



## Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE: List of selected project proposals in the first call

In its meeting in Dubrovnik, Croatia on 14 and 15 April 2016 the programme monitoring committee selected 35 project proposals for funding. Around 70.5 million Euros of ERDF co-financing will be transferred to project partnerships in the coming years. The list of project proposals selected is the following<sup>1</sup>:

Priority	Specific objective	Project number	Project acronym	Project summary
Innovation and knowledge development	1.1	CE634	3DCentral	3DCENTRAL aims at connecting "islands of innovation" to a stable network of regions for innovation. It is focused on smart engineering and rapid prototyping where a substantial, current and future emerging market for cooperation partners is visible. Generally there is a solid knowledge base in the programme area but is little structured and connected. This leads to inefficiencies in developing regions as well as in the RTD and business sector. To tackle these challenges durable solutions with sufficient resources are required. The main objective of 3DCENTRAL is to develop, implement and anchor powerful, practicable, future robust knowledge axes for the central Europe (KACE) cooperation area to tighten and boost the linkages and capacities amongst the relevant technology and innovation actors of smart engineering and rapid prototyping. 3DCENTRAL will change the current situation by establishing and anchoring a practicable, user-friendly, replicable and future robust system of new strong structures (KACE), repeatable processes (CE Brain Base) and leading edge implementation cases (CE flagships). The respective main outputs are a transnational, action-oriented system for 11 relevant knowledge axes, the toolbox and transnational tech&inno camps to make the change elements stable, and 11 flagship pilot demo cases.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Attention: Although care has been taken to ensure the accuracy, completeness and reliability of the information provided, Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE assumes no responsibility therefore. Lead applicants of selected (as well as non selected) applications will be officially informed in a letter from the programe.





Innovation and knowledge development	1.1	CE283	FabLabNet	The new phenomenon of fabrication laboratories (FabLabs) marks the advent of the 3rd industrial revolution where collaboration, sharing, community & innovation shapes our economy. FabLabs are technical prototyping platforms for innovation and invention inviting the society at large to become innovators. They already demonstrated their benefits in concrete cases around the world, such as the leg-prosthesis 3D-printed from \$50 instead of the current price of \$4,000. As such they can help the EU "regain competitiveness, boost productivity and put the EU on an upward path of prosperity" (EU2020 Strategy). Easily deployable to remote areas, FabLabs can also contribute to smart & inclusive growth by decreasing regional disparities in innovation. FabLabNet joins FabLabs across the programme area into a central European network, follows trends set by the European movement that puts emphasis on new forms of businesses, as opposed to trends in the Unites States. FabLabNet provides a significant stimulus for local entrepreneurship and innovation and integrates FabLabs into the local innovation ecosystems, bringing direct benefits to innovation actors and to the society as a whole. The project will better link FabLabs with each other and with local innovation actors. It will push them towards specialisation in line with regional innovation strategies, to better position them in the policy context. Also, it enables actors within the innovation ecosystems to better understand FabLabs as a means of grass root innovation, and mobilises them to best use their innovation potentials, especially in business creation.
Innovation and knowledge development	1.1	CE318	NUCLEI	The European Union's most important automation and mechatronic industries are located in central European regions. While their business dimension is intercontinental, their innovation-related services often remain local, thus slowing the transfer of research and development results into the industrial system. As a result, tech-transfer is an expensive process that often duplicates efforts and does not respond to the time-to-market requirements. The challenge is to improve the innovation-related services to accelerate the transposition of key enabling technologies (KET) from EU-funded research & central European labs into new end-user components and apps for the advanced manufacturing industries. NUCLEI aims to change the obsolete innovation management model from a "local-based" technology scouting approach to a transnational pool of knowledge that supports advanced manufacturing innovation beyond regional borders. This will increase economic interdependences among seven regions and encourage more effective transnational value chains in automotive, electrical industry, IT sector, robotic and mechanic automation. Such joint knowledge sourcing approach will help the 7 NUCLEI industrial clusters and its end-beneficiaries (corporations, SMEs, R&D performers) to generate new consortia/business deals for executing bold technological, product, and market projects.





