

Interreg

CENTRAL EUROPE



Co-funded by
the European Union

CE0100253

CoFarm4Cities

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Downloaded on 09.02.2023, 10:02

Version 2.0

Form language: EN

Input language: EN

Currency: EUR

A - Project identification

A.1 Project identification

Project ID (automatically created)	CE0100253
Name of the lead partner organisation	Budapest Főváros III. Kerület Óbuda-Békásmegyer Önkormányzat
Name of the lead partner organisation (in English language)	Budapest III. District Óbuda-Békásmegyer Municipality
Project title	CoFarm4Cities: Creating a sustainable model for urban fringe farming in Central Europe as an effective tool to prevent urban sprawl and to transition to a more sustainable food system and society
Project acronym	CoFarm4Cities
Programme priority	Cooperating for a greener central Europe
Programme priority specific objective	SO2.4: Safeguarding the environment in central Europe
Project duration (nr. of months)	36

A.2 Project summary

Please give a short overview of the project and describe:

- the common challenge of the programme area your project is tackling;
- the overall project objective and the expected change your project will make to the current situation;
- what is innovative about your project;
- the main outputs and results your project will develop and who will benefit from them;
- the implementation approach you plan to take and why transnational cooperation is needed.

Central European cities are witnessing increasing market pressure for land use due to urbanisation, especially in peri-urban agricultural areas, resulting in biodiversity loss and endangering land fertility and food systems. Parallely, there is growing demand from citizens for more cultivable urban lands, reflected in the popularity of community gardens, which gained further ground during the lockdowns of the pandemic.

This trend, coupled with climate change impacts cities are facing (heat island effect, changing rainfall patterns) calls for a new approach of land use based on climate-friendly, nature based solutions to increase cities' resilience, counteract urban sprawl, regenerate degraded peri-urban areas, preserve biodiversity and strengthen local food systems.

Recognising the socio-economic and environmental benefits of urban farming seen mainly in other regions (as such practises are scarce in CE or focus only on certain factors), CoFarm4Cities partners have decided to jointly find an environment-friendly solution for urban sprawl by identifying a sustainable utilisation of peri-urban agricultural, mixed-use or abandoned areas and developing a replicable model with stakeholder engagement tools (UFSLU) for transforming them into managed land for urban farming in CE cities.

Good practices analysed will be used to develop different possible urban farming scenarios, including management, business, environmental and social aspects, to be tested in 5 cities. Also, to induce attitude change on urban agriculture, partners will address and engage stakeholder groups of the production and demand sides, decision-makers on all levels, as well as follower cities.

Besides the model, the project will result in Action Plans based on it, setting steps and actions for urban fringe farming in partner cities, aiming to curb urban sprawl and provide local healthy food, thus contributing to the transition to sustainable food systems (in line with the Farm-to-Fork strategy).

A.3 Project partner overview

Associated partner number	Status	Name of the organisation in English	Partner role in the project	Country (NUTS 0)	Partner total eligible budget
1	Active	Budapest III. District Óbuda-Békásmegyer Municipality	LP	Magyarország (HU)	452,730.00
2	Active	City of Zagreb, City Office for economy, environmental sustainability and strategic planning	PP	Hrvatska (HR)	326,279.60
3	Active	City of Turin	PP	Italia (IT)	216,898.00
4	Active	KAIROS Consortium of Social Cooperatives	PP	Italia (IT)	158,878.50
5	Active	Municipality of Krakow	PP	Polska (PL)	282,812.00
6	Active	City of Ljubljana	PP	Slovenija (SI)	356,553.40
7	Active	Institute for Circular Economy	PP	Hrvatska (HR)	148,412.00
8	Active	Óbuda University	PP	Magyarország (HU)	170,829.99
9	Active	Association DOVES - FEE Slovenia	PP	Slovenija (SI)	128,120.90

A.4 Project budget overview

Programme funding			Contribution					Total eligible budget
Funding source	Funding amount	Co-financing rate (%)	Automatic public contribution	Public contribution	Total public contribution	Private contribution	Total partner contribution	
ERDF	1,793,211.51	80.00 %	136,913.60	224,307.00	361,220.60	87,082.28	448,302.88	2,241,514.39
Total EU funds	1,793,211.51	80.00 %	136,913.60	224,307.00	361,220.60	87,082.28	448,302.88	2,241,514.39
Total eligible budget	1,793,211.51	80.00 %	136,913.60	224,307.00	361,220.60	87,082.28	448,302.88	2,241,514.39

A.5 Project outputs and result overview

Programme output indicator	Aggregated value per Programme output indicator	Measurement unit	Output number	Output title	Output target value	Programme result indicator	Baseline	Result indicator target value	Measurement unit
Strategies and action plans jointly developed	6.00	strategy /action plan	Output 1.3	Jointly developed UFSLU-based, city-level Action Plans for PP cities	5.00	Joint strategies and action plans taken up by organisations	0.00	6.00	joint strategy /action plan
			Output 3.1	Jointly developed strategy for adaptation of UFSLU model	1.00				
Organisations cooperating across borders	9.00	organisations	Output 1.1	Organisations involved in the project cooperating across borders	9.00	Organisations cooperating across borders after project completion	0.00	9.00	organisations
Jointly developed solutions	5.00	solutions	Output 1.2	Solutions collected in the jointly developed urban farming-based sustainable land use model (UFSLU)	5.00	Solutions taken up or up-scaled by organisations	0.00	5.00	solutions
Pilot actions	5.00	pilot actions	Output	Jointly developed	1.00				

Programme output indicator	Aggregated value per Programme output indicator	Measurement unit	Output number	Output title	Output target value	Programme result indicator	Baseline	Result indicator target value	Measurement unit
developed jointly and implemented in projects			2.1	and implemented urban farming pilot intervention - OBM					
			Output 2.2	Jointly developed and implemented urban farming pilot intervention - TOR /KAIROS	1.00				
			Output 2.3	Jointly developed and implemented urban farming pilot intervention - KRA	1.00				
			Output 2.4	Jointly developed and implemented urban farming pilot intervention - ZAGR	1.00				
			Output 2.5	Jointly developed and implemented urban farming pilot intervention - LJU /DOVES	1.00				

B - Project partners

B.0 Partners overview

Associated partner number	Status	Name of the organisation in English	Country (NUTS 0)	Abbreviated name of organisation	Partner role in the project	B.2 Associated partners	Partner total eligible budget
1	Active	Budapest III. District Óbuda-Békásmegyer Municipality	Magyarország (HU)	OBM	LP		452,730.00
2	Active	City of Zagreb, City Office for economy, environmental sustainability and strategic planning	Hrvatska (HR)	ZAGR	PP		326,279.60
3	Active	City of Turin	Italia (IT)	TOR	PP		216,898.00
4	Active	KAIROS Consortium of Social Cooperatives	Italia (IT)	KAIROS	PP		158,878.50
5	Active	Municipality of Krakow	Polska (PL)	KRA	PP		282,812.00
6	Active	City of Ljubljana	Slovenija (SI)	LJU	PP		356,553.40
7	Active	Institute for Circular Economy	Hrvatska (HR)	ICE	PP		148,412.00
8	Active	Óbuda University	Magyarország (HU)	OU	PP		170,829.99
9	Active	Association DOVES - FEE Slovenia	Slovenija (SI)	DOVES	PP		128,120.90

B.1 Project partner 1

B.1.1 Partner Identity	
Partner number	1
Partner role	LP
Name of the organisation in original language	Budapest Főváros III. Kerület Óbuda-Békásmegyér Önkormányzat
Name of the organisation in English	Budapest III. District Óbuda-Békásmegyér Municipality
Abbreviated name of organisation	OBM
Department / unit / division	
B.1.2 Partner main address	
Country (NUTS 0)	Magyarország (HU)
Region (NUTS 2)	Budapest (HU11)
NUTS 3	Budapest (HU110)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Fő tér 3 1033 Budapest
Homepage	https://obuda.hu/
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country (NUTS 0)	
Region (NUTS 2)	
NUTS 3	
Street, House number, Postal code, City	
B.1.3 Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Local public authority
Subtype of partner	
Legal status	Public
Sector of activity at NACE group level	0.84.11
Co-financing rate (%)	80
VAT number (if applicable)	HU15735667

B.1.3 Legal and financial information	
Other identifier number (if VAT number is not available, some other organisation identifier should be used)	
Other identifier description (specification of the type of identifier)	
PIC (from EC Participant Register), if available	892318036
B.1.4 Legal Representative	
Legal representative (not applicable - not to be filled in)	Mr Ferenc Burján
B.1.5 Contact person	
Contact person	Dr Dániel Horváth
Email	horvath.daniel@obvf.hu
Telephone	+36303837475
B.1.6 Partner motivation, expertise and contribution	
<p>Please describe the organisation's thematic competences and experiences relevant for the project. Please also describe what is the main business of the organisation and if the organisation is normally performing economic activities on the market.</p>	
<p>Óbuda-Békásmegyer is the 3rd district of Budapest, with nearly 135.000 inhabitants in its almost 40 km² area, which includes highly urbanised areas together with green areas on the fringes that are under high urbanisation pressure. OBM aspires to improve sustainable urban development, climate change mitigation, and environmental sustainability. To this end, it has adapted multiple strategies, including a Climate Strategy, the Sustainability Strategy, an ITS and a SECAP. Furthermore, to safeguard green spaces and to run a continuous awareness raising campaign on environmental sustainability, a chief gardener was appointed in 2020. OBM is dedicated to establishing an urban farm, which has been preceded by multiple community gardens owned by the Municipality. OBM has also run a community recycling programme, a tree planting programme, and a composting programme. It aspires to promote environmentally friendly land use to prevent urban sprawl, to improve agricultural conditions on the production and the demand side, to promote circular water utilisation, to strengthen social cohesion, and to enhance environmental education's role in raising awareness for environmental sustainability.</p> <p>OBM has participated in many EU-funded projects in various programmes such as Horizon2020, CERV, EUCF, LIFE, and CONCERTO. OBM is the LP in a CERV town-twinning project (2022-2023), which aims to strengthen cooperation with the 3rd district of Vienna in urban green area development. It is LP in an EUCF project developing an investment concept for sustainable energy. It participates as PP in the WELLBASED H2020 project (2021-2025), with the goal of reducing energy poverty. Moreover, the Municipality has submitted the LIFE BP Grasslands project (under evaluation) as PP, in which close-to-nature grazing will be developed together with other nature conservation activities at a locally protected site..</p>	

B.1.6 Partner motivation, expertise and contribution

As a district municipality, OBM does not perform economic activities on the market.

What is the role and involvement (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?

As the LP of the project, OBM will assume responsibility for the general project management and coordination tasks of CoFarm4Cities. As a city partner, it will participate in activities that are shared among all PPs, will implement a pilot intervention with the assistance of OU, will participate in P2P activities, and will co-develop project output documents and the city-level Action Plan for Óbuda. Regarding thematic coordination responsibilities, OBM will be responsible for the thematic coordination of WP1 in tandem with OU, and for activities and deliverables A1.2, D3.2.3, D3.2.4, D3.4.1, and D3.4.4. The assignment of thematic responsibilities corresponds to the expertise and aspirations of the LP, as OBM has a long-standing experience in involving local communities in decision-making processes, and highly values community engagement and awareness raising. As LP, it will organise and manage the Conference on Conclusions of the project.

OBM plans to implement a pilot intervention by establishing the first municipally owned urban farm in Budapest. First elements of an urban farm will be established respecting circular and renewable solutions by installing equipment for rainwater harvesting and storage. Moreover, OBM aspires to revitalise a building adjacent to the urban farm plot by involving it into the pilot project. It will be used for community engagement activities, such as training sessions, workshops and a community farmers' market. After the end of the project, OBM wishes to upscale the activities taking place in the house by establishing a community kitchen. The pilot intervention of OBM will provide valuable experience and input to the consortium by testing ways to establish a municipally owned urban farm from scratch with the continuous involvement of local stakeholders and communities.

If you are the project lead partner, please describe here your organisation's capacity and experience in managing and coordinating EU co-financed projects or other international projects. If you are the project partner that will coordinate communication (i.e. taking over the role of project communication manager), please describe here what are your organisation's relevant communication competences and experiences.

OBM has been the LP and has participated as PP in many EU-funded and international projects in programmes such as Horizon2020, CERV, EUCF, LIFE, and CONCERTO. Additionally, OBM was LP in the following projects:

- Socially sensitive urban renewal programme (VEKOP, 2018-2022) to improve education and employment opportunities for people living in segregated areas by the improvement of their physical environment.
- MONTÁZS Establishment and Development of Access to Professional and Public Services for People with Disabilities (EFOP-VEKOP, 2018-2021), which aimed to develop systematic services for people with disabilities by setting up a specialised office.
- Build a Healthy Community (VEKOP, 2019-2021), with the goal of establishing a specialised office to improve public health and mental health capacities.

OBM considers community participation in governance exceptionally valuable. It has applied community involvement and planning methods regarding municipal budget planning and green space renewal since 2015. Locals are also involved in the maintenance of public spaces, community parks, playgrounds, and the Danube bank. OBM will manage the CoFarm4Cities project based on its experience with community involvement in decision-making.

A wide range of experts will work on the project across multiple departments of OBM, including the Department of Youth, Citizenship and Nationality for stakeholder engagement and the Chief Gardener's

B.1.6 Partner motivation, expertise and contribution

Office for professional support in the implementation of the project. The Óbuda-Békásmegyer Urban Development Plc (OBVF), the municipally owned company that is tasked with urban development will be responsible for project management and coordination via its project management experts with significant experience in managing EU-funded projects and thematic experts in the field of urban landscape engineering, as is the setup for most EU projects. The municipally-owned asset management company will be involved as well, as leasing responsible.

B.1.7 Budget

Partner budget options	Percentage
Office and administration flat rate based on direct staff costs	15%
Travel and accommodation flat rate	8%

The partner budgets overview table can be separately exported as an Excel file

B.1.8 Cofinancing

Source	Amount	Percentage
ERDF	362,184.00	80.00 %
Partner contribution	90,546.00	20.00 %
Partner total eligible budget	452,730.00	100.00 %

Origin of partner contribution

Source of contribution	Legal status	Amount	% of total partner budget
OBM	Public	22,636.50	5.00 %
National co-financing	Automatic Public	67,909.50	15.00 %

Contribution

Sub-total public contribution	22,636.50	5.00 %
Sub-total automatic public contribution	67,909.50	15.00 %
Total	0.00	0.00 %
Total eligible budget	90,546.00	20.00 %

State Aid

B.1.9 State Aid information (Partner self-check)	
A. Is the partner involved in economic activities within the project?	
1. Will the partner implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?	No
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view of making profit (even if this is not the partner's intention)?	No
B. Does the partner and/or any third party receive a selective advantage within the project?	
1. Does the partner gain any benefits (or is relieved of any costs) from the economic activities mentioned under section A, which it would not have received in the normal course of business, i.e. in the absence of funding granted through the project?	No
2. Does any economic operator (e.g. SMEs) that is outside the partnership (i.e. not listed as partner in the application form) receive an advantage through activities carried out by the partner within the project?	No
C. State aid relevant activities (select from drop-down menu based on C.4 entries)	
D. Direct State aid regime as in Subsidy Contract (to be filled in ONLY after project selection)	

B.1 Project partner 2

B.1.1 Partner Identity	
Partner number	2
Partner role	PP
Name of the organisation in original language	Grad Zagreb, Gradski ured za gospodarstvo, ekološku održivost i strategijsko planiranje
Name of the organisation in English	City of Zagreb, City Office for economy, environmental sustainability and strategic planning
Abbreviated name of organisation	ZAGR
Department / unit / division	Department for preparation and implementation international and regional projects
B.1.2 Partner main address	
Country (NUTS 0)	Hrvatska (HR)
Region (NUTS 2)	Grad Zagreb (HR05)
NUTS 3	Grad Zagreb (HR050)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Trg Stjepana Radića 1 10 000 Zagreb
Homepage	https://www.zagreb.hr/
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country (NUTS 0)	Hrvatska (HR)
Region (NUTS 2)	Grad Zagreb (HR05)
NUTS 3	Grad Zagreb (HR050)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Park Stara Trešnjevka 1 10 000 Zagreb
B.1.3 Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Local public authority
Subtype of partner	
Legal status	Public
Sector of activity at NACE group level	0.84.11

B.1.3 Legal and financial information	
Co-financing rate (%)	80
VAT number (if applicable)	HR61817894937
Other identifier number (if VAT number is not available, some other organisation identifier should be used)	
Other identifier description (specification of the type of identifier)	
PIC (from EC Participant Register), if available	989531727
B.1.4 Legal Representative	
Legal representative (not applicable - not to be filled in)	Mr Tomislav Tomašević
B.1.5 Contact person	
Contact person	Mr Matija Vuger
Email	matija.vuger@zagreb.hr
Telephone	+38598844513
B.1.6 Partner motivation, expertise and contribution	
<p>Please describe the organisation's thematic competences and experiences relevant for the project. Please also describe what is the main business of the organisation and if the organisation is normally performing economic activities on the market.</p>	
<p>Zagreb is the capital and the largest city in Croatia. Despite nearly one third of its total area being agricultural land, there is significant urbanisation pressure in the city. Nevertheless, in the Eastern part of the city, municipally owned lands are used by commercial farms to grow vegetables. Urban agriculture has existed in Zagreb for decades, with urban gardening being the most popular. In 2013, ZAGR started the Urban Gardens project in cooperation with local NGOs and residents. Today, there are 14 urban gardens on city-owned land. ZAGR has officially set out to improve environmental protection and sustainable nature management in its strategic documents and aims to explore the benefits of urban agriculture and to extend them to abandoned land to prevent urban sprawl in peri-urban territories.</p> <p>ZAGR has had significant experience in participating in EU-funded and transnational projects. It has participated as partner in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - proGReg Horizon2020 project (2018-2023) to revitalise local brownfield sites based on NBS solutions and to establish a modular urban farm. - URBACT III Urban Regeneration Mix (2019-2020), to improve the process of urban regeneration of brownfield areas -URBforDan Interreg Danube project (2018-2021) for urban forest management. <p>ZAGR is a member of the Food Wave consortium, which aims to raise awareness on the importance of</p>	

B.1.6 Partner motivation, expertise and contribution

sustainable food consumption. It has also participated in the IUC and IURC programmes.

Within the municipality, the City Office for Economy, environmental sustainability and strategic planning will undertake activities of the CoFarm4Cities project. The city office is tasked with landscape planning, urban strategies, urban greenery development, international cooperation and with coordination of agricultural land and urban gardening initiatives.

As a public body, the City of Zagreb does not perform economic activities on the market.

What is the role and involvement (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?

As a city partner, the City of Zagreb (ZAGR) will participate in activities that are shared among all PPs, will implement a pilot intervention with the assistance of the Institute for Circular Economy (ICE), will participate in P2P activities, and will co-develop project output documents and the city-level Action Plan of Zagreb. With regard to thematic coordination responsibilities, ZAGR will be responsible for the thematic coordination of activity A3.2., including D3.2.1. and D3.2.2. The assignment of thematic responsibilities corresponds to the expertise and aspirations of ZAGR, as it has had experience in involving local communities in decision-making processes, and has indicated that boosting interest in locally produced food and sustainable food waste management are topics of high interest to the municipality.

ZAGR plans to implement a pilot intervention based on the principles of managing food waste, community building and awareness raising on locally produced food, alongside the promotion of sustainable urban development. It will establish a publicly accessible urban orchard and close-to-nature urban meadow. The orchard, as a means of urban fruit production, will serve as an urban farm. These will not only increase ecosystem services of the area and enhance biodiversity, but will also give way for community engagement activities. Moreover, they will provide a sustainable alternative for residential building development in the area, as they are placed next to newly built housing at the edge of the city. A bio-waste processing device will be installed in the orchard to promote circular solutions in food waste management that will reduce waste volume, while the compost will be used as a fertiliser. PPs will benefit from the results of the pilot by the assessment of alternatives for urban design, food waste circularity and a specific type of urban farming provided by the orchard.

If you are the project lead partner, please describe here your organisation's capacity and experience in managing and coordinating EU co-financed projects or other international projects. If you are the project partner that will coordinate communication (i.e. taking over the role of project communication manager), please describe here what are your organisation's relevant communication competences and experiences.

B.1.7 Budget

Partner budget options	Percentage
Office and administration flat rate based on direct staff costs	15%
Travel and accommodation flat rate	11%

The partner budgets overview table can be separately exported as an Excel file

B.1.8 Cofinancing			
Source		Amount	Percentage
ERDF		261,023.68	80.00 %
Partner contribution		65,255.92	20.00 %
Partner total eligible budget		326,279.60	100.00 %
Origin of partner contribution			
Source of contribution	Legal status	Amount	% of total partner budget
ZAGR	Public	65,255.92	20.00 %
Contribution			
Sub-total public contribution		65,255.92	20.00 %
Sub-total automatic public contribution		0.00	0.00 %
Total		0.00	0.00 %
Total eligible budget		65,255.92	20.00 %
State Aid			
B.1.9 State Aid information (Partner self-check)			
A. Is the partner involved in economic activities within the project?			
1. Will the partner implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?		No	
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view of making profit (even if this is not the partner's intention)?		No	
B. Does the partner and/or any third party receive a selective advantage within the project?			
1. Does the partner gain any benefits (or is relieved of any costs) from the economic activities mentioned under section A, which it would not have received in the normal course of business, i.e. in the absence of funding granted through the project?		No	
2. Does any economic operator (e.g. SMEs) that is outside the partnership (i.e. not listed		No	

B. Does the partner and/or any third party receive a selective advantage within the project?	
as partner in the application form) receive an advantage through activities carried out by the partner within the project?	
C. State aid relevant activities (select from drop-down menu based on C.4 entries)	
D. Direct State aid regime as in Subsidy Contract (to be filled in ONLY after project selection)	

B.1 Project partner 3

B.1.1 Partner Identity	
Partner number	3
Partner role	PP
Name of the organisation in original language	Comune di Torino
Name of the organisation in English	City of Turin
Abbreviated name of organisation	TOR
Department / unit / division	Innovation and EU funds department
B.1.2 Partner main address	
Country (NUTS 0)	Italia (IT)
Region (NUTS 2)	Piemonte (ITC1)
NUTS 3	Torino (ITC11)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Piazza Palazzo di Citta 1 10122 Turin
Homepage	http://www.comune.torino.it/
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country (NUTS 0)	Italia (IT)
Region (NUTS 2)	Piemonte (ITC1)
NUTS 3	Torino (ITC11)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Piazza Palazzo di Citta 1 10122 Turin
B.1.3 Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Local public authority
Subtype of partner	
Legal status	Public
Sector of activity at NACE group level	0.84.11
Co-financing rate (%)	80
VAT number (if applicable)	IT00514490010

B.1.3 Legal and financial information	
Other identifier number (if VAT number is not available, some other organisation identifier should be used)	
Other identifier description (specification of the type of identifier)	
PIC (from EC Participant Register), if available	986538792
B.1.4 Legal Representative	
Legal representative (not applicable - not to be filled in)	Mr Stefano Lo Russo
B.1.5 Contact person	
Contact person	Ms Laura Ribotta
Email	laura.ribotta@comune.torino.it
Telephone	+3901101139910
B.1.6 Partner motivation, expertise and contribution	
<p>Please describe the organisation's thematic competences and experiences relevant for the project. Please also describe what is the main business of the organisation and if the organisation is normally performing economic activities on the market.</p>	
<p>Turin is one of the most important metropolitan cities in Italy. The economic transformation in the 80's and 90's have left a lot of abandoned industrial spaces in need of renovation. Today, Turin is one of the greenest cities in Italy. TOR has signed the Milan Urban food Policy Pact, and has enacted strategies geared towards sustainable food consumption and urban agriculture, climate change mitigation, and urban greenery development. In 2016 the City Council approved the plan to support the development of farms geared toward sustainable multifunctionality in terms of social, economic and environmental sustainability. Regenerative urban farming is seen by the City as the way towards sustainable urban land use, delivering healthy and accessible food, building communities, enhancing social employment, and providing health benefits to citizens.</p> <p>TOR has a long-standing experience with EU-funded projects. It has been a partner in the Horizon2020 projects proGReg (2018-2023) and CONEXUS (2019-2024), involving citizens in developing NBS solutions in urban green areas and in the restoration of urban ecosystems; and in Fusilli (2021-2014), which aims to develop sustainable urban food systems. TOR has participated as a partner in the Interreg CE project CWC (2019-2022), promoting rainwater harvesting and greywater recovery as well. Orti Generali, an urban farm involved in the Horizon2020 projects proGReg and Fussilli, aims to build a business model for the transformation and management of post-industrial agricultural areas based on ecological sustainability and social equity. Another farm, Cascina Falchera, located on the edge of municipal boundaries, is the pilot intervention site for the CoFarm4Cities project.</p>	

B.1.6 Partner motivation, expertise and contribution

The Innovation and EU funds department, with a long-standing experience of managing EU-funded and environmental projects, will be responsible for the CoFarm4Cities project. As a public body, TOR does not perform economic activities on the market.

