LIFE Gospodarka o obiegu zamkniętym i jakość życia

LIFE-2021-SAP-ENV

- Projekty dotyczące działań standardowych (SAP)

LIFE-2021-SAP-ENV

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Rodzaje inicjatyw finansowanych przez LIFE

GRANTY

- Dotacje na działania:
  - Standard action projects (SAPs)
  - Strategic Nature Projects (SNAPs)
  - Strategic Integrated Projects (SIPs)
  - Technical Assistance (TA)
  - Other actions (OA) – w tym Coordination and Support Actions (CSAs)
- Dotacje operacyjne dla NGO

INNE FORMY FINANSOWANIA

- Przetargi (*nie w tym naborze*)
- Nagrody (*nie w tym naborze*)
- Blending (*nie w tym naborze*)

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Dostępny budżet

- Dostępny budżet konkursowy wynosi 100 420 656 EUR.

Topic	Topic budget	Indicative range of project budgets	Estimated number of projects to be funded
LIFE-2021-SAP-ENV-ENVIRONMENT — Circular Economy, resources from Waste, Air, Water, Soil, Noise, Chemicals, Bauhaus	**EUR 95.420.656**	**EUR 2-10 Mln**	50 projects
LIFE-2021-SAP-ENV-GOV — Environment governance	**EUR 5.000.000**	**EUR 0,7 - 2 Mln**	5 projects

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Od czego zacząć?

- **Narzędzie do składania wniosków i formularze zgłoszeniowe:**

EU Funding and Tenders Portal :

  - (https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/funding-tenders-opportunities/display/IT/How+to+participate) incl. Online Manual on submission of a proposal
  - https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/how-to-participate/reference-documents;programCode=LIFE2027 – Dokumenty referencyjne LIFE (w tym umowa o dofinansowanie LIFE MGA V1.0 i dokumenty konkursowe)

- **LIFE Call document**
- **Umowa o dotację LIFE i umowa o dotację z uwagami** (https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/docs/2021-2027/common/guidance/aga_en.pdf) -> szczegóły dotyczące postanowień umowy o dotację istotnych dla ustalenia budżetu ! (np. koszty kwalifikowalne, zobowiązania, harmonogramy płatności,…)
- **Nowe rozporządzenie LIFE i wieloletni program prac (MAWP)**

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Ramy czasowe

Timetable and deadlines (indicative)	
Call opening:	13 July 2021
Deadline for submission:	30 November 2021 – 17:00:00 CET (Brussels)
Information on evaluation results:	April 2022
GA signature:	July/August 2022

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Cele projektów SAP:

Celem jest działanie na rzecz przejścia na gospodarkę zrównoważoną, o obiegu zamkniętym, wolną od substancji toksycznych, energooszczędną i odporną na zmiany klimatu oraz ochrony, odbudowy i poprawy jakości środowiska.
Cel szczegółowy ma obejmować jeden lub więcej spośród następujących tematów:

-Gospodarka o obiegu zamkniętym i odpady
-Powietrze
-Woda
-Gleba
-Hałas
-Substancje chemiczne
-Nowy Europejski Bauhaus
- Zarządzanie przyrodą

Dokładny opis tematów znajduje się w Call Document

Standard action projects (SAPs)

‘Tradycyjne” projekty LIFE mają na celu:

- rozwijać, demonstrować i promować innowacyjne techniki, metody (definicja w dalszej części prezentacji);
- przyczyniać się do tworzenia bazy wiedzy i stosowania najlepszych praktyk (definicja w dalszej części);
- wspierać opracowywanie, wdrażanie, monitorowanie i egzekwowanie prawodawstwa i polityki Unii,
- katalizować wdrażanie na dużą skalę skutecznych rozwiązań technicznych

Poziom współfinansowania UE: maksymalnie 60%.