				The creation of a broad and collaborative environment, initially tested by 100 companies from 7 regions, is expected to: - Increase linkages with innovators outside the project regions by 40-50 percent; - Accelerate the time-to-market of R&D concepts (from EU-funded research & central European labs to companies) by 15-20 percent; - Increase R&D expenditure and patent applications by 2-3 percent of mid-term turnover.
Innovation and knowledge development	1.1	CE659	PPI2Innovate	Public procurement of innovative solutions (PPI) is a powerful tool to boost innovation. The public sector demands innovative solutions that are not yet available or not at large scale on the market and thus forces providers to innovate. PPI is well supported on the European level (i.e. Horizon 2020), there exist also various guidance and training tools already for few years. So far they did not boost the PPI usage in the majority of central European regions because available tools are not customised to national frameworks and regional knowledge hubs are missing. PPI2Innovate targets directly public procurers on all administrative levels in central Europe with the aim to build regional capacities in PPI, to change attitude towards PPI, to strengthen linkages among relevant stakeholders in regional innovation systems and to finally boost usage of PPI. The project will achieve this change by delivering innovative outputs such as 3 thematic PPI2Innovate tools for smart health, energy and ICT fully customized to 6 national institutional frameworks and translated. In addition the project will create 6 regional competence centres for PPI and their central European network as well as 6 action plans to implement 8 PPI projects in each region. 4 PPI pilots will strengthen linkages to apply a trans-regional "learning by doing approach" and to show success stories in 4 regions.
Innovation and knowledge development	1.1	CE258	TRANS <sup>3</sup> Net	The border area between Germany, Czech Republic, and Poland is characterised by a low level of transnational cooperation between science and industry. Thus, the most important aim of TRANS <sup>3</sup> net is to shape conditions for building up a well working innovation system in this tri-national region. This objective will be realised by establishing strong ties and a self-sustaining cooperation between 'transfer promotors' and further actors of the scientific, economic and public sphere. By involving all key players relevant for knowledge and technology transfer, the project will provide a solution to overcome the multifaceted obstacles concerning transnational cooperation between science and industry. This will contribute on one hand to the success of single economic and research entities, thus, to the economic and social prosperity in the defined area and, in consequence to the improvement of quality of life there. On the other hand, the project will provide a solution which is transferable to other regions and could indeed improve the innovation capacity in all of central Europe. Thereby, the establishment of a common understanding of the transfer process (reference model) as well as an analysis of the current





				transfer situation will be the decisive basis to provide the targeted transparency of national structures, legal arrangements, and innovation-relevant players. The formation of trustful linkages between these innovation-relevant players will be promoted through piloting various low-threshold event formats. A catalogue with manuals of such transferable pilot actions is provided. Besides a strategy as working basis for a transnational network, a cooperation network model to ensure its continuation is developed. Finally, the project intends to create an agreement between network members as basis for sustainability. The project objectives can only be achieved at transnational level. Partners act as regional experts and as supporters of the transnational networking in their respective regions.
Innovation and knowledge development	1.1	CE677	URBAN INNO	<ul> <li>URBAN INNO addresses the challenge of making central Europe more innovative and competitive by maximising the innovation potential of smaller and medium sized urban ecosystems. A significantly better linkage of actors within urban innovation ecosystems (public authorities, research organizations, industry as well as end-users respectively customers and citizens) is needed for a better use of innovation potentials. Public and private sectors recognise that there is especially a significant gap in the field of participation in innovation processes from people as citizens and as users and customers. Many smart solutions, technologies and services are not used widely because of the lack of knowledge and motivation or acceptance of end-users.</li> <li>URBAN INNO focuses on maximising innovation potentials of urban ecosystems through: <ul> <li>Better linking actors in innovation systems by establishing and interlinking quadruple helix clusters and networks in the partner regions; and</li> <li>Developing and implementing new participatory methods and tools to engage end-users in innovation processes with the objective to have educated and motivated users.</li> </ul> </li> <li>URBAN INNO will be implemented in small-medium sized urban ecosystems in central Europe with strong replication potential due to the big number of similar-sized cities in the EU. Quadruple-helix networks will be established and regional/urban innovation action plans developed (setup of demo centres and testbeds for industry). In parallel, new participatory methods and tools will be developed and tested in pilot projects. Participative urban environments will substantially improve their innovation performance with the established innovation environment. A transnational cooperation strategy and platform will provide all interested regions the best available participatory tools and qualified facilitators and best practice will enable transfer and exchange of urban innovation models and practices throughout central Europe.</li> </ul>





Priority	Specific objective	Project number	Project acronym	Project summary
Innovation an knowledge development	d 1.2	CE119	CERlecon	Change is still needed to make the cities and regions in central Europe better places to work and live. Daring young entrepreneurs with brilliant ideas could contribute considerably to this change. But they cannot. Factors such as a lack of an entrepreneurial culture and mind-set leading to a limited interest in entrepreneurship are hampering their efforts. There is also inadequate training to improve their skills and entrepreneurial competences and innovation in general is being hampered by the lingering effects of the historical east-west divide and the recent economic crisis through an underinvestment in R&D. And yet, entrepreneurs must be empowered to create change; they "form the majority of business entities and are the biggest employers" in central Europe. "It is important to provide, at regional level, the right mix of financial and non-financial support to assist entrepreneurs to create new firms." "And this is the goal of CERlecon. By mid-2019, the project will contribute to a change in the way entrepreneurs are inspired, trained and supported through a balanced package of strategies, actions plans, pilot actions, training, and tools to create new-type comprehensive regional innovation ecosystems in seven Central Europe regions. With their three-step logical project approach (Development - Implementation - Improvement), they want entrepreneurs and small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to benefit the most from what they do. But also their regions will benefit because from now on regional smart specialisation strategies will be further used to develop novel technologies, and brilliant products and services for economic and social innovation."
Innovation an knowledge development	d 1.2	CE575	CROWD-FUND- PORT	Crowdfunding minimizes business risk-taking and increases entrepreneurship mind-set, which is why an unused crowdfunding potential represents a huge challenge especially in the eastern parts of central European countries. CROWD-FUND-PORT aims thus to improve skills and competences of all relevant stakeholder groups to prepare them for taking advantage of the crowdfunding phenomena. Change will be visible in improved financial conditions for start-ups fostering innovation, employment and social stability in the region. The project focus will be on economically weaker businesses with fewer opportunities, who do not have access to bank loans, but who would be able to start business ideas through crowdfunding. Outputs and results of the project will benefit crowdfunding platform operators as well as small and medium sized enterprises by increasing their competences. Crowdfunding investors will profit from increased safety by a better understanding of benefits and risks and policy makers will gain increased decision-making competences.





