



LIFE Project Number
LIFE07 INF/IT/487

Final Report
Covering the project activities from 01/01/2009 to 30/04/2011

Reporting Date
15/10/2011

LIFE + PROJECT NAME or Acronym
R.A.C.E.S. (Raising Awareness on Climate change and Energy Saving)

Data Project

Project location	Italy (Firenze, Trento Pergine Valsugana, Modena, Potenza, Bari)
Project start date:	<01/01/2009>
Project end date:	<30/04/2011> Extension date: none
Total budget	€ 1.032.682
EC contribution:	€ 509.631
(%) of eligible costs	49,47%

Data Beneficiary

Name Beneficiary	Comune di Firenze
Contact person	Mr. Natale Seremia
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Project Website	www.liferaces.eu

Notes:

According to the Common Provisions Article 12 – Technical activity reports, the coordinating beneficiary must provide the Commission with:

- one final report within three months of the project end;

The final report shall contain the necessary information for the Commission to evaluate the state of implementation of the project, the respect of the work plan, the financial situation of the project and whether the project's objectives have been achieved.

In addition to the abovementioned information, the final report shall contain a statement of expenditure and income and all the information necessary for the Commission to evaluate the eligibility of costs incurred and the sustainability in the future of the project results.

The beneficiary should also provide a detailed account of project expenditures according to the different budget lines (BASE forms).

The submitted documents should allow assessing:

- Date of submission of the report (if in time),
- and to assess if relevant copies both in paper and electronic form are submitted.

Identical copies of the final report, in both paper and electronic versions, shall be simultaneously forwarded to the Commission and to the external monitoring team designated by the Commission, both of them receiving one complete copy of the technical reports, including annexes.

National authorities shall receive a copy of the final report.

- Final report shall not exceed 60 pages, excluding annexes. Please use font Times New Roman 12 or equivalent.
- The technical part should contain a concise statement of the tasks undertaken and achieved within the whole duration of the project. Any problems encountered during the period and possible deviations from project plans must be covered, including an assessment of the impact of these on the project implementation and achieved results.
- All project deliverables as indicated in the project proposal must be submitted or there must be a reference to the relevant previous report with which they were submitted.
- Final report should be submitted in paper and electronic form.
- In annex, if relevant, a set of slides/colour photo/electronic images illustrating the main actions and results of the project, any other document, map, publication which is envisaged as an identifiable product of the project or which is useful to assess the success of the project. The beneficiary should include specific technical reports, partnership agreements, minutes of meetings, training material and other relevant documents on issues relating to the project or reports as well as dissemination deliverables or other outputs from the project.

REQUIRED STRUCTURE:

1. Table of contents
2. List of key-words and abbreviations (when appropriate)

R → RACES

A1, A2, A3, etc. → action 1, action 2, action 3, etc.

AB → Associated beneficiary/ries

FG → Focus groups

CB → Carbon budget

CC → climate change

CD → Clima Days travelling exhibition

OST → Open Space Technology debate

FI → Comune di Firenze, Coordinating Beneficiary

IB → CNR Istituto di Biometeorologia, associated beneficiary N. 2

TN → Fondazione E. Mach – IASMA, associated beneficiary N. 3

MO → Comune di Modena, associated beneficiary N. 4

PZ → Euro-net, associated beneficiary N. 5

BA → Università di Bari – Facoltà di Scienze Politiche, associated beneficiary N. 6

IR → Inception Report

MTR → Mid Term Report

CBR → Carbon Budget Report

ER → Evaluation Report (project's impact indicators)

3. Executive summary (max 3 pages)

1.1. Results achieved as compared to what was planned in the project proposal;

We believe that project has met all of its expected quantitative results, although the timetable activities has not been fully respected, since some problems have occurred during the implementation. The R project has been based on two main activities: the setting up and implementation of a communication campaign on the local impact of CC and the CB experiment. Since the ABs have implemented the actions by privileging the best promotional means given the local circumstances (e.g. some have preferred local radio to local press campaigns, see more on par. 5), we have grouped here the results extracting the approximated N. of people reached by the project activities. The actual results are as follows:

LIFE07 INF/IT/487 R.A.C.E.S. – Achievements by Action		
	Expected results	Actual results
A1 (initial FG)	120 (teachers, families, stakeholders)	120 (teachers, families, stakeholders)
A2 (comm. Materials)	7 panels, 2 videos, brochure (5.000 copies), Urban climate booklet (2.500 copies)	16 panels, 4 videos, brochure (5.000 copies), Urban climate booklet (2.500 copies)
A3 (Carbon budget)	245 families in 5 cities, CO2 reduction up to 10%	247 families, CO2 reduction from 7 to 30%
A4 (Nat. radio, CD in FI, teacher seminar)	G L O B A L L Y	National radio (700.000), CD radio (8.000), CD visitors

	10.000 radio listeners, 10.000 press viewers, 5.000-10.000 CD visitors, 400 attending teachers	(3.000) , Teachers (124), teachers in Arezzo (13), teachers in Viareggio (25)
A5 (CD in TN)		Press (91.000), CD visitors (2.000, 120 students, 10 families), Teachers (40)
A6 (CD in MO)		Press ads + invitations (152.070), CD visitors (1.650, 140 students, 10 families), Teachers (65)
A7 (CD in PZ)		Radio (128.000), Press + web (10.000), CD visitors (346, 287 students, 11 families), Teachers (30)
A8 (CD in BA)		TV spots (287.206), Press + web (111.000), CD visitors (392, 627 students), Teachers (111)
A9 (EU dissemination)	50.000	480 Europe Direct office contacted throughout Europe, 50.000 people targeted users (est.)
A9 (Scientific dissemination, OST dissemination, website dissemination, national radio campaign, extra dissemination)	70.000	National radio campaign (700.000) – OST dissemination (341) – Web dissemination (5.040) – Scientific dissemination (36) – Extra dissemination (595 visitors and 500 DVD distributed)
A11 FG Final	60 (teachers, families, stakeholders)	60 (teachers, families, stakeholders)

Please refer to the par. 5.2 (evaluation) for a detailed assessment of the results by action.

We want to remark that the above results have been achieved with a global saving of € 152.339,5 compared to the provisional budget.

1.2. Problems encountered.

- Indicate major problems/drawbacks encountered, delays, including consequences for other tasks. (technical, judicial, financial/economic, market, organisational or environment related problems)
- Consequences on the whole project from the problems and delays encountered.

Two major problems have arisen at the start of the Carbon budget monitoring: some technical problems in the online procedure to collect consume data and the following difficulties to obtain consuming data from the families. The first problem has born out of

the method used to calculate the historical consumption of 2008, composed by electricity, heating and mileage done by car or motorbike. All this consumption will form the “basis” on which future carbon budget consumption levels are compared to. The online form for 2008 was not well designed in mobility section (mileage) and did not take into account that people has changed car in 2009 due to the government subsidies to the car industry. The form has been redesigned and put online and we have been forced to ask gain to families the data on mobility they had already provided. This has proved to be really time consuming, due to the second problem, e.g. the low use of Internet by the families. The rate of families using autonomously the online form to put their consumption data is about 35% of the panel and that has considerably slowed down the data collection, especially in Florence. Even with four tutors especially hired to follow the families and animate the website, it has not been possible to respect the schedule set for the first data collection (November 1 -7). Only on December 10 2009 the minimum threshold of 245 families has been reached. Notwithstanding this delay, we hold still the schedule for Action 3, since we believe that a month delay is tolerable and when families will grow used to the website they will use it more intensively to provide data. The last CB’s data survey was then conducted from late September to November 5 2010.

A general problem overshadowing the half part of the project, that is from September 2010 until the end, was a significant slower path in the administrative performance of beneficiary FI. This was due to the relocation of the people acting as staff for R, who have been moved from the Direzione Sviluppo economico to the Direzione Cultura . The new personnel has needed extra-time to come to terms with the project timing and administrative duties and this was reflected in delaying actions like appointing suppliers, paying them, as well as collecting to documentation for accounting/auditing needs. The major flaw during this transition has been a significant delay in the allocation of the MTR financing quotas to the ABs, which turned out in the postponement of the OST activities in BA and PZ from late 2010 to early 2011.

The rendition of the project’s impact assessment questionnaire was very difficult: in all the cities the staff used the A9 and A11 activities – respectively the OST debates and the final FG – to gather the missing questionnaires from teachers and families. However, many data were then collected by telephone interviews up to the very end of the project.

We have also experienced a slowdown on the auditing, since the final documentation to be produced has proved difficult and time-consuming to issue and collect, obliging us to ask for a new final deadline to issue this report.

4. Administrative part

4.1. Presentation of management and organigramme;

- Presentation of the Beneficiary, associated beneficiaries and project organisation.
- Describe any changes in the project's management structure; partner withdrawn, replaced, etc. Please note that the Commission also must be informed of major modifications in separate notes.
- A clear informative organigramme to be inserted.
- Mention what reports and possible modification requests have been delivered since the start of the project.

Comune di Firenze (Coordinating beneficiary – beneficiary N. 1 in the Budget)

Comune di Firenze is the Florence Municipality and acts as the political body and administrative power of the city of Florence and its territory under the Italian legal system. Its duties, as provided for in the national legislation, include policy making on mobility, social welfare, economic development and the environment. In the last years, Florence has begun to tackle seriously the climate change issues focussing on mobility, launching an ambitious light railway plan which will reduce the town traffic by 15-20% carrying around 5.000 passengers/hour (to be completed on 2010), starting a car-sharing service and extending city bike lanes. All this actions testify a strong political will which dates back to the Agenda 21 implementation and is topped nowadays by the creation of a specific Department on new lifestyles. It deals with all the interdisciplinary subjects related to environment-friendly behaviours, such as fair trade, environment education, bike mobility, sustainable energy, in collaboration with a network of 26 associations. So far these activities have included distributing to citizens 3180 energy-saving bulbs kits (1 kit=3 bulbs), public events and seminars on environment education, participation in exhibitions on environmental issues and products (TerraFutura in Florence). Comune di Firenze has also a relevant experience in European policies communication, arising from hosting an E.U. network antenna since 1999. Nowadays it hosts Europe Direct Firenze, which actively participates to the national and European network communication campaigns. Being the local authority for one of the most important tourist city in the world, Comune di Firenze is extremely interested in coping with the adaptation and mitigation strategies to climate changes in terms of reducing the impact of consuming and mobility behaviours on its urban environment.

CNR – IBIMET (Associated beneficiary – beneficiary N. 2 in the Budget)

The Istituto di Biometeorologia of the National Research Council (IBIMET CNR), was born at the beginning of the eighties to meet the national need for a reliable research base, in agro-meteorology and environmental analysis for agriculture sectors. The institutional IBIMET aims are the scientific research and training in the field of meteorology, climatology and their applications. In particular IBIMET is focused on the study of environmental parameters effect on the main chemical and physical phenomena in the atmosphere, biosphere and geosphere. Its basic activity is to carry out interdisciplinary research projects in recently developed scientific areas, such as meteorology, agro-meteorology, remote sensing and environmental analysis. The basic philosophy of IBIMET is that the monitoring and management of natural and agricultural resources requires an exhaustive knowledge of environmental phenomena, which can be gained only by interdisciplinary groups. Among the activities of IBIMET a particular attention has always been devoted to the study of the nature, causes and effect of climatic change. In particular, modelling studies of the impact of climatic change on environment and agricultural and natural ecosystems have been considered as major fields of research and are part of national and international activities in which IBIMET is involved. IBIMET activities deal with remote sensing, environmental monitoring, data processing, image processing, modelling, and simulations.

Fondazione E. Mach – Istituto agrario di S. Michele all’Adige (Associated beneficiary – beneficiary N.3 in the Budget)

Article 2 of the provincial law no. 28 of 5 November 1990 establishes that the “Istituto Agrario San Michele all’Adige promotes and carries out research, scientific experiments, education and training activities as well as providing technical assistance and services to

companies. These activities aim to promote cultural and socio-economic growth in the agricultural sector and at developing the forestry and agro-alimentary systems, with particular regard for the environment and the safeguard of the territory of the Trentino region”.

Starting from 1st January 2008 the legal status of “Istituto Agrario di San Michele all’Adige” has been transformed by the Provincial law n. 14 of 2nd August 2005, article n.9) stating that: “Provincia Autonoma di Trento and Istituto Agrario di San Michele all’Adige promote the establishment of a foundation named “Fondazione E. Mach” as a no profit public body”. “Fondazione “E. Mach” will continue the activities of Istituto Agrario di San Michele all’Adige”. The new name, following this change, is thus “Fondazione “E. Mach – Istituto Agrario San Michele all’Adige”

Comune di Modena (Associated beneficiary – beneficiary N. 4 in the Budget)

The City of Modena is the local authority governing Modena, a city of 180.000 inhabitants, located in Northern Italy, in the heart of the Emilia - Romagna region. It is constituted by several Departments, among which: Public works Dep., Environment Dep., Social Services Dep., Culture, Sport and Youth Polices Dep., Education Dep.