Maksymalny czas trwania: 10 lat (*Nowość*)

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1. CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND WASTE

Recovery of Resources from Waste

- Implementation of **innovative** solutions to support value-added recycled materials, components or products for the following areas:
  - Separate collection and recycling of **waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)** in particular but not limited to photovoltaic panels, smartphones, tablets and computers;
  - Separate collection and recycling of **batteries and accumulators**;
  - Dismantling, remanufacturing and recycling of **End of Life Vehicles (ELVs) and End-of-Life Ships**;
  - Selective separation and recycling of **construction works or buildings**;
  - Sorting and recycling of **plastics**;
  - Separate collection and recycling of **bio-waste**;
  - Separate collection and recycling of **textiles**;
  - Recycling of **composite and multilayer materials** in particular but not limited to carbon or glass fibres. Special attention should be given to face-masks used by the general public for COVID protection purposes, in such case also best practice solutions will be considered;
  - Recovering **critical raw materials** from waste
  - Sorting and recycling of **packaging**.
- Implementation of **innovative** solutions for the identification, tracking, separation, prevention and decontamination of **waste containing hazardous substances**, to enable value-added recycling of the treated waste and safe disposal of the hazardous substances or reducing the scale of the problem within the framework of the project. Special attention should be given to those substances considered as the most harmful for the environment and human health, also known as substances of concern.

1. CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND WASTE

Circular Economy and the Environment

Implementation of business and consumption models or solutions to support value chains, particularly the key product value chains set out in the new EU Action Plan for the Circular Economy, aiming at reducing or preventing resource use and waste including one or more of the following:

- Implementation of design for the environment solutions, including circular design, to improve durability, reparability, reusability, upgradability, recycling and use of recycled content in new products;

  These solutions shall aim at reducing impacts holistically by considering aspects such as: life cycle approach, wide uptake of labelling, green procurement and tracking of raw materials in components and products;
- Solutions (post-design) to support the implementation, transfer and/or uptake of product durability, reuse and repair, including upgrading and remanufacturing;
- Support to the implementation, transfer and/or uptake of one or more of the following:
  - **a) Product-as-a-service solutions** and other business models or technologies to optimise asset use,
  - **b) Industrial symbiosis and creation of circular value chains**, better tracking resources and matching surplus or by-product materials or recyclable waste across industrial sectors,
  - **c) Digital product passports**.

The models and/or solutions proposed should ideally consider the environmental performance of the whole value chain, but can equally focus on any specific stage of the value chain. Projects may include, as an element, the development of data to support value chain thinking. Particular attention should be given to the involvement and active participation of SMEs.

3. AIR

Air Quality Legilsation and NEC Directive

Where not explicitly stated otherwise, air quality projects should generally focus on urban areas, or on approaches for rural areas with a large replicability potential in the EU, in order to cover as many people as possible.

Air quality improvement and emission reduction of particulate matter (PM) in areas:

- with high use of solid fuel like biomass, coal, and peat for domestic heating, or
- with high emissions of PM from (re)construction, quarrying, mining, mineral handling, or other dust generating activities, if not covered by the IED

Such projects shall implement one or more of the following: technical , management, innovative regulatory and/or innovative incentive based solutions.

Sustainable road transport mobility aiming at emissions of air pollutants, the reduction of which is essential for helping meet air quality standards, focusing on one or more of the following:

- Reduction of emissions of air pollutants during real world driving conditions (e.g. technical measures for vehicles, eco-driving, measurement and surveillance technology)
- zero-emission two- or three wheelers and/or analysis for and implementation on a test scale of related infrastructure needs;
- zero- emission vehicles and related infrastructure needs;
- the innovative use of alternative fuels;
- innovative retrofit programmes for vehicles ;
- alternative drivetrain technology ;
- innovative technologies to reduce emissions from wear and tear (e.g. brakes, tyres, road surface);
- high-impact traffic access systems (such as Low and Zero Emission Zones and road pricing schemes) through advanced access criteria and/or labels e.g. promoting zero-emission vehicles. Priority will be given to projects in urban areas in order to improve the situation for a maximum number of persons;
- the use of innovative logistic or passenger mobility platforms

3. AIR

Air Quality Legislation and NEC Directive (2)

Sustainable mobility, other than road transport, including maritime transport, ports, aviation and Non Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM) mobility, including their supporting infrastructure and logistics. If aiming at reducing emissions from NRMM, projects can address existing NRMM not covered (yet) by Regulation (EU) 2016/1628 , and/or address improvements to reduce emissions from NRMM already covered by the NRMM Regulation beyond the legal requirements mentioned in it.

Reduction of ammonia, methane and PM emissions from agriculture in support of the implementation of the upgraded UNECE Code of Good Practice for reducing emissions from agriculture .