What is the role and involvement (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?

As a city partner, TOR will participate in activities that are shared among all PPs, will provide assistance to KAIROS in the pilot intervention implementation in Turin, will participate in P2P activities, and will co-develop project output documents and the city-level Action Plan for its Municipality. TOR will actively participate and continuously contribute to the activities and deliverables co-designed and co-implemented by the whole consortium (throughout all activities in WP1 and WP3, and activities A2.1 and A2.3 in WP2). With regard to thematic coordination responsibilities, TOR will be responsible for the thematic coordination of WP2 together with LJU, due to its long-standing experience with local urban farming initiatives. TOR will also lead the implementation of A2.2. Moreover, in order to also be able to visit the already functional urban farm, Cascina Falchera, the joint workshop of D1.2.3 will be organised by and in Turin TOR, together with KAIROS, will also lead the P2P evaluation group of TOR, KRA and OBM, due to its long-standing experience in urban agriculture. The assignment of thematic responsibilities assigned to TOR corresponds to its wide expertise and is in line with its future aspirations regarding the role and importance of regenerative urban farming practices.

The pilot site of Turin, Cascina Falchera, is municipally owned. KAIROS has signed a contract to operate the farm for 20 years, therefore will be in charge of the implementation of the city's pilot intervention. As TOR aspires to transform the Falchera district in terms of social, environmental, and economic sustainability, and to involve local residents in participatory decision-making with a special focus on social inclusion, the pilot intervention will be fully in line with its aspirations.

If you are the project lead partner, please describe here your organisation's capacity and experience in managing and coordinating EU co-financed projects or other international projects. If you are the project partner that will coordinate communication (i.e. taking over the role of project communication manager), please describe here what are your organisation's relevant communication competences and experiences.

B.1.7 Budget

Partner budget options	Percentage
Office and administration flat rate based on direct staff costs	15%
Travel and accommodation flat rate	6%

The partner budgets overview table can be separately exported as an Excel file

B.1.8 Cofinancing

Source	Amount	Percentage
ERDF	173,518.40	80.00 %
Partner contribution	43,379.60	20.00 %

B.1.8 Cofinancing			
Source		Amount	Percentage
Partner total eligible budget		216,898.00	100.00 %
Origin of partner contribution			
Source of contribution	Legal status	Amount	% of total partner budget
TOR	Public	0.00	0.00 %
National Rotation Fund	Automatic Public	43,379.60	20.00 %
Contribution			
Sub-total public contribution		0.00	0.00 %
Sub-total automatic public contribution		43,379.60	20.00 %
Total		0.00	0.00 %
Total eligible budget		43,379.60	20.00 %
State Aid			
B.1.9 State Aid information (Partner self-check)			
A. Is the partner involved in economic activities within the project?			
1. Will the partner implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?		No	
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view of making profit (even if this is not the partner's intention)?		No	
B. Does the partner and/or any third party receive a selective advantage within the project?			
1. Does the partner gain any benefits (or is relieved of any costs) from the economic activities mentioned under section A, which it would not have received in the normal course of business, i.e. in the absence of funding granted through the project?		No	
2. Does any economic operator (e.g. SMEs) that is outside the partnership (i.e. not listed as partner in the application form) receive an advantage through activities carried out by the partner within the project?		No	

C. State aid relevant activities (select from drop-down menu based on C.4 entries)	
D. Direct State aid regime as in Subsidy Contract (to be filled in ONLY after project selection)	

B.1 Project partner 4

B.1.1 Partner Identity	
Partner number	4
Partner role	PP
Name of the organisation in original language	KAIROS CONSORZIO DI COOPERATIVE SOCIALI - SOCIETA' COOPERATIVA SOCIALE - O.N.L.U.S.
Name of the organisation in English	KAIROS Consortium of Social Cooperatives
Abbreviated name of organisation	KAIROS
Department / unit / division	International Relations
B.1.2 Partner main address	
Country (NUTS 0)	Italia (IT)
Region (NUTS 2)	Piemonte (ITC1)
NUTS 3	Torino (ITC11)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Via Lulli 8/7 10148 Turin
Homepage	https://consorziokairos.it/
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country (NUTS 0)	Italia (IT)
Region (NUTS 2)	Piemonte (ITC1)
NUTS 3	Torino (ITC11)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Via Lulli 8/7 10148 Turin
B.1.3 Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Interest groups including NGOs
Subtype of partner	
Legal status	Private
Sector of activity at NACE group level	P.85.59
Co-financing rate (%)	80
VAT number (if applicable)	IT08134210015

B.1.3 Legal and financial information	
Other identifier number (if VAT number is not available, some other organisation identifier should be used)	E10117438
Other identifier description (specification of the type of identifier)	OID
PIC (from EC Participant Register), if available	950261956
B.1.4 Legal Representative	
Legal representative (not applicable - not to be filled in)	Mr Daniele Caccherano
B.1.5 Contact person	
Contact person	Ms Laura Fornaro
Email	laura.fornaro@coopliberitutti.it
Telephone	+393294876573
B.1.6 Partner motivation, expertise and contribution	
<p>Please describe the organisation's thematic competences and experiences relevant for the project. Please also describe what is the main business of the organisation and if the organisation is normally performing economic activities on the market.</p>	
<p>KAIROS is a consortium of social cooperatives working to empower and promote Italian local communities and territories. The consortium aims to enhance social inclusion and valorise local communities across the country. It assists vulnerable groups such as minors, young people, people with disabilities, the elderly, migrants, and socio-economically disadvantaged adults. KAIROS promotes social inclusion activities in local communities by advocating for active labour policies, community empowerment actions, international exchanges across Europe for young people, social innovation projects, and educational and training activities.</p> <p>KAIROS's main fields of expertise are STE(A)M education, social responsibility and ethical values in the agricultural sector, green and urban farming activities, and active citizenship and promotion of solidarity. It works with more than 50 external experts. In the past years, KAIROS has successfully implemented several projects as coordinator or partner under different national and EU programmes such as Fondazione con il Sud, Fondazione CRT, Erasmus+, and AMIF. It has a long-standing experience in managing projects under ERDF and ESF programmes as well.</p> <p>KAIROS manages a highly-innovative urban farming project, Cascina Falchera, involving citizens in environmental activities and protecting spaces for nature in sub-urban areas. It works with local residents to operate the farm and to promote environmental sustainability through inclusive and innovative activities targeted to children, young people, adults and institutional stakeholders. The farm has a community garden, laboratories for food transformation, an educational farm for children, a social restaurant, and social housing units.</p>	

B.1.6 Partner motivation, expertise and contribution

What is the role and involvement (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?

As an NGO partner, KAIROS will provide expert input to all PPs throughout the project, will participate in activities that are shared among all PPs, and will implement the pilot intervention in Turin. It will oversee the timely delivery of D2.3.1. and D2.3.3. The contribution of KAIROS in co-design and co-evaluation activities will be of unique value to all PPs, because it is the partner most experienced in initiatives fostering social inclusion, social integration and the protection of vulnerable groups.

KAIROS will be responsible for implementing a pilot intervention at the municipally owned and already operational Cascina Falchera urban farm. The goal of the pilot is to preserve agricultural lands against urban sprawl, to bring circular solutions to Falchera's citizens, and to enhance the social inclusion of vulnerable groups. On Cascina Falchera, KAIROS will establish separate plots for different aspects of urban farming. Firstly, a drip irrigation system-based farm plot will be established, built on the ancient water systems of the Po valley. The soil, which has been impoverished by extensive corn planting in the past, will be regenerated, adding to the natural ecosystem of the area. Secondly, communal plots will be erected with priority access to vulnerable groups. Thirdly, a community farm plot will also be established, cultivated by families living in food poverty, who will be recruited by the City's Social Services through the Torino Solidale project. Fourthly, plots will be dedicated to cultivation following the Community Supported Agriculture model, which is a sustainable system that reduces waste and creates food production alliances. The farming activities will be supported by urban farm valorisation activities, including educational activities for families and training for young people in sustainable water and food waste management. The inclusion of young people will also be enhanced by involving them in the social apiary of Cascina Falchera.

If you are the project lead partner, please describe here your organisation's capacity and experience in managing and coordinating EU co-financed projects or other international projects. If you are the project partner that will coordinate communication (i.e. taking over the role of project communication manager), please describe here what are your organisation's relevant communication competences and experiences.

B.1.7 Budget

Partner budget options	Percentage
Office and administration flat rate based on direct staff costs	15%
Travel and accommodation flat rate	6%

The partner budgets overview table can be separately exported as an Excel file

B.1.8 Cofinancing

Source	Amount	Percentage
ERDF	127,102.80	80.00 %
Partner contribution	31,775.70	20.00 %

B.1.8 Cofinancing			
Source		Amount	Percentage
Partner total eligible budget		158,878.50	100.00 %
Origin of partner contribution			
Source of contribution	Legal status	Amount	% of total partner budget
KAIROS	Private	31,775.70	20.00 %
Contribution			
Sub-total public contribution		0.00	0.00 %
Sub-total automatic public contribution		0.00	0.00 %
Total		31,775.70	20.00 %
Total eligible budget		31,775.70	20.00 %
State Aid			
B.1.9 State Aid information (Partner self-check)			
A. Is the partner involved in economic activities within the project?			
1. Will the partner implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?		No	
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view of making profit (even if this is not the partner's intention)?		No	
B. Does the partner and/or any third party receive a selective advantage within the project?			
1. Does the partner gain any benefits (or is relieved of any costs) from the economic activities mentioned under section A, which it would not have received in the normal course of business, i.e. in the absence of funding granted through the project?		No	
2. Does any economic operator (e.g. SMEs) that is outside the partnership (i.e. not listed as partner in the application form) receive an advantage through activities carried out by the partner within the project?		No	

C. State aid relevant activities (select from drop-down menu based on C.4 entries)	
D. Direct State aid regime as in Subsidy Contract (to be filled in ONLY after project selection)	

B.1 Project partner 5

B.1.1 Partner Identity	
Partner number	5
Partner role	PP
Name of the organisation in original language	Gmina Miejska Kraków
Name of the organisation in English	Municipality of Krakow
Abbreviated name of organisation	KRA
Department / unit / division	Municipal Greenspace Authority
B.1.2 Partner main address	
Country (NUTS 0)	Polska (PL)
Region (NUTS 2)	Małopolskie (PL21)
NUTS 3	Miasto Kraków (PL213)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Plac Wszystkich Świętych 3-4 31-004 Krakow
Homepage	https://zsm.krakow.pl/ www.krakow.pl
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country (NUTS 0)	Polska (PL)
Region (NUTS 2)	Małopolskie (PL21)
NUTS 3	Miasto Kraków (PL213)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Reymonta 20 30-059 Krakow
B.1.3 Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Local public authority
Subtype of partner	
Legal status	Public
Sector of activity at NACE group level	0.84.11
Co-financing rate (%)	80
VAT number (if applicable)	PL6761013717

B.1.3 Legal and financial information	
Other identifier number (if VAT number is not available, some other organisation identifier should be used)	
Other identifier description (specification of the type of identifier)	
PIC (from EC Participant Register), if available	984168306
B.1.4 Legal Representative	
Legal representative (not applicable - not to be filled in)	Mr Jacek Majchrowski
B.1.5 Contact person	
Contact person	Ms Katarzyna Przyjemska-Grzesik
Email	kprzyjemska@zsm.krakow.pl
Telephone	+48887881546
B.1.6 Partner motivation, expertise and contribution	
<p>Please describe the organisation's thematic competences and experiences relevant for the project. Please also describe what is the main business of the organisation and if the organisation is normally performing economic activities on the market.</p>	
<p>Krakow is the second largest city in Poland, both in terms of population and area. KRA has aspired to develop urban green areas, taking into consideration economic, social, and environmental sustainability, including sustainable food consumption and production. In Krakow, there is a high demand by citizens to rent an urban gardening plot, but due to the relative scarcity of allotment gardens, often they cannot afford to do so. The Municipality aims to raise urban gardening to a higher level by establishing a mixed-use urban farm, which will combine the benefits of community allotment gardens and a didactic farm run in collaboration with local stakeholders and residents.</p> <p>The Municipality has more than 15 years of experience in participating in EU-funded projects, such as Interreg Europe, Interreg CE, URBACT, Erasmus+, LIFE, and Horizon2020. It has implemented more than 300 EU-funded and international projects, and is participating in various ongoing transnational initiatives. It participated in the RU:RBAN URBACT III transfer network (2018-2021), in which it has formulated the city's management model for community gardens, now implemented as a local regulation. It was a partner in the Gardeniser PLUS Erasmus+ project (2020-2022) which has promoted the exchange of good practices for developing urban community gardens. In the GARDENS as Inclusive Green Learning Spaces Erasmus+ project (2020-2022) the city has taken part in sharing expertise about green education on the topics of sustainability, circularity, and climate change. There are 12 existing community gardens in Krakow, with a continuous demand for more.</p> <p>The Krakow Municipal Greenspace Authority (ZSM) will undertake the activities of the project. It is the department in charge of the planning and management of city green areas, educational initiatives, and</p>	

B.1.6 Partner motivation, expertise and contribution

the Krakow Community Gardens.

As a public administration, the Municipality does not perform economic activities on the market.

What is the role and involvement (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?

As a city partner, KRA will participate in activities that are shared among all PPs, will implement a pilot intervention, will participate in P2P activities and will co-develop project outputs and the city-level Action Plan for its Krakow. Moreover, KRA will be in charge of communication coordination throughout the project. With regard to thematic coordination responsibilities, KRA will be responsible for the thematic coordination of WP3 and specifically A3.1 and D3.4.3. Moreover, Krakow will be the site for the joint post-pilot comparative analysis and evaluation workshop (D1.4.1), organised by KRA. The above thematic responsibilities correspond to the expertise of the city, as it has an experience in building cooperation among stakeholders interested in peri-urban agriculture, stemming from its participation in RU:RBAN.

Taking its existing urban gardening guidelines to the next level, KRA will implement a pilot intervention by establishing a mixed-use urban farm. On one side of the land, community plots will be established, serving high citizen demand. After the end of the project, these community plots will be rented at a price lower than market value, hence contributing to the sustainability of urban farming as an alternative to giving way to urban sprawl. On the other side of the plot, an urban farm will be established, which will be accessible for site visits and community activities by the general public. There will also be space and equipment for a wide range of community engagement and awareness raising activities. The long-term operation of the mixed-use farm will be granted to an expert NGO in the long run, selected via an open tender. Any income the urban farm generates after the end of the project will be returned to the maintenance and possible upgrade of the farm. The results of the pilot intervention in Krakow will provide valuable knowledge to other PPs, by testing the long-term sustainability and community value of mixed-use urban farms.

If you are the project lead partner, please describe here your organisation's capacity and experience in managing and coordinating EU co-financed projects or other international projects. If you are the project partner that will coordinate communication (i.e. taking over the role of project communication manager), please describe here what are your organisation's relevant communication competences and experiences.

KRA will be responsible for coordinating communication during the CoFarm4Cities project. It has a wide set of competences in the promotion of EU-funded projects, including traditional means and current social media activity trends.

With regard to traditional means of communication, KRA has a long-standing experience in maintaining websites and is in close cooperation with local, regional and national media outlets. As the second largest city in Poland, KRA is respected as a trend-setter in environmental issues. Therefore, its activities as a local government are of high interest to journalists who are eager to inform residents about initiatives and projects implemented. KRA runs its own TV channel and digitally publishes a biweekly newspaper. To communicate effectively with citizens, it has set up and continuously maintains social media accounts, which it will use to promote the CoFarm4Cities project.

The Krakow Municipal Greenspace Authority (ZZM), which will be tasked with the implementation of the activities of CoFarm4Cities, has been exceptionally accomplished in the preparation of promotional films, various types of publications and informational leaflets. ZZM continuously maintains project

B.1.6 Partner motivation, expertise and contribution

websites and project sub-pages on its website. It strives to prepare promotional materials up to the highest standard, taking into consideration their popularity with stakeholders, international partners and local communities. As part of the RU:RBAN URBACT III transfer network, ZZM organised an international New City Habitat conference related to urban agriculture and community gardens. The materials of the conference are summarised in a post-conference publication on the Authority's website. ZZM has found that similar publications are an efficient means for project promotion, therefore it aims to continue the tradition in the CoFarm4Cities project.

B.1.7 Budget

Partner budget options	Percentage
Office and administration flat rate based on direct staff costs	15%
Travel and accommodation flat rate	9%

The partner budgets overview table can be separately exported as an Excel file

B.1.8 Cofinancing

Source	Amount	Percentage
ERDF	226,249.60	80.00 %
Partner contribution	56,562.40	20.00 %
Partner total eligible budget	282,812.00	100.00 %

Origin of partner contribution

Source of contribution	Legal status	Amount	% of total partner budget
KRA	Public	14,140.60	5.00 %
Ministry of Finance	Public	42,421.80	15.00 %

Contribution

Sub-total public contribution	56,562.40	20.00 %
Sub-total automatic public contribution	0.00	0.00 %
Total	0.00	0.00 %
Total eligible budget	56,562.40	20.00 %

State Aid

B.1.9 State Aid information (Partner self-check)	
A. Is the partner involved in economic activities within the project?	
1. Will the partner implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?	No
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view of making profit (even if this is not the partner's intention)?	No
B. Does the partner and/or any third party receive a selective advantage within the project?	
1. Does the partner gain any benefits (or is relieved of any costs) from the economic activities mentioned under section A, which it would not have received in the normal course of business, i.e. in the absence of funding granted through the project?	No
2. Does any economic operator (e.g. SMEs) that is outside the partnership (i.e. not listed as partner in the application form) receive an advantage through activities carried out by the partner within the project?	No
C. State aid relevant activities (select from drop-down menu based on C.4 entries)	
D. Direct State aid regime as in Subsidy Contract (to be filled in ONLY after project selection)	

B.1 Project partner 6

B.1.1 Partner Identity	
Partner number	6
Partner role	PP
Name of the organisation in original language	Mestna občina Ljubljana
Name of the organisation in English	City of Ljubljana
Abbreviated name of organisation	LJU
Department / unit / division	Department for Environmental Protection – Section for Rural Development
B.1.2 Partner main address	
Country (NUTS 0)	Slovenija (SI)
Region (NUTS 2)	Zahodna Slovenija (SI04)
NUTS 3	Osrednjeslovenska (SI041)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Mestni trg 1 1000 Ljubljana
Homepage	www.ljubljana.si
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country (NUTS 0)	Slovenija (SI)
Region (NUTS 2)	Zahodna Slovenija (SI04)
NUTS 3	Osrednjeslovenska (SI041)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Zarnikova ulica 3 1000 Ljubljana
B.1.3 Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Local public authority
Subtype of partner	
Legal status	Public
Sector of activity at NACE group level	0.84.11
Co-financing rate (%)	80
VAT number (if applicable)	SI67593321

B.1.3 Legal and financial information	
Other identifier number (if VAT number is not available, some other organisation identifier should be used)	
Other identifier description (specification of the type of identifier)	
PIC (from EC Participant Register), if available	999851557
B.1.4 Legal Representative	
Legal representative (not applicable - not to be filled in)	Mr Zoran Janković
B.1.5 Contact person	
Contact person	Ms Maruška Markovčič
Email	maruska.markovcic@ljubljana.si
Telephone	+386(0)13064309
B.1.6 Partner motivation, expertise and contribution	
<p>Please describe the organisation's thematic competences and experiences relevant for the project. Please also describe what is the main business of the organisation and if the organisation is normally performing economic activities on the market.</p>	
<p>Ljubljana, the capital of Slovenia, still preserves small town characteristics, with almost 45% of the city area covered by native forests in addition to large urban parks and agricultural areas. Ljubljana is renowned for its high environmental standards and ambitious objectives, symbolised by its title of European Green Capital in 2016. The City of Ljubljana (LJU) has strategies for Rural Development and Urban Farming, Circular Economy and Environmental Protection. It has also signed the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact. The City aspires to make improvements in food waste prevention, sustainable consumption, protecting agricultural areas on city edges, understanding the potential of urban areas for food production, and strengthening cooperation with local farmers and thus shortening local food chains.</p> <p>LJU has extensive experience in management and coordination of a variety of EU-funded projects, such as in Horizon2020, LIFE, UIA, and Interreg. It was the Lead Partner of the URBforDAN Interreg Danube project (2018-2021), focusing on the protection and management of urban forests, and the BeePathNet URBACT transfer network (2018-2021) focusing on urban beekeeping. LJU is LP in the BeePathNet Reloaded follow-up project (2021-2022) as well. LJU is also experienced in running local initiatives focusing on green supply chains, sustainable food consumption, awareness raising and promoting peri-urban agriculture. It has established 9 community gardens, many public orchards and a Honey Garden, all with a strong educational and awareness raising focus. There are 826 private farms in Ljubljana, with whom LJU is in continuous cooperation. However, the system remains only partially sustainable, requiring more demand for products and an attitude change of citizens toward healthy and accessible</p>	

B.1.6 Partner motivation, expertise and contribution

locally produced food.

As a public administration, the City of Ljubljana does not perform economic activities on the market.

What is the role and involvement (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?

As a city partner, LJU will participate in activities that are shared among all PPs, will participate in P2P activities, and will co-develop project output documents and a city-level Action Plan. As an experienced partner, it will share its knowledge with PPs, including the educational programme developed in its pilot. With regard to thematic coordination responsibilities, LJU will be co-responsible for the thematic coordination of WP2 with TOR. Moreover, it will lead A2.3 and deliverables D2.1.1 and D2.3.3, and will help other PPs adapt parts of its educational programme into non-formal learning workshops (D3.2.4). LJU will be paired up with ZAGR in P2P evaluation activities. The assignment of thematic responsibilities corresponds to the expertise and aspirations of LJU, as it is skillful in cooperating with a large number of privately owned urban farms in Ljubljana and has had a long-standing environmental education programme.

