LIFE Programme - Call 2017

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LIFE Programme



- ✓ The LIFE Programme is the EU's funding instrument for the environment and climate action.
- ✓ It contributes to the implementation, updating and development of EU environmental and climate policy and legislation by co-financing projects.

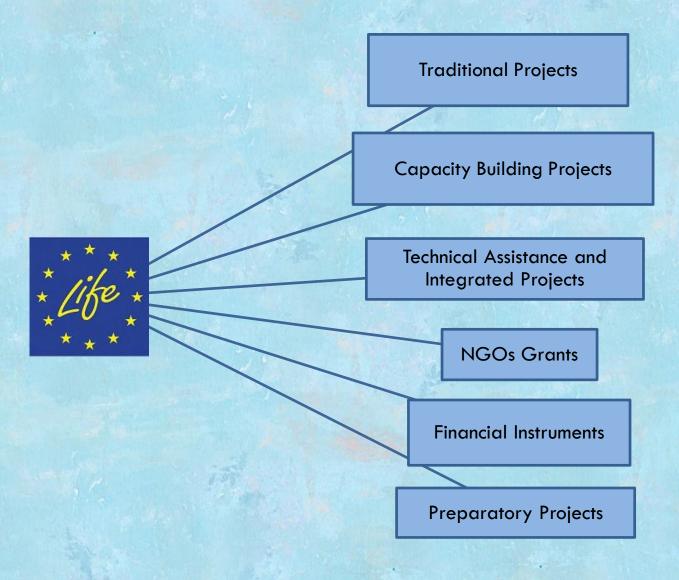






















LIFE Programme Structure

✓ € 3.456,7 million [2014-2020]

✓ 2 Sub-programmes:

✓ Environment (75%)

55% Nature/Biodiversity (2014-2017)

✓ Climate Action (25%)

Environment

Environment & Resource Efficiency

Nature & Biodiversity

Environmental Governance & Information **Climate Action**

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Governance & Information











LIFE Programme in Greece

Since the launch of the LIFE Programme by the European Commission in 1992 and until 2016, a total of **239** projects have been co-financed with a Greek beneficiary as a Coordinator.

The total investment of these projects amounts to €326 million, of which the EU's contribution is €174,5 million.











LIFE Programme in Greece (1992-2016)

Sub-Programme	Number of projects	Percent of total	Total budget	EC contribution
ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCE EFFICIENCY	138	57,7%	178.441.284	82.154.773
NATURE/BIODIVERSITY	70	29,3%	99.686.869	67.167.268
CLIMATE ACTION INFORMATION AND	20	8,4%	36.531.072	18.676.236
GOVERNANCE	10	4,2%	10.305.351	5.608.388
CAPACITY BUILDING	1	0,4%	1.304.708	953.600
TOTAL	239	100%	326.269.285	174.560.265

Source: <u>Database of LIFE projects - European Commission</u>, interpreted by the Greek LIFE Task Force











LIFE Projects in Greece (M€)

















Projects in progress:

There are 28 projects with Greek beneficiaries as a coordinator that are in progress with a total budget of € 49,7 million, of which the EU's contribution is € 29,2 million.

Sub-Programme	Number of projects	Total budget
ENVIRONMENT AND		
RESOURCE EFFICIENCY	9	18.835.360
NATURE/BIODIVERSITY	10	17.709.261
CLIMATE ACTION	5	5.999.502
INFORMATION AND		
GOVERNANCE	3	5.851.730
CAPACITY BUILDING	1	1.304.708
TOTAL	28	49.700.561

% TOTAL BUDGET OF PROJECT IN PROGRESS IN GREECE **INFORMATION** CAPACITY AND BUILDING GOVERNANCE 2,6% 11,8% **ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE ACTION RESOURCE EFFICIENCY** 12,1% 37,9% NATURE/BIODIVERSITY 35,6%











WHAT'S NEW IN THE CALL 2017?

For all LIFE strands: Encouraging up-taking of results from research

- Form B3: Projects concerned by up-taking results from EU financed research projects (FPs/H2020), will have to describe comprehensively how those results will be used in the LIFE project
- This can drive to an additional point in the scoring











LIFE 2014-2017 MAWP

- Stronger emphasis on:
 - -Long term sustainability of the project
 - -Replicability and transferability
 - -Impacts (impacts indicators)











WHAT'S NEW IN THE CALL (from 2016)?