City of Modena www.comune.modena.it

The City of Modena has a very good experience in European projects, thanks to its office Progetto Europa, opened in 1995. This office is in charge of supporting all City departments in the submission of project proposals to European Commission and in the management of approved proposals. By November 2006, the City of Modena has received EU contribution for 60 projects in several fields of interventions: mobility, environment, energy, information and communication technologies, culture, youth policies, education, social services, gender equality, etc.

More information on the City of Modena funded EU projects are available at the following website: www.comune.modena.it/progettoeuropa.

EURO-NET (Associated beneficiary – beneficiary N. 5 in the Budget)

EURO-NET: 1) is a non-profit organization that:

- is selected centre of the following European networks: Europe Direct, Eurodesk;
- is Promoter and European Coordinator of the following European networks: European Governance Network, Euronet - The Youth European Network, European Inclusion Network;
- is Associated Organism of the following European network: SOLVIT;
- is member of the following European networks: European Network of Youth Centers, Five Stars, Media Network, Guidenet, European Youth Associations and Councils Network, LLLClubs, Anna Lindh Foundation;
- is associated member of the following European network: Inclues - Clues to inclusive and cognitive education compares also in the database of the following networks: United, WAVE Network, South East European - Educational Cooperation Network, Youth For Europe, Development Gateway, Global Youth Action Network, Euro-Med Youth Trade Union Network, EVS network, Partners section of the European Commission’s web site of European Year of Intercultural Dialogue 2008 is recognized as INTERMEDIATE ORGANIZATION in the database of the following European network: E-partenariat is selected as REGIONAL CENTRE for the project (for people with disabilities): NavigAbile

- is recognized by: European Commission and Italian Youth Agency as: Hosting and Sending Organization for E.V.S.
- Presidency of Minister's Council as: Organization of National Civil Service
- is inserted in the database of: E.Y.F. (European Youth Foundation) at n.858, Euromed Platform at n. 3162
- is member of: Regional Youth Forum of Basilicata, Regional List of Cultural Association, Dissemination Network of National Resource Centre for Orientation - ISFOL

Università di Bari – Facoltà di Scienze Politiche (Associated beneficiary – beneficiary N. 6 in the Budget)

The main feature of the studies taught in the Faculty is multidisciplinary and, at the same time, interdisciplinarity. Study courses, in fact, belong to different disciplinary fields in terms of methodologies and contents and these also oriented to the understanding of the links and interactions existing amongst them. It has been given priority and centrality to the teaching of foreign languages (English and French are compulsory) in all course taught in the Faculty of Political Sciences, because the inner aim of the Faculty is to overcome national limitations as well as acquire the numerous advantages that the knowledge of those languages can offer to students when he/she enters the job market where international relations are becoming pivotal. The Faculty also offers two Master courses in International Relations (including modules on International Political Institutions and Mediterranean and European Studies) and Administration Management. In order to facilitate the process of internationalisation of its own students, the Faculty of Political Sciences, in the framework of the Socrates-Erasmus project has signed 35 international pacts with other European Universities located in Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Spain. Inter-disciplinarity of the taught disciplines and modules in this Faculty, the wide range of employment opportunities, services offered to students (traineeship, students' mobility programmes, etc.), represent a strength offering a solid, consistent and flexible preparation which becomes adaptable to the needs of the Italian and foreign job market.

The project management structure provided in paragraph 4.2 of the Inception Report has changed. Mr. Maracchi has retired as member of the Scientific Committee in 2010. The Comuen di Firenze structure has changed twice: firstly, when the new General Manager for the Direzione sviluppo economico (the city council department that has submitted the application) has changed from Mrs. Arianna Guarnieri to Mr. Simone Tani in the first half of 2010; secondly, when Mr. Seremia – the Project Manager – has been transferred from the Direzione sviluppo economico to the Direzione Cultura, in the second half of 2010. The structure from the September 2010 to the end of the project was as such:

Project Manager: Mr. Natale Seremia

Deputy Project Manager: Mr. Alessandro Ansani (until April 2010). Mrs. Silvia Chillà from May to October 2010.

Evaluation Monitoring Unit: PM + Mr. Massimiliano Fresta, Mrs. Serena Barilaro, Mrs. Elisa Molino (until October 2010)

Steering Committee: PM + Evaluation & Monitoring Unit + representatives for each associated beneficiary

Scientific Committee: PM + Franco Miglietta (Ibimet, partner 2), Valentina Grasso (Ibimet, partner 2), Giovanni Gordiani (until October 2010), Annunziata Antenore.

There has been some changes in the people related to R.A.C.E.S., as follows:

Coordinating beneficiary legal representative from September 2010 to the end of the project has been:

Mrs. Elena Pianea
Comune di Firenze, Direttore della Direzione sviluppo Economico
Piazza Artom 17-18
50127 Firenze
tel 0039 055 3283505
fax 0039 055 3283542
email segr.economico@comune.fi.it

Concerning the associated beneficiaries, there have been the following changes:

CNR – IBIMET - The new legal representative (from 2010 onwards) is
Mr. Antonio Raschi
Direttore CNR - IBIMET
Via G. Caproni 8
50145 Firenze
tel. 055 3033711
fax 055 308910
email direttore@ibimet.cnr.it

Fondazione E. Mach, IASMA
Mr. Marco Dal Ri
Dirigente del Centro d'Istruzione e Formazione
via E. Mach, 1
38010 San Michele all'Adige (TN), ITALY
Telefono: 0461/615213
Fax: 0461/615273
marco.dalri@iasma.it

4.2. Evaluation of the management system.

Working method

All the working has been based on: 1) the Tasks outlined in the Partnership Agreement Annexes; 2) the monitoring of the Evaluation and Monitoring Unit; 3) the coordination meeting as foreseen in the budget.

The phases of activities – preparatory, implementation, dissemination, PM and monitoring - have been as follows:

2009				2010				2011			
1T	2T	3T	4T	1T	2T	3T	4T	1T	2T	3T	4T
Prep. phase: defining issues and needs											
A1 – Initial FG in 5 cities Teacher survey,											
Prep. Phase: comm./awareness campaign											
A2 – Publications, Panels, Videos, Educational kit online											
A3 – CB panels selection and tutor training											
A9 – website creation											
Impl. Phase: Carbon budget Tutoring, 3 general data surveys, CB analysis											
Implem. Phase: CD campaign A4, A5, A6, A7, A8 – teachers seminar, CD exhibition in 5 cities, National radio campaign											
		Dissem. Phase									
		A9 - OST debates in 5 cities, editorial and EU dissemination									
				Eval. Phase							
				A11 – Final FG and Evaluation							
						Auditing					
Project management A10 – 4 coordination meeting scientific meeting											
Monitoring and Evaluation A11 – Reporting and evaluation											

Project management evaluation

All the activities and tasks have been carried out within the project's end deadline (April 30 2011) and the cooperation and collaboration level has been high amongst all the associated beneficiaries, with the exception of BA, which has proved to have slowed down sensibly the reporting and auditing phases. However, we have probably underestimated the need for at least 2 yearly coordination meeting for the Steering Committee, instead of the annual one foreseen in the Grant Agreement.

5. Technical part (You can add more descriptive titles that refer to the technical content of the project)

The following table sums up the status of implementation – deliverables included – of the Actions of the project:

ACTIONS	OUTPUTS	DEADLINE	STATUS	DELIV.
A 1 "Preparatory action"	✓ Report of 15 FG; ✓ Teacher survey;	30/04/2009	Completed on time	Yes
A 2 "Awareness campaign products"	✓ Exhibition Panels ✓ Project brochure ✓ Climate & City booklet	30/11/2009	Completed on 20/12/2009	Yes

	✓ Videos			
A 3 "Family awareness"	✓ CB for 245 families ✓ CB analysis ✓ Tutoring scheme ✓ EcoFamily kit	From Sept 2009 to Sept 2010	Started on Nov 2009 and closed on Nov 2010	Yes
A 4 " Raising Awareness Campaign Firenze"	Clima Days in FI; Nat. radio campaign	CD on 1Q 2010 Radio from Nov 2009 to Oct 2010	Completed on time	-
A 5 " Raising Awareness Campaign Trento"	Clima Days in TN;	CD on 1Q 2010	Completed on time	-
A 6 " Raising Awareness Campaign Modena"	Clima Days in MO;	CD on 1Q 2010	Completed on time	-
A 7 " Raising Awareness Campaign Potenza"	Clima Days in PZ;	CD on 1Q 2010	Completed on time	-
A 8 " Raising Awareness Campaign Bari"	Clima Days in BA;	CD on 1Q 2010	Completed on time	-
A 9 "Dissemination"	Website; 5 OST debates;	30/04/2009 (website) 30/12/2010 (OST)	Website completed on time Last OST completed on February 2011	Yes
A 10 "Project mgmt"	Steering committee coordination;	13/01/2009 (start-up) 26/01/2010 (2 nd) 12/07/2010 (extra) 17/01/2011 (3 rd)	Completed on time	-
A 11 "Monitoring & Eval."	Inception Report; Mid Term report; Final Report; Layman's report Evaluation Report	30/06/2011	Postponed to 15/10/2011	Yes
A 12 "After-LIFE plan"	After Life Plan	30/06/2011	Postponed to 15/10/2011	yes

5.1. Actions

5.1.1. Action 1 – Preparatory action (initial Focus Group)

A1 aimed to prepare the subsequent actions, by involving the R audience targets (teachers, families and stakeholders) in the analysis and creation of the communication campaign issues. Main activities completed in mid-April 2009. Deliverables have been also produced. The set of indicators to evaluate the project's impact have been created in April – June (knowledge and information indicators), and in July – September (attitude/behaviour indicators). The last ones have compelled the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit to modify the draft questions already worked out in June. Consequently, although the Action was declared completed in the Inception Report, it has been necessary to work again on it from July to September 2009. The definitive questions made it possible to feed the indicators correctly, by taking into account the local dimension for all the indicators. This will allow the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit to assess the impact of the project in each territory, as provided in the Grant agreement.

The Attitude/Behaviours indicators shall assess the R.A.C.E.S. impact on the target groups in terms of current behaviour and lifestyles, together with their attitude to

change. We want to investigate how the level of information on climate change is linked to the lifestyle and behaviour and try to see how people are ready or not to change their lifestyle. The attitude/behaviour indicators shall provide answers to the following simple questions:

- ✓ What are you doing now regarding the climate change?
- ✓ What are you going to do or think it should be done?

Answering to the **first question** means to know what is the people's current lifestyle, which may be influenced by their degree of awareness of the climate change issues. We expect that a lack of information on climate change shall reflect in a less environmental lifestyle. Answering to the **second question** shall help us the evaluation on which potential "good behaviours", in terms of adapting to climate change, may be properly stimulated.

We have adapted these questions to the target groups, so families and teachers will have specific questions in their respective questionnaires. For instance, teachers has been asked what kind of work on climate change are doing in the class, and the information resources they use (What are you doing now regarding the climate change?), while families have been asked to describe their lifestyle (What are you doing now regarding the climate change?). For a detailed description of the indicators please see description of Action 11. The questionnaires have been circulated in all associated beneficiaries' territories and have been compiled and assessed in the Mid term Report (see its Annex N. 2). For the assessment of the baseline of all indicators see paragraph point 5.3 (see for the complete report).

The action was completed with the equipment purchase (LCD TV, notebook, software and storage units) needed for the CD travelling exhibition (A4, A5, A6, A7, A8). The purchase, foreseen for the 2009, has been postponed to 2010, since the purchase of durable goods has to be placed into a multi-annual investments plan, according to the accounting rules of Comune di Firenze. It has been applied the Comune di Firenze mortgage rate (20%).

Action 1 outcomes

The global objective of 15 FG has been fully achieved. The quantitative targets for the action in each partner's territory (24 people = 8 teachers + 8 families + 8 stakeholders) has not met only in Modena, but this has been compensated by the higher numbers in other towns: 25 people in Florence, 30 pp. in Trento/Pergine Valsugana, 26 pp. in Potenza, 32 pp in Bari.

The deliverable "Analysis of Quali-quantitative surveys" has been issued on time (04/30/2009). The minutes of the transcriptions and the study on the link between knowledge/awareness and the climate change issues have been released. A special quantitative survey for teachers has been conducted, interviewing 136 of them in all the 5 partners' territories, and a specific report has been produced on 04/30/2009.