LJU's pilot will focus on two forms of intervention. Firstly, DOVES will develop the methodology of a food life-cycle-based educational programme for children. Secondly, LJU will establish a small-scale educational urban farm, which will serve as an educational polygon for school children and their families. The garden will be publicly accessible and will be incorporated in the city's already existing gardening programme. LJU will establish small educational gardens in 8 primary schools in peri-urban areas to support the educational programme and to achieve long-term attitude change. School canteens will also receive information on sustainable food consumption, therefore increasing demand for local farm products and shortening local food chains by strengthening the relationship between local farmers and institutions. Results will be sustained and upscaled by incorporating them into the city's already existing Urban Sustainability Toolbox and disseminated to other CE countries also through the Eco-Schools network.

If you are the project lead partner, please describe here your organisation's capacity and experience in managing and coordinating EU co-financed projects or other international projects. If you are the project partner that will coordinate communication (i.e. taking over the role of project communication manager), please describe here what are your organisation's relevant communication competences and experiences.

B.1.7 Budget

Partner budget options	Percentage
Office and administration flat rate based on direct staff costs	15%
Travel and accommodation flat rate	6%

The partner budgets overview table can be separately exported as an Excel file

B.1.8 Cofinancing			
Source		Amount	Percentage
ERDF		285,242.72	80.00 %
Partner contribution		71,310.68	20.00 %
Partner total eligible budget		356,553.40	100.00 %
Origin of partner contribution			
Source of contribution	Legal status	Amount	% of total partner budget
LJU	Public	71,310.68	20.00 %
Contribution			
Sub-total public contribution		71,310.68	20.00 %
Sub-total automatic public contribution		0.00	0.00 %
Total		0.00	0.00 %
Total eligible budget		71,310.68	20.00 %
State Aid			
B.1.9 State Aid information (Partner self-check)			
A. Is the partner involved in economic activities within the project?			
1. Will the partner implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?		No	
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view of making profit (even if this is not the partner's intention)?		No	
B. Does the partner and/or any third party receive a selective advantage within the project?			
1. Does the partner gain any benefits (or is relieved of any costs) from the economic activities mentioned under section A, which it would not have received in the normal course of business, i.e. in the absence of funding granted through the project?		No	
2. Does any economic operator (e.g. SMEs) that is outside the partnership (i.e. not listed as partner in the application form) receive an		No	

B. Does the partner and/or any third party receive a selective advantage within the project?	
advantage through activities carried out by the partner within the project?	
C. State aid relevant activities (select from drop-down menu based on C.4 entries)	
D. Direct State aid regime as in Subsidy Contract (to be filled in ONLY after project selection)	

B.1 Project partner 7

B.1.1 Partner Identity	
Partner number	7
Partner role	PP
Name of the organisation in original language	Institut za cirkularnu ekonomiju
Name of the organisation in English	Institute for Circular Economy
Abbreviated name of organisation	ICE
Department / unit / division	
B.1.2 Partner main address	
Country (NUTS 0)	Hrvatska (HR)
Region (NUTS 2)	Grad Zagreb (HR05)
NUTS 3	Grad Zagreb (HR050)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Gospodska ulica 32 10000 Zagreb
Homepage	https://bit.ly/3h8tr0F
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country (NUTS 0)	
Region (NUTS 2)	
NUTS 3	
Street, House number, Postal code, City	
B.1.3 Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Interest groups including NGOs
Subtype of partner	
Legal status	Private
Sector of activity at NACE group level	M.74.90
Co-financing rate (%)	80
VAT number (if applicable)	HR57903760371
Other identifier number (if VAT number is not	

B.1.3 Legal and financial information	
available, some other organisation identifier should be used)	
Other identifier description (specification of the type of identifier)	
PIC (from EC Participant Register), if available	
B.1.4 Legal Representative	
Legal representative (not applicable - not to be filled in)	Ms Ana Marija Šteko
B.1.5 Contact person	
Contact person	Mr Tadej Žurman
Email	tadejzurman@gmail.com
Telephone	+38631309070
B.1.6 Partner motivation, expertise and contribution	
<p>Please describe the organisation's thematic competences and experiences relevant for the project. Please also describe what is the main business of the organisation and if the organisation is normally performing economic activities on the market.</p>	
<p>The Institute for Circular Economy (I.C.E.) is a fairly newly established non-profit non-governmental organisation established in Zagreb, Croatia, with the main objective of promoting circular practices in various sectors, ranging from waste and water management to the construction industry, among others. The expertise of I.C.E. also involves the creation, promotion, and implementation of projects and policies related to sustainable urban development, varying from spatial redevelopment and greening of cities to renaturing derelict and degraded areas and bottom-up collaborative engagement practices. On the one hand, I.C.E.'s experts specialise in supporting public actors in policy creation and transition, while on the other hand, the Institute supports private entities in the development of new, sustainable and circular business models and practices. I.C.E. is the first institute of its kind in Croatia, particularly specialised for circular economy and sustainable urban transition.</p> <p>The Institute's experts have substantial experience in participating in EU-funded projects. Examples include the Urban Soil 4 Food UIA project (2018-2021), which has tackled the challenge of coherently connecting local producers of bio-products in Maribor, Slovenia. I.C.E. experts were directly involved in the creation of the production-side community, an experience which they will use to advance the activities of the CoFarm4Cities project. Furthermore, I.C.E. is a stakeholder in the Horizon2020 Upsurge project (2021-2025), in which the city of Belfast has set out to establish urban gardens in historically divided areas in the city with the aim to implement agro-ecology for citizens and to foster cooperation. During the project, I.C.E. will absorb good practices and novel approaches to urban farming.</p> <p>The Institute for Circular Economy performs economic activities on the market, but only on a not-for-profit basis.</p>	

B.1.6 Partner motivation, expertise and contribution

What is the role and involvement (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?

As an NGO partner, the Institute for Circular Economy (I.C.E.) will provide expert input in the development of methodologies, urban farm scenarios, and strategies, will participate in activities that are shared among all PPs, and will provide input during the preparation and implementation of ZAGR's pilot intervention. I.C.E. will actively participate and continuously contribute to the activities and deliverables co-designed and co-implemented by the whole consortium (throughout all activities in WP1 and WP3, and activities A2.1 and A2.3 in WP2).

With regard to thematic coordination responsibilities, I.C.E. will be responsible for the thematic coordination of A1.3 and all its deliverables in WP1 and for deliverables D3.3.1 and D3.3.3 in A3.3. Moreover, it will co-supervise the implementation of D3.2.1 together with ZAGR. The assignment of thematic responsibilities corresponds to the expertise and thematic experience of I.C.E., as it has professional experience in formulating and promoting circular economy and sustainable development practices, developing sustainable business and management models and building bottom-up collaborative engagement. As a knowledge-providing NGO partner, I.C.E. will not implement a pilot intervention. However, it will work in close cooperation with Zagreb to assist in implementing the pilot intervention in the city.

If you are the project lead partner, please describe here your organisation's capacity and experience in managing and coordinating EU co-financed projects or other international projects. If you are the project partner that will coordinate communication (i.e. taking over the role of project communication manager), please describe here what are your organisation's relevant communication competences and experiences.

B.1.7 Budget

Partner budget options	Percentage
Office and administration flat rate based on direct staff costs	15%
Travel and accommodation flat rate	11%

The partner budgets overview table can be separately exported as an Excel file

B.1.8 Cofinancing

Source	Amount	Percentage
ERDF	118,729.60	80.00 %
Partner contribution	29,682.40	20.00 %
Partner total eligible budget	148,412.00	100.00 %

Origin of partner contribution

Source of contribution	Legal status	Amount	% of total partner budget
ICE	Private	29,682.40	20.00 %

Contribution		
Sub-total public contribution	0.00	0.00 %
Sub-total automatic public contribution	0.00	0.00 %
Total	29,682.40	20.00 %
Total eligible budget	29,682.40	20.00 %
State Aid		
B.1.9 State Aid information (Partner self-check)		
A. Is the partner involved in economic activities within the project?		
1. Will the partner implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?	No	
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view of making profit (even if this is not the partner's intention)?	No	
B. Does the partner and/or any third party receive a selective advantage within the project?		
1. Does the partner gain any benefits (or is relieved of any costs) from the economic activities mentioned under section A, which it would not have received in the normal course of business, i.e. in the absence of funding granted through the project?	No	
2. Does any economic operator (e.g. SMEs) that is outside the partnership (i.e. not listed as partner in the application form) receive an advantage through activities carried out by the partner within the project?	No	
C. State aid relevant activities (select from drop-down menu based on C.4 entries)		
D. Direct State aid regime as in Subsidy Contract (to be filled in ONLY after project selection)		

B.1 Project partner 8

B.1.1 Partner Identity	
Partner number	8
Partner role	PP
Name of the organisation in original language	Óbudai Egyetem
Name of the organisation in English	Óbuda University
Abbreviated name of organisation	OU
Department / unit / division	Environmental Engineering and Natural Sciences Institute of the Rejtő Sándor Faculty of Light Industry and Environmental Engineering
B.1.2 Partner main address	
Country (NUTS 0)	Magyarország (HU)
Region (NUTS 2)	Budapest (HU11)
NUTS 3	Budapest (HU110)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Bécsi út 96/B 1034 Budapest
Homepage	https://uni-obuda.hu
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country (NUTS 0)	Magyarország (HU)
Region (NUTS 2)	Budapest (HU11)
NUTS 3	Budapest (HU110)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Bécsi út 96/B 1034 Budapest
B.1.3 Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Higher education and research organisations
Subtype of partner	
Legal status	Public
Sector of activity at NACE group level	P.85.4
Co-financing rate (%)	80

B.1.3 Legal and financial information	
VAT number (if applicable)	HU19308760
Other identifier number (if VAT number is not available, some other organisation identifier should be used)	
Other identifier description (specification of the type of identifier)	
PIC (from EC Participant Register), if available	986279123
B.1.4 Legal Representative	
Legal representative (not applicable - not to be filled in)	Prof Dr Levente Kovács
B.1.5 Contact person	
Contact person	Dr Rita Bodáné Kendrovics
Email	bodane.rita@rkk.uni-obuda.hu
Telephone	+36(1)6665947
B.1.6 Partner motivation, expertise and contribution	
<p>Please describe the organisation's thematic competences and experiences relevant for the project. Please also describe what is the main business of the organisation and if the organisation is normally performing economic activities on the market.</p>	
<p>OU is a university located in Óbuda, delivering BSc, MSc and PhD education in engineering fields. It conducts complex research activities and possesses research labs and equipment for analytical measurements. OU supports sustainable urban development with a special focus on urban greenery, as set out in its Development Plan (2021-24), which motivates its participation and contributes to the promotion of sustainable pre-urban agricultural land use.</p>	
<p>OU has participated in a large number of EU-funded and international projects, including Erasmus+, Horizon2020, ERC, EUKI, and the International Visegrad Fund. OU was LP in the ERC project Tamed Cancer (2016-2021) which developed an engineering-based cancer therapy and in the IRSEL Erasmus+ project (2017-2020) which developed a LMS for Asian countries. OU has also participated as PP in Horizon2020 projects, such as EFFECT (2019-2023), which aims to develop a new policy evaluation framework for agri-environmental funding programmes, in RoBUTCHER (2020-2023) and in FAWORIT (2020-2021). OE participated in an IVF project on knowledge exchange between Visegrad countries and Ukraine on sustainable development (2021-2022). OU is PP in the Rooftops EUKI project (2020-2023) on exploring the environmental benefits of large-scale urban rooftop solar instalments.</p>	
<p>The Environmental Engineering and Natural Sciences Institute of OU will take part in the CoFarm4Cities project. Within the institute, a wide range of relevant expertise is available which will be an added value to the whole partnership. To name a few, experts in water management, nature and landscape protection, urban development, environmental protection, soil protection and environmental analytical</p>	

B.1.6 Partner motivation, expertise and contribution

measurement will work on the CoFarm4Cities project.

As a private non-profit higher education institution, Óbuda University does not perform economic activities on the market.

What is the role and involvement (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?

As a higher education institution partner, OU will provide expert input to PPs in the development of methodologies and urban farm scenarios, will undertake activities that are shared among all PPs (throughout all activities in WP1 and WP3, and activities A2.1 and A2.3 in WP2) and will provide input during the preparation and implementation of OBM's pilot intervention.

With regard to thematic coordination responsibilities, OU will be responsible for the thematic coordination of WP1 together with the LP, with the majority of its active contribution and coordination culminating in this thematic work package. It will take the largest role in A1.1. and A1.4. The assignment of thematic responsibilities corresponds to the aspirations of OU, as participation in the project provides an opportunity to bring existing professional knowledge and to the establishment of urban farms, thereby increasing the activity of the university in the field of managing social challenges and disseminating social innovation. Outputs completed in CoFarm4Cities can be used in education and upskill training.

As a knowledge-providing higher education institution partner, OU will not implement a separate pilot intervention. However, building on its expertise in environmental analytical measurement in particular and environmental engineering in general, it will actively participate in the preparatory work and implementation of the pilot intervention of OBM in Óbuda (Budapest District III). The urban farm will bring opportunities for internships for students to learn about sustainable land use and sustainable living, thus becoming more environmentally conscious. Their experience and practical competences will be invaluable to OBM, for the reason that the urban farm established as part of the pilot intervention will be the first municipally-owned urban farm not just in the district, but in the whole of Budapest.

If you are the project lead partner, please describe here your organisation's capacity and experience in managing and coordinating EU co-financed projects or other international projects. If you are the project partner that will coordinate communication (i.e. taking over the role of project communication manager), please describe here what are your organisation's relevant communication competences and experiences.

B.1.7 Budget

Partner budget options	Percentage
Office and administration flat rate based on direct staff costs	15%
Travel and accommodation flat rate	8%

The partner budgets overview table can be separately exported as an Excel file

B.1.8 Cofinancing			
Source		Amount	Percentage
ERDF		136,663.99	80.00 %
Partner contribution		34,166.00	20.00 %
Partner total eligible budget		170,829.99	100.00 %
Origin of partner contribution			
Source of contribution	Legal status	Amount	% of total partner budget
OU	Public	8,541.50	5.00 %
National co-financing	Automatic Public	25,624.50	15.00 %
Contribution			
Sub-total public contribution		8,541.50	5.00 %
Sub-total automatic public contribution		25,624.50	15.00 %
Total		0.00	0.00 %
Total eligible budget		34,166.00	20.00 %
State Aid			
B.1.9 State Aid information (Partner self-check)			
A. Is the partner involved in economic activities within the project?			
1. Will the partner implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?		No	
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view of making profit (even if this is not the partner's intention)?		No	
B. Does the partner and/or any third party receive a selective advantage within the project?			
1. Does the partner gain any benefits (or is relieved of any costs) from the economic activities mentioned under section A, which it would not have received in the normal course of business, i.e. in the absence of funding granted through the project?		No	
2. Does any economic operator (e.g. SMEs)		No	

B. Does the partner and/or any third party receive a selective advantage within the project?	
that is outside the partnership (i.e. not listed as partner in the application form) receive an advantage through activities carried out by the partner within the project?	
C. State aid relevant activities (select from drop-down menu based on C.4 entries)	
D. Direct State aid regime as in Subsidy Contract (to be filled in ONLY after project selection)	

B.1 Project partner 9

B.1.1 Partner Identity	
Partner number	9
Partner role	PP
Name of the organisation in original language	Drustvo DOVES - FEE Slovenia
Name of the organisation in English	Association DOVES - FEE Slovenia
Abbreviated name of organisation	DOVES
Department / unit / division	
B.1.2 Partner main address	
Country (NUTS 0)	Slovenija (SI)
Region (NUTS 2)	Zahodna Slovenija (SI04)
NUTS 3	Obalno-kraška (SI044)
Street, House number, Postal code, City	Cesta solinarjev 4 6321 Portorož
Homepage	www.doves.si www.ekosola.si
Address of department / unit / division (if applicable)	
Country (NUTS 0)	
Region (NUTS 2)	
NUTS 3	
Street, House number, Postal code, City	
B.1.3 Legal and financial information	
Type of partner	Interest groups including NGOs
Subtype of partner	
Legal status	Private
Sector of activity at NACE group level	P.85.5
Co-financing rate (%)	80
VAT number (if applicable)	SI50989812
Other identifier number (if VAT number is not	

B.1.3 Legal and financial information	
available, some other organisation identifier should be used)	
Other identifier description (specification of the type of identifier)	
PIC (from EC Participant Register), if available	946622807
B.1.4 Legal Representative	
Legal representative (not applicable - not to be filled in)	Mr Fiorenzo Lupieri
B.1.5 Contact person	
Contact person	Mr Gregor Cerar
Email	regor.cerar@ekosola.si
Telephone	+38641741876
B.1.6 Partner motivation, expertise and contribution	
<p>Please describe the organisation's thematic competences and experiences relevant for the project. Please also describe what is the main business of the organisation and if the organisation is normally performing economic activities on the market.</p>	
<p>The Association DOVES - FEE Slovenia is an NGO with the status of Association in the public interest, working in the field of nature and environment education. It is a full member of the International Foundation for Environmental Education (FEE) and it implements all 5 FEE educational programmes in Slovenia. The Association is highly experienced in the design and management of educational programmes for children and young adults. The Eco-Schools programme, into which the results of the CoFarm4Cities pilot interventions will be embedded, upscaled and further disseminated, is the largest network for education for sustainable development in the world. It sets out to provide a hands-on environmental education experience for children, focusing on environmental sustainability and sustainable food consumption.</p> <p>DOVES has participated in various national programmes relevant to environmental sustainability and education. As an example, the project 'Stop food waste - let's recycle' has been implemented for 8 years with the objective of raising awareness among young people about preventing food waste. The 'School gardens' project provides an opportunity for the implementation of hands-on activities within regular classes based on outdoor activities. Furthermore, the Association implements the 'Circular Economy project's' principles in all of its educational material, with the goal of raising awareness on the value of the circular economy. DOVES also has experience in participating in EU-funded projects. It was a project partner in the Erasmus+ projects CYR (2019-2021) on upgrading methodologies for active citizenship and HoB (2018-2020) on the importance of school gardens in education. It also took part in the WER EuropeAid project (2015-2018) as project partner, focusing on the promotion of locally grown food for sustainable consumption.</p>	

B.1.6 Partner motivation, expertise and contribution

As a nonprofit environmental and educational organisation, DOVES does not perform economic activities on the market.

What is the role and involvement (contribution and main activities) of your organisation in the project?

As an NGO partner with an expertise in the field of environmental education, DOVES will provide expert input to all PPs throughout the project, will participate in activities that are shared among all PPs, and will participate in the implementation of COL's pilot intervention. With regard to thematic coordination responsibilities, DOVES will have a substantial role to play in WP3, where its expertise is most invaluable. It will coordinate the delivery of the engagement workshops for local business stakeholders (D3.2.5) and will help PPs in designing a modular training on sustainable agricultural practices for decision-makers (D3.3.2). It will also participate in the co-designing of pilot concepts for all pilot sites (D2.1.2.).

DOVES will co-implement the pilot intervention in Ljubljana together with LJU, providing invaluable expertise in the field of environmental education. DOVES will develop an educational programme for students, to be piloted in 5 primary schools. The programme will include methodology training for teachers as well. The programme will focus on food self-sufficiency and sustainability, from food production to food waste management and prevention. It is expected to achieve a long-term attitude change in children and their families towards prioritising locally produced food. It also is expected to boost demand for the produce of local farms within LJU and to strengthen cooperation with institutional food providers, hence shortening local food chains. The programme will be incorporated in the already existing environmental educational programme of LJU. The educational material will be developed in English as well, and will be widely disseminated in the CE region and internationally also through the Eco-Schools network, of which DOVES is a member.

If you are the project lead partner, please describe here your organisation's capacity and experience in managing and coordinating EU co-financed projects or other international projects. If you are the project partner that will coordinate communication (i.e. taking over the role of project communication manager), please describe here what are your organisation's relevant communication competences and experiences.

B.1.7 Budget

Partner budget options	Percentage
Office and administration flat rate based on direct staff costs	15%
Travel and accommodation flat rate	6%

The partner budgets overview table can be separately exported as an Excel file

B.1.8 Cofinancing

Source	Amount	Percentage
ERDF	102,496.72	80.00 %
Partner contribution	25,624.18	20.00 %

B.1.8 Cofinancing			
Source		Amount	Percentage
Partner total eligible budget		128,120.90	100.00 %
Origin of partner contribution			
Source of contribution	Legal status	Amount	% of total partner budget
DOVES	Private	25,624.18	20.00 %
Contribution			
Sub-total public contribution		0.00	0.00 %
Sub-total automatic public contribution		0.00	0.00 %
Total		25,624.18	20.00 %
Total eligible budget		25,624.18	20.00 %
State Aid			
B.1.9 State Aid information (Partner self-check)			
A. Is the partner involved in economic activities within the project?			
1. Will the partner implement activities and/or offer goods/services for which a market exists?		No	
2. Are there activities/goods/services that could have been undertaken by an operator with the view of making profit (even if this is not the partner's intention)?		No	
B. Does the partner and/or any third party receive a selective advantage within the project?			
1. Does the partner gain any benefits (or is relieved of any costs) from the economic activities mentioned under section A, which it would not have received in the normal course of business, i.e. in the absence of funding granted through the project?		No	
2. Does any economic operator (e.g. SMEs) that is outside the partnership (i.e. not listed as partner in the application form) receive an advantage through activities carried out by the partner within the project?		No	

C. State aid relevant activities (select from drop-down menu based on C.4 entries)	
D. Direct State aid regime as in Subsidy Contract (to be filled in ONLY after project selection)	

B.2 Associated partners

No associated partners

C - Project description

C.1 Project overall objective

Programme priority specific objective (as selected in section A.1.).

S02.4: Safeguarding the environment in central Europe

Project overall objective

Please define the overall objective of the project.

- Make sure that it clearly contributes to the selected programme specific objective.
- The overall objective should provide the general context for what your project aims to achieve.
- It should describe the broader goal of the project for the benefit of its target group(s) and should point to the results (change) to be achieved by the project.

The overall objective of the project is to counterbalance market pressure on land use and find an environment-friendly solution for urban sprawl in Central Europe by identifying a sustainable utilisation of peri-urban agricultural, mixed-used or abandoned areas and developing a replicable model for transforming them into managed land for urban farming.

C.2 Project relevance and context

C.2.1 What are the territorial challenge(s) that will be tackled by your project?

Please describe which specific challenges and needs are addressed by your project and why they are relevant for the overall programme area, (please refer to chapter 1 and 2 of the Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE Programme document).

Central European cities are witnessing ongoing losses in biodiversity due to increasing market pressure for land use, giving place to urbanisation at the expense of agricultural lands, especially in the peri-urban areas, which endangers biodiversity and various ecosystems, including land fertility and the food system, as also indicated in points 1.2 and 2.2.4.1 of Interreg Central Program Document. Although traditionally many of the peri-urban territories were used for agricultural cultivation to supply the cities and citizens with fresh food, this function has gradually disappeared, causing a weakening of cities' resilience and self-sufficiency as well as the access to healthy food.

To reverse this tendency clear commitments and actions are needed to preserve beneficial functions of the various ecosystems such as climate regulation, food, fresh water, air quality, soil fertility, habitats as well as recreational and cultural services.

Today, 55% of the world's population live in urban areas, it is forecasted to rise to almost 70% by 2050, and the speed of this shift demands prompt and sustainable solutions to provide for these urban populations. At the same time, cities experience an increasing demand for more cultivable urban lands, as is shown in the popularity of the growing number of community gardens around the CE region.

Another challenge CE cities face is climate change, and in order to increase cities' resilience towards climate change impacts, among others the adaptation of green, nature-based solutions should be focused on. Green infrastructure can contribute to mitigating the effects of land take and soil sealing and to alleviating urban heat island effects, while the approach of circularity – in which many countries including Croatia, Poland and Hungary are still lagging behind the EU average - can contribute to the reduction of food waste and risk management of changing rainfall patterns.