Innovation knowledge development	and	CE111	Focus IN CD	Healthy and active aging is one of the greatest social challenges in the EU in view of longer life expectancy. Early prevention of chronic diseases that have severe impact on general well-being of patients is extremely important if we want to reach this goal and ensure sustainable health care systems in central Europe. A lack of development and promotion of innovative quality health services, disease management models and education have a profound negative effect. To tackle this challenge, Focus in CD will demonstrate development and pilot testing of innovative health service model in management of celiac disease.
Innovation knowledge development	and	CE393	I-CON	Slovenia, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia are facing declining employment opportunities in traditional industries as a result of structural change. This emphasises the need to take steps to stimulate economic activity with employment generating potential in regions that are facing difficulties in maintaining a critical mass of facilities to support economic development. Analysis show that the food sector together with other value-chain related sectors represent one of the most important, potential fields to leverage improvement of socio-economic situation in remote areas. I-CON will aim to improve entrepreneurial competences and skills in remote areas through food innovation potentials. Outputs of the project will be a joint transnational food mentor scheme and a food crowd design platform usability. The project comprises 10 competent partners representing knowledge partners and regional partners.





Priority	Specific objective	Project number	Project acronym	Project summary
Low carbon cities and regions	2.1	CE452	Dynamic Light	Dynamic Light focusses on reducing CO2 emissions and enhancing the energy efficiency in public lighting. Public lighting causes around 6 percent of global CO2 emissions. Many conventional lighting fixtures need to be changed to energy efficient lights. However, public authorities lack a strategic approach to convert their lighting infrastructure. Dynamic lighting has the potential for even higher energy efficiency. The current challenges of dynamic lighting are a missing legal framework for dynamic dimming of lights and higher initial costs compared to standard LED lights. Therefore municipalities hesitate to invest in dynamic lighting. But the uprising topic of light pollution and a necessary improvement of quality of public lighting brings dynamic lighting on the agenda, which can contribute to both: increase of energy efficiency and quality of stay in city areas. The main objective of the Dynamic Light project is to make a shift from municipal light infrastructure planning towards a modern energy efficient and demand-oriented lighting design and better light and energy management. The expected result is to get the best relation between highly energy efficient public lighting infrastructure and the quality of stay in urban areas through better light quality. This implies also to harmonise public lighting standards and norms to better meet social needs and make the application of dynamic lighting possible. It furthermore needs capacity building and awareness-raising for dynamic lighting and energy-saving potentials. The project will demonstrate the process of how a city can implement energy efficient lighting starting from the idea and analysis, GIS data mining, strategy development until financial models, procurement rules, implementation and evaluation. This goes hand in hand with the joint implementation and testing of pilot demonstration investments to proof the benefits and increase acceptance of energy-efficient lighting among end users and town planners.





Low carbon cities and regions	2.1	CE744	ENERGY GUARDIAN	The building sector has a high potential for energy optimisation. In terms of public buildings heritage, energy consumption in schools is the second highest expenditure of municipalities' total running costs. This sector offers potentially remarkable achievements in terms of energy efficiency and the application of renewable energy sources (RES) and carbon footprint reduction. At the same time, disparities exist in central European regions regarding planning and implementing performances of proper sector-based strategies, action plans and managerial capacities. ENERGY GUARDIAN aims to increase the capacity of the public sector for implementing energy smart schools. The project will achieve this by applying an integrated approach that educates and trains schools staff and pupils to become Senior and Junior Energy Guardians (EGs). The project will provide: - 1 transferrable and 8 customised strategies for smart schools; 1 joint and 7 customised energy smart-school management plans; 3 smart phones Apps for EGs; 8 tested pilot solutions of energy efficiency and RES application in schools under direct contribution of EGs, in the form of guidelines, toolbox, best practices as reference documents and experiences.
Low carbon cities and regions	2.1	CE51	TOGETHER	The economic situation is forcing public authorities to limit energy efficiency investments (EEI) in buildings and in central Europe there is a lack of uniformity in approaches and capacities to adopt energy efficiency solutions. The goal of TOGETHER is to encourage public administrations to improve energy efficiency of their buildings also by involving users in energy management. TOGETHER offers a transnational capacity building platform, where partners with different levels of knowledge can strengthen their competences together, reducing their disparities, and promote actions on both the supply and demand side when planning EE in public buildings. TOGETHER goes beyond isolated technical interventions by integrating them with financial/contracting and demand side management (DSM) tools such as the EPIC model (Energy Performance Integrated Contract). This model is based on technological devices and a behaviour-based component as well as on a building alliance concept among buildings managers, owners and users. Planned project outputs are: an interdisciplinary transnational training model; a training of trainers and 8 local interdisciplinary trainings; an integrated transnational toolkit combining technical, financial & DSM tools; pilot actions involving 85 buildings audited and equipped with smart metering systems for a total of 69 investments; a transnational strategy on how to increase energy efficiency in buildings through integrated tools; and a policy package that includes a reinvestment action plan. The project partnership will benefit directly from these outputs in different ways and citizens of the programme area will take advantage of savings generated by more skilled public administrations that are able to secure funds and low cost measures for energy efficiency.