Industrial Emissions Directive - IED

Application of pollution prevention and abatement techniques referred to in the Industrial Emissions Directive as emerging techniques or development and application of pollution prevention and abatement techniques, which could qualify as candidate emerging techniques under the Industrial Emissions Directive's BREFs review process. Projects will focus on the reduction of air pollutants and should notably address PM2.5, NOx, SO2, NH3 and/or NMVOCs generated by industrial installations regulated by the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED).

4. NOISE

Under this heading, priority will be given to projects in urban areas in order to improve the situation for a maximum number of persons.

Substantial reduction of noise inside densely populated urban areas through solutions with high environmental and economic sustainability; for instance, by using low noise surfaces and/or tires having life cycle costs comparable to those of standard surfaces and/or tires, low height barriers with low landscape impact and eco-friendly materials, or lowering noise from railway traffic or airports.

5. WATER – a. Water quality & quantity

- Improvement of water quality via one or both of the following:
  - Integrated **management of nutrients and organic pollution** of human (urban) and/or agricultural origin by directly removing pollution. The solutions foreseen should be innovative and should be identified as a result of a comprehensive gap analysis defining the measures needed on a river basin scale or catchment scale to allow for the achievement of the WFD and MSFD requirements, taking into account what has been delivered via the UWWTD, the Nitrates Directive, the Bathing Water Directive and the Groundwater Directive requirements.
  - Innovative solutions for the **reduction of pressures from chemical pollutants** in the water environment by reducing emissions of priority substances and other chemicals identified as river basin specific pollutants at source, through the use of appropriate substitutes or alternative technologies. This should include, where relevant, other pollutants such as pharmaceuticals and (micro) plastics.
- Implementation of flood and/or drought risk management actions by applying at least one of the following:
  - **Nature-based solutions** consisting in natural water retention measures that increase infiltration and storage of water and remove pollutants through natural or "natural-like" processes including re-naturalisation of river, lake, estuary and coastal morphology and/or re-creation of associated habitats including flood- and marsh plains;
  - **Innovative prevention and protection tools and techniques** for support of policy, land use planning, risk reduction, post-event resilience and emergency management and/or
  - **Innovative integrated risk assessment and management approaches** taking into account social vulnerability and aiming at improved resilience while ensuring social acceptance.
- Innovative projects addressing hydro morphological pressures identified in RBMPs and originating from land or water uses in order to achieve good water status or potential as required by the WFD objectives and attain the objectives of the EU Biodiversity Strategy. This could include projects working on development of sediment transport management techniques and solutions, ensuring ecological flow, removal of obstacles, etc.
- Implementation of innovative water saving measures in order to reduce the quantitative and qualitative pressures on water bodies/resources. This includes measures for reduction of over-abstraction of water taking into account circular economy measures.

5. WATER – b. Marine and coastal water management

Application of innovative solutions (tools, technologies or practices) to ensure the protection and conservation of the seas, oceans and their coasts, by fostering sustainable human activities within the marine environment. This would include initiatives aimed at reducing the pressure of human activities on the marine environment, and addressing at least one of the following topics of high concern:

- underwater noise,
- marine litter and/or contaminants (addressed at source or in the sea giving priority to prevention rather than clean-up),
- disturbance of and damage to the sea floor,
- examination & reduction of impacts of deep sea exploitation & exploration,
- over-fishing and/or incidental by-catch,
- nutrient and organic matter inputs from agriculture or aquaculture and/or
- navigation (e.g. dredging navigation channels, shipping highways).

5. WATER – c. Water services

- Application of innovative technologies and tools for drinking water and UWWT systems, through at least one of the following:
  - the use of **resource efficient processes** for the provision of water services ,
  - the use of processes to diminish the presence of **pollutants of emerging concern**,
  - the **treatment of drinking water and/or waste water for reuse** that can ensure highest safety levels, e.g. treatment efficacy for pathogen (viruses, bacteria) removal.
- Application of innovative tools ensuring the resource efficient provision of water services compliant with the revised Drinking Water Directive and the UWWTD to population living in rural areas.
- Improvement of the efficiency and effectiveness of innovative solutions and/or innovative treatment options regarding recycled/reclaimed water, implementing one or more of the following:
  - **Concepts for (alternative) water supply, wastewater treatment, reuse** (where applicable, in accordance to Regulation (EU) 2020/741 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 May 2020 on minimum requirements for water reuse PE/12/2020/INIT) **recovery and recycling of resources** ;
  - **Source control methods and on-site technologies for decreased discharges of pollutants of emerging concern** (e.g. pharmaceuticals, nanoparticles, textile fibres) and/or pathogens with wastewater effluent;
  - Systematic approaches to **avoid loss of water, energy and resources** in industrial production and/or in provision of water services.