5.1.2. Action 2 – Communication campaign products

This action aimed to the production of all the main communication material to be used in Actions 4 to 8 and relevant for the dissemination of the project. Since mid June 2009 all beneficiaries have worked to collect data and contents for the communication

campaign tools left to be done, namely the publication on climate and cities (2500 copies), the exhibition panels and the videos.

Concerning the publication, the TN, MO, PZ and BA beneficiaries have worked to provide local climate data and local best practices directly or indirectly linked to the climate change adaptation and mitigation. This job proved to be time-wasting, given the difficult and slow access to some local environmental data and the variety of local experiences on climate change issues. The production of the publication, due at the end of September 2009, has been delayed in order to include the outcomes of the UN Climate Conference in Copenhagen (see MTR Annex n. 6). The exhibition panels have gone through a complete redesign – compared to what we had in mind before the start of the project – taking into account the results of the Action 1 Focus group and some practical reason (how to move, transport and mount them). The panels have thus been designed to best accommodate an indoor exhibition, although originally they were conceived to be shown in an open air fair. There are 9 large panels and 5 small panels and a video station, a set flexible enough to suit different settings. The production of a video to be shown during the exhibition has been split in four small videos lasting 5 minutes each. The exhibition's storyboard and contents have been written in order to accommodate the general audience and target groups' information needs, as well as the R.A.C.E.S. communication campaign objectives. The production of the panels, due at the end of November 2009, has been also postponed to make possible to include any major change resulting from the UN Climate Conference. Although there have been the abovementioned changes, the action is completed (see MTR Annex N. 7). The videos have also been produced (see MTR Annex N. 9).

Action 2 outcomes

The expected results were as follows: 7 self supporting panel (150x200cm) for the travelling exhibition; 1 video describing climate change impacts in particular in urban environment; Brochure on the Races project (5000 copies); Publication on Urban Climate (2500 copies), a publication collecting the information on the climate change issues in the different urban environment.

The actual results have been as follows: 14 self supporting panel for the travelling exhibition; 4 videos describing and dealing with climate change impacts in particular in urban environment; Brochure on the Races project (5000 copies); Publication on Urban Climate (2500 copies), including specific information on climate change in the 5 territories involved in the project. Proof of these deliverables – except for the physical panels - have all been sent as annexes to the MTR (annexes 6,7 and 9).

5.1.3. Action 3 Carbon budget

This action aimed to involve the families target into a more active participation to the R campaign, by setting up a voluntary panels on all the five cities concerned (Firenze, Trento district, Modena, Potenza and Bari) which were to monitor their CO₂ emissions based on their level of energy consumption and daily lifestyle. The consumption monitoring was to be starting after a tutoring training session held in September 2009 in Florence, while a specific tutoring scheme composed of four hired tutors have been appointed to help partners and the volunteering families in the data collection operations.

From June to September 2009 all partners have complete the preparatory tasks to the carbon budget: selection of participant families, selection of tutors (only in Florence, due to the size of the family panel) and a training seminar for tutors. Four people have been appointed as tutors in Florence, on the basis of their studies in the field and

experience in communication. The selection notice has been published in the Comune di Firenze website on June 4, while the tutors have been appointed on July 10 2009.

A training seminar for tutors has been held in Florence, from September 7 to 9. The participants – 4 tutors in Florence and 5 tutors representing the associated beneficiaries – have been instructed on how to interview families, to collect data and animate the R.A.C.E.S. web community. It has been decided to substitute their tutoring scheme reports with a direct communication action through the website tools (tutor blogs in the web community, articles and environmental dossiers published in the website).

The carbon budget consultant has produced specific tools for the families: the family kit including the carbon budget instructions and a wooden model representing a house with its energy systems (light, heating) and materials. The model has been built to be shown in workshops, exhibitions, schools upon request. The family kit has then been handed to the associated beneficiaries' representatives so as to avoid distribution by transportation (no CO² emissions). On Sept16 2010 the first meeting with families has been held with the Carbon budget presentation (see MTR Annex N. 11). On February 6 2010, there has been the second meeting, about the monthly competition. The last foreseen family meeting in Florence was held during the CD (A4) in Florence (May 29, 2010).

Workshops in Florence

During the training the coordinating beneficiary has presented the specific set of workshops for tutors in Florence, open to the participation of the Florence's families panel. The workshops have been carried out from November 2009 to February 2010, as follows:

When	What
11/03/09	Energy efficiency in the household - house insulation, heating and cooling tricks, solar energy, energy local subsidies
11/09/09	Energy efficiency in the household II – house insulation, heating and cooling tricks, solar energy, energy local subsidies
12/14/09	Community supplying – how to constitute a community to buy discounted foodstuffs from local quality producers/growers
01/29/10	Food sovereignty – the food market and access to food
02/13/10	Bike self-repair – how to overcome simple tech problems and do use a bike in the city
02/22/10	Zero KM Cuisine – a dinner offered by a restaurant specialised in local foodstuffs. The experience of a next to zero CO ² emission meal
03/13/10	Food labels reading and comprehension
03/27/10	Biological detergent self-production

The Action Research sub-action

On November 11, 2009, the Action Research workshop, gathering tutors, families and students, has started its activities, with 52 people (11 families and 41 students). The Action Research aimed to investigate what are the reasons why people adopt more eco-friendly lifestyles. At the same time, the workshop had to produce a concrete action towards the climate change mitigation. The workshop's goal is to see if more support and involvement in the climate change awareness helps people to quickly

adapt their lifestyles to more eco-friendly ones. This sub-action was intended to substitute the issuing of the reports by the tutors, and it proved essential to gather valuable information to measure the impact of RACES in terms of active participation. This workshop has been managed by the participants and by a moderator, subcontracted to LAMMA. They designed and carried out an action to improve the awareness on the climate change issues in Florence. The families have organised an action towards the administrators and stakeholders, while the students have organised an information campaign on specific target and themes, both groups meeting once a month in the period November 2009 – April 2010. Their work has been presented as a special event during the CD in Florence (see par. 5.1.4)

The CB data collection and analysis

The CB data collection was originally based on three main surveys (start, middle, final) distributed to cover the seasonal changes. Unfortunately, A3 has suffered a two months delay at the very start and there has not been catching up. The reasons have been due to some technical problems in the online procedure to collect consume data and the following difficulties to obtain consuming data from the families. The first problem has born out of the method used to calculate the historical consumption of 2008, composed by electricity, heating and mileage done by car or motorbike. All this consumption was to form the “basis” on which future carbon budget consumption levels were compared to. The online form for 2008 was not well designed in mobility section (mileage) and did not take into account that people has changed car in 2009 due to the government subsidies to the car industry. The form has been redesigned and put online and tutors have been forced to ask gain to families the data on mobility they had already provided. This has proved to be really time consuming, due to the second problem, e.g. the low use of Internet by the families. The rate of families using autonomously the online form to put their consumption data is about 35% of the panel and that has considerably slowed down the data collection, especially in Florence. Even with four tutors especially hired to follow the families and animate the website, it has not been possible to respect the schedule set for the first data collection (November 1 -7). Only on December 10 2009 the minimum threshold of 245 families has been reached (nearly 300 globally have enrolled to the CB). The schedule for Action 3 has thus been changed to allow a month delay is tolerable. The first survey data has been collected in the period November. December 2009, the second survey data in the period April-May 2010, while the last CB's data survey from late September to November 5 2010.

However, after the second data survey, there have been signals of tiredness from all the family panels, especially in Bari, where few families have completed the CB. Therefore, FI has decided to reduce the risk of families leaving the CB by extending to a one more month the contract to the four tutors and using the Comune di Firenze call centre service to alert families of the last data survey. This has allowed Florence to speed up the monitoring, while tutors have been working extensively to help the associated beneficiaries with their family panels. We have experienced many families leaving the CB and although we have reached the 245 families minimum threshold, in BA the drop has been significant (see the CB final report for a complete assessment, ANNEX N. 2).

Along with these three main surveys, Florence has decided to allow to its family panel monthly data surveying, with the view to award the best performing family and to reduce the risk of family leaving the CB. Other associate beneficiaries – TN, MO, PZ -

have let their family participate to this monthly competition, although there has been a significant drop in participation right after the official second data survey in 2010. In all AB's cities the best performing families have been awarded with prizes (bikes, gadgets) along the award ceremonies held during the OST debates or other special events (see par. 5.1.9).

Action 3 outcomes

The expected results were: a global panel of 245 families in the 5 cities involved

Carbon Budget Families						
AB	BA	FI	MO	PZ	TN	Total
Not valid	7	21	10	20	4	62
Valid	17	135	11	6	16	185
Total	24	156	21	26	20	247

The tutoring scheme is described in ANNEX N. 3.

5.1.4. Action 4 – Clima Days in Florence and national radio campaign

This action – and A5, A6, A7, A8 - aimed to start the R actual communication campaign, displaying the materials produced under A2 within the CD travelling exhibition. The CD travelling exhibition has been promoted via a radio national campaign, organised by FI. A radio network - covering the R cities areas - has been built and it has been broadcasting from November 2009 to October 2010 as follows:

Broadcast	Subject
Nov 16 2009	Saving energy and house heating and thermostatic valves
Nov 23 2009	Energy Saving and correct behaviours (bulbs substitution)
Dec 1 2009	Renewable energy and photovoltaic. Interview with Mr Ciaghi (Trento)
Dec 7 2009	Saving energy and home tricks at low cost (bulbs substitution)
Dec 14 2009	Ponti termici and reflecting panels for interior walls and for inner serrande
Jan. 4 2010	Home appliances energy consumption classification
Jan.11 2010	Public transportation vs private transportation
Jan.18 2010	Interview with the family winner of the monthly contest
Jan. 25 2010	Tyres pressure to reduce fuel consumption
Feb 1 2010	Interview with Mr. Massimo Mattei, mobility manager of the Florence City Council
Feb 8 2010	Interview with Mrs Annunziata Antenore, expert consultant for the Carbon Budget
Feb 15 2010	Reducing your speed (Cars and vehicles) will reduce CO2 emissions
Feb 22 2010	The new high-tech boilers for home heating
March 1 2010	Water saving contest in the Trentino Region. History and results

March 8 2010	The correct use of the dishwasher will save energy
March 15 2010	Water tap vs water bottled in PET
March 22 2010	Smart shopping to reduce packages and waste
April 5 2010	How to clean the fridge to save preserve its energy efficiency
April 12 2010	Interview with Mrs Simona Arletti, environment councillor for the Modena City Council
April 19 2010	Saving papers and eco-habits in the working environment
April 26 2010	The Modena City Council membership of the Covenant of Mayors: objectives and actions for 2020
May 3 2010	Interview with Mr. Gentili (Florence family panel) on the carbon budget experience so far
May 10 2010	Home solar panels benefits
May 17 2010	Interview with Giulia, a Florence student investigating the daily energy consumption (pc, mp3 reader, cellphone) of teenagers
May 24 2010	Saving energy in the summer: the correct use of air conditioning
June 1 2010	Summer: tips to keep your home cool and comfortable
June 7 2010	Information on the pro-capita CO2 emission in Italy
June 14 2010	Meat production and the greenhouse effect
June 21 2010	How to use hot dryers with the environment in mind
June 28 2010	The environment benefits of the rechargeable batteries
July 5	Leaving for the holidays? Switch everything off!
July 12	How to use correctly the fridge and save energy
July 19	Tips to save fuel during the summer
July 26	Tips for the perfect eco-driver
August 2	Batteries life and working times of small appliances
Sept 13	Biological and local food
Sept 20	The benefits of the biological agriculture techniques
Oct 4	Interview with Riccardo (Florence family), a bike user
Oct 11	Plastic bags and their negative impact on the environment

The radio network has been composed by Controradio (main contractor, covering Florence, www.controradio.it), Radio Dolomiti (Trentino region, www.radiodolomiti.it), Radio bruno (www.radiobruno.it) and Radio Modena City in MO, Basilicata Radio2 (www.bierredue.it) and Radio Carina (www.radiocarina.it) in PZ, Radio Norba (www.radionorba.it) and RadioRama (www.radorama.fm) in BA. All of them have broadcasted the 5 minutes show made of news and interviews produced by Controradio and the R staff, integrating the activities, data and results coming from the R activities in progress. The global audience estimated by audiradio (the national radio audience assessment system) is 700.000 people.

The CD travelling exhibition has been organised during the 2nd coordination meeting (see par. 5.1.10), when a draft calendar and transportation system of the exhibition was arranged, along with the decision to change from an outdoor to an indoor exhibition (as reported in the Mid Term Report).