Priority	Specific objective	Project number	Project acronym	Project summary
Low carbon cities and regions	2.2	CE622	CE-HEAT	CE-HEAT aims to improve the governance of energy efficiency by focusing on the field of waste heat utilisation. This field was identified as one of the most pressing issues at the regional and local level but little success was achieved in the past. To improve governance in waste heat utilisation, better and comprehensive planning and monitoring tools are needed. The CE-HEAT partnership will bring new solutions through: - Providing an excellent analytical and monitoring platform based on the establishment of GIS based regional waste heat cadastres with waste heat sources classification and a monitoring tool; - Providing a comprehensive solution for managing waste heat utilization projects and strategies based on the development of a waste heat utilisation toolbox (leading stakeholders participation process, establishing feasibility etc); - Incorporating a new approach into local, regional and national strategies by integrating a new cadastre and toolbox into existing spatial planning and energy management systems and spreading it throughout central Europe and beyond. The first-level target group of CE-HEAT are regional and local energy policy makers and spatial planners. Therefore, regional steering groups will be established to achieve a good level of integration and compatibility. The second level target group are waste heat producers, potential investors and local stakeholders. The project's transnational approach will enable partners to use different experiences, knowledge and competences to find solutions to a common problem in a common legal environment. It will also bring added value because solutions (cadastre and toolbox) will be tested through pilot projects in very different scenarios. Solutions developed will consequently have much higher quality and bigger transfer potential.





Low carbon cities and regions	2.2	CE496	CitiEnGov	Energy is a horizontal policy issue that influences directly or indirectly all other policy areas and consequently the whole socio- economic system. Given this assumption, (urban) public authorities play a key role as "facilitators" of the energy transformation process. They should coordinate approaches to formulate and plan low-carbon energy strategies. To achieve this, cities should set up energy units or empower those already established, mainly by providing them with tools and strategies but also giving them an effective role within the public administration. The key to success is a weaving together of individual low carbon energy strategies, creating an integrated framework of policies and programmes.
				CitiEnGov aims to improve the capacity of public administrations to implement new energy planning strategies through a new comprehensive concept based on the: - Acknowledgement of a political mandate for energy; - Definition of a working group with roles and activities - Real horizontal service made of experts about energy issues enabling the efficient realisation of the foreseen actions and results.
Low carbon cities and regions	2.2	CE177	GeoPLASMA-CE	Shallow geothermal utilisation at low temperatures and depths of up to 400 meters - based on ground-source heat pumps and groundwater heat pump systems - represents a key technology for heating and cooling amongst renewables. GeoPLASMA-CE addresses this topic and intends to foster the market share of these techniques for heating and cooling. The project aims at transferring knowledge from scientific experts to public authorities and related entities in the participating countries. In addition, it intends to implement shallow geothermal use in local and regional energy planning strategies in six specific pilot areas. GeoPLASMA-CE will produce a transnational, web-based platform for knowledge transfer, which covers decision support tools for the visualisation of geothermal potentials and risks of conflicts. It furthermore implements a communication platform in order to transfer the joint knowledge to other regions of central Europe. GeoPLASMA-CE will achieve detailed energy planning strategies for the selected six pilot areas based on state of the art management concepts of shallow geothermal methods. The project will also produce harmonised transnational standards regarding the planning, assessment, management and monitoring of shallow geothermal use in central Europe.





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Low carbon cities and regions	2.3	CE25	MobiPlan	MobiPlan aims to make transport more sustainable in times of increasing individual and motorised mobility in central Europe. City representatives, sustainable mobility specialists, environmental and regional agencies as well as NGOs will cooperate in the project. City administrations will implement mobility plans for their institutions to change the commuting and business travel habits of their employees. Campaigns will be developed and launched to make cycling, walking, and the use of public transport more popular. At the same time measures like carsharing, bikesharing, e-mobility and improved carpools of city town halls will be introduced in selected cities.
Low carbon cities and regions	2.3	CE222	SLURP	Transport is the second largest energy-consuming sector, with a 32 percent share of final energy consumption. According to the OECD, 20 percent of energy consumption is attributable to freight transport. The European Commission has set the ambitious goal of CO2-free city logistics by 2030. This does not only call for public policy actions, but for a shift in the paradigm of policies. In fact 82 percent of Europeans will live in cities by 2050, thus increasing the complexity of urban contexts and the significance of urban freight transport. Urban freight issues thus need to be tackled in the perspective of functional urban areas (FUAs), taking into consideration the functional transport and economic relations between inner urban centres and the surrounding urban territories. This is the only way for policies to achieve impacts according to the territorial and economic development of central European urban areas.
				perspective. The project will enhance their capacity in urban freight mobility planning in order to develop and adopt sustainable urban logistics plans (SULPs). Policy makers in Bologna, Budapest, Poznan, Brescia, Stuttgart, Maribor and Rijeka will engage, in cooperation with further local, regional and national non-partner authorities and with technical partners. They will work on transnational policy capacity building, and on the development of transnational analytical and governance tools, resulting in improved and adopted policies for the future energy and environmental sustainability of freight transport in central European FUAs.