Furthermore, the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic was a major shock to Central Europe. The initial increase in unemployment caused economic uncertainty and instability for families, the lockdown and other imposed restrictions led to mental and physical health problems, the emergence of teleworking and hybrid work have increased the value of green, close-to-nature, peri-urban living areas, while the threat of a global pandemic and ensuing shortages have also triggered a basic need to ensure food supplies closer to home. Gardens and allotments became not only places of escape for space and exercise, but vital for the future supplies of nutritious food.

In line with the European Green Deal, the Territorial Agenda 2030 and the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030, these trends call for a new and sustainable approach of land use, which is based on nature-based solutions, helps to counteract urban sprawl, regenerate degraded peri-urban areas, preserve biodiversity, and strengthen local food systems.

Urban farming is defined as producing food in urban areas, although it should not be confused with other community-based urban agricultural practises, such as community gardening. What sets urban farming apart from community gardens is that it assumes a profit motive and it is undertaken as a commercial activity, even if profits are often reinvested. The model of regulated urban farming also extends the practice of environmentally friendly and sustainable food production, and ensures that

food is used locally, thus increasing the use of local food and shortening the food's journey from farm to fork.

Urban farming in peri-urban territories as a new, sustainable way of land use could bring significant environmental and socio-economic benefits as it promotes the use of regenerative farming methods, the recycling of food waste and (rain)water, building community cohesion and provide new forms of employment, reviving green professions and it can even alleviate the aftermath of the pandemic by improving public health and well-being.

C.2.2 How does the project tackle identified challenges and needs and what is new about the approach of your project?

Please describe the project approach chosen to address the challenges and needs described above. Please also explain how the approach goes beyond existing practice in the sector/programme area /participating countries demonstrating the innovativeness of the approach.

Urban farming has grown in popularity over the last 10–15 years, especially in Western Europe and overseas. And while urban community gardening is of great popularity in CE countries, the approach of urban farming aiming at providing local healthy food for cities has not taken root yet. Although we see some initiatives on urban farming in the region, they mostly focus on certain factors of this practice, a comprehensive and sustainable UF model based on the study of various management and business aspects, as well as environmental and social benefits has not been created yet.

CoFarm4Cities aims to go beyond the goals of previous projects on urban farming. These include among others OpenAgri (UIA), focusing on sustainable food systems but only from a job creation and community building perspective and without producing a replicable model for other cities. CoFarm4Cities will analyse different elements of urban farming business and management scenarios, and aims to create an adaptable model for other CE countries. Urbfarm (Erasmus+) focuses on a learning program for low-skilled adult learners to foster green competencies, while CoFarm4Cities' target groups are wider, including local landowners in peri-urban areas as potential urban farmers, school children and their families as future consumers of urban farms' produce, as well as local catering businesses as potential market outlets of the products of urban farms and decision-makers on all levels. Project partner City of Krakow has participated in the RU:RBAN project (URBACT), in which a methodology for a network of urban gardens was adapted. Building on this experience CoFarm4Cities will take the process further towards urban farming, exploring also the potentials and benefits of a mixed, farming-gardening model. Detailed listing of related projects is included in section C.2.6.

Besides the above, CoFarm4Cities aims to follow the concept of the Farm-to-Fork strategy - which is at the heart of the European Green Deal -, working ultimately towards a sustainable food system with the involvement of cities, non-governmental organisations, educational institutions, citizens and private sector actors across the food value chain.

The project implementation structure is built around 3 thematic WPs, with activities directly tackling the 3 project SOs. WP1 focuses on gaining comprehensive knowledge on urban farming and good practises through analysing local land use practises and global urban farming cases from a management and business perspective, in order to jointly develop different urban farming-based management and business scenarios, the testing of which will lead to the creation of an urban farming-based sustainable land use model and toolkit.

To test the feasibility of the co-developed urban farming scenarios 5 jointly developed pilot actions

will take place and try out certain highlighted elements of the scenarios in practice in WP2. The pilot interventions are carried out in a transnational cooperation due to the continuous knowledge exchange among project partners via peer-reviewing and peer visits, as well as final joint evaluation of pilots' results.

WP3 addresses and actively engages 4 main stakeholder groups by involving them directly into the project activities. The stakeholders interested in the uptake of urban farming practice (production-side stakeholders); the stakeholders representing the demand side of the urban farming produce's market (demand-side stakeholders); the local, regional or national level decision makers as key actors in curbing urban sprawl with the help of urban farming and balancing the urban farming market; and finally other CE cities (follower cities) interested in introducing urban farming as a sustainable land use practise in peri-urban areas.

Finally, the results of the WP2 pilot actions and WP3 activities will serve as a basis for the joint creation of a long-term sustainable urban farming-based land use model in WP1, which is then adopted and endorsed by PP cities as local Action Plans, and made adaptable for further replication in CE cities through a jointly created strategy.

C.2.3 Why is transnational cooperation needed to achieve the project objectives and results?

Please explain why the project objectives cannot be efficiently reached acting only on a national/regional /local level and describe what is the added value for the partnership and the project area in taking a transnational cooperation approach.

The increasing pressure of urban sprawl, the negative effects of climate change on food production and the noticeable demand for more cultivable urban lands generate a common challenge for CE cities related to improving land use and land management. Being aware of the emerging potential of urban farming already applied in Western Europe with proven social and economic benefits, CoFarm4Cities partners have decided to take joint action to flesh out a new sustainable land use model as a basis for introducing the concept of urban farming in CE, based on the Farm-to-Fork approach in land use management.

As urban farming practises are sporadic in the CE region and there is no experience in creating and operating urban farms in a regulated and sustainable way, transnational cooperation is an apparent choice to build knowledge around this topic, and to co-develop a widely applicable model to help spread urban farming as a sustainable solution to prevent urban sprawl and to regenerate degraded peri-urban areas.

The creation of a single but multi-focused land use model and its applicability to other CE countries will be enhanced by the transnational cooperation, as project partner cities will co-develop and test different possible urban farming scenarios relative to the local actualities, in which the involvement of local stakeholders is given a key role and elements of circularity and social cohesion are also introduced. Each city will try out different elements of the co-developed urban farming scenarios in practice and after a joint evaluation of the results, project partners will incorporate lessons learnt into the land use model to be created jointly. As part of the model, project partners will co-develop a guideline and toolkit for stakeholder engagement, addressing both the production and demand side of the urban farming market, as well as decision-makers on all levels.

Moreover, mutual and cross-learning is enabled throughout the project by the fact that project partner cities have different levels of knowledge and experience on the topic. Ljubljana has experience with urban farming, but aspires to upgrade activities on shortening food supply chains and to involve and

raise awareness of local residents on the benefits of sustainable food production and consumption. Turin also has some experience in urban farming, however their farming practice needs rejuvenation to become more sustainable in both environmental and economic aspects. In Zagreb urban gardening is popular, they are looking to step forward towards urban farming and study commercial possibilities. While Óbuda has also been focusing on urban gardening in the last years, it aims at adding a new approach towards community land use and plans to take steps towards creating a local urban farmers' community. Krakow has already participated in a project related to urban gardening (RU:RBAN), and based mainly on the feedback of the local community, it gained extensive knowledge about how demand has shifted recreational gardening towards small(and micro)-scale food production.

The partnership is strengthened by 2 thematic expert organisations, Óbuda University and the Institute for Circular Economy, which will deliver support in building a knowledge base and developing common methodologies and guidelines ensuring joint planning, implementation and evaluation of all actions, and 2 NGOs (KAIROS and DOVES), which will share their practical knowledge and experience in relation to urban farming.

Transnational cooperation and exchange of knowledge, good practises and creative ideas will be continuously ensured via the co-design of methodologies to be used for each activity, the joint development of urban farming scenarios and the urban farming-based sustainable land use model and toolkit, the peer-to-peer working method during the pilot interventions, the joint discussion and evaluation of pilot experiences and results and the online knowledge transfer workshops, some of which are also extended to other CE cities and stakeholders interested in the introduction and uptake of urban farming.

C.2.4 Who will benefit from your project outputs and results?

Please select the target groups from the drop-down list, which are relevant for your project. For each of them please provide a more detailed specification and explain how they will benefit from your project outputs and results. Please ensure consistency with the target groups defined in the work plan (section C4).

Target group	Specification
Local public authority	<p>Cities involved in the project partnership will directly benefit from the project through the transnational cooperation, which will continue also after the project; through the adoption of the UFSLU model into city-level Action Plans; through the urban farms and related programs launched in the frame of the pilot interventions.</p> <p>Local municipalities in CE region will specifically benefit from the project's results. By the end of the project PPs will have co-created a strategy for adapting the sustainable land use model based on urban farming developed during the project, which municipalities can use to prevent or curb urban sprawl in the peri-urban agricultural areas. To further help cities in reversing this trend other elements will be added: an awareness-raising and capacity-building modular training addressing decision-makers and a collection of stakeholder engagement tools (toolkit).</p> <p>A group of cities will be addressed and actively engaged already during the project as follower cities through online knowledge transfer workshops, participation in peer visits and the conference on conclusions.</p>

Target group	Specification
Regional public authority	<p>The regions of the project partner cities will benefit from the project, since project partner cities will serve as a new and replicable example of how innovative and sustainable urban agricultural practices combined with active citizenship can reverse the trend of urban sprawl.</p> <p>Regional public authorities will directly benefit from the project, as they will be one of the target groups addressed by the online knowledge transfer workshops for follower cities and other interested bodies and conference on conclusions. Besides, the modular training for decision-makers on all levels (thus including regional public authorities) co-created during the project will help raise awareness and improve knowledge about the benefits of urban farming and sustainable food systems.</p>
National public authority	<p>National public authorities will benefit from the project, as they will be shown a new and replicable solution of how innovative and sustainable urban agricultural practices combined with active citizenship can reverse the trend of urban sprawl.</p> <p>They will also directly benefit from the project, as they will be one of the target groups addressed by the online knowledge transfer workshops, in addition to follower cities and other interested bodies, and conference on conclusions. Besides, the modular training for decision-makers on all levels (thus including national public authorities) co-created during the project will help raise awareness and improve knowledge about the benefits of urban farming and sustainable food systems.</p>
Sectoral agency	<p>Local and regional development agencies, environmental, energy and employment agencies will benefit from the project, as they will be shown practical examples of water management, waste management and employment possibilities in urban agriculture.</p> <p>They will also directly benefit from the project, as they will be one of the target groups addressed by the online knowledge transfer workshops for follower cities and other interested bodies and conference on conclusions.</p>

Target group	Specification
Interest groups including NGOs	<p>NGOs involved in the project partnership will directly benefit from the project through the transnational cooperation, which will continue also after the project; through the sharing of knowledge in general and from pilot interventions (A2.2) across the partnership, which will help them gain more practical experience in urban farming, engagement practices introduced in WP3, as well as their capacities improved in the 3-year long cooperation .</p> <p>Local NGOs interested in the uptake of urban farming practises or representing demand for urban farming products will directly benefit from the project as well, as they will be addressed and involved in project activities through stakeholder engagement in order to raise their awareness, improve their knowledge about sustainable land use and food systems and thus boost both production of and demand for urban farming products.</p> <p>They will also directly benefit from the project, as they will be addressed by the online knowledge transfer workshops for follower cities and other interested bodies and the conference on conclusions.</p>
Higher education and research organisations	<p>Project partner Óbuda University will directly benefit from the project, as besides supporting the project partnership as a knowledge support kind of partner, the pilot site at Óbuda will serve as a practice field for university students studying environmental engineering and landscape planning in the future.</p> <p>They will also represent a replicable example for other higher education institutions of students' involvement in urban farming projects.</p>

Target group	Specification
Education/training center and school	<p>Schools will benefit from the project in several ways. They will be directly addressed and involved in some pilot project activities.</p> <p>ZAGR aims to raise the awareness of school children about the principles of circular economy and thus improve their knowledge on environment and sustainable living in cities via installing a bio-waste processing device at the urban orchard (D2.2.4)</p> <p>Through LJU's pilot school program in D2.2.5, involved primary schools will benefit from the project not only by enriching their curriculum, but also by establishing and reinforcing connections between local farmers and school canteens, thus ultimately improving the quality of their school menus. School staff responsible for planning and preparing school meals will gain new valuable knowledge on food waste reduction and short supply chains (buying from local farmers).</p> <p>Teachers and educators across Central Europe will benefit from a new and widely applicable primary educational programme, developed in the project, focusing on sustainable food cycle.</p> <p>Schools and school children of project partner cities will also be addressed in the stakeholder engagement activities in A3.2 in order to raise their awareness, improve their knowledge about sustainable food systems and thus boost demand for urban farming products.</p>
Enterprise, except SME	<p>The project does not explicitly target enterprises but will invite those involved in bioeconomy and other related fields to the conference on conclusions in order to share project experiences and build future connections and foster networking between parties interested in urban agriculture.</p>
SME	<p>SMEs (local business, e.g. restaurants, cafes, shops) interested in and potentially in demand for urban farming products will benefit from the project's activities. Such SMEs representing the demand-side of urban farming will be surveyed to explore their knowledge on, attitude patterns towards and needs in transitioning to sustainable consumption. Their needs will be specifically targeted through the engagement workshops organised with them (D3.2.3), where they will gain knowledge about sustainable food chain systems and local healthy food from local urban farms based on which concrete cooperation may be started with the urban farms.</p>
Business support organisation	<p>The project will invite interested organisations supporting businesses to the conference on conclusions in order to share project experiences and build future connections and foster networking between parties interested in urban agriculture.</p>

Target group	Specification
General public	<p>The general public will widely benefit from the project, especially through A3.2. Local citizens and communities of project partner cities representing the demand-side of urban farming will be surveyed to explore their knowledge on, attitude patterns towards and needs in transitioning to sustainable consumption. They will be engaged in a series of actions and events in order to improve their perception and knowledge on locally and sustainably produced healthy food and plant-based diet and thus boost demand for urban farming products. These actions and events would include local farmers' market, community kitchen, educational trails, seasonal and thematic festivals etc (D3.2.3). The project will also offer them non-formal learning workshops to further engage them and improve the knowledge of locals on the topic (D3.2.3).</p> <p>Children and their families will be specifically addressed during the learning workshops, engagement events (e.g. in gamified family events) and the school program of LJU, as children are good ambassadors of innovative trends in their families and they represent future buyers.</p> <p>Local citizens will also benefit from the facilities at the pilot sites as well, either for educational, recreational or employment purposes. LJU will open an educational farm-garden, TOR will train young people in green professions, OBM, ZAGR and KRA will dedicate areas within the urban farm site to community building activities.</p> <p>Through the project activities the quality of life and health of local residents will increase in the long run. They will gain access to fresh and healthy food, they will also be able to change eating habits (plant-based diet) while saving money by shortening the food chain, they will have the opportunity to enjoy physical activity surrounded by greenery.</p>
Other	<p>Local landowners in peri-urban areas and present and future farmers will specifically benefit from the project. They will be directly addressed and actively engaged through participatory actions in the creation and operation of pilot sites or urban farming programs. They will gain valuable farming knowledge and will get to know sustainable agricultural practises at pilot sites.</p> <p>Local farmers will also benefit from activities aimed at boosting demand for urban farming produce, such as local farmers' markets, or connections with school canteens. As a spillover effect this may also bring benefits to farmers in rural areas close to city boundaries.</p>

C.2.5 How does the project contribute to wider strategies and policies?

Please indicate to which strategies and policies your project will contribute and briefly describe in what way.

Strategy	Contribution
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Strategy	Contribution
European Green Deal Strategy	<p>The relevant goals set in the European Green Deal are to ensure food security in the face of climate change and biodiversity loss, to reduce the environmental and climate footprint of the EU's food system, to strengthen the EU food system's resilience and to lead a global transition towards competitive sustainability from farm to fork, elaborated in the Farm to Fork Strategy (F2F).</p> <p>The project's approach is largely based on the F2F strategy and will contribute to the aforementioned goals by creating a sustainable land use model for agricultural food production locally in the peri-urban areas of cities and by launching extensive awareness raising and capacity building activities using participatory and other engagement methods.</p> <p>The EU Biodiversity Strategy, which is the core part of the EU Green Deal, aims to build our societies' resilience to future threats such as food insecurity and the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>The project's overall aim is to offer a solution to food insecurity and climate change impacts by creating a sustainable land use model based on urban farming, which also takes into account environmental and socio-economic aspects.</p>
Territorial Agenda 2030 Strategy	<p>The project contributes to the following priorities of the Territorial Agenda 2030: Balanced Europe - to cooperate on responses to global societal challenges and strengthening socio-economic prosperity; Healthy Environment - Better ecological livelihoods, climate-neutral and resilient towns, cities and regions; Circular Economy - Strong and sustainable local economies in a globalised world, by creating a sustainable agricultural land use model in which environmental and socio-economic aspects are equally represented and which strengthens cities' resilience and self-sufficiency in food production.</p>
EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region Strategy	<p>Pillar 3 of EUSAIR seeks to contribute to the goal of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restore them in so far as feasible, by addressing threats to marine and terrestrial biodiversity.</p> <p>It also seeks to improve waste management by reducing waste flows to the sea and, to reduce nutrient flows and other pollutants to the rivers and the sea.</p> <p>The project contributes to the safeguarding of biodiversity and improvement of waste management in HR, IT, SI by promoting an environmentally sustainable, agricultural land cultivation, namely urban farming, with circular elements to harvest rainwater and reduce water waste.</p>

Strategy	Contribution
EU Strategy for the Alpine Region Strategy	<p>The objective of the 3rd Thematic Policy Area: Environment and Energy is to create a more inclusive environmental framework for all and renewable and reliable energy solutions for the future, where it prioritises the reinforcement of Alpine natural and cultural resources as assets of a high quality living area.</p> <p>One of the CoFarm4Cities project pilot sites will be Cascina Falchera in TOR, IT, an old rural farmhouse, which will be revitalized to accommodate among others sustainable energy (water) solutions. Besides, the project will contribute to the strategy's goals by educating primary school children and their families on environmental-friendly choices in LJU (SI)</p>
EU Strategy for the Danube Region Strategy	<p>EUSDR's Priority Area 06 is to preserve biodiversity, landscapes and the quality of air and soils, and maintain and restore Green and Blue Infrastructure elements through integrated spatial development and conservation planning.</p> <p>This is the main challenge the project tackles by aiming to recover biodiversity in HR, HU, SI through creating sustainable agricultural uses and offering a tool to prevent urban sprawl, and by improving soil quality via introducing regenerative and organic farming methods. The project will also implement green infrastructure elements at the pilot sites in HR, HU, SI to help sustainable irrigation and rainwater harvesting.</p>
Other Strategy	<p>Food 2030 is the EU's research and innovation policy to transform food systems and ensure everyone has enough affordable, nutritious food to lead a healthy life. It aims to achieve a resilient food system that is fit for the future. Food systems need also to deliver co-benefits for people's health, our climate, planet and communities.</p> <p>The project's objectives are in line with the Food 2030 policy, as it seeks to ultimately create a resilient food system for cities that comes with environmental, social and public health benefits.</p>
EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region Strategy	<p>Policy Area (PA) 'Bioeconomy' of EUSBSR aims at reinforcing sustainability of agriculture, forestry and fisheries by promoting an integrated approach, promoting a sustainable use of marine, agricultural and forest resources, as well as to speed up spreading of new sustainable practices and productions in agriculture, forestry, and sustainable use natural resources.</p> <p>The project will contribute to these goals in PL by aiming at developing a sustainable land use model for peri-urban agricultural practices.</p>

C.2.6 How will your project make use of synergies with EU and other projects or initiatives?

Project or initiative (including funding instrument, if applicable)	Synergies foreseen
CityZen (Interreg Europe)	<p>CityZen (running between 2019-2023) aims to explore successful business values that urban farming brings to the ecosystem and link them to innovative entrepreneurship and supply chains. The creation of a knowledge pool of urban farming policies, initiatives and business processes is meant to support decision makers and leverage the efficiency of their actions.</p> <p>CoFarm4Cities does not focus only on the supply chain and the business values of urban farming, but building on CityZen’s experiences and results through consultations with them, aims to combine business values with environmental, social and health values as well, to create a comprehensive model for urban fringe farming.</p>
OpenAgri (UIA)	<p>Open Agri (2017-2019) runs in Milan (IT) and focuses on sustainable food systems from a job creation and community building perspective. The project looks at accelerating new food enterprises in peri-urban areas, to foster skills and competences to lower the environmental impacts of farming and to strengthen social cohesion through community-led initiatives.</p> <p>CoFarm4Cities, incorporating OpenAgri’s results, will go beyond finding solutions to a local challenge and focusing only on traditional employment-based model. It will study different urban farming management and business scenarios at 5 locations, including farmers’ community-led, school-farm relation-focused, volunteering and circularity-based, mixed land use-based and bio-waste-based urban farming and aims to create a replicable and comprehensive model for urban farming-based sustainable land use for other CE countries.</p>

Project or initiative (including funding instrument, if applicable)	Synergies foreseen
Fusilli (H2020)	<p>Fusilli (running between 2021-2024) focuses on supporting cities to facilitate their transition towards more sustainable food systems. In the project, the city of Turin, also a partner in CoFarm4Cities, is responsible for the implementation of the “Food Innovation Living Lab”, in which it experiments with circular business models for the production and processing of food for local commerce.</p> <p>CoFarm4Cities will transfer Turin’s knowledge from Fusilli, and incorporate circular solutions in the urban farming scenarios, but will have a wider perspective by looking at other aspects as well, like the education of future generations through primary school programs and orientation of young people towards agriculture, social employment, and community-led urban farming.</p>
RU:RBAN (URBACT)	<p>RU:RBAN’s Good Practice is the Management model of Urban gardens in Rome to be transferred to newcomer cities, like Krakow - which is also a partner in CoFarm4Cities - to ensure sharing of experiences to enhance the capacities of local governance. The project is running between 2021-2022.</p> <p>CoFarm4Cities will draw on Krakow’s experience in replicating RU:RBAN’s management model, which builds heavily on citizen engagement, and it will take it further towards urban farming, exploring also the potentials and benefits of a mixed, farming-gardening model and creating a model specifically for the sustainable land use of peri-urban territories.</p>
ProGReg (H2020)	<p>ProGReg’s (running between 2018-2023) aim is to turn unused urban land into productive community gardens, which contributes to improved mental and physical health through exposure to nature and healthy sources of food and a community feeling.</p> <p>CoFarm4Cities partner, Zagreb participates in the project, during which a city garden with organic vegetables has been established. Another location of ProGReg is Turin, where Sangone Park will be redesigned and used for community urban gardens, while Piemonte Park will be used for social farming activities including training and job placements.</p> <p>Since Zagreb and Turin are partners in both projects, it ensures that ProGReg’s results and experiences will be directly transferred into CoFarm4Cities, although the approach of the two projects is different, in the sense that CoFarm4Cities specifically considers urban farming as a potential profit-oriented commercial activity in the long run - not (just) a recreational one -, which uses peri-urban agricultural areas and regards this practice as socio-economic and environmental drive for transitioning to sustainable food systems.</p>

Project or initiative (including funding instrument, if applicable)	Synergies foreseen
Urbfarm (Erasmus+)	<p>Urbfarm, which is running between 2020-2022 is set to create a blended-learning program for low-skilled adult learners fostering green competencies, targeting low-skilled adult learners interested in urban farming and entrepreneurship.</p> <p>Education and training is only a segment of CoFarm4Cities, while other elements, like urban farm creation, community building, stakeholder engagement are equally important in it. Moreover, its educational target groups are wider, including local landowners, school children and their families, as well as local catering businesses and decision makers on all levels.</p>

C.2.7 How does your project build on available knowledge?