The CD in Florence was held inside hosted by TerraFutura, 28th -30th of May 2010, Fortezza da Basso, Florence, a national event dedicated to the renewable energy and sustainability. The R exhibition panels, videos and communication materials have

been the main attraction of the Comune di Firenze booth during the TerraFutura days (May 28-30). The CD programme has included the 3rd family panel meeting and the presentation of the action Research workgroups results. The following activities have been organised:

School workshops

1. “Impact of teens consumers on local climate change” project by Istituto Tecnico Agrario di Firenze, debate with the Environment Department, Florence Municipality
2. “Waste re cycling in schools: best practices” project by Liceo Pascoli di Firenze, debate with the Environment Department, Florence Municipality
3. “DimagrisCO2 : CO² reducing practices for teens and pre-teens”, project by Scuola Media N. Machiavelli, debate with the Environment Department, Florence Municipality
4. Presentation of posters created by the students of Istituto d’Arte di Firenze.
5. Presentation of the video on desertification created by dell’Istituto Tecnico Gramsci di Prato, in collaboration with scientists of the CNR.
6. “School carbon budget”, project by IIS Ferraris Brunelleschi di Empoli
7. Tree planting by Liceo Pascoli. Four hickory trees have been planted to compensate the CO² emissions.

Family workshops

1. “Covenants of Mayor” debate – the families participating in the carbon budget have met together to assess the results of the carbon emissions monitoring, as well as debating the proposal to meet the local government to understand how Florence can enter the EU Covenant of Mayors, addressing the carbon reduction by local activities.

Other activities

1. Fashion show with clothes created by waste recycling, a project by Istituto Tecnico Agrario di Firenze.
2. Awarding of the Toscana Efficiente 2010 award, a Tuscany Regional government prize for environmentally sustainable initiatives. R.A.C.E.S. has been awarded the right to show the Toscana Efficiente logo in its promotional activities. The award has been received by the European Policies Department, Florence Municipality.

Promotion – local radio campaign by NovaRadio (estimated audience 8.000), insertion in the TerraFutura catalogue (92.000 visitors), project website

Visitors – 3.000 (stand visitors), 180 students, 20 families

5.1.5. Action 5 – CD in Trento-Valsugana territory

The AB TN has held the CD inside the in Valsugana Expo 2010, during 1st – 2nd and 8th – 9th of May 2010, one of the most important sustainability exhibition of the Trentino Region. The following activities have been organised:

- “Serie A solare” championship, participated by Trentino Region’s local municipalities acting on photovoltaic Energy. During the Clima Days the prize has been awarded to the best performing municipality.

- “Climate change prize” awarded to the best university dissertation on the themes of climate change.
- "Clima Days" championship, open to students aging from 7 to 16, involving 40 schools of Tre. The championship was based on the knowledge of the climate change issues, each class had to answer to quizzes. The best performing class has been awarded the prize.
- Second family meeting and award to families participating in the CB.

Promotion – Press reviews and articles (paper name and circulation copies): "Adige" (26.000) , "Trentino" (35.000) and "il Corriere del Trentino" (20.000), Advertising on the Valsugana Expo catalogue (30.000). Total 91.000

Visitors – 2.000 (stand visitors), 80 students, 10 families

5.1.6. Action 6 - CD in MO territory

The CD exhibition has been hosted during the event “Libbranch’io”, Foro Boario da Nonantola, Modena, during 15th – 21st of May 2010. “Libbranch’io” is a festival on book for schools and children which has dedicated the 2010 edition to the environment. The following activities have been organised:

- “Changing climate in town. Climate change and Energy saving, let’s start in our cities!” a three hours conference with the participation of Simona Arletti, Assessore all’Ambiente del Comune di Modena and Vittorio Cogliati Dezza, Presidente di Legambiente
- Second meeting for the families participating to the carbon budget (action 3 in RACES)

Promotion – Press advertising (paper and circulation figures): “VivoModena”: 1 page colour (50.000 copies); “Gazzetta di Modena”, ½ page colour (15.000); “L’informazione Modena”, 1/2 page colour (4.000 copies); article on Comune di Modena’s newsletter (80.000). Total adv in press: 149.000.
Advertising materials: posters (76), card invitation (3000)

Visitors – 1.650 (stand visitors), 140 students, 10 families

5.1.7. Action 7 – CD in PZ territory

The Associated Beneficiary has organised the CD exhibition in cooperation with the Basilicata Region Environment Protection Agency (ARPAB), according to the risk reducing measures foreseen for non-public AB provided in the section B5 of the Grant agreement.

The exhibition has been held in the premises of the Basilicata Region Environment Protection Agency and the following activities have been organised:

1. “Climate change and energy saving” conference, with the participation of ARPAB scientists and stakeholders like Potenza Municipality, University of Basilicata and IBIMET, regarding the best practices to adopt.
2. Schools -Interactive workshops for students and 11 visiting schools. A shuttle service from other places in Basilicata to Potenza has been organised.
3. The second family meeting for the CB Potenza families.

Promotion – Press articles (paper and circulation figures): "La Nuova" (4.000) and "Potenza città" (5.000). Other articles have been issued on the website www.basilicata.net (1.000 est.). Total press+web audience: 10.000. The local radio promotion has been run by Radio Tour - covering the Potenza district and north of Apulia – and has hit 128.000 listeners (Audiradio estimate).

Visitors – 346 (stand visitors), 287 students, 10 families.

5.1.8. Action 8 – CD in BA territory

The exhibition has been held in the premises of the University of Bari, Salone degli Affreschi, during 19th – 23rd of April 2010. The following activities have been organised:

1. 10 micro-conferences on climate change and Energy saving, with the collaboration of the regional school authority of Puglia.
2. CD promotion inside the DVD "Tocca a noi", created by Mr. Nando Vatinno to participate to a contest organised by Legambiente (a national environmental association) and the TV show “Verde di Rabbia”, broadcasted by Telebari TV.
3. School presentations – 5 schools have presented their work on climate change.

Promotion – Press advertising (paper name and circulation figures) “La Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno” n. 3 releases (57.000); “La Repubblica” n. 4 releases (local Apulia pages, 22.000); “Corriere del Mezzogiorno” n. 2 releases (32.000). Total press advertising: 111.000. Web advertising: banner on the “Corriere del Mezzogiorno” website (estimated nearly 400.000 unique users monthly). TV local spot: 35 spots broadcasted by “TeleNorba7” (daily: min audience 1.144 – max audience 80.915).

Visitors – 392 (stand visitors), 611 students.

5.1.9. Action 9

Website

The idea of an institutional website has been substituted since the beginning of R with a website capable to answer the other project’s needs, namely the monitoring of families’ consumption for A3 (Carbon Budget). The solution envisaged was to have double-layered website, composed by a portal and a community. The portal was to provide essential information about the objectives, actions and progress of the project,

as well as containing all the downloadable communication materials produced under R (educational kit for teachers, CD panels, reports, audio/video, etc.). The community was meant to host the CB data collection interface, providing a set of social network standards (creating personal profile, uploading videos, blogs, etc.) to involve and attract users. Unfortunately, the architecture of the website proved a bit too complex for end users, especially those less PC/internet literates. Moreover, the choice for a web community supporting A3 has made useless the expense for a web marketing campaign (see Budget F7, cell D12), since communities may expand thanks to their strength of attraction. The website has been completed with the following parts:

1. **The educational kit** – It is composed by five parts: 1) information on climate change; 2) exercises for the classroom (online quizzes and games, interactive maps, etc.); 3) advanced information and resources on climate change (presentations, articles, videos, links); 4) observation of local climate, in collaboration with European and American research institutes on climate and weather; 5) participation in the carbon budget or in the Action research for pupils.
2. **Download area** – It makes available all the documents and files issued during and for the project (articles and documents, video, radio campaign mp3, etc.)
3. **Users' Groups** – each family panel has now its own group within the community, where they can interact and through which receive information, updates and notices from their tutors.
4. **Carbon budget section** – The section has been redesigned in progress, due to a bug in the software. The redesign has included a new interface design for tutors and a symbol system for the families that want to visualize their monthly performance. A validation system has been introduced for the tutors, in order to “freeze” the data at a given point in time. The data to be validated by tutors have been the surveys on December 2009 (the 2008 historical data as basis and the Carbon Budget starting point), April - May 2010 (second general survey) October- November 2011 (third and last general survey).
5. **Community section** - The core participants of the community are the teachers, families, stakeholders and privates participating to the R activities, as well as any other web user interested in the carbon budget or climate change issues. The community has been fed voluntarily by users and has been animated by the tutors in Florence, who have run personal blogs for entire duration of the tutoring scheme, as well as producing articles, documents related to the CC issues.

OST

OST in FI (Palagio di Parte Guelfa, Salone Brunelleschi, December 3 – 4 2010). The actual debate has been held after a preparatory meeting participated by nearly 15 people (among them teachers, families and stakeholders taking part in R). the preparatory meeting has been moderated by the OST facilitator who has explained the OST functioning and then involved the participants in the pre-selection of the main

issue to be debated. The selected theme has been “public transportation and the tramway”. The pre-selection participants have then acted as active OST promoters among other R participants, friends, co-workers and so on.

The word-by-mouth promotion has been effective and during the actual OST debate 62 participants - teachers, families, environmental associations, neighbourhood association, stakeholders (private transportation company, public transportation company, Provincia di Firenze representative, etc. – have gathered to produce a lively debate. Divided in working sub-groups, the participants have all together asked the Florence City Council to intensify the investments in sustainable mobility (increasing the bike lanes and developing the car sharing service), in order to compensate for the growing road traffic and mitigate the CC local impact. For the complete evaluation (roster, pictures and final OST report) please see Annex N. 5

OST in TN – The debate has taken place in Borgo Valsugana, during November 26 – 27, 2010, while a preliminary meeting has been held on November 5 to set issues and promoting activities. The actual OST debate has been participated by 56 people, who have discussed the creation of the green area “Parco del Lagorai”. The Park constitution is welcomed to preserve the mountain nature, but it is also feared since it may attract a kind of tourism which may increase the anthropic pressure on the area and worsen the CC impact. The shared solution envisaged at the end of the OST was to constitute a Park where the local population decisions are taken into consideration in a greater measure, especially when integrating the nature preservation activities with the newer examples of green and cultural tourism. For the complete evaluation (roster, pictures and final OST report) please see Annex N. 5

OST in MO - – The debate has taken place at the Multicentro Educativo Me.Mo. "S.Neri", Modena, during November 9 and 13 2010, with the participation of 60 people (22 on Nov 9 and 38 on Nov 13), discussing the sustainable mobility in the town of Modena as a policy to mitigate the CC impact. The event has been promoted via the newspapers “La Gazzetta di Modena” and “Il Resto del Carlino”. The workgroups have debated the increase of bike lanes, the need to comply with the new energy saving requirements for public buildings and a more general discussion on the urban distribution and access to the city services. For the complete evaluation (roster, pictures and final OST report) please see Annex N. 5

OST in PZ – The AB PZ has organised the event in cooperation with the ARPAB (Agenzia Regionale Protezione Ambientale della Basilicata), where it has taken place on January 13 2011, with a one month delay compared to the Grant agreement timetable, due to the event calendar of ARPAB. The participants (68) in the workgroups have discussed alternative and sustainable means of transportation for the city of Potenza. Being the Region capital, Potenza is suffering an intensive commuting traffic for and from its roads. The workgroups have been discussing the need for a global mobility plan for Potenza which take into account all the variables (commuter traffic, resident traffic, parking areas) since Potenza is a city built on a big hill and since its climate is quite cold, biking is not a real option. However, the working groups have pointed out that a way to reduce the CO2 emissions in town by providing solar cells to power the escalators which connect the low and high part of Potenza. The event has been covered by the newspaper “La Nuova” and “Il Quotidiano”. For the complete evaluation (roster, pictures and final OST report) please see Annex N. 5

OST in BA – Held in Fortino di S. Antonio Abate, Bari on February 12 2011. The 92 participants have been targeted by a tailored and intensive promotional campaign in the newspaper “Corriere del Mezzogiorno” (circulation 32.000) and “La Repubblica – Bari edition” (circulation 22.000). During the debate, the working groups have discussed the following issues: sustainable mobility (including bike lanes), clean energy sources, empowerment of waste recycling and a more general discussion on land use (fringe green areas, rural areas and city development). For the complete evaluation (roster, pictures and final OST report) please see Annex N. 5

Other Dissemination activities

The Steering Committee has decided to modify some dissemination activities, as they were describe in the Grant agreement, with the purpose to improve the effectiveness of the project and its impact. In fact, the dissemination kit was expected to contain all the main products and results of the project, but some of them were too big in terms of kilobytes to allow for a quick download from everybody. Therefore, all the biggest files have been made available on eth website and the coordinating beneficiary has decided to reprint the two publications and to issue a DVD containing all the files (including the biggest ones) of the project.