6. CHEMICALS

- Prevention and Reduction of the impact on the environment or human health, of hazardous substances, in particular at least one of the following:
    - •Substances identified as being of concern (including endocrine disruptors and persistent substances) ;
    - •combination effects of substances;
    - •nanomaterials;
    - •biocidal products and/or pesticides;
    - •PFAS (Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances).

This shall be reached through innovation for safe and sustainable by design approaches for chemicals, materials and products and promotion of the phasing out of substances of concern.

- Prevention and Reduction of the impact on the environment or human health of chemical production and use across the value chain to promote:
    - a. the development of green and digital/smart technologies
    - b. advanced materials
    - c. low-carbon and low environmental impact industrial production and use of chemicals

6. CHEMICALS

- Digital innovations for advanced tools, methods and models, and data analysis capacities to also move away from animal testing.

- Implementation of safe- and sustainable-by-design solutions, including through the development, commercialisation, deployment and uptake of safe- and sustainable-by-design substances, material and product. The overall sustainability should be ensured by minimising the whole environmental footprint in particular on climate change, resource use, ecosystems and biodiversity from a life cycle perspective.

- Facilitation of the implementation of the Seveso III Directive (Directive 2012/18/EU) on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances through deployment of particularly cost-effective methodological tools for carrying out human health and environmental risk mapping, and for addressing domino effects. Projects shall foresee the demonstrative application of these tools by different duty holders and implement risk preventing or reducing measures on their basis.

7. Nowy Europejski Bauhaus

W styczniu 2021 r., Komisja uruchomiła inicjatywę Nowy Europejski Bauhaus (NEB) - projekt ekologiczny, ekonomiczny i kulturowy, który łączy zasady projektowania, zrównoważonego rozwoju, dostępności i przystępności cenowej na rzecz wdrażania europejskiego Zielonego Ładu.

- Propozycje ukierunkowane na całościowe zmniejszanie wpływu nowych budynków na środowisko;
- Propozycje w zakresie dystryktów obiegu zamkniętego, w ramach których powstają obiegowe łańcuchy wartości, sprzyjające rozwojowi gospodarki komunalnej przy jednoczesnej rewitalizacji obszarów miejskich i wiejskich.
- Wnioski dotyczące projektów utrzymania lub odbudowy różnorodności biologicznej, przyczyniające się do wdrażania inicjatywy NEB. Mogą one obejmować, przykładowo, demonstrowanie przyjaznych dla różnorodności biologicznej praktyk w zakresie izolacji energetycznej budynków, innowacyjne strategie architektoniczne na rzecz projektowania budynków przyjaznych dzikiej przyrodzie itd.
- Uwzględniające takie aspekty, jak podejście oparte na cyklu życia i ekologiczne zamówienia publiczne

An example of New European Bauhaus concept…

There's no such thing as waste!

Venlo's City Hall

European Commission

8. Zarządzanie przyrodą (Environmental Governance)

Cel szczegółowy ma obejmować jeden lub więcej spośród następujących tematów:

- Działania wspierające procesy podejmowania decyzji przez organy administracji publicznej oraz strategie realizowane w oparciu o zasadę dobrowolności
- Zapewnienie zgodności środowiskowej i dostępu do wymiaru sprawiedliwości
- Inicjatywy, których celem jest zmiana zachowań i podnoszenie świadomości

Struktura wniosku

Część A: Formularz administracyjny

Część B: Opis techniczny > przesłany jako pdf (+załączniki) w Systemie Zgłoszeniowym

Część C: KPI

Proposal Part A

Część A: Formularze administracyjne:

- Opis działania
- Podsumowanie projektu
- Lista uczestników
- Lista pakietów roboczych
- Personel
- Lista produktów dostarczanych
- Lista kamieni milowych
- Lista krytycznych zagrożeń
- Sektor związany z klimatem
- Informacje o uczestnikach (kluczowy personel, projekty/działania, podmioty stowarzyszone)

Proposal Part B

- **Structure of Part B**

  Okładka

  Spis treści

  Podsumowanie projektu (z części A)