Please describe the experiences/lessons learned that your project draws on, and other available knowledge your project capitalises on. If relevant, please specify the projects to be capitalised and which project partner(s) have been involved.

The project will capitalise on available knowledge in two ways. In the first period of the project, in A.1.1 PPs will map and analyse existing urban farming models and city-level good practices (e.g. Milan Urban Food Policy Pact) from and beyond Europe to gain an even deeper knowledge on urban farming practices. Most relevant EU-funded projects have been already identified during the project planning, which are listed in the C.2.6.section and will be included in the analysis. The study will explore and look at other projects and initiatives related to urban farming globally. Through the analysis of current practices and previous projects, CoFarm4Cities will identify already existing knowledge to build on, and will organise online consultations with them and invite them to replication / knowledge transfer events (D.3.4.1.) to ensure that available knowledge is incorporated into the project.

Other than that, the project will build on the extensive knowledge PPs have accumulated on urban gardens, land regeneration, peri-urban agriculture, sustainable urban food systems and sustainable consumption, green infrastructure and circularity, as well as citizen involvement through a great number of previous projects and initiatives.

OBM has experience in urban gardens and in urban green area development through leading an ongoing CERV town-twinning project with the 3rd district of Vienna, which will be relied on in the design of the urban farms. Together with ZAGR's significant experience in revitalising brownfield sites based on nature-based solutions in ProGfreg (H2020), which will help to include NBS in both the design of urban farms and during the farming. ZAGR is also a member of the Food Wave consortium, aiming to raise awareness for the importance of sustainable food consumption, the experiences of which will be useful during the stakeholder engagement activities in A.3.1-3.2. The same way as TOR's similar experiences - gained also in ProGfreg - in citizen involvement in the development of NBS in urban green areas. TOR will bring the knowledge of operating an urban farm as well, through the project Fusilli (H2020), in which an urban farm, Orti Generali was involved, aiming to build a business model for the transformation and management of post-industrial agricultural areas. TOR has also gained knowledge on water management in CWC (Interreg Central), which will allow PPs to master and apply rainwater harvesting in the urban farms.

KRA will bring its experience from RU:RBAN URBACT III transfer network, during which the city's management model for community gardens was formulated, and implemented as a local regulation and it has valuable experience in green education, which can be integrated into the learning workshops, edutainment activities and other actions aimed at knowledge improvement (A.3.2-3.3). LJU is also experienced in education and in running local initiatives focusing on green supply chains, sustainable food consumption, awareness raising and promoting peri-urban agriculture to be fed into CoFarm4Cities stakeholder engagement activities (A.3.2-3.3). It also has a city level Urban Farming Strategy which can be largely built on in the current project.

Substantial knowledge and experience have been gathered at the thematic knowledge partners, ICE and OU, as well, in community building, sustainable development, renewable energy, urban agriculture, agro-ecology through several projects and initiatives, detailed in B1.6, which will be incorporated in the analyses, and methodologies and urban farming scenarios to be developed in the project.

All this knowledge PPs bring together from previous EU and local projects, as well as project experiences available from outside the partnership (as listed above and in C2.6) will be shared and drawn on to advance the activities of the CoFarm4Cities project.

C.3 Project partnership

What is the rationale of the partnership composition and how are partners complementary to each other? Please describe the structure of your partnership and why the involved partners are needed to implement the project and to achieve the project objectives.

Upon developing the CoFarm4Cities project, the primary aspiration has been to assemble a consortium in which transnational cooperation can bring the highest possible added value. Partners exhibit a high extent of diversity in terms of their motivation, socio-economic and spatial context, and experience in urban farming initiatives, while at the same time, they share crucial similarities which ensures a shared sense of motivation. The partnership is composed of 5 city municipality partners, 3 NGOs and a higher education institution..

The 5 city partners are Óbuda (OBM), Ljubljana (LJU), Zagreb (ZAGR), Turin (TOR) and Krakow (KRA). To a varying extent, they are influenced by the ever-present pressure of urbanisation at the expense of agricultural land in peri-urban areas, and aim to explore the potential of urban farming to combat urban sprawl and to bring a vast array of economic, environmental, and social benefits to their citizens (see C2.1). They also share the ambition of improving environmental sustainability and circular solutions, raising citizen awareness for the importance of urban agriculture and sustainable food consumption, and strengthening cooperation with local stakeholders and communities.

For the reason that city partners' experience in operating urban farms varies considerably, transnational cooperation will ensure a high added value to all. LJU and TOR are the most experienced with urban farming: LJU cooperates with more than 800 private farms and has a city level urban farming strategy, while TOR already owns two functional urban farms. Due to their experience, LJU and TOR will co-share the lead of WP2. Due to its participation in the RU:RBAN project, KRA is skilled in formulating urban farm management models and in stakeholder involvement, therefore will lead stakeholder engagement activities in WP3. ZAGR and OBM have not run urban farms yet, therefore can largely benefit from other PPs' experience. The consortium will jointly assess existing urban farming initiatives and co-create 5 urban farm scenarios, with each city to explore different aspects of these. During the co-creation processes, peer visits and workshops, differences and similarities of city partners will work in tandem to bring the highest possible added value to each participant. For example, more experienced cities will be paired up with less experienced ones to assist one another in delivering invaluable results during the peer reviewing process (D2.3.1-3): LJU will work closely with ZAGR, while TOR, KRA and OBM will work with one another in close cooperation, while at joint project activities all partners will be able to learn from one another.

Furthermore, some city partners have a pre-existing working relationship with one another from previous projects, while some are newcomers to the group, ensuring a smooth project implementation. LJU has earlier worked with ZAGR in the URBforDAN (Interreg Danube) and KRA on the RU:RBAN (URBACT III) project, while TOR and ZAGR are both partners in the proGReg (Horizon2020) project.

The 3 NGO partners and Óbuda University (UO) will, on the one hand, serve as thematic knowledge partners to the whole consortium, sharing their invaluable expertise with PPs, and on the other hand will provide assistance in the pilot interventions of their respective city partners. UO will co-lead WP1 with OBM, providing expertise on existing urban farm models and will coordinate the development of the 5 urban farming scenarios. It will also take part in the pilot intervention implementation with OBM. The Institute for Circular Economy (ICE) will not only provide expertise on environmental

sustainability and circular solutions, it will also coordinate the development of training material for decision-makers in each partner city. ICE will provide assistance to ZAGR in its pilot intervention. KAIROS is highly experienced in social inclusion, social integration and protection of vulnerable social groups, which it will share with all project partners. As the current operator of the municipally-owned Cascina Falchera urban farm, it will lead the pilot intervention in Turin. DOVES has valuable experience in formulating and running environmental education programmes for children, therefore it will contribute to the consortium's educational aspirations. Moreover, it will assist LJU in implementing its pilot intervention, being responsible for developing the content of its planned educational programme.

PPs complement each other in a way that ensures achieving project objectives by bringing together a variety of expertise and experience required to deliver a high added value through transnational cooperation in formulating results that enrich the consortium as a whole and individual PPs as well.

C.4 Project work plan

WP number	Work package name
WP1	Development of an urban farming-based sustainable land use model
WP2	Testing and evaluating urban farming scenarios in pilot actions
WP3	Ensuring long-term sustainability via stakeholder engagement and replication

C.4.1 Work package 1

Workpackage number

WP1

Work package title

Development of an urban farming-based sustainable land use model

Objectives

Please define one project specific objective that will be achieved by your project through the implementation of the work package. The specific objective should be:

- realistically achievable during the project lifetime;
- specific;
- be verifiable and measurable.

Project specific objective

Co-develop sustainable land use model based on urban farming through analysing local land use practices & global urban farming cases from management & business perspective and through lessons learnt from pilot actions for urban agricultural land uses

In addition, please define one or more communication objective(s) that will contribute to the achievement of the specific objective and include reference to the relevant target group(s). Communication objectives aim at changes in a target audience's awareness and behaviour.

Communication objective(s) and target audience

The communication objective of WP1 is to inform, raise awareness and influence attitude of the general public and cities beyond the project's target groups about urban farming, sustainable food systems and consumption and to attract new followers via articles and visual contents on the project website, project partner organisations' subpages, the project specific social media platforms and press releases. It also targets local authorities by communicating Action Plans towards them.

Activities

Please describe the activities foreseen in order to achieve the above project specific objective and related communication objective(s) considering also the involvement of the relevant target groups as identified in section C2.4.

Activity 1.1	
Title	Understanding better the business and management

Activity 1.1	
	case of urban farms within and beyond Europe
Start period	Period 1, 1 - 6
End period	Period 1, 1 - 6
Description	<p>To gain deeper knowledge on urban farming (UF) practises around the world and to lay the foundation of the urban farming scenarios to be co-designed in A.1.3, PPs will map and analyse existing urban farming models from within and beyond Europe. The analysis will focus on urban farming good practices with sustainable land use, their business and management models, including socio-economic, environmental and stakeholder engagement perspectives.</p> <p>After co-designing the methodology of the analysis, OU will take the lead in carrying out the study and presenting an overview of 20 urban farming practices, which will be discussed by PPs and narrowed down to 5 study cases to be examined and analysed in depth.</p> <p>The results of the analysis together with the assessment of agricultural practices in participating cities (A.1.2) will serve as a basis for the development of different urban farming scenarios in A.1.3.</p>

Deliverables 1.1			
Deliverable Number	Deliverable title	Deliverable description	Delivery period
D.1.1.1	Co-designed methodology for analysing successful business models of existing urban farms globally	To lay the groundwork for the understanding of existing urban farming models in and beyond Europe, a methodology for analysing successful urban farming models will be co-created by PPs with the lead of OU.	Period 1 , 1 - 6
D.1.1.2	Report on joint discussion of the overview and description of around 20 farming practices to PPs	OU prepares and presents an overview of a selection of 20 urban farming models. The overview will include good practices for sustainable land use from and beyond Europe, with socio-economic, environmental and stakeholder engagement aspects together with a variety of management and business models.	Period 1 , 1 - 6

Deliverables 1.1			
Deliverable Number	Deliverable title	Deliverable description	Delivery period
D.1.1.3	In-depth analysis and joint discussion of 5 urban farms and their management and business models	OU carries out an in-depth analysis of 5 most relevant successful urban farming practices, jointly chosen by PPs from the overview of the 20 models. The analysis will be shared with PPs' stakeholders. The analysis will serve as a basis for the urban farm scenarios to be developed in D1.3.1.-3.	Period 1 , 1 - 6

Activity 1.2	
Title	Assessment of agricultural practises in partner cities
Start period	Period 1, 1 - 6
End period	Period 1, 1 - 6
Description	As another pillar supporting the development of UF scenarios, PPs will explore current cultivable land use practises in their cities: their purpose, legal and institutional background, allotment structure, management model, possibilities for org. farming (quality of soil, use of chemicals) and their stakeholders' profiles and needs to gain insight into farming possibilities. The assessment will help to map cultivable peri-urban lands suitable for UF in each city and to discover and build on already established agricultural and stakeholder engagement good practices. With the lead of LP, PPs co-create a methodology for the assessment, based on which they carry it out through desk research and interviews. Finally, PPs share and discuss their findings together with the results of the analysis of A.1.1. in a joint workshop to set the ground for the development of urban farm scenarios (A1.3.). During the workshop PPs also discuss stakeholder involvement possibilities to be fed into D3.1.1.

Deliverables 1.2			
Deliverable Number	Deliverable title	Deliverable description	Delivery period
D.1.2.1	Co-designed methodology to	With the lead of LP, PPs co-create a methodology to assess cultivable land use practices and urban farming	Period 1 , 1 - 6

Deliverables 1.2			
Deliverable Number	Deliverable title	Deliverable description	Delivery period
	analyse local opportunities for and challenges of urban farming	possibilities in PP cities (land use purpose, legal and institutional background, allotment structure, management model, possibilities for organic farming and stakeholders' profile and needs).	
D.1.2.2	Analysis of urban farming opportunities in each PP city	Using the joint methodology, each city carries out a thorough analysis of current land use practices and peri-urban farming possibilities in their city, including desk research and interviews. Findings are collected and compiled by LP, and widely disseminated among stakeholders.	Period 1, 1 - 6
D.1.2.3	Joint workshop report discussing the findings of overall (A1.1) and local (A1.2) analyses	PPs participate in a workshop (hosted by TOR) with the aim to discuss the general and local analyses, and to set the ground for the development of urban farm scenarios to be developed in D.1.3.3. They will also discuss stakeholder involvement guidelines parallelly developed in D3.1.1.	Period 1, 1 - 6

Activity 1.3	
Title	Urban Farming Scenarios
Start period	Period 1, 1 - 6
End period	Period 2, 7 - 12
Description	<p>The discussion of the results of analyses D1.1.3 and D1.2.2 at the joint workshop in Act1.2 will lead to the co-development of 5 urban farming scenarios. The scenarios will draw up schemes for management and business operation, and will incorporate social and environmental perspectives as well, to provide counterweight to a sheer economic angle and thus boost the sustainability of urban farms.</p> <p>During the development of urban farming scenarios PPs -with the lead of ICE -will take into consideration stakeholders' needs and interests, as well as specific agricultural practices both explored in the aforementioned analyses. Stakeholders will be widely informed about the process, their involvement will be ensured by co-designing methods.</p>

Activity 1.3	
	The co-developed scenarios will serve as a framework for the pilot actions in WP2, during which certain elements of each scenario will be tested.

Deliverables 1.3			
Deliverable Number	Deliverable title	Deliverable description	Delivery period
D.1.3.1	Documentation of working out management and business aspects for 5 urban farm scenarios	Based on the analyses carried out in ACT.1.1-1.2., PPs, with the lead of ICE, work out suitable management and business aspects to feed into the urban farm scenarios. These aspects are developed in close cooperation with the stakeholders, using co-design methods.	Period 2 , 7 - 12
D.1.3.2	Documentation of working out social and environmental aspects for 5 urban farm scenarios	Based on the analyses in ACT.1.1-1.2., PPs, with the lead of ICE, work out social and environmental aspects to feed into the urban farm scenarios (environmental sustainability, social benefits). These aspects are developed in close cooperation with the stakeholders, using co-design methods.	Period 2 , 7 - 12
D.1.3.3	Jointly finalised 5 urban farm scenarios to be partially tested in pilot interventions in WP2	PPs jointly finalise 5 urban farm scenarios, incorporating management, business, social and environmental aspects; taking into consideration stakeholders' needs and interests, and specific agricultural practices explored in analyses A1.1-1.2. Elements of the scenarios will be tested in WP2.	Period 2 , 7 - 12

Activity 1.4	
Title	Developing a sustainable land use model based on the pilots and translating them into city-level Action Plans
Start period	Period 5, 25 - 30
End period	Period 6, 31 - 36
Description	After pilot actions are implemented in a peer-to-peer working method, PPs join again to co-evaluate the

Activity 1.4	<p>results of tested UF scenarios (WP2) and stakeholder engagement activities (WP3). They identify good practices and obstacles and suggest improvements to tested UF scenarios by incorporating lessons learnt from pilots. The findings and results of co-evaluation will channel into the development of an Urban Farming-based Sustainable Land Use (UFSLU) model, which will not only offer a variety of alternatives for the realisation of urban farms in peri-urban territories, but will also include guidelines and a toolkit for stakeholder engagement. The UFSLU will serve as a general model, elements of which can be replicated and customised to cities' realities. It will be co-created in ENG and translated into PPs' languages. By adapting the USFLU to respective local contexts, PPs develop and endorse city-specific Action Plans for each PP city setting out next steps of urban farming practices.</p>
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Deliverables 1.4			
Deliverable Number	Deliverable title	Deliverable description	Delivery period
D.1.4.1	Joint post-pilot comparative analysis and co-evaluation workshop report	After the pilots, PPs co-evaluate the results of tested urban farming scenarios and stakeholder engagement activities at a workshop in KRA led by OU. The findings and results of the evaluation serve as basis for the UFSLU model to be developed in D1.4.2	Period 6 , 31 - 36
D.1.4.2	Jointly developed Urban Farming-based Sustainable Land Use Model (UFSLU)	Based on the findings of the pilots and the post-pilot evaluation, under OU's lead PPs jointly develop an Urban Farming-based Sustainable Land Use Model (UFSLU) including guidelines and a toolkit for stakeholder engagement. The USFLU is translated into PPs' languages.	Period 6 , 31 - 36
D.1.4.3	City-level Action Plans	PPs develop city-specific Action Plans for each partner city by adapting the general UFSLU model to respective city contexts and translating it into concrete further steps and action related to peri-urban farming. Action Plans are to be endorsed by each city council.	Period 6 , 31 - 36

Outputs

Please define the outputs which will be realised through the activities foreseen in this work package and link them to the related programme output indicators.

Output number 1.1	
Output title	Organisations involved in the project cooperating across borders
Programme output indicator	RC087_2.4: Organisations cooperating across borders
Measurement unit	organisations
Output target value	9.00
Delivery period	Period 6, 31 - 36
Output description	The organisations involved in the project form a partnership composed of 5 city municipality partners, 3 NGOs and a higher education institution. Transnational cooperation and exchange of knowledge between the partners will be ensured via the co-design, co-development, peer-to-peer coworking and joint evaluation processes used throughout the project.
Output number 1.2	
Output title	Solutions collected in the jointly developed urban farming-based sustainable land use model (UFSLU)
Programme output indicator	RC0116_2.4: Jointly developed solutions
Measurement unit	solutions
Output target value	5.00
Delivery period	Period 6, 31 - 36
Output description	The jointly developed Urban Farming-based Sustainable Land Use (UFSLU) model is based on A1.1-1.2 and 5 solutions resulting from pilot actions in WP2 and WP3's activities. It offers alternatives for the realisation of farms in peri-urban territories, together with guidelines and a toolkit for stakeholder engagement. It serves as a general model, elements of which can be replicated and customised to cities' realities (O1.3). The UFSLU will be co-created in ENG and translated into PPs' languages.
Output number 1.3	
Output title	Jointly developed UFSLU-based, city-level Action

Output number 1.3	
	Plans for PP cities
Programme output indicator	RC083_2.4: Strategies and action plans jointly developed
Measurement unit	strategy/action plan
Output target value	5.00
Delivery period	Period 6, 31 - 36
Output description	City-level Action Plans endorsed by each city council, adapted from the general model of UFSLU, aiming to set further steps and actions related to introduction and improvement of regulated urban fringe farming.

Investments

C.4.1 Work package 2

Workpackage number

WP2

Work package title

Testing and evaluating urban farming scenarios in pilot actions

Objectives

Please define one project specific objective that will be achieved by your project through the implementation of the work package. The specific objective should be:

- realistically achievable during the project lifetime;
- specific;
- be verifiable and measurable.

Project specific objective

WP2 aims at testing and evaluating elements of co-developed urban farming scenarios in pilot actions to study their feasibility and contribution to the sustainable operation of urban farms.

In addition, please define one or more communication objective(s) that will contribute to the achievement of the specific objective and include reference to the relevant target group(s). Communication objectives aim at changes in a target audience's awareness and behaviour.

Communication objective(s) and target audience

The communication objective of WP2 is to raise the awareness of operators and personnel involved in the implementation of pilot actions via direct involvement about sustainable urban farming, and its health, social, environmental benefits. PPs will create synergies with existing initiatives, projects and strategies, emphasis will be put on informing decision-makers, stakeholders involved in the co-design and the general public on the process step by step.

Activities

Please describe the activities foreseen in order to achieve the above project specific objective and related communication objective(s) considering also the involvement of the relevant target groups as identified in section C2.4.

Activity 2.1	
Title	Co-development of pilot intervention concepts
Start period	Period 2, 7 - 12

Activity 2.1	
End period	Period 2, 7 - 12
Description	<p>In WP2 PPs will co-develop and implement pilot actions in a peer-to-peer (P2P) working method. To provide a basis for the P2P co-development of pilot action concepts, PPs will first develop a cooperation framework, consisting of guidelines for pilot site assessment, co-design, implementation, peer-review, peer-evaluation and feedback processes. The P2P cooperation will be based on teaming up PPs with more expertise with PPs with less experience in certain areas (urban farming, circularity, community engagement) to ensure mutual learning. PPs will be grouped as follows: ZAGR with LJU/DOVES; TOR/KAIROS with OBM and KRA.</p> <p>The development of pilot concepts will start with the assessment of the pilot sites, exploring legal and institutional background, allotment structures, farming potentials and obstacles. The local pilot concepts will be based on one of the urban farming (UF) scenarios of D1.3.3, different for each city, and will aim at testing some elements of a given UF scenario.</p>

Deliverables 2.1			
Deliverable Number	Deliverable title	Deliverable description	Delivery period
D.2.1.1	Cooperation framework for piloting process	To provide a basis for the development of pilots in WP2, PPs will develop a framework to ensure the P2P cooperation. The framework will consist of guidelines for pilot site assessment, co-design, implementation, peer-review, peer-evaluation and feedback processes.	Period 2 , 7 - 12
D.2.1.2	Co-designed pilot concepts for the 5 pilot sites testing urban farming (UF) scenarios	Development of pilot concepts in P2P method based on A1.3 and D2.1.1, to test elements of UF scenarios at PPs' pilot sites. It will also include assessment of pilot sites (legal and institutional background, allotment structures, quality of soil, use of chemicals, farming potentials, obstacles).	Period 2 , 7 - 12

Activity 2.2	
Title	Implementation of pilot interventions

Activity 2.2	
Start period	Period 3, 13 - 18
End period	Period 5, 25 - 30
Description	<p>During the pilot actions each city will focus on a different management and business UF scenario testing certain elements of it.</p> <p>OBM will test the set-up phase of an urban farm with water mgmt, educational, community building elements, exploring ways to engage local landowners and to build local farmers' community.</p> <p>TOR/KAIROS will transform an existing urban farm to become more sustainable, bringing circular elements in the operation, enhancing social inclusion of vulnerable groups, including educational activities.</p> <p>KRA will test the scenario of a mixed-use urban farm, which will allow for community plot gardening, urban farming and community activities.</p> <p>ZAGR will establish a public urban orchard, a place for social interaction, as well as a bio-waste processor, testing the business use of created compost.</p> <p>LJU/DOVES will develop a school program on urban farming, with an outreach to farms and involvement of families, exploring its contribution to the sustainability of urban farms.</p>

Deliverables 2.2			
Deliverable Number	Deliverable title	Deliverable description	Delivery period
D.2.2.1	Documentation of pilot action testing local farmers' community based urban farming (UF) scenario-OBM	Pilot intervention testing the set-up phase of an urban farm with investments concerning the designated land, the communal building, farming equipment, incl water management, educational, community building elements, exploring ways to engage local landowners and to build a local farmers' community.	Period 5 , 25 - 30
D.2.2.2	Docu of pilot action testing circularity, soc. cohesion, education based UF scenario - TOR /KAIROS	Pilot intervention testing circular elements (water management, food waste) in the operation of an urban farm, with investments on the designated land, farming equipment; studying its economic sustainability via volunteering, social inclusion programs, educational activities.	Period 5 , 25 - 30

Deliverables 2.2			
Deliverable Number	Deliverable title	Deliverable description	Delivery period
D.2.2.3	Documentation of pilot action testing mixed-use UF scenario - KRA	Pilot intervention testing the scenario of a mixed-use urban farm-plot garden (a combination of plot allotment garden, community garden and urban farm) with investments concerning the designated land, farming equipment.	Period 5 , 25 - 30
D.2.2.4	Documentation of pilot action testing public orchard and bio-waste reuse based UF scenario - ZAGR	Pilot intervention testing the creation of a public urban orchard and the business use of compost made by collecting and transforming bio-waste , with investments concerning the designated land, and farming equipment.	Period 5 , 25 - 30
D.2.2.5	Documentation of pilot action testing school program based UF scenario - LJU /DOVES	Pilot intervention testing a school program developed on urban farming, which includes the creation of educational farming-gardens, outreaching to farms and parents, exploring the contribution of this educational program to the sustainability of urban farms via creating new and future buyers.	Period 5 , 25 - 30

Activity 2.3	
Title	Evaluating the pilot interventions' results and finalising sustainable urban farming scenarios
Start period	Period 3, 13 - 18
End period	Period 5, 25 - 30
Description	The interim and final evaluation of the pilot actions will be carried out on two levels. On the one hand on a P2P level, through peer study visits during the implementation and peer co-evaluation of the final pilot results. PPs also produce a video werkfilm or documentary about the pilot activities to be shared with partners for peer-reviewing, especially if peer visits are not possible because of Covid restrictions. The video will be an excellent means of dissemination towards all target groups, especially for decision-makers, education centres and schools and the public; and will be widely distributed.