The EU dissemination has been postponed up to the very end of the final FG, then more than 400 information relays of the European institutions and bodies have been contacted via email, illustrating them the history and the results of RACES as well as providing them with all the links to download the main products from the website.

The bulk of the multimedia dissemination has been implemented by IB, via a specialised communication agency on the science issues. This communication campaign has been quite effective, since it has taken place in national newspapers, webzines, national radio and TV shows

Action 9 outcomes

We expected to target the following: 300 families, 400 schoolteachers, around 70.000 people through local events and media campaigns. European dissemination: 50.000 people. After the implementation we have obtained the following results:

A9 (EU dissemination)	50.000	480 Europe Direct office contacted throughout Europe, 50.000 people targeted users (est.)
A9 (Scientific dissemination, OST dissemination, website dissemination, national radio campaign, extra dissemination)	70.000	National radio campaign (700.000) – OST dissemination (341) – Web dissemination (5.040) – Scientific dissemination (36) – Extra dissemination (595 visitors and 500 DVD distributed)

5.1.10. Action 10

The project management activities have been carried out in Florence, where all the coordination meeting have been held. Although the person charged wit the project management has always held his post, we have experienced some changes in the rest of the people involved in the project (staff and legal responsible) and a sudden transfer of the Project Management structure from the Direzione Sviluppo Economico to the Direzione Cultura. The change has been the main cause of the deadline postponement request, since the new administrative personnel has taken considerable time to tune up

with the project management and monitoring activities, refraining from taking the necessary steps to speed up the appointment of the compulsory auditing service. Meanwhile, Comune di Firenze has decreased the working hours of Mr. Massimiliano Fresta (monitoring unit), thus making it impossible to meet the originally deadline of July 30th 2011. On top of that, we have experienced a constant delay by the BA partner all along the project, whose administration has been extremely slow in providing the documents requested for the financial reporting. During the project's implementation, the Steering Committee has decided to add an extra coordination meeting to the three already foreseen. The coordination meeting calendar has thus been as follows:

January 2009 – start-up coordination meeting, where the operational decision on action 1 (preparatory Focus group), action 2 (awareness campaign materials) and action 3 (carbon budget) have been taken;

January 2010 – second coordination meeting, where the operational decision on actions 4, 5,6 ,7 ,8 (Clima Days) have been taken;

July 2010 – an extra coordination meeting has been set up to review the results of the CD activities and to plan action 9 (OST activities) along with the closing steps for action 3 (carbon budget). During the meeting, we have hosted the external monitoring team representative to receive suggestions and to show the preliminary results of R.

January 2011 – the third coordination meeting has been held to organise the last delayed activities (final FG, and delayed OT activities). In this occasion, the members of the Scientific Committee have participated and discussed the main results of the Carbon budget and of the project as a whole. Regarding the final financial reporting, all the beneficiaries have decided the most suitable timing for rendition of the final documentation. Moreover, all the partners have decided to maintain a double way to fill in the Time sheets, according to the instructions received by the external monitoring team. From January 2009 (start of the project) to July 2010, the TS have been filled indicating only the hours worked for R, while from mid 2010 onwards they have been filled with the hours worked for R and the hours worked in Other activities, as requested by the Circular Note final A917793 (December 8, 2010). Thi decision has been carried out with the consent of the external monitoring team.

The scientific committee has held three main meeting:

January 2009 – where the guidelines for the initial FG and the CB model have been discussed and adopted

February 2010 – where the Scientific committee has reviewed all the awareness/communication campaign materials collected fomr the associated beneficiaries surveys.

December 2010 – where the committee has reviewed the results of the Carbon budget analysis and discussed the guidelines for the final FG.

Action 10 outcomes

We have carried out the foreseen three coordination meeting of the Steering committee and added a fourth in 2010.

5.1.11. Action 11

The monitoring activities have been carried out through the work of Mr. Massimiliano Fresta and Mrs Elena Molino. The monitoring of the associated beneficiaries compliance with the targets set in the Grant Agreement and in the specific Partner Agreements has been conducted on a daily basis, with extra time and effort put during the major project's activities.

The steering committee, charged with the task to provide at no cost a set of Final Focus Group during the second revise of the project's evaluation, has decided to use the money foreseen in the budget F3 for the "Communication consultant – support project management" to hire a firm to conduct the FG. The final FG have been carried out as follows:

FI February 16 2011

TN - February 25 2011

MO - February 18 2011

PZ - March 4 2001

BA - March 3 2011

For the results, please see the FG Final Report (ANNEX N. 1) and the evaluation section of this report.

5.1.12. Action 12 - After Life Plan (see par. 7.3)

5.2. Evaluation of results.

C) INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION PROJECTS

The Final report must provide a complete assessment of each of the points indicated below, on the basis of detailed and where possible quantified analysis.

Project implementation

a. The process

R.A.C.E.S., Raising Awareness on Climate change and Energy Saving aimed to the following results: a) to produce a good awareness and communication campaign on the issues of climate change and energy saving and b) to involve in the implementation the campaign targets themselves, i.e. a panel of families, teachers and stakeholders of the 5 participating territories Firenze, Trento, Modena, Bari e Potenza. All cities have implemented the same activities, but the scope of R has been to understand how the impact of CC needs to be addressed locally, in terms of improving awareness and involvement.

The implementation of the project has therefore left enough room for local adaptation of the activities, provided that they were discussed in advance with the coordinating beneficiary and proved to be more effective compared to those in the Grant Agreement. That has been the case, for example, of the freedom accorded to the associated beneficiaries during the implementation of the CD travelling exhibition, where some have

carried out a mix or just some of the promotional activities required (local radio and press/ads campaign). This overall flexibility has allowed the project management to maximise the impact of the action, since each associated beneficiary has ultimately integrated successfully the R campaign into the environmental life of its territory, making the most it (for instance, the CD exhibition has been showed during major events while the coordinating beneficiary has produced 1.000 DVDs for dissemination instead of setting up the web marketing for the R website). On the other hand, the local “knowledge” of the communication arena and targets, has allowed the project to tune up the cost-benefit relationship, which is reflected in a considerable global saving of the expenses

Allowing such degree of flexibility has sometimes led to implementation delays, since some partner has bent the foreseen activities to the local events calendar. This has been true during the Carbon budget activities (A3) and during the OST debates and final FG. The CB activities have been delayed both for some technical reasons and the poor tutoring activity (especially in Bari), while the OST debates have been delayed to allow enough time to promote it effectively. When we consider that R was a project largely based on chronologically sequential activities, we understand that we have incurred some risk of trading off the time deadline with the effectiveness of the activities. In fact, the very late final FG in Potenza and Bari have not allowed enough time to set up an effective European promotion campaign about R results, since we have had to wait for the FG final report to be issued. When that was ready, we were short of time to do a serious follow up of the European targets.

In the end, all these delays and the subsequent rush to end the activities and to start the evaluation could have been better addressed by allocating more workforce at the end of the project, while this has not been possible. Moreover, the delay in starting the auditing procedure has meant that further overlapping of duties for the project management staff which have forced the coordinating beneficiary to ask for a deadline postponement.

b. Comparison against the project objectives as indicated in the project proposal.

We have summarised the quantitative comparison in the table below

LIFE07 INF/IT/487 R.A.C.E.S. – Achievements by Action		
	Expected results	Actual results
A1 (initial FG)	120 (teachers, families, stakeholders)	120 (teachers, families, stakeholders)
A2 (comm. Materials)	7 panels, 2 videos, brochure (5.000 copies), Urban climate booklet (2.500 copies)	16 panels, 4 videos, brochure (5.000 copies), Urban climate booklet (2.500 copies)
A3 (Carbon budget)	245 families in 5 cities, CO2 reduction up to 10%	247 families, CO2 reduction from 7 to 30%
A4 (Nat. radio, CD in FI, teacher seminar)	G L O B A L L Y 10.000 radio listeners, 10.000 press viewers, 5.000-10.000 CD visitors, 400 attending teachers	National radio (700.000), CD radio (8.000), CD visitors (3.000) , Teachers (124), teachers in Arezzo (13), teachers in Viareggio (25)
A5 (CD in TN)		Press (91.000), CD visitors (2.000, 120 students, 10 families), Teachers (40)

A6 (CD in MO)		Press ads + invitations (152.070), CD visitors (1.650, 140 students, 10 families), Teachers (65)
A7 (CD in PZ)		Radio (128.000), Press + web (10.000), CD visitors (346, 287 students, 11 families), Teachers (30)
A8 (CD in BA)		TV spots (287.206), Press + web (111.000), CD visitors (392, 627 students), Teachers (111)
A9 (EU dissemination)	50.000	480 Europe Direct office contacted throughout Europe, 50.000 people targeted users (est.)
A9 (Scientific dissemination, OST dissemination, website dissemination, national radio campaign, extra dissemination)	70.000	National radio campaign (700.000) – OST dissemination (341) – Web dissemination (5.040) – Scientific dissemination (36) – Extra dissemination (595 visitors and 500 DVD distributed)
A11 FG Final	60 (teachers, families, stakeholders)	60 (teachers, families, stakeholders)

As far as the evaluation of the project impact is concerned, we have developed the following scheme:

Primary means of evaluation – the global impact of R has been assessed through qualitative (FG initial and FG final) and quantitative (the evaluation questionnaire submitted at the beginning and at the end of the activities to teachers and families) means, which have fed the impact indicators. The global evaluation of the impact is then contained in the FG final Report (annex N. 1) and in the final Evaluation Report (Annex N. 4). The latter provides the evaluation impact broke out into the 5 territories, as requested by the European Commission during the selection procedure before the Grant Agreement.

Specific means of evaluation – these are related to some activities/target groups. The Carbon budget Report and Analysis has evaluated A3, the 245 families of the panel in terms of actual reduction of CO2 emissions and level of participation. In Florence, the CB analysis has been accompanied by an evaluation of the sub-action called Action Research (see Annex N. 15). The teachers target group has been surveyed with a specific quantitative analysis (annex provided in the Inception Report), while the stakeholders have been surveyed through the OST participation and the final FG.

The global evaluation of the project aims to understand if the awareness/communication campaign has been successful, that is assessing if the impact indicators show somehow a shift towards a better knowledge/awareness of the CC and energy saving issues by the target groups. This shift is obviously assessed by the abovementioned means of

evaluation, complementing both qualitative and quantitative means of evaluation. Although we refer to the Annex N. 2 (CB final Report) and ANNEX N. 3 (Tutoring scheme and Action Research Report) for a complete review, we provide here their main results.

The Qualitative Assessment – Focus Group final report

The final FG have taken place in the 5 cities in the period February 16 – Marc 4 2011, under the supervision of a social researchers team. The FG have been conducted again on the three target groups (families, teachers and stakeholders), who have been asked to give their opinion on the project's activities and results such as the website, the CB experience, the CD exhibition, the OST debates. The interview has been based on the following:

1. Building the “map on the CC” and comparison to the previous map built during the initial FG.
2. Discussion on local CC impact and problems, so as to under stand what has changed in the local perception of the issues. Moreover, the people was asked to rank the project's actions by their usefulness in explaining the CC local impact.
3. Weaknesses and Strengths: each participant had to evaluate individually the activities they have participated to.
4. Commenting the CB final report and the evaluation of the input questionnaires.
5. Wrap-up.

The first result of the final FG is that there has been a **global positive opinion on the FG methodology** as a mean to involve the communication/awareness campaign targets in the definition of the campaign itself. The educational kit for teachers developed in the R website and the communication material born out of A2 have been successful since they have integrated the suggestions and indications of the initial FG. A positive evaluation has been expressed also for the **possibility to speak one's mind** on such issues.

The conclusions of the final FG interviews are collected below (see Annex N. 1 for the complete study), whereas the participants have expressed their global opinion (weaknesses and strengths) on the project as a successful/unsuccessful communication/awareness campaign.

- Action 1 (initial FG) – the FG methodology to help the communication targets define themselves the awareness campaign has been positively assessed in all the 5 cities.
- Action 2 – the communication materials produced have been considered valuable and quite effective, as well as ready to be used again or integrated within other communication initiatives.
- Actions 4 to 8, Clima Days travelling exhibition – the exhibition has widely judged as positive, especially from teachers and pupils, since they had seen fulfilled their suggestions expressed during the initial FG. Although the CD have been rich in seminars and workshops, many participants have expressed that some of them have not been easily accessible.
- Action 9, Open Space Technology debates – the debate, along with the CD, have had a positive ranking, since the FG participants have highly appreciated the possibility to

express their own view on the issues of climate change and its impact on the territory. All that has fulfilled the project's expectations to raise the level of people participation in the local debate/management about CC and its local mitigation/adaptation. However, the participants have also pointed out that there is an high risk of these debate results to be largely ignored/dismissed by the local government/politicians.

