



Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)

Call for proposals

**Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation – Standard Action Projects
(SAP)
LIFE-2022-SAP-CLIMA**

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EUROPEAN CLIMATE, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENVIRONMENT EXECUTIVE AGENCY (CINEA)
CINEA.D – Natural Resources, Climate, Sustainable Blue Economy and Clean Energy
CINEA.D.1 – LIFE Energy + LIFE Climate

CALL FOR PROPOSALS

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0. Introduction

This is a call for proposals for EU **action grants** in the field of Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation under the **Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)**.

The regulatory framework for this EU Funding Programme is set out in:

- Regulation 2018/1046 ([EU Financial Regulation](#))
- the basic act (LIFE Regulation [2021/783](#)¹).

The call is launched in accordance with the 2021-2024 Multiannual Work Programme² and will be managed by the **European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA)** ('Agency').

The call covers the following **topics**:

- **LIFE-2022-SAP-CLIMA-CCM - Climate Change Mitigation**
- **LIFE-2022-SAP-CLIMA-CCA - Climate Change Adaptation**
- **LIFE-2022-SAP-CLIMA-GOV - Climate Governance and Information**

Each project application under the call must address only one of these topics. Applicants wishing to apply for more than one topic, must submit a separate proposal under each topic. However, a project application under one topic can contain elements of the other topics.

We invite you to read the **call documentation** carefully, and in particular this Call Document, the Model Grant Agreement, the [EU Funding & Tenders Portal Online Manual](#) and the [EU Grants AGA – Annotated Grant Agreement](#).

These documents provide clarifications and answers to questions you may have when preparing your application:

- the [Call Document](#) outlines the:
 - background, objectives, scope, activities that can be funded and the expected results (sections 1 and 2)
 - timetable and available budget (sections 3 and 4)
 - admissibility and eligibility conditions (including mandatory documents; sections 5 and 6)
 - criteria for financial and operational capacity and exclusion (section 7)
 - evaluation and award procedure (section 8)
 - award criteria (section 9)

1 Regulation (EU) 2021/783 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2021 establishing a Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE) (OJ L 172, 17.5.2021, p. 53).

2 Commission Implementing Decision C(2021)4997 final of 9 July 2021 on the financing of the LIFE Programme and the adoption of the work programme for the years 2021 to 2024.

- legal and financial set-up of the Grant Agreements (section 10)
- how to submit an application (section 11)
- the Online Manual outlines the:
 - procedures to register and submit proposals online via the EU Funding & Tenders Portal ('Portal')
 - recommendations for the preparation of the application
- the AGA — Annotated Grant Agreement contains:
 - detailed annotations on all the provisions in the Grant Agreement you will have to sign in order to obtain the grant (*including cost eligibility, payment schedule, accessory obligations, etc*).

You are also encouraged to visit the [LIFE database](#) to consult the list of projects funded previously. For the Clean Energy Transition sub-programme, projects funded previously (under the Horizon 2020 programme) can be found on the [CORDIS website](#).

1. Background

What is the LIFE Programme?

The LIFE Programme is the EU Programme for Environment and Climate Action.

As such, it is one of the key contributors to the European Green Deal³ which aims to:

- transform the EU into a fair and prosperous society, with a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy where there are no net emissions of greenhouse gases in 2050 and where economic growth is decoupled from resource use and
- protect, conserve and enhance the EU's natural capital, and protect the health and well-being of citizens from environment and climate related risks and impacts.

The LIFE Programme will contribute to these priorities through its four sub-programmes in particular by:

- boosting and integrating the implementation of the EU's policy objectives for halting and reversing loss of wildlife habitats and species across all sectors
- supporting the transition to a circular economy and protecting and improving the quality of EU's natural resources, including air, soil and water among others
- supporting implementation of the 2030 energy and climate policy framework, the EU's climate neutrality objective by 2050, and the new EU strategy on adaptation to climate change and
- building capacity, stimulating investments and supporting implementation of policies focused on energy efficiency and small-scale renewables.

3 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: The European Green Deal (COM (2019)640 final).

The LIFE Programme is structured in two fields and four sub-programmes (described in more detail below):

Environment:

- sub-programme Nature and Biodiversity
- sub-programme Circular Economy and Quality of Life

Climate Action:

- sub-programme Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation
- sub-programme Clean Energy Transition.