Low carbon cities and regions	2.3	CE243	SOLEZ	The majority of European cities have grown around an identifiable centre, where commerce, entertainment, shopping and political power are concentrated. As a result, city centres are responsible for a relevant part of urban traffic, from/to other urban areas and the hinterlands, where the urbanisation phenomenon is spreading year by year causing an increasing transport demand. Various instruments can be used to tackle this phenomena, such as access restriction policies, the location and pricing of parking,
				improvement of public transport services. Nevertheless, each of these approaches has proved to present pros and cons that need to be carefully evaluated to identify the most effective mix of solutions for each functional urban area (FUA).
				SOLEZ brings together cities which are working on low carbon mobility solutions at different extents, so to enhance their strategies and develop smart services and products around the concept of low emission zones (LEZ) in functional urban areas. Project activities will take into account local administrators', residents', tourists' and private operators' needs, and will lead to:
				- Enhanced dialogue with key stakeholders about access restriction policies through the definition and implementation of propoer participatory strategies and stakeholder involvement initiatives;
				- Design, development and pilot application of innovative ICT-based services and solutions supporting low emission zones and other access restriction policies, by contributing to reducing the negative side effect of these interventions.
				Through this, SOLEZ will ultimately contribute to achieving the European Union's targets for traffic reduction in functional urban areas, improving capacities of public administrators for low-carbon mobility planning and increasing the proposed interventions acceptability.





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Environmental and cultural resources	3.1	CE69	InAirQ	The World Health Organisation (WHO) and the European Comission's DG Health have warned that air pollution - indoor and outdoor - is a major environmental health concern, which can lead to serious health effects. Much progress has been made in the EU to improve outdoor air quality and reduce the emission of pollutants. However, indoor air quality also requires attention because it is where we spend most of our time. Indoor exposure to air pollutants may occur in any indoor environment e.g. schools. The most vulnerable to the adverse effects of air pollution are children aged 6-14: 11 percent of the total programme area's population. InAirQ aims to describe the health impacts of indoor air quality on the vulnerable population and to take action to improve the healthy environment in schools in central Europe. The project will develop a virtual health repository to help decision makers monitor the indoor air quality and its change. National action plans will be elaborated, tested and implemented to provide a set of measures to improve the indoor environment for the pilot schools and national/regional health control bodies. Capacity-building courses will be organised, tailored to the school managers and local/regional school operating bodies for the best implementation of the action plans, while the transnational environment quality forum will provide the follow up of the project results and sustain the co-operation to the potential stakeholders. Knowledge-providing partners - national/regional health authorities and institutions - will provide the baselines of indoor air quality and its change at transnational scale. Local and regional authorities, network of schools and the pilot schools will contribute to elaborating, testing and implementing the action plans. They will also conduct capacity-building activities.



## TAKING COOPERATION FORWARD

Environmental and cultural resources	3.1	CE110	PRALINE	Several territorial challenges in central European countries ask for adapted and target-oriented land-use activities concerning protection of water resources, balancing conflicts of land use pressure on water, and adaptation to climate change issues despite uncertain prognoses. A function-oriented and land-use based spatial management for drinking water protection is strongly required. However, existing best practices have not yet been successfully applied. The main objective of PRALINE is to improve the protection of drinking water resources as well as protecting regions against floods and droughts in an integrated land use management approach. Existing strategies and management plans will be implemented to create improved organisational structures and increase the effectiveness of land-use management. Besides intensive stakeholder engagement and feedback loops on national and transnational level, visibility of actions will be enhanced by a declaration charta, in order to bundle efforts towards efficiently and effectively implemented management practices targeting drinking water protection. The partnership is composed of both policy support and policy implementation representatives and thus management options for the challenging project topics will be applicable. PRALINE provides cost efficient management methods and ensures dissemination regarding land use and drinking water protection management on a macroregional scale all over the CENTRAL EUROPE programme area.
Environmental and cultural resources	3.1	CE614	SUSTREE	The promotion of climate change adaptation and the protection of the environment are important challenges in central Europe. With its manifold ecosystem services, forests in the programme area are not only valuable reserves of biodiversity and pristine landscapes for recreation, but also provide renewable resources, bioenergy and offer employment in rural areas. Through climate change, many forests are highly endangered. The high speed of change makes natural adjustment of ecosystems impossible. Planting alternative tree species and utilising the tree species' intrinsic adaptive capacity are considered to be the most promising adaptation strategy. In central Europe approximately 900 million seedlings of major tree species are being planted annually and would offer a unique opportunity to promote climate change adaptation. However, the utilisation of forest seeds and seedlings is mainly regulated on the national level without considering climate change adaptation resulting in lower stability and productivity of future forests. Because all countries in central Europe are too restricted in size to handle the expected shift of climate and the necessary transfer of seed material, transnational cooperation is urgently required. The main objective of SUSTREE is the promotion of climate change adaptation of forest genetic resources. Based on only nationally available knowledge of tree species distribution and adaptive capacity, SUSTREE results in harmonised maps and guidelines for transnational seed transfer in central Europe and in common access to the national registers of forest reproductive material. Pilot applications in state forest enterprises will document the usability of the introduced tools for forest and natural resource managers as well as for policy makers and public bodies responsible for restoration and forest reforestation schemes.





