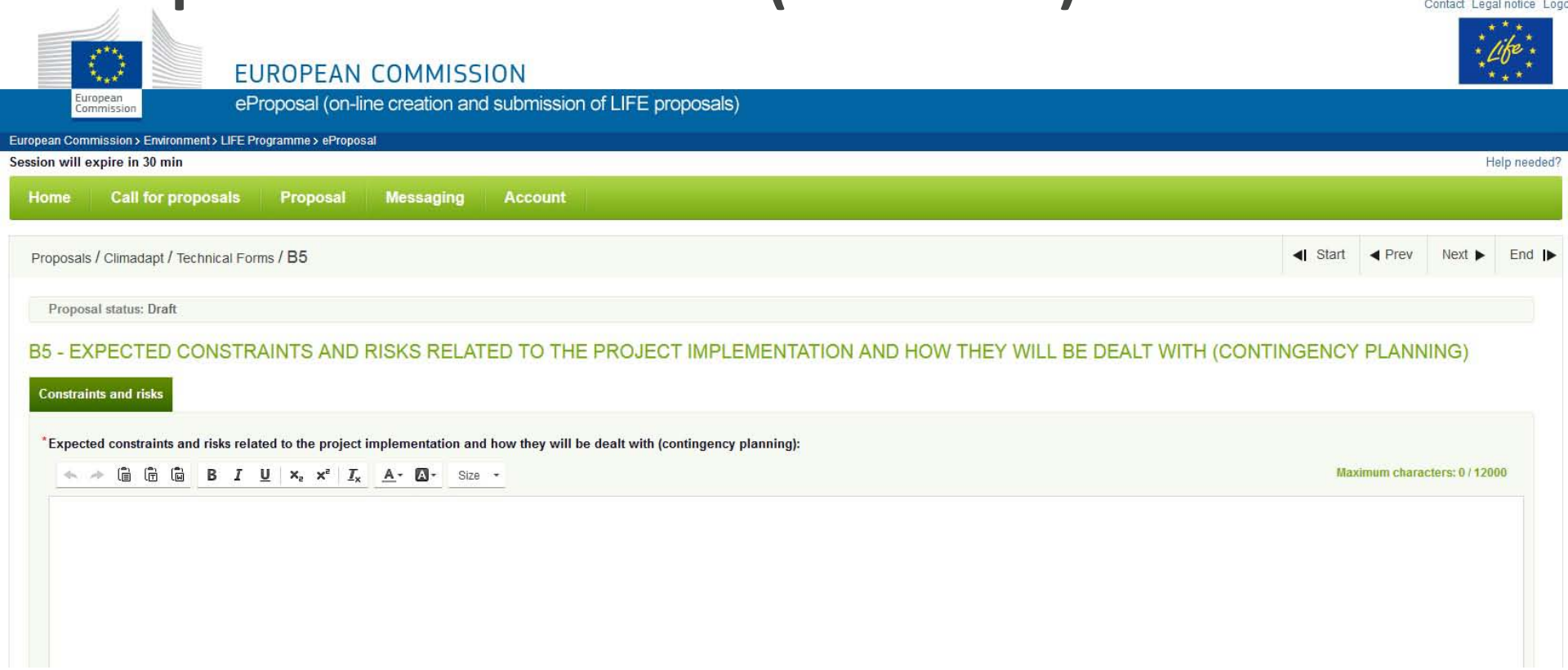
- Project participants **do not have** to be listed in this section.
- Proper **stakeholder consultation and/or involvement should be ensured** during the project, as appropriate with respect to the nature of the project.

Proposal Forms Outline (B4 Forms)

Common Mistakes

- Poor identification and description of the target audience of the project;
- Inappropriate target audience with respect to the problem targeted;
- Actions not responding to the needs of the identified target audience;
- Poor or incomplete identification and involvement of relevant stakeholders in the design and implementation of the project.

Proposal Forms Outline (B5 Forms)



Proposal Forms Outline (B5 Forms)

B5: Expected constraints and risks related to the project implementation and how they will be dealt with:

- Identify all possible **internal or external** "constraints and risks" that could have **major negative impacts .**
- Please list such constraints and risks, in decreasing order of importance.
- Please also indicate any possible constraints and risks due to the **socio-economic environment**.

Proposal Forms Outline (B5 Forms)

B5: Expected constraints and risks related to the project implementation and how they will be dealt with:

- Details on licenses, permits, EIA, etc.,
- Indicate what support exists from the competent bodies responsible for issuing such authorizations.
- For each constraint and risk identified, please indicate how you envisage overcoming it.
- **Finally, please detail how you have taken into account the risks identified into the planning of the project (time planning, budget, etc.) and the definition of the actions.**

Form B6 - Continuation / valorisation and long term sustainability of the project's results after the end of the project

- ✓ Which actions will have to be carried out or continued after the end of the project?
- ✓ How will this be achieved? Which resources will be necessary to carry out these actions?
- ✓ To what extent will the results and lessons of the project be actively disseminated after the end of the project to those persons and / or organisations that could best make use of them? (Please identify these persons / organisations)

Continuation is part of the overall sustainability strategy assessed under **Award criterion 4** (EU added value: sustainability, point linked to continuation).

Continuation is different from replication and transfer that is addressed in Form B3

Form B6 - Continuation / valorisation and long term sustainability of the project's results after the end of the project

Close-to-market Projects

- Commercialization and industrialization can start during the project duration
- Development of a credible business plan (compulsory)
- Development of a credible replication and transfer plan (compulsory)

Non Close-to-market Projects

- Building up of a comprehensive exploitation plan (compulsory and to be included as part of the After-LIFE Plan)
- Development of a credible business plan (compulsory)

SOME TIPS …

Clearly mention when the commercialization and industrialization start during the project duration

Clearly strategy shall included for maintaining project results through commercialization and industrialization of the proposed solutions after the end of the project

Development a credible business plan/ marketing plan/investment analysis/proposed business model

Clearly AFTER-LIFE Plan with communication and dissemination activities will be reported as a list of activities with the necessary supporting partnership, audience and stakeholders