UWAGA

- **limity znaków i stron!**
- **PROSZE NIE USUWAC INSTRUKCJI**

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Award and Eligibility

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Award criteria

4 Criteria (with minimum) +
5 Types of Bonus points:

1. Synergies between LIFE sub-programmes
2. Outermost Regions and areas with specific needs and vulnerabilities
3. Up-scaling results of other European Union funded projects
4. Exceptional catalytic potential
5. Transnational cooperation among Member States

Award criteria	Minimum pass score	Maximum score	Weighting
Relevance	10	20	1
Impact	10	20	1.5
Quality	10	20	1
Resources	10	20	1
Overall weighted (pass) score (without bonus)	**55**	**90**	N/A
Bonus 1	N/A	2	1
Bonus 2	N/A	2	1
Bonus 3	N/A	2	1
Bonus 4	N/A	2	1
Bonus 5	N/A	2	1
Overall weighted (pass) scores (with bonus)	**55**	**90 to 100**	N/A

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Award criteria: **1. Relevance** (0-20 points)

c) Concept and methodology: soundness of the **overall intervention logic**;

➡

Rationale of the project **and fit with elements described in** the SAF, namely:

i. **Problem and its scale**
ii. **Technical readiness**
iii. **Proposed solution and comparison with state of the art**
iv. **Process, scale, output** ;

d) Extent to which the project offers **co-benefits and promotes synergies** with **other policy areas relevant for achieving environment and climate policy objectives**.

➡

Concept of synergies and specific **fit with elements under section 1.8** of the SAF;

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Award criteria: **2. Impact** (0-20 points)

a) **Ambition and credibility of impacts** expected during and/or after the project due to the proposed activities, **including potential negative impacts** on the other specific objectives of the LIFE programme, including ensuring that no substantial harm is done to those objectives.

b) **Sustainability** of the project results after the end of the project.

c) Potential for the project results to be **replicated** in the same or other sectors or places, or to be **up-scaled** by public or private actors or through mobilising larger investments or financial resources (catalytic potential).

d) Quality of the measures for the **exploitation** of project results.

Assessment of impacts described based on elements under section 2.1 and 2.2. of the SAF and filled in using the part C (KPIs). **Consistency with the proposal text (actions), of the chosen baseline of the LCA perspective**;

Assessment of the **rationale AND actions for the continuation** in different forms: simple continuation, replication, up-scale….

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Award criteria: **3. Quality** (0-20 points)

a) Clarity, relevance and feasibility of the work plan;

How the 'overall intervention logic' becomes a project? **Clarity, feasibility, quality of WPs, activities, deadlines, deliverables** etc. Inclusion **key actors outside the consortium**.

b) Identification and mobilisation of the relevant stakeholders;

Has relevant stakeholders been identified/ involved?

c) Appropriate geographic focus of the activities;

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d) Quality of the plan to monitor and report impacts;

e) Appropriateness and quality of the proposed measures to communicate and disseminate the project and its results to different target groups.

Consistency with activities.

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Award criteria: **4. Resources** (0-20 points)

a) Composition of the project team in terms of expertise, skills and responsibilities and appropriateness of the management structure.

b) Appropriateness of the budget and resources and their consistency with the proposed work plan.

c) Transparency of the budget, i.e. the cost items should be sufficiently described.

d) Extent to which the project environmental impact is considered and mitigated, including through the use of green procurement. The use of recognised methods for the calculation of the project environmental footprint (e.g. PEF or OEF methods or similar ones) or environmental management systems (e.g. EMAS) would be an asset.

e) Value-for-money of the proposed project.

Adequacy of the consortium and of the project management and partnership

Appropriateness (including compliance), consistency and transparency of budget.

Key content: Budget tables (Summary in system+, Detailed budget table), budget description + double funding info included in SAF.

Consistency with activities/deliverables.

Assessment of cost-effectiveness of the project

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Award criteria: **Bonus points** (Max 10 points)

The fit with the elements described must be clear and complete and link with project activities tangible.

1) The proposal offers exceptional synergies and promotes significant co-benefits between LIFE sub-programmes. (2 points).

Focus on exceptionality, description, quantification, concrete activities and **consistency with project tasks**;

2) The proposal is primarily implemented in the Outermost Regions. Where specific regional features are relevant to the needs addressed in the call for proposals, e.g. islands for waste, coal-intensive regions for clean energy, etc., the bonus could be extended to other geographical areas with specific needs and vulnerabilities (2 points).