- Further clarifications on sustainability and replicability
- More specifications on EU added value in terms of quantifiable impacts/benefits
- Welcoming and encouraging "close-to-market" projects (ENV, CLIMA-esp. for CCM)
- More stringent control on double-funding and value added vs previously financed LIFE projects
- Focus on "implementation" of solutions (e.g. DSS, tools, etc.). i.e. concrete activities for the uptake and use of tools developed by relevant actors, during the project duration.









WHAT'S NEW IN THE CALL (from 2016)?

- Transferability and Replication:
 - Mandatory deliverable: Transferability and Replication Plan (ENV-RE, CLIMA proposals)
- Sustainability:
 - Mandatory deliverable: Exploitation Plan as part of the After-LIFE Plan (ENV-RE and CLIMA proposals)
 - Mandatory Deliverable for "close-to-market" projects: Business Plan (ENV-RE and CLIMA proposals)











WHAT'S NEW IN THE CALL 2017?

Climate Action – Governance and Information: Update of Policy Priorities

- Development of mid-century and 2030 strategies
- Monitoring, evaluation, awareness raising, training supporting policy development / implementation (e.g. EU ETS and F-gases Regulation)
- Transport (Cars and Vans: fuel consumption and emissions data)
- Building coordination platforms to support development of mitigation & adaptation policies
- Adaptation indicators and monitoring systems, understanding adaptation costs and benefits



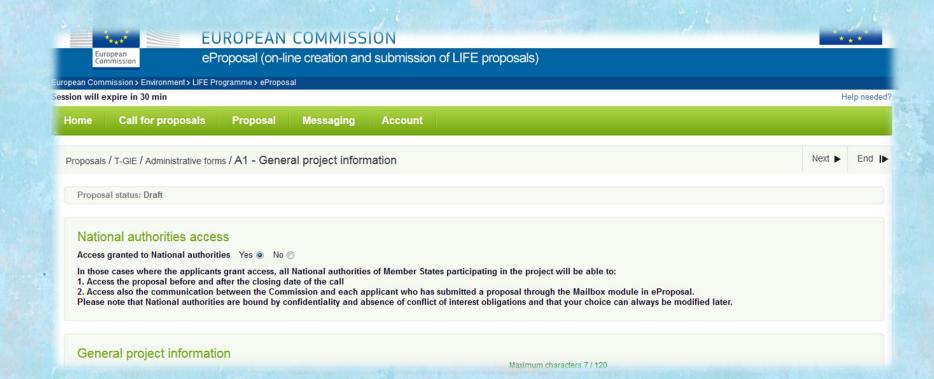








APPLYING SUCCESSFULLY TO LIFE













MUST READ

- LIFE Regulation, in particular the priority areas
- Multi-annual work-programme project topics
- Application Packages and Frequently Asked Questions(FAQ)
- Application guides (GR) for LIFE project proposals
- Guides for evaluation (GR) of LIFE project proposals
- LIFE website, in particular <u>LIFE project database</u>
- Evaluation comments from previous submissions











PROJECT DESIGN -I

- Baseline description should be detailed enough as it is essential for evaluating the project impacts (AW1)
- Replication and/or transfer needs to be taken into account and related project actions need to be well conceived (AW6)
- Activities/plans to ensure sustainability of the project results are absolutely crucial! (AW1)











PROJECT DESIGN -II

- The sequence of actions should be logical and clearly linked to project description (part B of application) (AW1)
- Expected results and quantitative estimations
 of projects impacts (during and 3/5 years
 after project end) (AW3)
- Clear description of staff involved in specific actions (AW1)











PROJECT DESIGN -III

- Transnational projects:
 - the proposal has to show that there is sufficient evidence for an added value of the transnational approach (If such evidence can be provided, the proposal will be considered for a higher scoring in the project selection process and will therefore have a higher chance of being selected for cofunding -AW7)











PROJECT DESIGN-IV

- Limit the number of actions to the ones essential to achieve the project objectives
- Partnership structure: look for complementarity and avoid redundancy of expertise (key stakeholders should be involved)
- Project duration should take into account:
 - Sufficient time to gather information about the impact of project activities
 - Delays in obtaining permits and authorisations











COMMON PROBLEMS

- Insufficient background information (why, who and how)
- Rationale for projects is defined during the project
- Objectives too broad, too many
- Poor partnership (partners don't fit regarding know-how or insufficient budget)
- Over-optimistic / unrealistic or lack of quantification of impacts
- Replication confused with networking and dissemination
- Vague plans to sustain the project/results after project end











Thank you for your attention

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