- Action 3, Carbon Budget – highly appreciated by the participating families, since it has allowed many of them to have a better knowledge of their consumption and has stimulated awareness on their lifestyles. However, participants would have welcomed more meeting with other families and an easier web platform to upload their consumption data.
- Action 9, dissemination – The website has been considered effective for the project, but there should be more links with similar projects.

Considering all that through the project's indicators scheme (Knowledge indicators = measuring information/awareness on CC; Attitude/behaviours indicators = measuring the current/future lifestyle and behaviours towards the CC), it is easy to say **that the best results have been achieved in terms of awareness raising** (Knowledge indicators) through the CB (A3) and OST (A9) activities. However, the project shows that there is still room to improve the Attitude/behaviours indicators, since the CB has allowed the participants to put in relationship attitude and behaviours through the actual data of their energy consumption. This is also shown comparing the “map of CC” of the initial and final FGs. While in the initial FG map of CC the participants stressed more the global causes and effects of the CC, the final FG map of CC shows that people knows better the local impact and is able to suggest what behaviour or policy (in terms of public transportation, renewable energies, etc.) should be adopted locally.

Another positive result of the project is to have allowed people to networking on the issues, exploring even new forms of participation (like the OST debate, or the web community), and **giving them the sense that this global issues can be tackled locally**.

As the major weakness, the researchers have pointed out the audience self-selection, that is the overrepresentation of the people already aware on the subjects.

The Qualitative Assessment – Action Research report

Since the coordinating beneficiary has had the biggest family panel in A3, the associated beneficiary CNR – Ibimet has suggested to involve some of the families in a special sub-action of the Carbon Budget. The goal was to test how effective could be an awareness campaign conducted on a smaller scale but with more support, considering that linking climate change adaptation to our own territory needs is a very complex task. Therefore, IB has launched a voluntary recruitment for families willing to involve more in the project's activities with the support of a consultancy. The Action research groups were composed by families and young students, who participated in the CB surveys and added some special activities, decided and organized by themselves. The family panel has engaged in trying to raise the awareness of the Florence Municipality towards the necessary local measures to mitigate the local impact of CC. The started a dialogue with the local administration and found the support of a representative of the Florence assembly. The students have decided to launch initiatives to raise awareness among

their peers (a survey on the energy consumption of youngsters). Both initiatives have been successfully presented and discussed during eth CD in Florence.

How has the participation in the Action research affected the CB performance? The CO2 emissions performance in absolute terms is better than the average and the Action Research participants have had better level of involvement in the activities of R. However, the adults, although have appreciated highly the method of approaching the CC debate in this very democratic way, have declared that they prefer to work out how to change their own lifestyles rather than investing energy in trying to organize a collective, public action. For further results please see the Action Research final report (Annex N. 15)

The quantitative assessment – the evaluation report

The quantitative assessment is based on the evaluation questionnaire which has been submitted to the R target groups at the beginning of the project to define the initial state of the impact indicators, and that has been submitted them again near the project's end. The objective is to understand if the R awareness/communication campaign has proved somehow effective in improving the level of knowledge on the CC of the target groups and possibly their attitude towards the adaptation/mitigation measures.

The analysis of the evaluation questionnaires is then broke out into the 5 territories, to reflect the impact and the results of the projects in the 5 cities involved (for the methodology complete description, please see the Final Evaluation report, annex N. 4). The difference between the initial and the final values in the indicators will show the R awareness campaign impact on targets and cities.

To sum up, here below there is the comparison between the input and output phases. Any difference among the input and output indicators' values represents a piece of information on the impact of R.A.C.E.S. on the target groups. Since the quantitative nature of the indicators has been expressed in different terms – pure number, percentage or ranking – and is often broke down into city level, we have decided to sum up the gap among input and output values as a simple status change. Therefore, no change is labelled with “s” (stable), an improvement labelled with “b” (better), and a worsening as “w”.

Impact on teachers

The following table sums up the variation in the teachers indicators.

Indicators TEACHERS												
	Knowledge/information						Behaviour			Attitude		
Indic.	IK1	IK2	IK3	IK4	IK5	IK6	TB1	TB2	TB3	TA1	TA2	TA3
input	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
output	b	s	b	s	b	b	b	b	s	b	s	b
Status: s = Stable b = Better w = Worse												

The indicators' final values (output phase) show us that R.A.C.E.S. has been a successful project in terms of its impact on teachers and students. Here there is an assessment by the indicators' categories

Knowledge/Information - Teachers are better informed on CC (IK1), 28% of sample has selected the value 3 – sufficiently informed – and 57% the value 4 – well informed, higher than the 34,84% previously recorded in the input phase. The indicators IK2 (global causes of the CC) is stable, while IK3 has shown a great improvement: after the project's end, the majority of teachers surveyed knows the “EU energy 2020” package, largely ignored at the beginning of R.A.C.E.S.

The indicator IK4 (knowledge of the local CC impact/effects) is stable, reflecting an adequate level of information of the territory major environmental criticalities (glacier melting in Trento, etc.). The indicator IK5 (knowledge of CC local causes) shows an improvement in the understanding of the energy production and consumption as an important local cause. The last indicator IK6 – (knowledge of local adaptation/mitigation strategies) has showed an improvement too, since the majority of teachers quoted during the input phase waste recycling as the 1st adaptation policy carried out locally. With the exception of Bari (data not available), there is now more awareness of local adaptation policies such as sustainable mobility and renewable energies promotion.

Behaviour – Measuring the indicator TB1 (school activity on CC), we have shown that 83,96% of all teachers have answered YES, while 10,38% have said NO and 5,66% have not answered. The teachers who have worked in the classroom on the CC have passed from 56,13% to 83,96% during the project's lifetime. Those who said YES have then been asked to indicate which kind of work (lectures, workshops, labs, etc.) they have carried out with their students. Regarding the indicator TB2 (what teachers do to educate on the CC) we note that some change has occurred during the project's lifetime: the most preferred activities by teachers still remain lectures, lectures by experts and the event's participation; however, there has been a positive shift in the use of multimedia material – probably reflecting the rate of the R.A.C.E.S. educational online kit downloads – and in the projects made by students. The output phase shows that the ranking of indicator TB3 - (How to get updates on CC - has not changed: the web is the 1st source of information, followed by the science magazines and by specific training.

Attitude – The indicator TA1 (which tools to improve education on CC) teachers have confirmed that – on a scale ranging from 1 (less useful) to 5 (most useful) – the web is still the best one (see TAB. 26 below). It is interesting to note that Museum/Exhibitions have shifted positively, due to the high participation of teachers in the Clima Days exhibition. The indicator TA2 (how to improve education on CC) has remained stable. The last indicator TA3 (what is the motivation to work on CC), shows that the main motivation behind their work on the CC is still Modifying students' behaviour, which means that teachers are aware of the concrete objectives behind each awareness campaign on Climate Change. However, thanks to the final project activities like the OST debates we see an important increase in the performance of Improving local sustainability.

Impact on families

The following table sums up the variation in the families indicators.

Indicators FAMILIES										
	Knowledge/information						Behaviour		Attitude	
Indic.	IK1	IK2	IK3	IK4	IK5	IK6	FB1	FB2	FA1	FA2
input	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
output	b	s	b	s	s	b	b	s	s	b
Status:	s = Stable b = Better w = Worse									

Tab. 80 - Impact on families

The indicators' final values (output phase) show us that R.A.C.E.S. has been a successful project in terms of its impact on families. Here there is an assessment by the indicators' categories

Knowledge/Information - Families are **better informed** after the project, considering that those who have chosen the values 3 (sufficiently informed) and 4 (well informed) **represent 74% of the panel** (previously 68%). When interviewed on the causes of CC (**IK2**), families globally confirm their previous ranking: 1st lifestyles in industrialised countries, 2nd industry and factory plants, 3rd traffic.

The indicator **IK3** confirms that the insufficient level of information on the E.U. strategies against the CC **has been improved**. While only 9,32% of the interviewed was aware of the Clima-Energy 2020 package at the beginning of the project, now the percentage has jumped to 43%. The most valuable outcome is that the percentage of “Don’t know” is **lower than** the percentage of those declaring to know the Clima-Energy 2020 package. The indicator **IK4** (knowledge of the local CC impact/effects) is stable, reflecting an adequate level of information of the territory major environmental criticalities (glacier melting in Trento, etc.). The indicator **IK5** (knowledge of CC local causes) is stable too: in three out of five cities families rank first house heating, while mobility is second in Florence and Trento and is the 1st factor in Potenza. We note that mobility is still confirmed a local urgent environmental issue associated to the climate change. We expected to give clearer information through the R.A.C.E.S. campaign, but the results show that it is very difficult to change that relationship. The last indicator **IK6** (knowledge of local adaptation strategies) results during the input phase in four out of five cities the 1st choice was waste recycling, now sustainable mobility is on top of the list, especially in Florence and Potenza, where the largest family panels were located. We note a change also in Trento, where renewable energies has taken the top place. We also note that in cities where traffic was considered a worsening factor for CC (see **IK5** results), sustainable mobility's has a corresponding high performance in **IK6**. This is the case for Florence and Potenza, where families are **now more aware of what is being done locally** to solve the issue (sustainable mobility is the first choice in **IK6**).

Behaviour – When asked about their level of electric consumption (**FB1**), the majority of families are able to communicate the absorbing power of their home electric system. After the project, the rate of “Don’t know” answers (shown below in TAB. 36) has been reduced from 22% to 20%. Regarding the indicator **FB2** (mobility habits), families keep on using private means of transportation (car, motorcycle, scooter, and bike) instead of public transportation (bus and train). In the end, **private mobility is still taking the lion’s share**, consistent with the historical mobility policies adopted in Italy (favouring private motorization while neglecting public transportation). Therefore, the impact of the project has been unsuccessful, since it is very difficult to revert such policies individually.

Attitude – Regarding the indicator **FA1** (attitude on energy saving), families have adopted the cheaper and easiest energy-saving behaviours, e.g. electric bulbs substitution and TV stand-by

switching off, thus confirming the input phase data. However, when breaking the data at city level (see TAB. 70) we experience some improvement: in Trento TV stand-by switching off has increased, in Florence more people than before has kept heating below 20°, while in Potenza have limited the air-conditioning use.

What behaviours families are keen to accept/adopt in the future to contribute to the CC mitigation (**FA2**)? At the end of the project families are still keen to accept laws on energy-saving as the 1st choice, while waste recycling is now well below the best behaviours to adopt in order to mitigate the CC. The 2nd choice is now accepting the carbon tax, which confirms how families **prefer institutional and collective solutions** to mitigate CC rather than modifying behaviours individually. The 3rd choice is buying products with less packaging, confirming how people is more aware that alternative consumption cultural models can reduce the CO₂ emissions of the economy as a whole.

Quantitative evaluation report CONCLUSIONS

Initial assessment -Teachers

We consider teachers as an expert public on CC, since the panel is composed mainly by science teachers and schools may have been working on the subject. Concerning the Knowledge indicators, teachers picture themselves as quite well informed on CC in general. However they seem to be largely unaware of the E.U strategies on adaptation and mitigation (IK3).

They also seem sufficiently informed on the CC local impact (IK4), although there is some confusion when asked to suggest which local factors enhance the CC effects (IK5). We note that the importance of house heating is underestimated and other environmental issues (air pollution) are taken into account. Finally, there is scarce knowledge of the local adaptation/mitigation strategies (IK6).

To sum it up, teachers are sufficiently informed on what CC is and on its effects, while they are insufficiently informed on the adaptation/mitigation strategies, both at E.U. and local level.

Concerning the Attitude/Behaviour indicators, although a slight majority of teachers have already worked on CC in the classroom (TB1), most of them prefer or have preferred classical tools - lessons and lectures – to more sophisticated web tools (TB2). Apparently teachers use the Web to keep themselves up to date with the latest information on CC (TB3). When interviewed about their attitude as teacher and educators on the CC, they indicate the Web as the best tool available (TA1).

They also declare that are keen to increase their efforts on educating on CC, provided it is supported by experts and training courses (TA2). Interestingly enough, teachers' attitude as CC educators are to help their students to get more CC-concerned, while have a weaker attitude towards their contribution to develop the environment sustainability in the territory.

To sum it up, teachers have sufficiently worked so far on CC, but their use of web tools is somehow insufficient. However, teachers show a positive demand for more “expert support” in their work on CC and a positive attitude towards web or online educational tools. Concerning their motivation, teachers seem well focussed on their classical role of educators, and much less on their contribute to their city' sustainability.