Focus on **'primary implementation'** in the described territories;

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Award criteria: **Bonus points** (Max 10 points)

3) The proposal substantially builds on or up-scales the results of other EU funded projects. (2 points).

Focus on substantial use of previous results of EU funded project. Clarity about the results and **how they will be used** in the LIFE project, **sufficient evidence of added value**. **Simple mention is not enough, description is needed.**

4) The proposal offers an exceptional catalytic potential. (2 points).

Focus on 'exceptionality' of what in SAF **AND in the project activities**.

High potential projects (not necessarily businesses) in terms of replication/upscale. E.g.: game-changing innovative start-up aiming at significant and credible market growth

Strategy and tasks must be credible;

3) The proposal envisages a transnational cooperation among Member States essential to guarantee the achievement of the project objectives. (2 points).

Focus on essential MS cooperation = 'condicio sine qua non' to achieve the project objectives (i.e.: **no transationality > project not possible**).

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Innowacyjne techniki i najlepsze praktyki

The call document contains the definitions:

- **‘Innovative techniques**, *methods and approaches’ means solutions which are* ***new*** ***when compared to the state of the art at Member State and sector level*** *and which are implemented at an operational scale and under conditions that* ***allow the achievement of the impacts set out in the award criterion ’Impact’ first paragraph.***

- ‘**Best practice**’ *means solutions, techniques, methods and approaches which are appropriate, cost-effective and* ***state of the art (at Member State and sector level)****, and which are implemented at an operational scale and under conditions that* ***allow the achievement of the impacts set out in the award criterion ’Impact’ first paragraph.***

Infrastruktura

- Tak zwana “duża infrastruktura” nie jest kosztem kwalifikowalnym projektu.
- Podmiot, który jest bezpośrednio właścicielem lub będzie właścicielem infrastruktury, powinien być beneficjentem projektu. Dotyczy to również kosztów infrastruktury, które są związane z remontem lub renowacją istniejącej infrastruktury.
- Wyjątkiem może być sytuacja, gdy właściciel infrastruktury nie może zostać włączony do partnerstwa, pod warunkiem, że budżet na tę inwestycję jest ograniczony. W takim przypadku właściciel powinien podpisać długoterminowe zobowiązanie (na co najmniej 30 lat), takie jak konwencja lub umowa o zarządzanie gruntami, dotyczące przeznaczenia infrastruktury na cele ochrony przyrody i różnorodności biologicznej.

Infrastruktura

- Infrastruktura turystyczna nie kwalifikuje się a priori. Jednak w wyjątkowych przypadkach stworzenie infrastruktury dla odwiedzających na małą skalę może być kwalifikowalne, ale tylko wtedy, gdy spełnione są wszystkie następujące kryteria:

  - (Potrzeba takiej infrastruktury musi być dobrze uzasadniona dla osiągnięcia celów projektu i wyraźnie powiązana z zagrożeniami/presjami, których dotyczy projekt.

  - Inwestycja w infrastrukturę jest ograniczona w porównaniu z całkowitym budżetem projektu i jest opłacalna.

  - Inwestycja nie może być finansowana z innych instrumentów finansowania na poziomie regionalnym, krajowym lub unijnym. Wnioskodawca powinien uzasadnić we wniosku, dlaczego inne źródła finansowania nie mogą być wykorzystane do sfinansowania tej inwestycji.

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Wolontariusze

- Ta kategoria budżetowa pozwala na rozpoznanie wkładu wolontariuszy w projekt, czyli sytuacji, kiedy pewne osoby pracują na rzecz beneficjenta nieobowiązkowo i nieodpłatnie.
- Praca wykonywana przez wolontariuszy w ramach projektu musi zostać zadeklarowana jako koszty personelu na podstawie kosztów jednostkowych, które zostały ustalone decyzją KE C(2019) 2646
- Koszty muszą spełniać ogólne warunki kwalifikowalności kosztów jednostkowych (tj. poniesione podczas projektu, niezbędne, związane z celami projektu, prawidłowo obliczone itp.)
- Uwaga na ograniczenia kwoty deklarowanej za pracę wolontariuszy:

✓ kwota zadeklarowana jako praca wolontariuszy musi być mniejsza niż 50% całkowitego kosztu projektu

✓ całkowity wkład UE musi być niższy niż całkowite koszty kwalifikowalne minus koszty pracy wolontariackiej.