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Environmental and cultural resources	3.2	CE187	COME-IN!	Many museums in central Europe encounter difficulties in adapting to the "for all" concept because of a lack of organisational knowledge and of limited financial resources, both for investments and adequate promotion. Cooperating for open access to museums towards a wider inclusion (COME-IN!) tackles this by increasing the capacities of small- and medium-sized museums by making them accessible to a wider public of people with different kinds of disabilities. COME-IN! will coordinate a multi-faceted network of museums, disability associations, academic representatives, training institutions and policy makers, that will jointly define an innovative strategic approach on how to promote the accessibility to museums - in order to make them more attractive for the public. Transnational high-level standards will be discussed and established and know-how transfer structured. The COME-IN! guidelines for organising an accessible collection/exhibition and the training handbook for museum operators will be elaborated and tested along its network. Pilot actions and training to operators will be performed and their results in terms of increased visibility studied. Based on the gained experience, an innovative promotional tool, the COME-IN! label for awarding museums complying with its accessibility standards, will be developed and initially conferred to the museums of the network. The COME-IN! label will be promoted at transnational, national and local level, in central Europe and beyond, thus guaranteeing its sustainability and transferability.
Environmental and cultural resources	3.2	CE81	ECRR	ECRR is the first regional development initiative in central Europe that aims to capitalize upon the rich Reformation heritage. Making use of the increasing worldwide demand for touristic offers relating to the Reformation, ECRR will create the first transnational cultural route network, applying for recognition by the Council of Europe, which focuses on the Reformation heritage of central Europe. It will create a critical mass of Reformation-themed offers to put central Europe on the map for spiritually focused visitors from all over the world, and thus unlock investments and attract more visitors to central Europe. The legacy of the Reformation, albeit still widely neglected as a regional resource, is an essential part of the shared history and culture of central Europe. The managing bodies of existing paths in Germany and Austria will join forces in the project with regions in Hungary, Poland, Italy, Slovenia, and the Czech Republic to set up the transnational European Cultural Route of Reformation.



				Within the project, the partners will work together to set up the route network, reflecting the wide array of Reformation heritage in the programme area - from the legacy of reformators such as Martin Luther, Jan Hus, and Primoz Trubar, to the traces of bible smugglers during the counter-reformation. A common management structure and a joint umbrella label will be developed as tools to promote the route and its regional and transnational chapters to a worldwide audience. The partners will closely collaborate to support each other in the set-up of routes, and in fostering innovative cooperation structures. A mentoring and review scheme will be introduced to allow for a targeted transfer of knowledge and good practices from experienced to less experienced regions. Furthermore, the project will build stakeholder capacities by means of trainings in order to support the valorisation of the route for regional development and tourism
Environmental and cultural resources	3.2	CE489	Forget Heritage	FORGET HERITAGE will tackle the question of how to improve capacities of the public and private sector for sustainably using cultural heritage and resources in Italy, Slovenia, Germany, Poland, Croatia, Czech Republic and Hungary. Most cities in these countries are characterised by the presence of unused historical buildings (former factories, hospitals, schools, barracks) that have marked the history of the local community. Now, in a state of neglect, their historical memory is being forgotten and they have a negative impact on the surrounding areas by turning into "urban voids". "New ideas need old buildings" (Jane Jacobs): the challenge jointly tackled by the project partners is to find an innovative and sustainable solution for the protection and valorisation of the central Europe cultural heritage, increasing its economic value. The objective of FORGET HERITAGE is to promote cooperation among participating cities in order to identify innovative, replicable and sustainable private public cooperation management models of the abandoned historical sites (recognised as cultural heritage). This will be done by valorising them through setting up cultural and creative companies. The partnership aims to provide recommendations for other cities on how to enhance the hidden potential of the cultural heritage to influence the quality of life of the citizens and cultural creative industries operators who will have new working opportunities and boost their managerial skills. Further results envisioned are: a management manual, a transnational training model and - in view of pilot actions - an ex-ante assessment and ex-post evaluation.





Environmental and cultural resources	3.2	CE31	InduCult2.0	<ul> <li>InduCult2.0 will revive the cultural spirit of long-standing industrial regions in central Europe. Industrial culture is a young member of the European culture family: It reaches beyond heritage preservation and utilization by including contemporary or upcoming cultural and creative resources. In this sense, industrial culture is a dynamic concept interwoven with the ongoing transformation of industrial economy and society. This cultural approach is especially suitable for regions mono-focussed on industrial production - a spatial type found throughout central Europe.</li> <li>InduCult2.0 brings together such regions and applies there the outlined concept: The partners utilise the tangible and intangible cultural assets of their industrial past, present and future in a synergetic way for positioning their regions as attractive places for working, living and recreation.</li> <li>Together with local stakeholders, they rediscover and develop the positive elements of industrial communities. Specifically, the partnership intends to: <ul> <li>Promote and establish the idea of industrial culture in central Europe;</li> <li>Strengthen the distinct culture of industrial regions and utilise it as location factor;</li> <li>Empower industrial regions by re-activating their pioneer spirit.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Methodologically, cross-sectoral cooperation between museums (representing the past), companies (representing the presence), schools as well as creative communities (representing the future) is at the core of the project. Further on, it relies on a learning network approach.</li> </ul>
Environmental and cultural resources	3.2	CE339	RESTAURA	The lack of financial resources of most governments in Europe is one of the burning problems for protecting and maintaining cultural heritage. This is particularly true for central Europe, where the turbulent history and geopolitical reconfiguration resulted in a large number of neglected or abandoned historic buildings, which till today are suffering from steady decay. These buildings are often connected to degraded areas with economic and social problems, which require immediate intervention. RESTAURA is aiming at identifying, testing, evaluating and promoting good practices on public-private partnership (PPP) approaches that revitalise historical cities and buildings. PPP allows to combine the assets and skills of the public and private sector, while protecting heritage resources at the same time. With limited public resources (national and EU funds), the involvement of private financing and expertise through PPP is the only alternative to save and manage the unique built heritage of central Europe. Until now, there are only a few examples of PPP in revitalisation projects in Europe, here RESTAURA is willing to give a real change in the use of PPP across central Europe.