Final assessment – teachers

The R.A.C.E.S. communication campaign objective is to contribute to improve the awareness and understanding of local CC impacts/effects and mitigation strategies, as well to increase the use of the online kit as a information/educational tool. After the campaign, we expect to better the performance of all indicators, particularly of IK3, IK5, IK6, TB2 and TA2.

Regarding the knowledge indicators (IK3, IK5, IK6) we can assess the following: teachers have improved their knowledge of the E.U strategy on the CC (IK3); The indicator IK5 (knowledge of CC local causes) shows an improvement in the understanding of the energy production and consumption as an important local cause. The last indicator IK6 – (knowledge of local adaptation/mitigation strategies) has showed an improvement too, since the majority of teachers quoted during the input phase waste recycling as the 1st adaptation policy carried out locally. With the exception of Bari (data not available), there is now more awareness of local adaptation policies such as sustainable mobility and renewable energies promotion.

To sum it up, R.A.C.E.S. has been successful in improving the level of knowledge/awareness of teachers on the adaptation/mitigation strategies, both at E.U. and local level.

Regarding the indicator TB2 (what teachers do to educate on the CC) we note that some change has occurred during the project's lifetime: the most preferred activities by teachers still remain lectures, lectures by experts and the event's participation; however, there has been a positive shift in the use of multimedia material – probably reflecting the rate of the R.A.C.E.S. educational online kit downloads – and in the projects made by students.

The indicator TA2 (how to improve education on CC) has remained stable. However, looking at the last indicator TA3 (what is the motivation to work on CC), we see that although the main motivation behind their work on the CC is still Modifying students' behaviour, there is an important increase in the performance of Improving local sustainability, thanks to the final project activities like the OST debates.

To sum it up, R.A.C.E.S. has been less successful in changing the behaviour/attitude of teachers, since the indicators have not shown a global positive change. However, the project activities have showed to improve the trend in using multimedia material and to enlarge their perspective/motivation on working on the CC subjects.

Initial assessment - Families

We consider families to be generally less informed on CC, since their interest in CC is mostly personal and they use more generic sources of information (TV news, etc.). Concerning the Knowledge indicators, families declare themselves quite well informed on CC (IK1) but tend to over evaluate the role of traffic as a CC cause (IK2), probably make some confusion among environmental and CC issues. Their knowledge of EU mitigation strategy (IK3) is however highly insufficient. Families are also well informed on the CC's local impact (IK4) and the local enhancing factors (IK5), while they are insufficiently informed on the local adaptation/mitigation strategies (IK6).

To sum it up, families are sufficiently informed on what CC is and on its effects, while they are insufficiently informed on the adaptation/mitigation strategies, both at E.U. and local level.

Concerning the Attitude/Behaviour indicators, families have a sufficient knowledge of their energy home consumption (FB1) and a strong preference for private/individual means of

transportation (FB2). They also prefer to contribute to the CC's mitigation by assuming easy and cheaper CO² reducing habits (FB3). They show a surprising positive attitude towards the introduction of laws and bills (carbon tax) leading or enhancing more environmentally –friendly behaviours.

To sum it up, families have adopted so far the easiest and cheapest mitigating behaviours, except for mobility, where the performance is low. The attitude towards the local adaptation policies seem however quite positive.

Final assessment - families

The R.A.C.E.S. communication campaign objective is to contribute to improve the awareness and understanding of local CC impacts/effects and mitigation strategies. Any change or trend to change in current energy consumption patterns will be assessed through the Carbon Budget (we estimate a reduction of 5-8% of CO² emissions for the best performing families), which will be concluded in late September- October 2010. After the campaign, we expect to better the performance of all indicators, particularly of IK3, IK5, IK6, and FB2.

The indicator IK3 confirms that the insufficient level of information on the E.U. strategies against the CC has been improved. While only 9,32% of the interviewed was aware of the Clima-Energy 2020 package at the beginning of the project, now the percentage has jumped to 43%. On the contrary, the indicators IK4 and IK5 have remained stable, a sign that there is a need to debate/inform more the local adaptation to the CC. The last indicator IK6 (knowledge of local adaptation strategies) results during the input phase in four out of five cities the 1st choice was waste recycling, now sustainable mobility is on top of the list, especially in Florence and Potenza, where the largest family panels were located. This proves that R.A.C.E.S. was successful in making clear how CC is different, although linked, to the local environmental issues and adapting strategies.

To sum it up, R.A.C.E.S. has been successful in improving the level of knowledge/awareness of teachers on the adaptation/mitigation strategies, both at E.U. and local level.

Concerning the Attitude/Behaviour indicators, we have experienced a slight improvement, especially regarding what are the best measures to adopt to fight the CC (FB1). However, the indicator that we hoped to improve – FB2 - has remained stable, a demonstration that it is very difficult for individuals to change their lifestyles, especially mobility habits, without a strong change in the governing policies.

To sum it up, RACES has been unsuccessful in improving the actual behaviours of families, especially those highly depending on the public choices (mobility infrastructures). This was more or less expected, since the project is an awareness/communication campaign. However, families have shown more awareness on the strategies to be adopted to fight the CC.

c. Effectiveness of dissemination activities. Lessons learnt.

The dissemination effectiveness has been not homogeneous, due to the nature and scope of the project. Since R aimed to involve actively the targets in the definition and implementation of the awareness campaign, the most effective results of the dissemination have been achieved throughout the activities requiring the most in terms of participation. The level of participation has become indeed one of the parameters analysed and discussed in the project impact evaluation, since – as the CB analysis reports (Annex N. 2) – it has affected both the quantitative results and the level of awareness of participants.

Said that, the most effective dissemination has been achieved by the following activities:

Carbon Budget – the family panel in all the 5 cities has been the target group with the highest degree of participation, since their involvement has been extended successfully into the other R activities (OST debates, CD participation, etc.). The CB report (annex N 2) has then been based on a mix of quantitative (the actual performance of families in terms of less CO2 emissions) and qualitative (the engagement and the participation in the family meetings, number of data collections, etc.). On the basis of that, the family prize have been distributed to the best performing families in terms of CO2 reduction and level of participation, in all the 5 cities. The equation more participation = better awareness has been proved also by the results of the Action Research families in Florence (Annex N 15). Although the whole CB experiment has proved quite engaging to manage (the tutoring action had to be extended, the web platform usability needed a revision, etc.) and it has been difficult to keep the families' attention for almost a year, it has produced the best results in terms of raising the awareness on the issues of CC and energy saving.

OST debates – In Florence, Bari and Potenza the OST debate has been an unprecedented way to approach a public debate and it has been widely appreciated by the participants (although in Florence the local administration participation stakeholders was totally missing). The OST debates have been highly and fruitfully participated, as the OST reports show (annex N 5). In each debate, a set of specific indications, plans or simple measures have been proposed to mitigate the local impact of CC. Even if some of the discussion have landed (quite predictably) into very specific environmental local issue, we deem that the OST debates have represented a very important method to approach global problems such as the CC on a local scale. We deem also that their success has been made possible by the “long” series of activities of R which have created the correct background to ensure both participation and ideas.

CLIMA DAYS – The travelling exhibition has been the core of the communication campaign and the direct results of Actions 1 and 2. The choice to turn it from an outdoor singled out activity into a special event inside bigger indoor fairs on environmental sustainability has proved sound, in terms of dissemination to a greater audience. However, the visibility of the CD exhibition could have not been possible without the complementary events and activities that have been carried out by the associated beneficiaries, who have made the most of their local network of contacts and cooperation. This has been often reflected in adjusting the promotion to the local needs (some have privileged the press ads, other the radio promotion) and it has turned out in creating a more robust level of communication (TN has had the exhibition in two weekends instead of one, MO and BA have produced extra video or paper communication materials). During CD in Florence, the project has been awarded by the Regione Toscana “Eco-efficiency contest” the right to use the brand

“eco-efficiency” during the implementation. FI has also provided a customer satisfaction survey for all the CD exhibitions and the main results are as follows (Annex N. 16):

- Nearly 65% of the exhibitions visitors were youngsters
- Nearly 80% of visitors liked the exhibitions
- Nearly 72% of visitors said the exhibitions helped them to understand better the CC

Moreover, the CD exhibition has been selected to be shown (at no cost for the project) at the national Science Festival in Genova, during November 2010, a reason to reprint partially the R publications (the project brochure and the booklet on climate & the city), as well as to disseminate reduced version of the DVD to be used in After Life dissemination.

WEBSITE and Editorial dissemination – the website has proved to be a double-sided tool. The dissemination and the cohesion of the family panels have been ensured by the CB platform and by the web community. However all the website parts (CB data upload, web community, the portal containing all that) have not very well designed and integrated, making its usability quite difficult. This has caused many problems to the less computer literate users (much more of what we expected), causing in someone a degree of disaffection to the web community. On April 2011 we have closed any other subscribing (due to spammers) and we are thinking to use only the portal side for further dissemination. The editorial dissemination was intended as a specific dissemination on divulgative science magazines, but delays in the late activities (OST, final FG) have made impossible to have all the data available on time for publications. Therefore, we have launched a multimedia (web, national newspapers, radio and TV) communication campaign on the main R results, objectives and scope.

National and local promotion campaign – based on the national radio campaign (A4) and on the local promotion campaign for the CD travelling exhibition (A4, A5, A6, A7, A8), this dissemination has proved to be very effective, since it has reached many more targets than previously foreseen.

d. The future: continuation of the project + remaining threats

The project has produced two major assets: a self-evaluation experience of the energy consumption for families and privates, and a stronger stimulus to get involved and participate in the local environmental issues linked to the CC impact. The best way to build on these results would entail a strong political willingness from the local administration to going on the road of public debate and participation on the CC issues. This will be beyond the reach of the project, depending on a series of local circumstances, including the average environmental sensitiveness of the territories involved. Said that, we have experienced some positive side effect (for example, the Florence Municipality has started during R the process to sign in the Covenant of Mayors) and we will keep on updating the website as soon as others come out. In the meanwhile, the biggest threat to the continuation of the project is the absence of political will to capitalize and build on its assets.

Analysis of long-term benefits

a. Environmental benefits

1. Direct / quantitative environmental benefits (e.g. information, communication actions and campaigns, conferences and training relating to awareness-raising on environmental issues, including fire prevention issues).

Please refer to the table on par. C) point b.

2. Relevance for environmentally significant issues or policy areas (e.g. industries/sectors with significant environmental impact, consistency with 6EAP or important environmental principles, relevance to the EU legislative framework (directives, policy development, etc.).

The project has been relevant to improve the awareness of basic EU principles and policies on the theme of CC, since it has disseminated information on the EU 20-20 package. Globally, it has been helpful to disseminate/illustrate general the principle of **sustainability**, since R has involved participants in self-monitoring energy consumption; the concepts of **adaptation** and **mitigation** to the CC; the principles of **energy efficiency** and **energy saving**; the concept of **sustainable lifestyle**. We also deem valuable that the action has proved effective in showing that a collective approach to the local debate is rewarding, in terms of maximising the mitigation measures.

b. Long-term sustainability

3. Long-term / qualitative environmental benefits (e.g. high visibility for environmental problems and/or solutions; spin-off effect in other environmental areas etc.)

The project's RACES communication materials represent long term tools, since the local environmental criticalities are not so easy to solve in the very next future. In this sense, the campaign materials can be re-used for further actions then contributing to the **ongoing visibility** of environmental problems. Indeed, the **solutions** envisaged during the project's activities (especially within the OST debates) are subjects that can be debated even further. The spin-off effects in other environmental areas are possible, since the tight relationships among the local impact of CC and the environmental situation of the territories concerned. The spin-off effects in other environmental areas are possible, since the tight relationships among the local impact of CC and the environmental situation of the territories concerned. This has happened even during the project, when the OST debate in Trento – Pergine Valsugana has been held on the next creation of a national park having consequences for the territory environmental management as a whole.

4. Long-term / qualitative social benefits (e.g. positive effects on employment, health, ethnic integration, equality and other socio-economic impact etc.)

Not applicable

c. Replicability, demonstration, transferability, cooperation

5. Transferability potential. Drivers and obstacles for replicability / reproducibility, market conditions, pressure from the public, potential degree of geographical dispersion, specific target group information, high project visibility (eye-catchers), possibility in same and other sectors on local and EU level, etc.

Since the R has been an awareness/communication campaign composed of activities requiring different level of the target participation, the transferability potential has to be assessed for each of these activities. We have made available on the website and in the DVD all the materials produced, but we think that the main transferability/replicability aspect of the project is the **methodology**, that is the integrated mix of communication and raising awareness means that link the field of information/knowledge with that of behaviour, built on the active participation of the target group themselves. In this sense, we deem that the methodology can be reproduced elsewhere, provided that the project is fully supported and backed by the organizations that are going to implement it. The absence of it is the main obstacle to replicability. On the other hand, we think that the local perspective of the project is a **driver** for replication, since R can be reproduced on a smaller or wider scale by local communities. However, we think that a replication on the EU level may be too heavy to manage, unless the target groups and activities are reduced and simplified.