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Wolontariusze

- Koszty wolontariatu w projekcie należy obliczyć zgodnie z metodyka określona w decyzji C(2019)2646 i załączniku 2a

https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/docs/2021-2027/common/guidance/annex-2a-and-2b_en.pdf

Kwota na jednostkę (stawka dzienna w zależności od kraju) x dni przepracowane nad projektem

Czyli dla wolontariuszy pracujacych w Polsce ta formula wyglada tak:

47 EUR x dni przepracowane nad projektem

- Wysokość kosztu jednostkowego można również zastosować na godzinę, dzieląc odpowiednią stawkę dzienną przez osiem, co jest uważane za odniesienie do normalnej liczby godzin pracy na dzień.

Koszty jednostkowe pracy wolontariuszy nie obejmują rzeczywistych kosztów, które mogą zostać poniesione i opłacone przez beneficjenta, takie jak ubezpieczenie, ubezpieczenie społeczne, koszty podróży lub utrzymania. Wszelkie takie koszty mogą być deklarowane oddzielnie.

European Commission

Małe granty
(support to third parties)

- W ramach projektu LIFE będzie można udzielić wsparcia finansowago stronom trzecim (np. organizacjom nienastawionym na zysk, władzom lokalnym lub grupom obywatelskim itp)
- Można w ten sposób wspierać lub rozwijać inicjatywy lokalne, które przyczynią się do realizacji celów projektu.
- Maksymalna łączna kwota wsparcia finansowego dla osób trzecich 100 000 EUR; maksymalna kwota na osobę trzecią 20 000 EUR

We wniosku należy uwzględnić:

- Oczekiwane rezultaty i uzasadnienie finansowania mini-grantów względem celów projektu LIFE;
- Sposób naboru (np. kryteria wyboru podmiotu, lokalnych inicjatyw);
- Listę działań, na które strony trzecie mogą otrzymać wsparcie finansowe.

European Commission

Gdzie znaleźć więcej informacji?

European Commission

- Wirtualny dzień informacyjny – objaśnienie tematów naborów, wskaźników KPI, zasad finansowych (i nie tylko)
- Często Zadawane Pytania

https://cinea.ec.europa.eu/life/life-calls-proposals_en

Pytania i odpowiedzi na żywo z pracownikami CINEA w dniach 8-9 września 2021

https://cinea.ec.europa.eu/events/life-call-proposals-2021-qa-sessions_en

Program:

8 September AM
9:00 – 11: 00 General
(Award criteria, type of projects, eligibility criteria, how to apply, financial information, etc.)
11:00 – 12:00 NATURE
12:00 – 13:00 CEQL

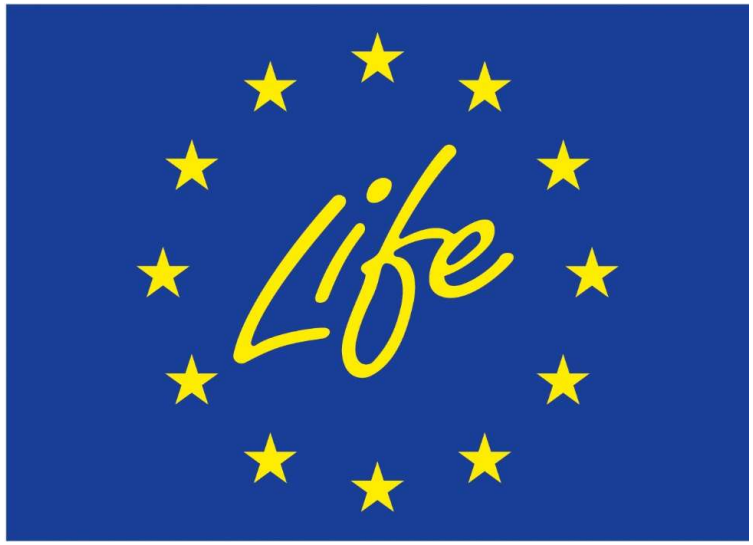
9 September AM
9:00 – 10:00 CLIMA
10:00 – 11:00 NGO
11:00 – 13:00 CET

Wiadomości :

https://cinea.ec.europa.eu/news/meet-network-other-life-call-2021-potential-applicants-2021-08-04_en

Powodzenia!

https://cinea.ec.europa.eu/life



European Commission