				The outputs of the project will be strategies and action plans, tools, pilot actions and workshops for public authorities willing to renovate and bring a new life to abandoned and deteriorated historic buildings with the use of PPP models. RESTAURA brings together 4 countries: Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia and Croatia. In each of these countries a mix of public and private institutions participate (local authorities, research and education institutions, PPP associations and NGOs, development agencies) to jointly develop and implement project's outputs in a topic, that is still very new to EU Member States from central Europe, and transnational exchange of experience is needed
Environmental and cultural resources	3.2	CE331	YoulnHerit	Culture is one of Europe's great hopes. The jobs that it generates cannot, as a rule, be relocated – they require a range of rare talents, and it is often the young people who display them. Reviving old trades and crafts can keep together communities and make them sustainable by contributing to their economic wellbeing: old wine cellars in Hungary, salt pans or floating mills in Slovenia, breweries in Poland, old boats of Italy or olive groves in Croatia are essential for local attractiveness and could be better exploited as a source of living for people. Regions of Centrope recovering from structural changes are confident that development models based on local cultural and economic assets necessitate smart valorisation schemes and an innovative approach of stakeholders. Involving creative and innovative young minds in redesigning local heritage is needed to help adapt to new demands and market expectations. YoulnHerit will empower coordinating organisations responsible for valorisation strategies and related policies via adequate support and capacities. The multifaceted benefits of the project will enhance local potentials of cultural heritage and human creativity.





Priority	Specific objective	Project number	Project acronym	Project summary
Environmental and cultural resources	3.3	CE32	AMIIGA	Groundwater contamination is a problem that goes beyond administrative boundaries of a local public authority: there is little experience in Europe in the management of such challenges in functional urban areas (FUAs). Current practices of environmental management and measures for mitigation of pollution sources are often not sufficient. AMIIGA tackles in particular the problem of groundwater contamination originating from brownfield sites. Due to structural change, extensive brownfield areas exist both in the urban cores as well as in their hinterlands. Contamination sources located in "city core" affects the groundwater quality of "hinterlands" downstream and vice versa. It requires effective intervention at a medium (FUA) scale, neglected in existing legislation. The project focuses on integrated assessment, remediation and management strategies. The AMIIGA tools will be implemented in 7 pilot actions in 7 regions; the results will be then jointly evaluated by the project partnership. The AMIIGA partnership ibrings together a combination of technical, research, management and regulatory expertise that will exchange and transfer knowledge, which is needed to face the complex challenge of groundwater contamination.
Environmental and cultural resources	3.3	CE89	LUMAT	LUMAT will implement sustainable land use and pilot projects in integrated environmental management in 7 central European functional urban areas (FUAs). The project partnership of cities and regions, environmental agencies and research institutions will develop integrated functional area management strategies with shared transnational territorial and scientific competence.
Environmental and cultural resources	3.3	CE394	ReSites	The European Environment Agency (EEA) estimates that polluting activities have occurred in about 3 million sites in Europe and that "data on the redevelopment of brownfields are patchy and hardly comparable, reflecting the lack of a common definition of the problem across Europe". Territorial analyses carried out by prominent networks (e.g. Cabernet) show that the issue of brownfield development outlines a core topic for the central Europe area. ReSites seeks to improve the environmental management of un- or underused industrial areas. The project aims to achieve this through the definition of strategies and tools that are based on a sustainable, integrated approach to make functional urban areas