Concerning the single R activities' transferability we observe that:

Clima Days travelling exhibition - the self-supporting recycled cardboard panels allow for a quick and economic transportation and are suitable for indoor or outdoor exhibitions. The local data on climate change impact can be made available including in the partnership an organisation in charge for environmental monitoring and evaluation (environmental agencies, universities, etc).

Carbon Budget: drivers (the web platform can reach many people, indifferent from the location and allowing for a service open 24h/day); obstacles (the required duration of a solar year implies the provision of a tutoring service). The CB is however the activity which could have **the highest potential**, as it has been recognised by the associated beneficiary CNR Ibimet. All the family energy consumption data collected represent a precious set of information which is very difficult to get, since electric power and gas providers do not supply this information in detail, at least in Italy. The same can be said about the mobility habits – means of transportation, mileage. All these data are difficult to get, unless with very expensive surveys and promotional campaigns, but they are **essential** to allow more serious investigation from organisations active in environmental and sustainability monitoring and surveys. In this sense, the R methodology, can be extremely helpful in defining local adaptations measures to the CC impact based on sounder data sets, as well as to open further ways of collaboration among the local authorities and the scientific community.

5.3. Outside LIFE: Summarise the different actions that took place outside the framework LIFE project (i.e. not financed by LIFE) but that are complementary to the project and have added to its impact (if applicable).

Not applicable

6. Financial review by actions

Please fill in the following additional table (recommended). When compiling the information please refer to Form B of the proposal:

c	Foreseen costs	Projected final cost
A 1 "Preparatory action"	95.861	87.605
A 2 "Awareness campaign products"	119.000	131.512
A 3 "Family awareness"	156.050	154.725
A 4 " Raising Awareness Campaign Firenze"	78.300	96.553
A 5 " Raising Awareness Campaign Trento"	30.900	29.994
A 6 " Raising Awareness Campaign Modena"	30.810	21.672
A 7 " Raising Awareness Campaign Potenza"	31.080	21.276
A 8 " Raising Awareness Campaign Bari"	31.260	29.927
A 9 "Dissemination"	215.450	133.148
A 10 "Project mgmt"	101.306	75.604
A 11 "Monitoring & Eval."	55.270	44.225
A 12 "After-LIFE plan"	0	0
TOTAL	945.287	826.241

Please note the following:

When the Grant agreement has been accorded, we have realised that the activity “Speaker seminars” was described as a task but there was no reflection of it in the budget. The speaker seminar task meant to organise a public meeting in all the 5 partner cities, where to present the R online educational kit to teachers of secondary schools. The task involved travel expenses for the expert speaker from Florence to the cities of Trento, Modena, Potenza, Bari and back. The task has been carried out as an activities of the local awareness campaigns, namely actions 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. Therefore you will find specific rows in the Travel Form of the financial statements annexed, saying “Speaker seminar”, which you can not find in the provisional Budget.

Moreover, some of the original expenses purposes have been changed, that is the money has been used to do a similar activity which was thought to provide more effectiveness to the project. These has been the case for the following:

Web marketing and Dissemination kit design (F7) – after the decision taken in 2009 to have a website designed as a social space, we have used the money for web marketing to produce 1.000 DVDs containing all the materials of the project, to be used for dissemination during and after the project. Due to the byte size of some parts, the communication material could not be reduced into an easy downloadable kit, so we have also decided to use the money in the graphic/packaging of the DVDs.

Communication consultant - support project management (F3) – originally thought to provide a quality check for all the major activities of communication, it has then been spent to hire a

service for the implementation of the final FG, once that the coordinating beneficiary resources, skills and people availability has proved insufficient to comply with the task.

5 DVD readers and 5 LCD monitors (F4.b) – the equipment was to be purchased in 2009, but it was actually bought in 2010, before the start of the CD travelling exhibition. The coordinating beneficiary has purchased 3 LCD TVs, 3 DVD readers and a notebook plus software. All this equipment has been used, properly labelled with LIFE+ stickers and personally checked by the external monitoring team. However, due to the administrative mismanagement, it has proved impossible to understand how the equipment has been registered in the accounting books, so we have decided to do not include it among the eligible costs.

MID TERM REPORT Answers

Following your requests annexed to the letter from Brussels, ENV/E.4/TF/ml Ares (2010) of July 7th 2010, we have provided the following answers (the points match the list made in that letter):

2) VAT-status – the correct VAT declarations of EURONET and Università di Bari have been provided;

4) radio declarations provided in the DVD_FR, folder Miscellaneous, folder Dissemination, folder RadioDiss;

5) Personnel costs – the supporting evidence for Mrs. Arianna Guarnieri, Mr Francesco Miglietta, Mr. Claudio Conese, Mr. Alessandro Pelligra, Mr. Antonino Imbesi, Mr Ennio Triggiani are provided in special folders within the box sent

6) Travel costs - a) see financial Statement of associated beneficiary Fondazione E- Mach; b) and c) the time sheets of Mrs Ramona Magno and Mrs Valentina Grasso are provided in special folders within the box sent

7) External Assistance – the invoices requested are provided in special folders within the box sent

7. Annexes

7.1. Deliverables (including a table with a summary and reference to the report where the document was submitted)

ANNEX N.	SUMMARY	WHERE
1	Analysis quali-quantitative survey, including teachers	Inc Report
2	Website www.liferaces.eu	Inc Report
1	Partnership Agreements	Mid Term Report
2	Evaluation Report (input phase)	Mid Term Report
4	RACES brochure	Mid Term Report
5	Eco-family kit (CB Calendar)	Mid Term Report
6	Climate & city booklet	Mid Term Report

7	Exhibition's Panels	Mid Term Report
9	CLIMA DAYS Videos	Mid Term Report
1	FG final report + trimestrial reports	Final Report
2	Carbon Budget final Report	Final Report
3	Tutoring Scheme Report	Final Report
4	Evaluation Report (Output phase)	Final Report
5	OST Reports	Final Report
6	Layman's Report	Final Report
7	Notice Board photos CD	Final Report

7.2. Dissemination materials

- Activities which have given publicity to the project; like seminars, newspaper (local, popular, national) articles, scientific articles, presentations, radio and TV broadcasts. Remember that an overall objective of the LIFE programme is demonstration, i.e. informing about the project and its results so that others can benefit from the experience gained with EU support. Consider that all dissemination material (Website, brochures, reports, slides, leaflets, etc.) must include an acknowledgement of LIFE financing and the LIFE logo.

Within the Mid Term report, we have attached a DVD containing the following: initial FG pictures and rosters, CB families meeting rosters, the MP3 audio files of the teachers seminars held in the 5 cities, the RACES logos.

Within this report we attach the following dissemination material:

ASSOCIATED BEN.	DESCRIPTION	ANNEX
Comune di Firenze	DVD for dissemination	8
Comune di Firenze	ImagoEuropae on RACES	9
Comune di Modena	CD Video Clima Days and radio audiofiles	10
Comune di Modena	CD RACES Photos	11
Università di Bari	DVD OST video report	12
Università di Bari	Brochure "L'eco in casa"	13
CNR - IBIMET	Editorial Dissemination Report	14
CNR - IBIMET	Action Research Report	15

7.3. After-LIFE Communication Plan (LIFE ENV, BDV and INF projects only);

This plan shall be presented in the project's language(s) (obligatory) and in English (strongly recommended), in paper and electronic format.

Information & Communication projects: This plan shall set out how you plan to continue communicating on the environmental issues addressed by your project after the end of the project.

After-LIFE Plan for R.A.C.E.S.

The coordinating beneficiary will integrate the After Life Plan activities within the Europe direct Firenze planning for 2012-2013, since the CC is a topic included in the Europe Direct Firenze communication duties. We envisage to implement the following actions in the 2012-2013 period, trying to make the most out of the communication materials, methods and contacts produced by R:

2012

February-March – exhibition of the CD panels and materials in the premises of the Youth Office of Florence City Council

March-April: awareness seminars for secondary school teachers on the issues of CO2 emission reduction and environmental educational best practices

May – July - a complete film show dedicated to the CC impact and sustainability, taking place within the premises of the Youth Office

2013

January - March: public seminars on the issues of the Km zero cuisine and local food production

March – June: issue of a paper product on the climate mitigation best practices at local level

October - December: public conference and debate on “Urban mobility models for a sustainable environment”

Moreover, during the 2012-2013 period we will keep on disseminating the RACES results and products through the following channels:

- Europe Direct centres in Italy and Europe
- schools
- mailing lists

7.4. After-LIFE Conservation Plan (LIFE Nature projects only)

This plan shall be presented in your language(s) (obligatory) and in English (strongly recommended), in paper and electronic format. It shall set out how it is planned to continue and to develop the actions initiated in your LIFE project in the years that follow the end of the project, and how the longer term management of the site(s)/habitats/species will be assured. It shall give details regarding what actions will be carried out, when, by whom, and using what sources of finance.

7.5. Layman's report

This document is an entirely self-standing document, often in the form of a leaflet or similar. It must be provided in English and in the language(s) of the beneficiary, both on

paper and in digital form (preferably MS WORD and/or PDF-format). The length of the layman's report should normally be 5-10 pages, including supporting graphs, photographs etc. Since the target group in principal is the general public, the technical details should not be excessive. However, it is normally advantageous to include some quantitative results to illustrate the impact of the techniques/methods demonstrated by the project. The layman's report will be distributed widely and will be available on the dedicated LIFE-Environment web-site. It should include the following points (adapted to the target group):

- Summary of project scope and objectives
- Description of the techniques/methodology implemented and the results achieved.
- Assessment of the environmental impact of the project, describing the environmental benefits (illustrated with quantified information).
- Cost-benefit discussion on the results (economic and environmental benefits).
- Transferability of project results.
- Map showing where the project was implemented (detailed one and a background country map with highlighted location of the area covered in the detailed map).

Note for sections 5.3, 5.4 and 5.5: For guidance on drafting the after-LIFE plans and the layman's reports see the corresponding factsheet at: <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/toolkit/comtools/resources/factsheets.htm>

and good examples at:

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/toolkit/comtools/goodexamples/index.htm>

7.6. Output indicators

7.7. CD-ROM with high resolution project photographs (with titles/description enclosed).

CHECKLIST FINAL REPORT

ITEM	FINAL REPORT
Technical Report (including annexes) Electronic format and paper number of copies:	1 to the Commission 1 to the Mon. Team
Layman's Report : Electronic format and paper In English and native language number of copies:	1 to the Commission 1 to the Mon. Team
Financial Report (Use BASE/ Standard Statement of Expenditure and Income): check list of forms below number of copies – 1 set of originals signed for the Commission:	1 to the Commission 1 to the Mon Team
External Auditor (Use the standard audit report available on the LIFE website).	Report/Declaration (if required)
Standard statement of expenditure and income (Cover Note) – Signed	Yes
Coordinating Beneficiary's Certificate	yes
Project consolidated statement of expenditure	Coordinating Beneficiary
Project Statement of Income (Finance Plan)	Coordinating Beneficiary
Associated beneficiary statement of expenditure to be completed by all beneficiaries	To be provided by all beneficiaries (coordinating beneficiary and associated beneficiaries)
LIFE Form F1 – Direct Personnel Costs	To be provided by all beneficiaries (coordinating beneficiary and associated beneficiaries)
LIFE Form F2 - Travel and subsistence Costs	To be provided by all beneficiaries (coordinating beneficiary and associated beneficiaries)
LIFE Form F3 - External Assistance Costs	To be provided by all beneficiaries (coordinating beneficiary and associated beneficiaries)
LIFE Form F4.a – Infrastructure Costs	To be provided by all beneficiaries (coordinating beneficiary and associated beneficiaries)
LIFE Form F4.b – Equipment Costs	To be provided by all beneficiaries (coordinating beneficiary and associated beneficiaries)
LIFE Form F4.c – Prototype Costs	To be provided by all beneficiaries (coordinating beneficiary and associated beneficiaries)
LIFE Form F5 - Land Purchase or long term lease of land / use rights (ONLY FOR LIFE NATURE)	To be provided by all beneficiaries (coordinating beneficiary and associated beneficiaries)
LIFE Form F6 – Consumables	To be provided by all beneficiaries (coordinating beneficiary and associated beneficiaries)
LIFE Form F7 – Other Costs	To be provided by all beneficiaries (coordinating beneficiary and associated beneficiaries)
Justification over/under spending >10%	yes