Activity 2.3	
	<p>On partnership level a joint online workshop will be held in the second half of the pilot actions, where PPs discuss experiences and lessons learnt from pilots so far for mutual learning, and make suggestions for adapting elements from each other's pilots.</p> <p>The results of the evaluations will serve as a basis for the joint post-pilot workshop of D1.4.1.</p>

Deliverables 2.3			
Deliverable Number	Deliverable title	Deliverable description	Delivery period
D.2.3.1	Peer visit reports / video documentary	Peer study visits, each PP visiting their peer's pilot site to exchange piloting experiences AND/OR production of video werkfilm/documentary about the activities to be shared with PPs for peer-reviewing (esp. if covid-related restrictions are in place). Also to involve 3-4 follower cities (cf.A3.4)	Period 4 , 19 - 24
D.2.3.2	Joint online pilot experiences workshop	Joint online workshop during the second half of piloting period, where PPs and their stakeholders discuss experiences and lessons learnt from pilots so far for mutual learning, and make suggestions for adapting elements from each other's pilots.	Period 4 , 19 - 24
D.2.3.3	Peer-to-peer evaluation reports of pilots' results testing elements of urban farming scenarios	PPs and their stakeholders co-evaluate the results of pilot interventions based on the piloting process framework (D2.1.1), which will feed into the joint post-pilot evaluation workshop (D1.4.1.)	Period 5 , 25 - 30

Outputs

Please define the outputs which will be realised through the activities foreseen in this work package and link them to the related programme output indicators.

Output number 2.1	
Output title	Jointly developed and implemented urban farming pilot intervention - OBM
Programme output indicator	RC084_2.4: Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented in projects
Measurement unit	pilot actions

Output number 2.1	
Output target value	1.00
Delivery period	Period 5, 25 - 30
Output description	Pilot action testing the set-up phase of a sustainable urban farm. OBM will establish the first municipally owned urban farm in Budapest, where circular and renewable solutions will be installed (rainwater harvest and storage). A municipally owned building located near the urban farm will be revitalised to give place to UF community building and educational activities as well as to a local farmers' market aiming to engage local landowners and build a local farmers' community.
Output number 2.2	
Output title	Jointly developed and implemented urban farming pilot intervention - TOR/KAIROS
Programme output indicator	RC084_2.4: Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented in projects
Measurement unit	pilot actions
Output target value	1.00
Delivery period	Period 5, 25 - 30
Output description	Pilot action testing circularity, social cohesion and education elements in an urban farm. TOR/KAIROS will transform an existing urban farm in the Falchera district to become more sustainable environmentally, economically and socially. They will bring circular elements (drip irrigation, reduction of bio waste) in the farm operation, enhancing social inclusion (communal plots for families in food poverty), including educational activities (involvement of young people in the social apiary).
Output number 2.3	
Output title	Jointly developed and implemented urban farming pilot intervention - KRA
Programme output indicator	RC084_2.4: Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented in projects
Measurement unit	pilot actions

Output number 2.3	
Output target value	1.00
Delivery period	Period 5, 25 - 30
Output description	Pilot intervention testing the scenario of a mixed-use urban farm-plot garden. KRA, based on its existing urban gardening practices, will establish community plots, serving the high demand for urban gardening plots by citizens to be rented at a price lower than market value after project end. In another part of the site, an urban farm will be established, which will be accessible for site visits by the community. There will also be a community area for social and educational activities.
Output number 2.4	
Output title	Jointly developed and implemented urban farming pilot intervention - ZAGR
Programme output indicator	RC084_2.4: Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented in projects
Measurement unit	pilot actions
Output target value	1.00
Delivery period	Period 5, 25 - 30
Output description	Pilot action testing creation of public urban orchard and (commercial) use of recycled bio-waste. ZAGR's pilot builds on the principles of managing food waste, building community, promoting sustainable urban development. Orchard and meadow will be created to enhance biodiversity and to give way to community activities (farmers' market). Bio-waste processing device for compost production will be installed to reduce waste, the product of which will be subject to business use after the project.
Output number 2.5	
Output title	Jointly developed and implemented urban farming pilot intervention - LJU/DOVES
Programme output indicator	RC084_2.4: Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented in projects
Measurement unit	pilot actions

Output number 2.5	
Output target value	1.00
Delivery period	Period 5, 25 - 30
Output description	Pilot intervention testing a school program on urban farming and its contribution to the sustainability of local urban farms. LJU/DOVES will develop and test a school program, which includes the creation of educational farming-gardens, outreaching to farms and parents, while also involving the school canteens in order to study options to shorten local food chain. LJU will explore the contribution of this educational program to the sustainability of urban farms via creating new and future buyers.

Investments

Investment 2.1

Title

Setting up an urban farm in Óbuda

Delivery period

Period 5, 25 - 30

Justification

Please provide a description of the investment and explain to which pilot action it contributes and why it is needed.

As the pilot intervention carried out by OBM (D2.2.1), the investment will contribute to the establishment of an urban farm in Óbuda in 1941 m². The investment is fundamental to achieving the project's overall objective of finding an environment-friendly solution against urban sprawl by identifying a sustainable utilisation of peri-urban agricultural areas through developing a replicable model for transforming them into managed land for urban farming. With the intervention Óbuda will test the establishment of an urban farm from scratch, the methodology and activities of which will contribute to the development of a replicable model for sustainable peri-urban agricultural land use, thus contributing to reaching project results.

The pilot intervention will involve establishing a community-based urban farm where on one side of the plot an urban farm will be created, while on the other side, an already existing building will be refurbished to be used for a wide range of educational and community engagement activities. The investment includes infrastructural works, such as preliminary landscaping and soil improvement, drilling a well to ensure irrigation, connection to the electricity grid, and if preliminary measurements and budgetary restrictions allow, installing solar panels for alternative green energy sourcing. Equipment costs will be related to purchasing water containers for rainwater harvesting and storage, creating planting beds, procuring plants and tools for farming, compost bins and stalls enabling a community farmers' market. Costs for the small-scale renovation of the building will also be included.

The long-term operation of the community-based urban farm will be granted to an expert NGO in the long run. The operator will continue community engagement activities after the end of the project. Any income the urban farm generates after the end of the project will be returned to the maintenance and possible upgrade of the farm.

Please describe the transnational relevance of the investment. Please clarify how the pilot investment can be replicated and upscaled, and how the experience coming from it will be used for the benefit of the programme area.

The results of the pilot intervention of OBM will provide valuable knowledge to other PPs, by testing methodologies for the establishment and the long-term sustainability of a community-based urban farm, together with circular water use, composting and sustainable electricity management. The results of the evaluation of the pilot intervention of OBM will be fed into the joint development of the UFSLU model (Output 1.2) and the city's own Action Plan (Output 1.3). The pilot investment can be upscaled by adding new elements, which will be ensured by OBM with a council decision for the long term. The farming and community engagement activities can be upscaled or uptaken in other peri-urban areas in Óbuda and Budapest, as well as in any other similar urban area in the CE region, facilitating a sustainable land use model that can counterbalance urban sprawl.

Regarding transnational relevance, the experience of the establishment and maintenance of the community-based urban farm in Óbuda will feed into the UFSLU model (Output 1.2) co-developed by the whole consortium. The UFSLU will be a document meant for the transnational replicability of the project results, hence the inclusion of a chapter on strategies for stakeholder engagement. It will also be turned into a Strategy for adaptation of the UFSLU model (D3.4.2), which provides clear and concise step-by-step guidelines for the adaptation of the model for other CE cities. The replicability and upscaleability of the project results will benefit the whole programme area by providing a comprehensive set of economically, environmentally and socially sustainable alternatives for urban land use.

Please describe who is benefiting (e.g. partners, regions, target groups, etc.) from this investment, and in what way.

PPs will benefit from this investment by gaining valuable knowledge of the economic, environmental, and social sustainability and benefits of the community-based urban farm model and the environmentally friendly circular solutions enlisted therein. Knowledge transfer will be ensured by continuous co-design and co-evaluation throughout the project. Peer visits (D2.3.1) and the Peer-to-peer evaluation (D2.3.3) of the pilot intervention in Óbuda will enhance the provision and transfer of worthwhile knowledge to each PP.

PP country regions and the wider CE region will benefit from this investment through a possibility to uptake and upscale the UFSLU model (Output 1.2), to which the evaluation of the pilot intervention by OBM will largely contribute. OBM will test the possibilities for establishing an urban farm from scratch in a city that has not before had an urban farming experience, providing transnational relevance, as there are few urban farms in the CE region. In site visits (D3.3.3), decision-makers will gain valuable insight into alternative sustainable land uses by gaining experience of the benefits peri-urban agriculture brings. Production-side stakeholders will gain knowledge on alternative management and business models for urban agriculture, and will be motivated in the uptake of these models. Moreover, they will benefit from the increased demand for locally grown products. Demand-side stakeholders, such as citizens, NGOs and social and community services will benefit from the knowledge on alternative ways of social integration and community engagement. Local municipal institutions like kindergartens, schools and social institutions will also benefit through educational and social employment functions. Citizens will benefit from the availability of healthy, locally grown food, from knowledge gained in non-formal workshops (D3.2.4), and the wide-scale awareness raising and community engagement activities (3.23).

Location of the investment	
Country (NUTS 0)	Magyarország (HU)
Region (NUTS 2)	Budapest (HU11)
NUTS 3	Budapest (HU110)
Street House number, Postal code, City	Vadászles 21087/1, H-1037, Budapest

Environmental sustainability and risks associated to the investment

Please specify possible positive or negative environmental effects related to the investment. In case of environmental risks, please describe the mitigation and monitoring measures foreseen. For investments in infrastructure with an expected lifespan of at least five years, please describe the expected impacts of climate change and how their assessment and climate proofing will be ensured. Please describe other risks associated with the investment, go/no-go decisions, etc. (if any).

The investment will have positive environmental effects by design. First of all, by establishing an urban farm in a peri-urban area of Óbuda, the site will be protected from urbanisation pressures and will contribute to the improvement of ecosystem services of the area. It will contribute to the maintenance and potential expansion of agricultural peri-urban areas, protecting urban landscapes, providing health benefits to citizens, and mitigating climate change risks. It will involve circular elements, such as rainwater harvesting, composting, and green electricity generation through solar panels if preliminary measurements and budgetary limitations allow. It will also mitigate the risk of soil erosion in the area. It will raise awareness on the importance of urban agriculture and will ensure citizen and stakeholder support for the maintenance and future establishment of urban farms.

The investment is not foreseen to have any negative environmental effects neither in the short- nor in the long run. There are two manageable risks associated with the investment. Firstly, there is a risk of not being able to provide ample water supply to the plots, which will be counterbalanced by several technical solutions, such as drilling a well and harvesting and storing rainwater. Secondly, OBM perceives that the local population might exhibit an extent of passivity at the beginning of the project, however, the large-scale community involvement and engagement activities are expected to counterbalance this risk during the implementation phase of the project. As the investment will take place on municipally owned land, go/no-go decision-related risks are highly unlikely.

Technical and legal requirements

If applicable, inform on permissions (e.g. building permits) required for the investment according to the respective national legislation and if these are already available.

Building permits are not required as part of the pilot intervention.

A water rights establishment permit is required for the construction of a water facility, i.e. for drilling a well. In addition to exercising the rights and fulfilling the obligations specified therein, the water right establishment permit entitles the construction of a water facility specified in the permit and facilitates obtaining a water rights operating permit required by law. If the site measurement surveys necessitate the usage of other types of groundwater, such as karst water, stratified water or coastal filtered water, an additional permit from the Nature Conservation and Water Authority will be required. Permits can only be acquired after the thorough pilot concept and site preparations in D2.1.2. The operation of a local farmers' market does not require an operation permit, only a notification to the commercial authority.

Ownership

Please indicate which project partner is in charge of the investment. Please also specify who owns the site where the investment is located?

The pilot intervention site is owned by the Municipality of Óbuda-Békásmegyer (LP). Óbuda-Békásmegyer Urban Development Plc. will be in charge of the coordination of the whole implementation process from planning to construction. Óbuda University and other external experts will be involved in the assessment activities, with landscape architects designing the plans.

Who will retain ownership of the investment after the end of the project? Who will take care of the maintenance of the investment? How will this be done?

The Municipality of Óbuda-Békásmegyer will retain ownership of the pilot site after the end of the project. Local stakeholders, such as NGOs and municipal institutions are planned to be involved in the long-term maintenance of the urban farm. However, this will be done by ensuring that during the project, it is not to be used commercially with the aim to make profit. Income generated by farming activities after the end of the project will be used for maintenance purposes.

If this is an infrastructure investment, will it be exploited commercially and/or its use will not be publicly available for free?

The investment will remain publicly available for free to residents, and municipal institutions, such as kindergartens, schools, universities and social institutions for the long term. Any income that the produce grown in the urban farm might generate after the end of the project will be returned for the maintenance and possible upscale of the urban farm itself.

Investment 2.2

Title

Establishing a mixed-use urban farm in Krakow

Delivery period

Period 5, 25 - 30

Justification

Please provide a description of the investment and explain to which pilot action it contributes and why it is needed.

As the pilot intervention of KRA (D2.2.3), the investment will contribute to the establishment of a mixed-use urban farm in the city of Krakow. The investment is fundamental to achieving the project's overall objective of finding an environment-friendly solution against urban sprawl by identifying a sustainable utilisation of peri-urban agricultural areas through developing a replicable model for transforming them into managed land for urban farming. The pilot intervention in Krakow will test the mixed-use element of urban farming, contributing to the development of a replicable model for sustainable peri-urban agricultural land use, thus reaching project results.

Taking its existing urban gardening guidelines developed in the RU:RBAN URBACT III transfer network (2018-2021) to the next level, KRA will implement a pilot intervention by establishing a mixed-use urban farm. On one side of the land, community plots will be established. On the other side of the plot, an urban farm will be established, which will be accessible for site visits and community activities by the general public. There will also be space and equipment for a wide range of community engagement and awareness raising activities.

Part of the investment includes infrastructural works, such as preliminary landscaping, installing water and sewage networks and electricity and fencing the site. Under equipment, KRA will establish garden plots by realising raised beds, will construct a tool shed with the necessary farming tools, and will purchase water tanks for the effective and circular harvesting and storage of rainwater.

The long-term operation of the mixed-use farm will be granted to an expert NGO in the long run, chosen by means of an open competition. Gardening plots will be rented out for citizens for a fee below market price after the end of the project to contribute to the long-term maintenance of the farm.

Please describe the transnational relevance of the investment. Please clarify how the pilot investment can be replicated and upscaled, and how the experience coming from it will be used for the benefit of the programme area.

The results of the pilot intervention in Krakow will provide valuable knowledge to other PPs, by testing the long-term sustainability and community value of mixed-use urban farms. The results of the evaluation of the pilot intervention of KRA will be fed into the joint development of the UFSLU model (Output 1.2) and the city's own Action Plan (Output 1.3). The pilot investment can be upscaled during the maintenance of the urban farm, which will be ensured for the long term. Farming and community engagement activities implemented during the project will be continued and developed in the long term, as is in the interest of the city. Replication of the urban farm will be facilitated by the Krakow Action Plan (Output 1.3), which will include step-by-step plans for the establishment and maintenance of urban farms in the city.

Regarding transnational relevance, the experience of the establishment and maintenance of the mixed-use urban farm in Krakow will feed into the UFSLU model (Output 1.2) co-developed by the CoFarm4Cities partnership, and will be involved in replication activities in A3.4. The UFSLU will be a document that serves for the transnational replicability of the project results, hence the inclusion of a chapter on strategies for stakeholder engagement. It will also be turned into a Strategy for the adaptation of the model (D3.4.2), which provides clear and concise step-by-step guidelines for the adaptation of the model for other CE cities. The replicability and upscalability of the project results will benefit the whole programme area by providing an economically, environmentally, and socially sustainable alternative for urban land use.

Please describe who is benefiting (e.g. partners, regions, target groups, etc.) from this investment, and in what way.

PPs will benefit from this investment by gaining valuable knowledge of the economic, environmental, and social sustainability and benefits of the mixed-use urban farm model. Knowledge transfer will be ensured by continuous co-design and co-evaluation throughout the project. Peer visits (D2.3.1) and the peer-to-peer evaluation (D2.3.3) of the pilot intervention in KRA will enhance the provision and transfer of worthwhile knowledge to each PP.

PP country regions and the wider CE region will benefit from this investment through the uptake and upscale of the UFSLU model (Output 1.2), to which the evaluation of the pilot intervention by KRA will largely contribute. By connecting two activities, the plot community garden and the urban farm, KRA will scale up the effect of food sovereignty in cities, which is of transnational relevance. Decision-makers will gain valuable insight into alternative sustainable land uses by gaining hands-on experience of the benefits peri-urban agriculture can bring through site visits (D3.3.3).

Regarding target groups, in the city of Krakow there is a high demand for gardening plots by citizens. Gardening plots are scarce and often quite costly. By making gardening plots available to citizens, KRA will contribute to the provision of equal access to community gardens regardless of citizens' financial background.

Production-side stakeholders will also gain knowledge on alternative management and business models for urban agriculture and will be motivated in the uptake of these models. Moreover, they will benefit from the increased demand for locally grown products. Demand-side stakeholders, such as NGOs and social and community services will benefit from the knowledge on alternative ways of social integration and community engagement. Citizens will benefit from the availability of healthy, locally grown food, from knowledge gained in non-formal workshops (D3.2.4) and the wide-scale awareness raising and community engagement activities (3.23).

Location of the investment	
Country (NUTS 0)	Polska (PL)
Region (NUTS 2)	Małopolskie (PL21)
NUTS 3	Miasto Kraków (PL213)
Street House number, Postal code, City	Orla N/A, 30-244, Krakow

Environmental sustainability and risks associated to the investment

Please specify possible positive or negative environmental effects related to the investment. In case of environmental risks, please describe the mitigation and monitoring measures foreseen. For investments in infrastructure with an expected lifespan of at least five years, please describe the expected impacts of climate change and how their assessment and climate proofing will be ensured. Please describe other risks associated with the investment, go/no-go decisions, etc. (if any).

The investment will have positive environmental effects by design. First of all, by establishing an urban farm in a peri-urban area of Krakow, the site will be protected from urbanisation pressures and will contribute to the improvement of ecosystem services of peri-urban areas. It will contribute to the maintenance and potential expansion of agricultural peri-urban areas, protecting urban landscapes, providing health benefits to citizens, and mitigating climate change risks. It will involve circular elements, such as rainwater harvesting and organic farming methods, food waste reduction and sustainable consumption promotion and shortening local food chains. It will raise awareness on the importance of urban agriculture and will ensure citizen and stakeholder support for the maintenance and future establishment of urban farms.

The investment is not foreseen to have any negative environmental effects neither in the short nor in the long run. As the investment will take place on municipally owned land, go/no-go decision-related risks are highly unlikely.

Technical and legal requirements

If applicable, inform on permissions (e.g. building permits) required for the investment according to the respective national legislation and if these are already available.

Permissions will be needed for the instalment of utilities, such as water, sewage, and electricity. However, no obstacle is foreseen in the Municipality's ability to obtain them in light of the local rules for obtaining permissions.

Ownership

Please indicate which project partner is in charge of the investment. Please also specify who owns the site where the investment is located?

The Municipality of Krakow will be in charge of the investment. The site is owned by KRA as well. The project will be implemented by the Krakow Municipal Greenspace Authority, which is responsible for the maintenance of the site.

Who will retain ownership of the investment after the end of the project? Who will take care of the maintenance of the investment? How will this be done?

The Municipality of Krakow will retain ownership of the pilot site after the end of the project. During the project, an NGO will be selected for the management of the site beyond the duration of the project. This will happen under a lease agreement in accordance with the regulation on organising and maintaining community gardens and plot community gardens adopted by the City Council in 2021.

If this is an infrastructure investment, will it be exploited commercially and/or its use will not be publicly available for free?

Plots in the community gardening area of the mixed-used farm will be rented out to citizens at a price lower than market value after the end of the project. In Krakow, there is a high citizen demand for urban gardening plots with available gardening plots being rented at a high price, therefore denying equal access to all citizens based on financial background. At the same time, NGOs that would like to operate urban farms lack the financial resources to establish them. KRA will establish community plots as part of its mixed-use urban farm to counteract this issue by providing equal access to all citizens and to assist the work of NGOs.

Rent agreements will be signed with citizens in a way that during CoFarm4Cities implementation no rental fee has to be paid but they should participate in some project and community activities, while after project end they will have to pay the favourable, lower than market value rental fee.

After the project, an NGO will be contracted to operate the farm and to ensure its sustainability in the long run. The urban farm area will not be meant for commercial activities by for-profit operators, however the non-profit operator might sell produce grown on the farm after the end of the project. The urban farm will be accessible for the public, especially the space intended for community engagement activities, during opening hours designated by the operator.

Investment 2.3

Title

Establishing an urban orchard in Zagreb

Delivery period

Period 5, 25 - 30

Justification

Please provide a description of the investment and explain to which pilot action it contributes and why it is needed.

The investment in Zagreb (related to pilot D2.2.4) will contribute to the establishment of an orchard-focused urban farm at the edge in the city of Zagreb. The investment is fundamental to achieving the project's overall objective of finding an environment-friendly solution against urban sprawl by identifying a sustainable utilisation of peri-urban agricultural areas through developing a replicable model for transforming them into managed land for urban farming. The pilot intervention in Zagreb will test the two elements of urban farming: an urban orchard and food waste processing. Both will contribute to the development of a replicable model for peri-urban agricultural land use.

ZAGR will establish a publicly accessible orchard and close-to-nature urban meadow on 5012 m² next to a newly built residential area. The orchard, as a means of urban fruit production, will serve as an urban farm, with space for community engagement activities. A bio-waste processing device for sustainable compost production will be installed in the orchard to promote circular solutions in food waste management. Processing waste where it is made will reduce waste volume and management costs, whereas the compost will be used as a fertiliser. PPs will benefit from the results of the pilot by the assessment of alternatives for urban design, food waste circularity, and a specific type of urban farming provided by the orchard.

ZAGR has already commissioned an expert concept design for the investment. It includes infrastructural works, such as landscaping and fencing the site. Under equipment costs, the concept note enlists costs for tree planting and other plant material (e.g. medicinal herbs), benches and tables for community engagement activities, and a composter device. The device will be placed at the orchard, where it will process waste where it is made, contributing to the testing of circular solutions. The long-term operation of the plot will be the responsibility of ZAGR.