Nature and Biodiversity

The specific objectives of the sub-programme 'Nature and Biodiversity' are the following:

- to develop, demonstrate, promote and stimulate scale up of innovative techniques, methods and approaches (including nature-based solutions and ecosystem approach) for reaching the objectives of the EU legislation and policy on nature and biodiversity, and to contribute to the knowledge base and to the application of best practices, including through the support of the Natura 2000
- to support the development, implementation, monitoring and enforcement of EU legislation and policy on nature and biodiversity, including by improving governance at all levels, in particular through enhancing capacities of public and private actors and the involvement of civil society, also taking into due consideration the possible contributions provided by citizen science
- to catalyse the large-scale deployment of successful solutions/approaches for implementing EU legislation and policy on nature and biodiversity, by replicating results, integrating related objectives into other policies and into public and private sector practices, mobilising investment and improving access to finance.

Circular Economy and Quality of Life

The specific objectives of the sub-programme 'Circular Economy and Quality of Life' are:

- to develop, demonstrate and promote innovative techniques, methods and approaches for reaching the objectives of the EU legislation and policy on environment, and to contribute to the knowledge base and, where relevant, to the application of best practices
- to support the development, implementation, monitoring and enforcement of the EU legislation and policy on environment, including by improving governance at all levels, in particular through enhancing capacities of public and private actors and the involvement of civil society
- to catalyse the large-scale deployment of successful technical and policy-related solutions for implementing the EU legislation and policy on environment, by replicating results, integrating related objectives into other

policies and into public and private sector practices, mobilising investment and improving access to finance.

This sub-programme aims at facilitating the transition toward a sustainable, circular, toxic-free, energy-efficient and climate-resilient economy and at protecting, restoring and improving the quality of the environment.

It will contribute to the EU priorities by:

- reducing resource consumption and facilitating the transition toward a sustainable, circular, toxic-free, energy-efficient and climate-resilient economy
- developing circular systems, in line with the new Circular Economy Action Plan and reflecting its focus on sustainable products, material and energy intensive sectors and circular business models for value retention
- bringing down waste generation in line with the Waste Framework Directive [2019/1004](#)⁴ and the reduction of hazardous waste in view of the EU's commitment under the [Basel Convention](#)⁵.
- improving waste management with respect to collection and storage of waste, recovery options and end-of-life disposal, including in islands where waste management has to face specific challenges
- reducing emissions of pollutants to air and ensuring clean air for EU citizens in line with the EU legislation and the objectives of the Zero Pollution Action Plan
- achieving and maintaining a good status of the EU water bodies
- ensuring clean surface water and ground-water, in sufficient quantities for human and other species, including by increasing efficiency of water use
- reducing production, use and emissions of hazardous chemicals as well as reducing the exposure of humans and the environment to those chemicals
- promoting the development, commercialisation and uptake of safe and sustainable-by-design substances, materials and products
- diminishing exposure to harmful noise levels
- protecting the quality of EU soil, preventing soil degradation through sustainable practices of soil and land management, remediating from soil pollution and enhancing the capacity to improve water quality through reduced nitrate leakage and to reduce emissions through carbon storage.

Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

The specific objectives of the sub-programme 'Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation' are:

- to develop, demonstrate and promote innovative techniques, methods and approaches for reaching the objectives of the EU legislation and policy on climate action and to contribute to the knowledge base and to the application of best practice
- to support the development, implementation, monitoring and enforcement of the EU legislation and policy on climate action, including by improving

4 Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1004 of 7 June 2019 laying down rules for the calculation, verification and reporting of data on waste in accordance with Directive 2008/98/EC (OJ L 163, 20.6.2019, p. 66).

5 Basel Convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal.

governance at all levels, in particular through enhancing capacities of public and private actors and the involvement of civil society

- to catalyse the large-scale deployment of successful technical and policy-related solutions for implementing the EU legislation and policy on climate action by replicating results, integrating related objectives into other policies and into public and private sector practices, mobilising investment and improving access to finance.

This sub-programme will contribute to the transformation of the EU into a climate-neutral and -resilient society, by supporting the implementation of the EU's climate policy and preparing the EU for the climate action challenges in the coming years and decades.

Clean Energy Transition

The specific objectives of the sub-programme 'Clean Energy Transition' are the following:

- to develop, demonstrate and promote innovative techniques, methods and approaches for reaching the objectives of the EU legislation and policy on the transition to sustainable renewable energy and increased energy efficiency, and to contribute to the knowledge base and to the application of best practice
- to support the development, implementation, monitoring and enforcement of the EU legislation and policy on the transition to sustainable renewable energy or increased energy efficiency, including by improving governance at all levels, in particular through enhancing capacities of public and private actors and the involvement of civil society
- to catalyse the large-scale deployment of successful technical and policy-related solutions for implementing the EU legislation on the transition to renewable energy or increased energy efficiency by replicating results, integrating related objectives into other policies and into public and private sector practices, mobilising investment and improving access to finance.