	<ul> <li>(FUAs) cleaner, healthier and more liveable places. Project partners will bring about a shared and enhanced knowledge on integrated environmental management of brownfields. They will also reinforce capacities of the public sector to plan and carry out brownfield regeneration and produce well-defined sustainability measures and tools to ensure the effectiveness of environmental planning.</li> <li>ReSites will build on know-how from previous EU projects and existing networks. Main outputs of the project will be:</li> <li>A common tool for brownfield regeneration stemming from the preliminary analyses conducted in 9 central European FUAs;</li> <li>9 strategic action plans defined in two steps (joint concept and full definition at FUA level after pilot phase);</li> <li>11 pilot actions testing more sustainable and novel technical solutions in brownfields to improve their environmental performance;</li> <li>A full training package for public employees and stakeholders; and</li> <li>A common transferability manual.</li> </ul>
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Environmental and cultural resources	3.3	CE192	STREFOWA	<ul> <li>Wasting food is not only an ethical and economic issue but it also depletes the environment of limited natural resources. Additionally, methane emissions from improper food waste management cause high greenhouse gas emissions.</li> <li>STREFOWA will address and improve food waste management in selected central European functional urban areas by fostering food waste prevention and treatment, leading to a reduction of environmental impacts (esp. greenhouse gas emissions). Project results will contribute to raising knowledge and implementation capacity regarding food waste management of all target groups along the whole food supply chain (inclunding private persons, local authorities, gastronomes, retailers, teachers, waste management authorities,). A real reduction of food waste in different areas and optimisation in food waste treatment will be reached by the:</li> <li>Implementation of different pilot and demonstration actions;</li> <li>Establishment of an appropriate transnational stakeholder platform;</li> <li>Implementation of a web based decision support tool tailored to different users to provide best practice guideline and trainings.</li> <li>The focus on the central Europe region is new and not least due to the common cultural and culinary roots reasonable. The innovative approach is not only to focus either on food waste prevention or waste treatment but to see the waste management as a whole following the waste hierarchy as described in the European waste framework directive. Because of close business ties within the central European region e.g. in retail for NGOs a transnational cooperation and implementation of a transnational multi-stakeholder network guarantees an added value compared to single projects.</li> </ul>
Environmental and cultural resources	3.3	CE174	UGB	Having a park or garden right on your doorstep when living in a city is an advantage most property seekers are looking for. Such greens offer an improved life quality. They not only provide leisure or sports facilities but make the air cleaner, reduce urban noise and even improve the urban climate. Yet if they are not in a good shape they can easily turn into a burden and a constant "battlefield" between inhabitants and the responsible authorities. Green belts, often spreading over a number of smaller settlements around big cities, are the "lungs" of these densely populated cities that can provide various environmental, social and economic benefits. To achieve these benefits, however, traditional authority approaches are no longer enough and efficient. That is why the challenge of how these green spaces could be managed smartly through cooperation of inhabitants and various authorities will be in the focus of Urban Green Belts. There is a common demand for better functioning operational models in central Europe, yet project partners on their own would not have the capabilities to develop a complex novel system. Through improving capacities of all actors via this joint work, management of urban green spaces will become more efficient and a more integrated part of environmental





	management systems. This will also lead to an enhanced biodiversity, improved air quality, less urban noise, more bearable urban heat waves and a generally improved quality of urban life.
	Urban Green Belt partners from 7 countries will develop innovative methods and tools (based on applying green infrastructure, community involvement and multi-level governance concepts) leading to integrated models for managing urban green spaces smartly. How these novel solutions work will be tested jointly through pilot actions and compiled into a manual to serve as guidance on reforming green spaces management for any public authority in Europe for the benefit of inhabitants.





Priority	Specific objective	Project number	Project acronym	Project summary
Transport and mobility	4.1	CE55	RUMOBIL	RUMOBIL will support transnational cooperation between public authorities and their transport entities. These are confronted with a similar challenge to respond to pressures on regional public transport systems caused by demographic change in peripheral areas. Working together in RUMOBIL will provide them with a platform to exchange knowledge, to generate learning through launching pilot applications of state-of-the-art tools and solutions, and to revise their transport policies to better suit changing mobility needs. Main outputs of RUMOBIL will therefore be pilot actions, the elaboration of a RUMOBIL strategy and policy-decisions to implement this strategy in the eight partner regions through an improvement of their transport plans. Pilot actions allow testing a number of innovative applications during a period of 12 to 18 months how sparsely populated peripheral areas can be better linked to a primary, secondary or tertiary transport node (access to European and national passenger transport networks). The transnational RUMOBIL strategy indicates to central Europe regions innovative and transferable public transport approaches - based on jointly analysed good practices, the combined knowledge of the partners and involved stakeholders, learning from the pilots, and fresh ideas put forward through a transnational social media-based competition. The strategies' implementation across the partner regions is prepared through work papers focussing on different aspects of transport policies and forecasts how demand for public transport will develop in coming years. Finally, decisions to revise the transport plans in light of the RUMOBIL strategy are introduced to policy-makers. Communication activities will lead to political support for a change of transport policies and the strategy's adoption beyond the partner areas. All outcomes will be jointly assessed in site-visits, transnational workshops and a coordinated evaluation under the hospices of research institutions participating in RUMOBIL.





Transport and mobility	4.2	CE36	ChemMultimodal	The chemical industry is an important economic sector in central Europe with 117 billion Euro turnover and 340.000 employees. Chemical companies are important logistic stakeholders responsible for 8 percent of freight transport.
				The main objective of ChemMultimodal is the promotion of multimodal transport of chemical goods. The project aims to achieve this by coordinating and facilitating cooperation between chemical companies, specialised logistics service providers (LSP), terminal operators and public authorities in chemical regions in central Europe.
#				Based on a detailed analysis of the needs for improving multimodal transport of chemical goods, the project will develop a toolbox to support chemical companies and logistics service providers in their strategic and operational planning for increasing the share of multimodal transport. This toolbox will be tested in 6 pilots with 30 chemical companies in the partner countries to facilitate real modal shift. In these pilots it is the objective to increase multimodal transport by 10 percent and reduce CO2 footprint by 5 percent until the end of project duration. Furthermore, 6 training seminars will be implemented to teach usage of the tool to additional 120 companies. 1 common strategy and 7 regional action plans will be developed to continue and intensify activities after the project end.