Please describe the transnational relevance of the investment. Please clarify how the pilot investment can be replicated and upscaled, and how the experience coming from it will be used for the benefit of the programme area.

The results of the pilot intervention in Zagreb will provide valuable knowledge to other CoFarm4Cities PPs, by testing the long-term sustainability and community value of urban orchards as a form of urban farming, and of circular food waste management. The results of the evaluation of the pilot intervention of ZAGR will be fed into the joint development of the UFSLU model (Output 1.2) and the city's own Action Plan (Output 1.3). The farming and community engagement activities implemented during the project will be continued and developed in the long term. The food waste management activities can be upscaled or uptaken by other peri-urban areas in Zagreb, as it is a means for reducing costs and ensuring circularity.

Regarding transnational relevance, the experience of the establishment and maintenance of the urban orchard-based farm in Zagreb will feed into the UFSLU model (Output 1.2) co-developed by the CoFarm4Cities partnership, and will be involved in replication activities in A3.4. The UFSLU will be a document that serves for the transnational replicability of the project results, hence the inclusion of a chapter on strategies for stakeholder engagement. It will also be turned into a strategy for adaptation (D3.4.2), which provides clear and concise step-by-step guidelines for the adaptation of the model for other CE cities. The replicability and upscaleability of the project results will benefit the whole programme area by providing a comprehensive set of economically, environmentally, and socially sustainable alternatives for urban land use.

Please describe who is benefiting (e.g. partners, regions, target groups, etc.) from this investment, and in what way.

PPs will benefit from this investment by gaining valuable knowledge of the economic, environmental, and social sustainability and benefits of an orchard-based urban farm model and the circular waste management methods. Knowledge transfer will be ensured by continuous co-design and co-evaluation throughout the project. Peer visits (D2.3.1) and the peer-to-peer evaluation (D2.3.3) of the pilot intervention in Zagreb will enhance the provision and transfer of worthwhile knowledge to each PP.

PP country regions and the wider CE region will benefit from this investment through the uptake and upscale of the USFSLU model (Output 1.2), to which the evaluation of the pilot intervention by ZAGR will largely contribute. By connecting the urban orchard and food waste processing, ZAGR will test a unique sustainable urban farming model that can be easily adapted and upscaled elsewhere, thus granting transnational relevance.

Through site visits (D3.3.3), decision-makers will gain valuable insight into alternative sustainable land uses by gaining hands-on experience of the benefits of peri-urban orchard-based agriculture. Production-side stakeholders will also gain knowledge on alternative management models for urban agriculture, and will be motivated in their uptake. Moreover, they will benefit from the increased demand for locally grown products. Citizens will benefit from the availability of healthy, locally grown food, from non-formal workshops (D3.2.4), and awareness raising and community engagement activities (D3.2.3). ZAGR also plans to use the composter for educational purposes for local schoolchildren. As the promotion of 'green' spatial solutions and reinterpretation of the role and importance of green landscape spaces in the structuring of the city are a primary aspiration of ZAGR, it will aim to replicate it elsewhere in the city.

Location of the investment	
Country (NUTS 0)	Hrvatska (HR)
Region (NUTS 2)	Grad Zagreb (HR05)
NUTS 3	Grad Zagreb (HR050)
Street House number, Postal code, City	Close to: Av. Većeslava Holjevca New part: Podbrežje, N/A, Zagreb

Environmental sustainability and risks associated to the investment

Please specify possible positive or negative environmental effects related to the investment. In case of environmental risks, please describe the mitigation and monitoring measures foreseen. For investments in infrastructure with an expected lifespan of at least five years, please describe the expected impacts of climate change and how their assessment and climate proofing will be ensured. Please describe other risks associated with the investment, go/no-go decisions, etc. (if any).

The pilot intervention of ZAGR will be planned with environmental protection in mind, aiming to improve environmental sustainability and environmental protection in the city by providing sustainably produced food to locals and by aiming to significantly reduce food waste. Urban orchards are a creative and environment-friendly solution to many urban ills, offering access to fresh food, mitigating urban heat islands, and creating much-needed habitats for urban wildlife. The bio-waste composter reduces waste volume to up to 80-90%. For the reason that the equipment will be installed where food waste is created and then compost will be returned to the land as fertiliser, it reduces transportation costs and their carbon footprint significantly. The composter does not require the use of any chemicals and does not create unusable waste, therefore contributes to green circular solutions.

There are no negative environmental effects and risks foreseen that are related to the investment. The investment will contribute to improving the urban environment in both the short- and in the long run. As the investment will take place on municipally owned land, go/no-go decision-related risks are highly unlikely.

Technical and legal requirements

If applicable, inform on permissions (e.g. building permits) required for the investment according to the respective national legislation and if these are already available.

There are no building permits required for the investment, and the installation and operation of the composting equipment does not require a permit either. However, water will be pumped from the ground through a well, therefore a water permit will be required. In line with local legislation, in order to obtain a water permit, a thorough environmental impact assessment and environmental study has to be commissioned. The costs of the assessment and the study are calculated in the budget of ZAGR. The municipality does not foresee any obstacles from obtaining the permit issued by the competent Ministry, as the pilot intervention itself will have no negative effects on the environment by design.

Ownership

Please indicate which project partner is in charge of the investment. Please also specify who owns the site where the investment is located?

The City of Zagreb will be in charge of the investment and will retain ownership of the land in the long run, simplifying maintenance procedures.

Who will retain ownership of the investment after the end of the project? Who will take care of the maintenance of the investment? How will this be done?

Maintenance is in the competence of the ZAGR City Office for Economy, environmental sustainability and strategic planning, which will remain ownership and primary responsibility for the site. Other Municipal departments might be involved in operational tasks after the end of the project, such as the City office for Education in the case of using the bio-waste composter for educational purposes. The maintenance of the orchard itself will be shared by the city and local citizens' associations.

If this is an infrastructure investment, will it be exploited commercially and/or its use will not be publicly available for free?

The investment for the establishment of the urban orchard is not meant for commercial exploitation in any manner in the short- or long-run. The urban orchard will remain openly accessible by local residents as a space they maintain and benefit from. After the end of the project, any surplus fertiliser produced by the bio-waste processing device that cannot be used at the site will be sold commercially. However, any income generated at the pilot site after the project will be used for maintaining the device and to cover expenses related to running the urban orchard.

C.4.1 Work package 3

Workpackage number

WP3

Work package title

Ensuring long-term sustainability via stakeholder engagement and replication

Objectives

Please define one project specific objective that will be achieved by your project through the implementation of the work package. The specific objective should be:

- realistically achievable during the project lifetime;
- specific;
- be verifiable and measurable.

Project specific objective

WP3 aims at ensuring long-term sustainability of urban farming-based sustainable land use via the engagement of different stakeholder groups and the facilitation of the replication of the UFSLU model to other cities in Central Europe.

In addition, please define one or more communication objective(s) that will contribute to the achievement of the specific objective and include reference to the relevant target group(s). Communication objectives aim at changes in a target audience's awareness and behaviour.

Communication objective(s) and target audience

The communication objective of WP3 is to raise awareness and improve knowledge on the benefits of urban farming and sustainable consumption and food systems of different stakeholder groups. The targeted groups are representatives of the production (local farmers, landowners, organisations interested in the uptake of urban farming) and demand (general public, families, businesses, social and educational centres) sides of urban farming and the local, regional and national level decision-makers.

Activities

Please describe the activities foreseen in order to achieve the above project specific objective and related communication objective(s) considering also the involvement of the relevant target groups as identified in section C2.4.

Activity 3.1	
Title	Building cooperation among local production-side

Activity 3.1	
	stakeholders of urban farming interested in using peri-urban areas
Start period	Period 1, 1 - 6
End period	Period 6, 31 - 36
Description	<p>WP3 will address 4 types of stakeholder groups interested in urban farming in order to ensure the long-term sustainability of urban fringe farming. In A3.1 under guidance of KRA, PPs will focus on the engagement of production-side stakeholders (PSS). This group involves farmers, landowners, agglomeration municipalities, NGOs or other organisations interested in the uptake of urban farming practices. The aim is to build long-lasting PSS communities using participatory methods in PP cities. Joint guidelines will be co-created for PSS engagement approaches by PPs, building on the URBACT methodology learned by KRA in RU:RBAN project.</p> <p>Following the guidelines PPs assess local PSS in their own cities, discovering their needs and potentials for participatory involvement in urban farming. Based on the assessment, PPs will organise a series of engagement events throughout the project period to strengthen cooperation and to engage PSS in the creation and/or operation of pilot urban farms.</p>

Deliverables 3.1			
Deliverable Number	Deliverable title	Deliverable description	Delivery period
D.3.1.1	Joint guidelines on outreach to and engagement of production-side stakeholders (PSS)	To create effective cooperation with and among PSS, joint guidelines will be co-created by PPs based on the discussions in D1.2.3. It will involve PSS (farmers, allotment owners, agglomeration municipalities, NGOs etc), and build on the URBACT methodology learned by Krakow in RE:URBAN project.	Period 1 , 1 - 6
D.3.1.2	Mapping and assessment of potential PSS' participatory involvement in urban farming	PPs map and assess local PSS in their own cities, discovering their needs and potentials for a participatory involvement in urban farming and in the operation of local urban farm pilot sites, based on guidelines D3.1.1.	Period 2 , 7 - 12

Deliverables 3.1			
Deliverable Number	Deliverable title	Deliverable description	Delivery period
D.3.1.3	Reports on engagement events to build a long-term local production stakeholder community for UF	Engagement events (min. 6 per city), e.g. rural study-networking tours will be organised by PPs to strengthen coop. with and among PSS and to engage them in creation and operation of pilot urban farms. During these events findings of A1.1., A1.2. and interim results of pilots will be shared.	Period 6 , 31 - 36

Activity 3.2	
Title	Boosting interest in and creating stable demand for healthy local urban farm products
Start period	Period 1, 1 - 6
End period	Period 6, 31 - 36
Description	<p>In A3.2 (led by ZAGR) PPs will focus on the engagement of the demand-side stakeholders (DSS). This group involves local citizens, business owners, social and educational institutions, NGOs and other organisations potentially interested in procuring local urban farm products. The aim of the activity is to raise awareness on, boost interest in and generate stable demand for products from local urban farms in order to promote the transition to sustainable food systems and consumption. Joint guidelines will be co-created for DSS engagement approaches by PPs.</p> <p>Following the guidelines PPs explore identified local DSS knowledge gaps, attitude patterns and needs in transitioning to sustainable food systems and consumption</p> <p>Based on the assessment PPs will organise a set of local actions, events, non-formal learning /edutainment workshops to improve perception and knowledge of DSS and boost demand for urban farming, local, healthy food and plant-based diet.</p>

Deliverables 3.2			
Deliverable Number	Deliverable title	Deliverable description	Delivery period
D.3.2.1	Joint guidelines on outreach to and engagement of demand-side stakeholders (DSS)	To create effective cooperation with and among DSS, joint guidelines will be co-created by PPs. It will involve demand-side stakeholders (local citizens, business owners like cafés, restaurants, school and kindergarten canteens, social and educational institutions, NGOs).	Period 1 , 1 - 6
D.3.2.2	Assessment of potential stakeholders in demand for healthy local farm products	PPs explore identified local DSS' knowledge gaps, attitude patterns and needs in transitioning to sustainable consumption and healthy local farm products, based on guidelines D3.2.1.	Period 2 , 7 - 12
D.3.2.3	Report on the local events aiming at the demand side stakeholders	PPs will organise local events (2 events/city) to boost demand for urban farming including the following series of actions: 1. awareness raising and community engagement actions (e.g. local farmers' market, gamified family event), 2. non-formal learning/edutainment workshops, 3. engagement workshops	Period 6 , 31 - 36

Activity 3.3	
Title	Training on sustainable agricultural practises linked to sustainable food systems for decision-makers
Start period	Period 2, 7 - 12
End period	Period 5, 25 - 30
Description	<p>In A3.3 PPs will focus on the engagement of decision-makers (DM) on local, regional and national level. The aim of the activity is to raise awareness and improve knowledge of DM on sustainable land use, agricultural practices and food systems, and to draw their attention to the benefits of urban farming as an effective tool in the fight against urbanisation, climate change effects, unemployment and public health deterioration.</p> <p>PPs led by ICE co-develop and organise modular training sessions in each city introducing the</p>

Activity 3.3	
	<p>concept of sustainable land use and food systems, sustainable consumption, urban farming and its socio-economic potentials, EU and global good practises, outreach methods to stakeholder groups as well as examples and lessons learnt from pilot actions.</p> <p>In order to engage DM further and to build awareness-raising communication about the project, visits of DM together with press to pilot sites will be organised in each city.</p>

Deliverables 3.3			
Deliverable Number	Deliverable title	Deliverable description	Delivery period
D.3.3.1	Training metho and material for decision-makers on sustainable agricult practises & food systems	PPs led by ICE co-design modular training methodology & material (ENG) introducing the concept of sustainable land use and food systems, sustainable consumption, UF, its socio-economic potentials, good practices, outreach methods to stakeholders and examples & lessons learnt from pilots.	Period 3 , 13 - 18
D.3.3.2	Report on modular training sessions on sustainable agricultural practises for decision-makers	Modular training sessions (3x2h) in national language, specifically tailored to decision-maker audiences of all levels (local, regional, national) and local specificities will be organised in each city.	Period 4 , 19 - 24
D.3.3.3	Documentation of local pilot site visits for decision-makers and the press	Visits of decision-makers and press to pilot sites will be organised 1-2 times during the project in each city, with the aim to engage decision-makers further and to build awareness-raising communication also with the press about the project.	Period 5 , 25 - 30

Activity 3.4	
Title	Replication of project knowledge to other CE cities and interested parties
Start period	Period 3, 13 - 18
End period	Period 6, 31 - 36
Description	In A3.4 (led by OBM) PPs will focus on knowledge

Activity 3.4	
	<p>sharing with other CE cities and interested parties. As the practice of urban fringe farming is not widespread in CE region but there is noticeable interest in it, PPs will open up towards 'follower' cities (CE cities not involved in the project but interested in UF) to exchange ideas, experiences, share knowledge and facilitate the replication of the UFSLU model in other cities.</p> <p>PPs will invite follower cities to peer study visits (D. 2.3.1) and will organise 2 online knowledge sharing workshops with them..</p> <p>Also, to facilitate the replication, customisation and dissemination of UFSLU, PPs will develop a strategy for adaptation of the UFSLU model and stakeholder engagement guidelines and toolkit for any other city. As closure of the project, OBM will organise a conference summarising overall project results and outlook on future opportunities for project partners, follower cities and other actors interested in introducing urban farming.</p>

Deliverables 3.4			
Deliverable Number	Deliverable title	Deliverable description	Delivery period
D.3.4.1	Report on online knowledge transfer workshops for interested follower cities and organisations	PPs will organise 2 online knowledge sharing workshops with CE cities and organisations (e.g. in bioeconomy) not involved in the project but interested in experimenting urban farming to exchange experiences and share results	Period 5 , 25 - 30
D.3.4.2	Report on developing a joint Strategy for adaptation of the UFSLU model by other cities	In order to facilitate the replication, customization and thus the dissemination of the UFSLU model, PPs will develop a strategy for adaptation of the UFSLU model and related stakeholder engagement guidelines and toolkit for CE cities interested in introducing urban farming.	Period 6 , 31 - 36
D.3.4.3	Report on conference on conclusions	Conf in Óbuda (& streamed) summarising project results and an outlook on future opportunities, for PPs, follower cities & actors interested in introducing UF, org by LP. PPs sign a Memorandum of Understanding for future cooperation ensuring knowledge sharing and mutual learning on UF practices	Period 6 , 31 - 36

Outputs

Please define the outputs which will be realised through the activities foreseen in this work package and link them to the related programme output indicators.

Output number 3.1	
Output title	Jointly developed strategy for adaptation of UFSLU model
Programme output indicator	RCO83_2.4: Strategies and action plans jointly developed
Measurement unit	strategy/action plan
Output target value	1.00
Delivery period	Period 6, 31 - 36
Output description	Joint strategy for adaptation of the UFSLU model including stakeholder engagement guidelines and toolkit to facilitate the replication of the model worked out by the CoFarm4Cities partnership in other cities in the CE region interested in the introduction of urban fringe farming. The strategy will be adopted by PP cities either in the last months of the project or shortly after the project completion (Result1).

Investments

C.5 Project results

Please select and quantify the relevant programme result indicators to which your project will contribute. For each selected result indicator, please briefly describe the contribution of the project and the relevant project results (change) you expect to achieve through the implementation of the foreseen activities and outputs as defined in the work plan. Please also specify the output(s) which are directly related to this result.

Result 1	
Programme result indicator	RCR79_2.4: Joint strategies and action plans taken up by organisations
Measurement unit	joint strategy/action plan
Baseline	0.00
Target value	6.00
Result description	As an outcome of the project PPs will co-develop a sustainable land use model which can serve as an effective tool in preventing urban sprawl and regenerating peri-urban agricultural lands at the same time via the introduction of urban farming. PP cities will translate the model into city-level Action Plans (5) taking into consideration the specific characteristics of their cities and setting concrete next steps and actions to be taken in order to boost urban farming. The action plans and the corresponding strategy for adaptation of UFSLU model will be adopted (i.e. endorsed by city councils) in every project partner city either in the last months of the project or shortly after the project completion.
Result 2	
Programme result indicator	RCR84_2.4: Organisations cooperating across borders after project completion
Measurement unit	organisations
Baseline	0.00
Target value	9.00
Result description	The project's transnational cooperation will continue and result in a Memorandum of Understanding for future cooperation between the project partners by the end of the project. As part of the future cooperation cities will share their experiences

Result 2	
	regarding the implementation of the city-level Action Plans, the future activities and improvements of the pilot sites and the relationship with local stakeholders for mutual learning, while NGO and university partners will continue sharing their on-site experiences and knowledge support.
Result 3	
Programme result indicator	RCR104_2.4: Solutions taken up or up-scaled by organisations
Measurement unit	solutions
Baseline	0.00
Target value	5.00
Result description	<p>As a direct result of the project and the pilot actions, PPs will have theoretical and practical knowledge regarding urban farming practises as a form of sustainable and environment friendly land use. Based on the synthesis and evaluation of the results of the pilot interventions testing different urban farming scenarios (in 5 solutions) and also on the lessons learnt from stakeholder engagement activities, PPs will have developed an urban farming-based sustainable land use (UFSLU) model for the prevention of urban sprawl at the expense of agricultural lands. PP cities will take up the solutions contained in the UFSLU model in the form of city-level Action Plans adjusting the model to their local context by the end of the project, while other interested CE cities will be presented with a Strategy on how they can adapt this model to their own city realities.</p>

C.6 Time plan

	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3	Period 4	Period 5	Period 6	After End
WP1 Development of an urban farming-based su...							
<i>A1.1 Understanding better the business a...</i>	D1.1.3 D1.1.2 D1.1.1						
<i>A1.2 Assessment of agricultural practise...</i>	D1.2.3 D1.2.2 D1.2.1						
<i>A1.3 Urban Farming Scenarios</i>			D1.3.3 D1.3.2 D1.3.1				
<i>A1.4 Developing a sustainable land use ...</i>							D1.4.1 D1.4.2 D1.4.3
<i>RCO116_2.4</i>						O1.2	
<i>RCO83_2.4</i>						O1.3	
<i>RCO87_2.4</i>						O1.1	
WP2 Testing and evaluating urban farming sce...							
<i>A2.1 Co-development of pilot interventi...</i>		D2.1.2 D2.1.1					
<i>A2.2 Implementation of pilot interventio...</i>						D2.2.3 D2.2.5 D2.2.4	

					D2.2.1		
					D2.2.2		
A2.3 Evaluating the pilot interventions'...				D2.3.1	D2.3.3		
				D2.3.2			
RCO84_2.4					O2.1		
					O2.2		
					O2.3		
					O2.4		
					O2.5		
WP3 Ensuring long-term sustainability via st...							
A3.1 Building cooperation among local pr...	D3.1.1	D3.1.2				D3.1.3	
A3.2 Boosting interest in and creating s...	D3.2.1	D3.2.2				D3.2.3	
A3.3 Training on sustainable agricultura...			D3.3.1	D3.3.2	D3.3.3		
A3.4 Replication of project knowledge to...					D3.4.1	D3.4.3	
						D3.4.2	
RCO83_2.4						O3.1	

C.7 Project management and communication

In addition to the thematic activities as described in the work plan, you need to foresee adequate provisions for project management, coordination and internal communication.

C.7.1 How will you coordinate and manage your project?

Please describe how the project management on the strategic and operational level will be carried out, including the set-up of management structures, responsibilities and procedures, as well as risk management. Please also explain how the internal communication within the partnership will be organised.

The LP will be responsible for general management and smooth implementation of the CoFarm4Cities project, so will have an experienced Project Management Team (PMT) in charge, assisted by external expertise. The LP will head the decision-making body of the project (SC), and will be aided by the continuous work of partner Project Teams (PTs). The LP will set up a robust framework for the management and general coordination of the project: a Project Guidebook, including a Monitoring Plan, quality assurance and risk management guidelines, as well as internal communication and reporting guidelines. The LP will ensure transparency of coordination and communication with and among PPs. It will set up clear internal communication structures that are appropriately used by all.

As required by the Programme, a Partnership Agreement will be signed by PPs upon project start, which will outline the responsibilities of each partner. In the start-up phase of the project, PPs will set up Project Teams (PTs) for operational-level management. PT's work will be guided and overseen by the LP's PMT. CoFarm4Cities will be kicked-off with an online meeting of PPs in Month2 to discuss and agree on internal procedures, roles and requirements ensuring smooth and timely project implementation, also introducing the Project Guidebook to PPs. An SC meeting will run in parallel. Following the kick-off there will be bimonthly online coordination meetings with the participation of all PPs' PTs.

The decision-making body in charge of strategic management will be the Steering Committee (SC), composed of the main representative of each PP. The SC will be tasked with making decisions and adapting to challenges and mitigating risks throughout the project duration. Risk management will be the main responsibility of the LP and the SC, to be supported by the PTs if required. The LP will be assisted by external expertise in continuous risk management. There will be time dedicated in each SC meeting to discuss perceived risks and to draw up strategies to address them. The SC will make sure that the project's overall objectives are pursued, and thematic, financial, and communication activities are carried out in respect of the Programme's requirements. SC meetings will be organised once every project period, online or offline, parallel to thematic project meetings when possible. SC meeting minutes will be promptly recorded and shared with the JS if required.

With regard to administrative coordination and tasks, including financial and activity reporting responsibilities toward the JS, the LP will compile a Monitoring Plan, including project milestones (part of Project Guidebook) in line with Programme requirements. The LP will submit joint finance reports and joint activity reports in a frequency settled in the subsidy contract, based on the timely input of PPs. Documentation of outputs and deliverables will be uploaded to Jems as soon as they are finalised.

Internal communication frameworks will be set in the Project Guidebook. Day-to-day communication will be organised by means of written correspondence and regular online PT coordination meetings organised by the LP. Besides the regular online meetings, partners will meet in person 3 times during the project (D.T1.2.3 in TOR, D.T1.4.1 in KRA, D3.4.3 in OBM), and peer groups will visit each other's sites (D2.3.1). Even though these meetings will be thematic rather than communication-focused, on-site meetings play an important role in ensuring effective communication among PPs.

C.7.2 Which measures will you take to ensure quality in your project?