This sub-programme aims at facilitating the transition toward an energy-efficient, renewable energy-based, climate-neutral and -resilient economy by funding coordination and support actions across Europe. These actions, of high EU added-value, aim at breaking market barriers that hamper the socio-economic transition to sustainable energy, typically engaging multiple small and medium-size stakeholders, multiple actors including local and regional public authorities and non-profit organisations, and involving consumers.

The sub-programme will contribute to the implementation of the energy-related actions of the Green Deal, including the 'Renovation wave' initiative for the building sector, and will give due consideration to territories not connected to the European grids such as the EU outermost regions. It will contribute to the Just Transition objectives by accompanying the territories and the groups of citizens negatively affected by the transition from fossil fuels to clean energy, by building capacity of actors and fostering clean energy investments, mainly in energy efficiency and locally available, sustainable, renewable energy sources. Activities related to biofuels will not be included.

2. Type of action – Objectives – Themes and priorities – Activities that can be funded – Expected impact

Type of action

The topics under this call for proposals concern LIFE Standard Action Projects (SAPs).

Standard Action Projects aim to:

- develop, demonstrate and promote innovative techniques, methods and approaches;
'Innovative techniques, methods and approaches' means solutions which are new when compared to the state of the art at Member State and sector level and which are implemented at an operational scale and under conditions that allow the achievement of the impacts set out in the award criterion 'Impact' first paragraph (see Section 9. Award criteria);
- contribute to the knowledge base and to the application of best practice;
'Best practice' means solutions, techniques, methods and approaches which are appropriate, cost-effective and state of the art (at Member State and sector level), and which are implemented at an operational scale and under conditions that allow the achievement of the impacts set out in the award criterion 'Impact' first paragraph;
- support the development, implementation, monitoring and enforcement of the EU legislation and policy, including by improving governance at all levels, in particular through enhancing capacities of public and private actors and the involvement of civil society;

Projects can be close-to-market (i.e. aim not only at delivering improved environmental solutions, but also at making sure such solutions are widely taken up by society in general and, more particularly, by the economy through an explicit market-oriented approach). In this case, applicants will be required to highlight specific market-related information in their Application Forms (e.g. *planned production capacity, reference market, economic feasibility etc.*).

LIFE-2022-SAP-CLIMA-CCM - Climate Change Mitigation

Objectives

Projects under the Climate Change Mitigation Priority Area should contribute to the socially just and sustainable transition towards a climate neutral economy by 2050 and to reaching the EU emission reduction target for 2030 of at least 55% compared with 1990 levels.

Union climate policy and legislation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions focuses in particular on:

- renewable energy,
- energy efficiency,
- the emissions trading system,
- energy and greenhouse gas intensive industrial production,
- land use, agriculture and forestry,
- increase of carbon sequestration in ecosystems,
- transport and fuels,
- fluorinated gases and ozone depleting substances,
- carbon capture and use; as well as carbon capture and storage,
- greenhouse gas monitoring and reporting,

- efforts by all sectors of society and economy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including public bodies (national, regional and local authorities); private commercial entities; or non-commercial organisations (unions, civil society organisations, educational institutions, consumer groups), and
- behavioural change, also through activities of the European Climate Pact.

Areas of intervention:

1. Actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the sectors not covered by the EU Emissions Trading System, including the reduction of use of fluorinated greenhouse gases and ozone-depleting substances.

- a) Ozone depleting substances (ODS), for instance chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), are substances that harm the ozone layer and are also powerful greenhouse gases. Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 (the Ozone Regulation) is among the strictest and most advanced in the world for the protection of the ozone layer: it implements the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer⁶, but has also a higher level of ambition. Thanks to the Ozone Regulation, the EU phased-out ODS even before the deadlines set by the Protocol. The Commission has proposed a new and more ambitious Ozone Regulation in April 2022. Projects shall support the implementation of the EU policy on ozone layer protection by reducing the use of ODS for applications where they are still allowed, investigating alternatives and the recovery of these chemicals from existing applications, in particular for recycling or reclamation.