Describe the planned approach and processes for quality management, i.e. how the quality of deliverables and outputs will be monitored and ensured, and indicate the responsible partner(s). If you plan to conduct any type of project evaluation, please describe its purpose and scope.

At the beginning of the project, a Project Guidebook will be prepared by the LP, including a dedicated chapter on commonly agreed and followed standards for quality assurance in the delivery of timely and high-quality partner contributions, up-to-standard joint methodologies (D1.1.1 for analysing business models of existing farms, D1.2.1 for analysing local opportunities for urban farming), guidelines (D3.1.1 for the engagement of local production-side stakeholders and D3.2.1 for the engagement of demand-side stakeholders), strategies (D3.4.2 for UFSLU adaptation and dissemination), and last but not least, for ensuring a high quality for partners' individual outputs, such as city-level Action Plans (D1.4.3).

Thematic online and on-site meetings will include a continuous assessment and evaluation of jointly created outputs. The quality of thematic deliverables will be ensured by continuous co-creation and co-evaluation processes central to the project's implementation approach. Continuous quality monitoring will be strengthened by the peer-to-peer cooperation framework established in WP2, where peer groups will closely cooperate on thematic activities. Peer-to-peer suggestions and evaluations are a crucial component of the implementation of pilot interventions (A2.2). Joint evaluation workshops will touch upon assessing the quality of inputs, activities and results as well (D2.3.2, D1.4.1).

As described in C7.4, each WP will have one or two PPs to oversee the coordination of the activities therein. WP, Activity and Deliverable leaders have been assigned taking into consideration each PP's strengths and relevant experience, which will ensure that the most competent parties oversee quality assurance on the operational level. Therefore, the first line of quality assurance will be provided by Deliverable leaders, who are overseen by Activity Leaders, who are in turn coordinated by WP leaders. The above procedures will be complemented by the continuous supervision of the LP and the SC, and will be supported by the PTs. The LP will be assisted by external expertise in continuous quality monitoring.

As one of the monitoring pillars, project reviewing will focus on the strategic and operational aspects of project implementation, as required by the Programme and established in the Monitoring Plan. Project reviews will complement information collected through continuous internal reporting and monitoring, and will serve as a tool to ensure timely and effective project implementation as well as a continuous flow of information between the partnership and the JS. The LP, supported by PTs, will be responsible for collecting and drafting project reviews based on PP input. The first project review will take place after the first year of the project as established in the Monitoring Plan, and will be corresponding to reaching project milestones if possible. An optional second project review will be set up in period 5, corresponding to the evaluation of the pilot interventions.

At the Conference on Conclusions (D3.4.3), PPs will not only draw conclusions on the results of the project in light of project objectives and sub-objectives, but discuss the overall evaluation of the CoFarm4Cities project.

C.7.3 What will be the general approach you will follow to communicate about your project?

Please describe how your project's communication objectives, as outlined in the work plan, will help with achieving your project's main result(s). Why is communication important? Which common tactics, channels and tools will help the partnership to reach out to and involve its target audiences? How will the project communication coordinator ensure that all project partners are involved and contribute to communication?

The communication objective of WP1 is to inform, raise awareness and influence attitude of the general public and cities also beyond the project's direct target groups about urban farming, sustainable food systems and consumption and to attract new followers via articles and visual contents on the project website, partners' subpages, the project specific social media platforms and press releases. The objective is essential for laying the groundwork for community support for urban farms and for the facilitation of local action for sustainable peri-urban agricultural land use against urban sprawl in general. The communication objective of WP2 is to raise awareness of parties involved in the implementation of pilot actions for environmental, social and health benefits. This objective will be essential in the pilot-evaluation workshops (D1.4.1), and in the design of the UFSLU (D1.4.2) and city-level Action Plans (D1.4.3), where the feedback of operators will be incorporated. The communication objective of WP3 is awareness raising and capacity building for stakeholder groups. It will prove to be an essential resource in the preparation, sustainability and durability of project results in addition to their future uptake, upscale, and replication.

Three key communication target groups have been identified by the project. The first group considers production-side stakeholders, such as landowners, urban farmers and NGOs, who are fundamental for achieving results, because they can integrate project outputs into the management of existing urban farms and into the establishment of new ones. The second group consists of demand-side stakeholders, such as local business owners and social organisations. They are essential in achieving results, because they create demand for sustainable, locally grown produce, hence safeguarding the sustainability of urban farming. The third consists of decision-makers, including local, regional and national public actors. The outreach to them is of crucial importance, because they have substantial influence on the support, uptake, and replication of project results. Citizens belong to the first two groups, because they can participate in both production-side and demand-side activities. The involvement of these audiences overarches the whole project, via dedicated communication actions and related deliverables (e.g. D3.3.3, D3.4.3).

Communication activities and communication material, including project branding, will be in line with programme requirements, and will aim to reach project audiences through the most appropriate and effective communication channels. KRA will be responsible for coordinating project communication. At project start, it will draw up a Communication Plan in which PP responsibilities will be clearly outlined. KRA will also head the Project Team responsible for communication, made up of each PP's communication responsables, ensuring PP contribution to communication. KRA will be responsible for drawing up the project website, social media accounts and newsletters, for designing and disseminating publications, and for gathering PP input. The project will pay specific attention to the management of social media accounts, as they provide a platform which is highly popular and able to reach a wide variety of audiences. KRA will also be responsible for the design of the project's logo and promotional material, such as rollups and eligible giveaways. PPs will also continuously communicate about the project through their own channels, including subpages on their organisations' websites, social media posts and local media outlets.

C.7.4 How do you foresee the reporting procedures for activities and budget (within the partnership)?

Please describe the reporting processes at the level of partners towards the lead partner.

Similarly to quality assurance procedures, the Project Guidebook developed at the beginning of the project will include the framework and guidelines for internal reporting and reviewing procedures. It will also be in line with the Monitoring Plan for external reporting procedures. Overseeing regular internal reporting procedures with relation to project activities and spending will be the main responsibility of the LP, which will be supported by the SC and PTs, if needed. The LP will also be assisted by external expertise in continuous internal reporting assurance and evaluation.

Internal procedures will rely on two pillars: administrative (including financial) and thematic reporting and reviewing. Internal reporting and reviewing will be corresponding with the reporting and reviewing responsibilities towards the JS as set out in the Monitoring Plan, with additional reporting periods added for internal use. Special attention will be paid to developing an internal financial reporting system which ensures a high-frequency monitoring and alert structure for following partner-level spending. This system will facilitate timely budget adjustments to avoid disproportionate underspending by the mid-term of the project. Before each external reporting and reviewing deadline, there will be internal deadlines to gather and verify PP input. Regarding monitoring responsibilities towards the JS, PPs will have to carry out partner-level financial reporting, following the compulsory partner report template. The LP will submit joint finance reports in a frequency settled in the Subsidy Contract.

Activity reporting and reviewing will be corresponding with the external reporting and reviewing responsibilities toward the JS as well. PPs will have to carry out activity-level reporting, following the compulsory partner report template. The LP will submit joint activity reports in a frequency settled in the Subsidy Contract. However, in order to ensure a smooth information flow among partners and to ensure continuous cooperation and transparency, internal activity reporting will take place more frequently. The frequency is to be agreed on by the partnership at project start.

Thematic coordination responsibilities will be shared by the whole consortium. Each WP, activity and deliverable will be assigned to one or two project partners according to their level and field of experience. WP leaders will be responsible for the thematic coordination of the given WP's activities under the overall guidance of the LP. This setup ensures that the project implementation runs efficiently and transparently (for detailed information, please see partner contribution descriptions in B.1.6). PPs will also be required to continuously report on and clearly communicate with the whole consortium about the thematic progress made throughout the project at bimonthly online coordination meetings.

C.7.5 Cooperation criteria

Please select the cooperation criteria that apply to your project and include a brief explanation. Please note that the joint development, joint implementation and joint financing criteria are mandatory.

Cooperation criteria	Description
Joint development	<p>Yes</p> <p>The project idea has been developed into a detailed project proposal through continuous cooperation and input from all PPs. The project overall objective and sub-objectives have been formulated in accordance with the challenges and aspirations of city partners, with expert input by knowledge partners. Preliminary ideas for pilot interventions have been jointly discussed, involving NGO partners, especially in cities assisted by a local NGO. The LP has organised bilateral and whole partnership level online meetings to discuss and jointly draft project details. Key parts of the Application Form were constantly discussed and shared with the partners to incorporate all views and aspects.</p>
Joint implementation	<p>Yes</p> <p>Even though the LP will be responsible for the overall management coordination of project implementation, each PP will have an equally significant role in the project. Roles and tasks have been clearly set in a detailed internal task planning matrix, further detailing what is included in the Application Form. Besides tasks affecting all PPs, each PP has been assigned specific responsibilities as well, to coordinate thematic WPs, Activities and Deliverables. These assignments have been made by respecting a balanced share of responsibilities and by considering each PP's level and field of expertise and experience and have been jointly agreed on. The most important activities and deliverables of the project will be jointly designed, implemented, and monitored. Pilot interventions in each partner city will be co-designed by PPs, while peer visits and peer reviews will ensure their joint implementation. Together with the joint post-pilot evaluation workshop, these measures will guarantee that every PP will contribute to and benefit from every project result and the knowledge acquired within. Moreover, PPs will be involved in decision-making and risk-management (through participating in the SC), monitoring, quality assurance, and project coordination and management activities (through the PTs). The overall external communication coordination responsibilities have been assigned to KRA, overseen by the LP.</p>
Joint staffing	<p>No</p>
Joint financing	<p>Yes</p> <p>The project's budget has been prepared in line with programme requirements, considering the assigned tasks and activities of all PPs. The project's budget has been developed jointly, via online and telephone discussions, taking into consideration each PP's aspirations and experience. All PPs receive a proportionate amount from the project budget in line with activities and responsibilities undertaken. Sharing of responsibilities in coordinating certain thematic WPs and activities between 2 project partners is also reflected in the budget where relevant. Where 2 partners share the responsibility of implementing a pilot action, the budget has been allocated to PPs accordingly. All PPs contribute to the financing of the project via own-contribution (as required by the Programme). The LP will administer and distribute project funding to PPs.</p>

C.7.6 Horizontal principles

Please indicate how your project contributes to horizontal principles and provide a short explanation. With regard to environment protection, please also include an explanation how the "environmental sustainability by design" approach has been integrated and provide a brief assessment of possible environmental effects to your project.

Horizontal principles	Type of contribution	Description of the contribution
Sustainable development and environment protection	positive effects	<p>The objective of the project directly addresses the issue of sustainable development and environmental sustainability principles by design. The project addresses all three pillars of sustainable development. Social sustainability will not only be ensured by the project's implementation and results bringing direct benefits to citizens, but by involving citizens and stakeholders throughout the design and implementation of the project. Environmental sustainability will be addressed through the establishment, long-term maintenance and future replicability of urban farms, which will protect urban landscapes from urbanisation pressures, and will actively contribute to the improvement of ecosystem services of peri-urban areas. In the project, environmental and economic sustainability will be synonymous for the reason that the project develops a business and management scenario for urban farms to be economically sustainable.</p> <p>The project will have a significant impact on environment protection. It will contribute to the maintenance and potential expansion of agricultural peri-urban areas, protecting urban landscapes, providing health benefits to citizens, and mitigating climate change risks. It will involve circular elements, such as rainwater harvesting and organic farming methods, food waste reduction and sustainable consumption promotion, and shortening local food chains. It will raise awareness on the importance of urban agriculture and will ensure citizen and stakeholder support for the maintenance and future establishment of urban farms.</p> <p>Environmental protection will be respected in the management, coordination and implementation of the project as well. The majority of meetings will be held online, project outputs and external and internal reports and documentation will be produced in a digital form unless required otherwise. Green means of transport (trains) will be preferred by PPs when travelling to peer pilot sites and in-person project meetings (only 3).</p>

Horizontal principles	Type of contribution	Description of the contribution
Equal opportunities and non-discrimination	positive effects	<p>Although the CoFarm4Cities project does not specifically address challenges directly related to equal opportunities and non-discrimination, these principles will be respected throughout the design and implementation of the project.</p> <p>Social inclusion and community involvement are important sub-objectives of the project, especially in terms of audiences benefitting from the project results. The pilot interventions of OBM and KAIROS will involve elements specifically addressing social inclusion, with the latter targetedly focusing on the inclusion of vulnerable groups, thus having a positive effect on providing equal opportunities to them.</p> <p>Moreover, during project implementation neither staff members of PPs nor members of the project's target audiences will be met with any distinction, exclusion, or preference on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin, and all will be given equality of opportunity in participation. The thematic focus and results of the project will also contribute to a higher quality standard of living to local communities regardless of their background.</p>
Equality between men and women	neutral	<p>Although the CoFarm4Cities project does not specifically address challenges directly related to equality between men and women, this principle will be respected throughout the design and implementation of the project. Neither staff members of PPs nor members of the project's target audience will be met with any distinction, exclusion, or preference on the basis of their sex or gender. Similarly to contributing to equal opportunities and non-discrimination, the project's community involvement and replication activities and results will benefit men and women equally. The equality of men and women will be respected in line with PPs' organisations' own respective guidelines as well. Taking into account the long-standing inequality in terms of equal access and benefits to women participating in rural and urban agriculture, the project will pay attention to gender mainstreaming, by ensuring equal access to resources and services, and will diminish gendered divisions of labour that potentially disadvantages women. Moreover, the project will pursue an equal representation of men and women in decision-making (SC) and coordination and management bodies (PTs) of the project.</p>

C.8 Long-term effects and durability

Projects should have a long-lasting effect in the territories and for the relevant target groups. Please describe below how this will be ensured.

C.8.1 Ownership/durability

Please describe who will ensure the financial and institutional support including maintenance for outputs and, if applicable, for most important deliverables developed by your project.

There are 4 kinds of outputs developed during the CoFarm4Cities project that derive directly from the most important deliverables. Overall, the results of the project will be embedded in the local strategies, schemes and initiatives, hence together with a joint Memorandum of Understanding (signed in D3.4.3), their durability will be safeguarded.

Firstly, under Output 1.1. in WP1, 9 project partners will establish and maintain cooperation throughout the project (output indicator RCO87/OI243). All PPs contribute to the activities of the project, through co-creation and co-evaluation processes together with peer-reviewing. After the project ends, PPs will continue cooperation as reflected by the result indicator (RCR84/RI242). Under the coordination of the LP, all 9 partners will sign a joint Memorandum of Understanding for future cooperation. City partners will make sure to share the progress of the implementation of their respective city-level Action Plans, the improvements and operation of their pilot interventions, and send updates on their experience with the continuous engagement of local stakeholders. NGO and university partners will continue sharing their on-site experiences and knowledge support. PPs will share upcoming initiatives and knowledge exchange opportunities related to urban farming with one another.

Secondly, under Output 1.2 (output indicator RCO116/OI244), PPs will co-develop an Urban Farming-based Sustainable Land Use (UFSLU) model for the prevention of urban sprawl at the expense of peri-urban agricultural lands in WP1, based on the evaluation of the joint implementation of pilot interventions in WP2. The model will focus on business and management methodologies for making urban farms sustainable in the long term together with social and environmental elements to ensure environmental sustainability and a wide range of social benefits to citizens. The UFSLU will be made into an easily reachable document for interested parties in CE and beyond as during and after the project it will be available on the project website in English and in PP languages. The Strategy for adaptation of the UFSLU model (D3.4.2), which provides clear and concise step-by-step guidelines for the model's adaptation for other CE cities, will be available to interested organisations. Output 1.2 will feed into the result indicator RCR104/RI243.

Thirdly, under Output 1.3, 5 sustainable land use Action Plans will be co-developed in WP1 (output indicator RCO83/OI241). Action Plans will derive from the UFSLU by adapting it to local contexts, turning the UFSLU into concrete action at the local level. Action Plans will be endorsed by city municipalities' assemblies during or shortly after the project. Thus institutional support for the maintenance and uptake of these documents will be ensured by city PPs.

Fourthly, PPs will jointly develop and implement 5 pilot interventions in WP2 (Outputs 2.1-5), for more detail see B.1.6.), which correspond to the output indicator RCO84/OI242. The concept development and implementation of the pilots involve the continuous cooperation of all PPs, endorsed also by peer visits and P2P evaluations. After project end, urban farms created and programmes setup will continue operating, ensured by the fact that all pilot sites are municipally owned. In Turin, the already

operational Cascina Falchera urban farm will continue existing under the management of KAIROS. In Óbuda, Krakow, and Zagreb, urban farms established during the project will continue to operate, including community-building and stakeholder engagement activities, under the responsibility of respective city PPs. The educational programme piloted by LJU will be gradually uptaken by an increasing number of schools in Ljubljana, while the educational farms established in LJU are in municipally owned territory. The city will formalise the programme within its regular educational competences.

Finally, in WP3, under the RC083/OI241 output indicator, the consortium will co-develop a joint replication strategy including stakeholder engagement guidelines (Output 3.1), and will lay the groundwork for the adaptation of the UFSLU by third parties. Each PP will be responsible for continuing replication strategies in their own country after the project, while the LP and the PP tasked with communication coordination (KRA) will make sure that external replication opportunities are shared with the whole consortium.

C.8.2 Lasting effects

Outputs and deliverables should be made available and used by relevant target groups (project partners or other stakeholders) after the project's lifetime, in order to have a lasting effect on the territory. Please describe how the outputs and deliverables will stay available and will be taken up or upscaled by the project partners.

The outputs and relevant deliverables created during the project will stay available and will be freely taken up or upscaled by the project partners or anyone interested. The UFSLU model (Output 1.2.), and the Jointly developed strategy for adaptation of the UFSLU model (Output 3.1.), and the city-level Action Plans (Output 1.3.) will be available to all project partners during and after the project. These documents elaborate methodologies, strategies and toolkits whose effect will continue to last after the end of the project. For the reason that the objective of the project is to valorise agricultural land over urban sprawl in peri-urban areas, these documents will continue to be used and uptaken by project partners. After the end of the project, PPs will continue to follow their city-level Action Plans, as they will help sustain and upscale the project's results. Relevant target groups of outputs, such as decision-making bodies and NGOs will be able to access these documents freely, and can use them to adopt or upscale them as they see fit.

With regard to the joint implementation of pilot interventions (Outputs 2.1-5) together with evaluation documentation, they will continue to have lasting effects well beyond the end of the project. The urban farms established or upscaled during the project together with the educational programme in Ljubljana will continue operating after the end of the project, ensured by city PPs. As important sites or tools for community involvement, awareness raising and education, they will be freely available to visit by PPs, stakeholders and by the general public by design.

With regard to deliverables, there are many that are of exceptional value for PPs and relevant target groups as well. They can be easily continued, adapted, upscaled or taken up by PPs and other organisations beyond the lifetime of the project. Engagement methods of both production-side and demand-side stakeholders will be built into the Joint Strategy for adaptation of the UFSLU model by other cities and city-level Action Plans of city partners.

Awareness raising and community engagement actions and events (D3.2.3) for local communities lie at the heart of the initial pilot intervention concepts of each city partner. PPs intend to establish and operate pilot sites with the sub-objective of regarding them as sites for community engagement and awareness raising on environmental sustainability in the long run. This is highlighted by the establishment of a marketplace (OBM), educational opportunities for youth (TOR, KRA), using the pilot sites for education in schools (LJU), running a public orchard (ZAGR), community events and organising agricultural works through involving the community (all sites). Therefore, community engagement will continue to be a fundamental element in the urban farming concept also after the project ends. Moreover, they can be easily upscaled by involving new community elements after the project, such as establishing community kitchens, setting up a community-run produce processing site, and setting up social employment schemes, etc.

Continuation of the cooperation with the production stakeholder community for urban farming (D3.1.3) will be essential in reaching the long-term goals of the PPs. With relation to demand-side stakeholders, deliverables will live on after the end of the project, such as non-formal workshops for citizens and engagement workshops for local business stakeholders (D3.2.3) can be easily incorporated into long term practices of the PPs. These efforts will continue after the end of the project with the long-term aim of supporting the consumption of locally produced food and shortening local food chains.

Decision-makers will be targeted through modular training sessions (D3.3.2.) and local pilot site visits together with the press (D3.3.3). Both can be continued easily after the end of the project to ensure continuous political and community support for the urban farming initiative.

C.8.3 Transferability

Please describe how outputs and deliverables could be adapted or further developed to be used by additional target groups or rolled out in other territories beyond the partnership. How will communication activities ensure that relevant groups are aware of the available outputs and deliverables to be used?

During the development of the CoFarm4Cities project, it has been one of the most important long-term goals of the partnership to develop outputs and deliverables that can be easily adapted or further improved by organisations outside the partnership in the entire CE region and beyond.

The Urban Farming-based Sustainable Land Use (UFSLU) model developed (Output 1.2) will be a document that is of universal value to all parties interested in establishing urban farms in peri-urban areas. It will outline business and management models together with social and environmental elements that can be easily adapted to other specific local contexts. Moreover, it will involve the stakeholder engagement guidelines developed in WP3, which serve as a toolkit for engaging a wide range of stakeholders grouped through their interest rather than location-specific characteristics. Adaptation of the UFSLU will be facilitated by the joint Strategy for adaptation of the UFSLU model (D3.4.2), presenting detailed steps for adoption by CE cities interested in introducing urban farming. The UFSLU will be available for download and adaptation freely from the project website, through PPs own websites, and will be disseminated during stakeholder activities and replication activities as well (A3.3. and A3.4). City-level Action Plans are adapted forms of the UFSLU in all PP cities (Output 1.3). In line with expectations of the responding result indicator RCR79/RI241, city-level action plans will be endorsed by the city councils of city PPs. With regard to cooperation across borders after the end of the project (RCR84/RI242), project partners will sign a Memorandum of Understanding outlining long-term cooperation of project partners. Further interested city municipalities or other organisations will have an opportunity to join the cooperation.

With regard to specific deliverables, there are many that can be used by additional target groups or rolled out to other fields after the project. As mentioned above, stakeholder engagement methodologies will be part of the UFSLU and the Strategy for the adaptation of it. Moreover, a selection of stakeholder engagement and replication-related deliverables can easily be adapted to different contexts, as they focus on target groups which have been identified according to their background of interest rather than local specificities. The educational programme developed by DOVES and LJU will be internationally transferable, which will be ensured by the Europe wide Eco-Schools network of which DOVES is part. Communication activities are built on the most suitable platforms and methodologies used to attract and engage each specific target group (detailed description of the targeted audiences is found in C7.3), and are an integral part of the deliverables described below.

Awareness raising and community engagement actions and events (D3.2.3) are at the heart of CoFarm4Cities project. They will be thoroughly publicised on the project website, PPs' websites and the social media platforms of the project. They will serve as good examples for actively engaging communities through innovative means, which can be adapted to any local context regardless of geographical setting. The engagement material for the non-formal workshops for citizens together with the material of engagement workshops for business stakeholders (D3.2.3) and the training material for decision-makers (D3.3.3) will be available for adoption by interested organisations outside the partnership.

The involvement of relevant further stakeholders in the results and outputs of the project will begin during the project itself. Follower cities and relevant organisations will be invited to knowledge transfer workshops (D3.4.1.). Follower cities will also take part in the peer review sessions for pilots

(D2.3.3.). During project development, Zadar and Padua have already declared their interest in the project as follower cities, showing the transnational relevance and high transferability of project results. More follower cities are planned to be involved during implementation. Decision-makers of follower cities, together with interested stakeholder organisations will be invited to the Conference on Conclusions (D3.4.3), which will be an informative and motivational opportunity for transferring project results, with participants having the opportunity to network for the exchange of experiences.