LIFE call 2022 encourages, in particular, projects which address:

- **Recovery, recycling and reclamation of ozone depleting substances in foams.** A major source of ODS emissions are insulation foams. ODS emissions occur when buildings using such foams are renovated or demolished and the foams are crushed or shredded (releasing the ODS gas from the foam). In addition, significant emissions occur if relatively intact foams from construction and demolition waste are landfilled without treatment. Demonstration or best practice projects supporting and ensuring an efficient recovery and recycling/reclamation of ODS from insulation foams are sought.
- b) Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and other fluorinated greenhouse gases (F-gases) are gases with high Global Warming Potential (GWP). To prevent their emission it is essential to reduce the use of these gases. This is why Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases includes a phase-down of the most important F-gases - hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) - by almost 80% by 2030. In 2016, an agreement was also reached under the Montreal Protocol (the "Kigali Amendment") to phase-down HFCs at global level to mitigate climate change (HFCs are not ozone-depleting). In addition to HFCs, the EU F-gas policy is also targeting emissions from Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆). The Commission has proposed a new and more ambitious Regulation in April 2022 that introduces a steeper phase-down of HFCs and includes more restrictions on the use of F-gases in new equipment. Therefore, in general terms, projects shall help the implementation of the Kigali Amendment and the EU legal framework on reducing the use and emissions of fluorinated greenhouse gases covered by the EU Regulation.

6 <https://www.unep.org/ozonaction/who-we-are/about-montreal-protocol>

Heat pumps are one important application often using, at present, HFCs as refrigerants. Heat pumps constitute a viable option to decarbonise the heating sector and play therefore a key role in the EU's climate and energy policy. To reach the 2030 climate target and climate neutrality by 2050, a high growth rate in the deployment for heat pumps is required in the building sector. In response to the natural gas crisis due to recent geopolitical events, the REPowerEU Communication⁷ proposes to advance this rollout for heating applications in the building sector.

LIFE call 2022 encourages, in particular, projects which address:

- **Availability of suitable alternatives to fluorinated gases:** In most HFC-using sectors alternatives are available today. However, in a few application areas, there is an urgent need to innovate further and/or demonstrate the suitability (safety, costs, energy efficiency, fit-for-purpose) of climate-friendly alternatives. Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆), nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃), and perfluorocarbons (PFC), have particularly high climate-warming potentials (up to 25.000 times more than CO₂); therefore, it is a high priority to find suitable alternatives for their uses.

Demonstration, pilot or best practice projects showing the use of low GWP alternatives to fluorinated gases:

- Types and applications of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment, ORCs (Organic Rankine Cycles) or heat pumps that still rely on F-gases; In particular, in the framework of RePowerEU: demonstration projects for medium-sized heat pumps with a capacity higher than 12kW using refrigerants with a GWP below 150.
- Niche applications of products and equipment where alternatives to F-gases are not readily available;
- Improving system design to address flammability/pressure issues to encourage use of natural refrigerants (e.g. hydrocarbons, CO₂) for any kind of F-gas using equipment;
- Types and applications of electrical switchgear that still rely on SF₆ or other substances with a high global warming potential;
- Fluorinated greenhouse gases (in particular SF₆, NF₃ and PFCs) used in manufacturing processes such as in the electronics industry (semiconductors, photovoltaics) and other industrial processes where alternatives to the use of F-gases are not readily available.
- **Recovery, reclamation and recycling of fluorinated greenhouse gases.** At the end of the life of equipment/products using fluorinated greenhouse gases it is important that these gases are efficiently recovered and preferably recycled or reclaimed for re-use in servicing existing or charging new equipment. Demonstration or best practice projects supporting and ensuring an efficient recovery and reclamation/recycling of these gases, in particular for HFC blends (mixtures), are sought.
- **Removal of barriers posed by standards:** Another important barrier to the use of climate-friendly alternatives to fluorinated gases are standards in the area of refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pumps. A major gap is that relevant information on risk management and minimization approaches for flammable refrigerants, in particular hydrocarbons, are not available to the relevant standard-setting bodies.

7 COM (2022) 108

Demonstration, pilot or best practice projects should demonstrate how risks of flammable refrigerants, in particular hydrocarbons, are minimized in design, use, servicing and disposal of equipment to maximize refrigerant charge sizes without compromising safety. The minimization of risks should be guided by objective data. The development of additional technical specifications for the installation and operation of flammable alternatives, in particular hydrocarbons, in relevant standards for refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump technologies, in support of the on-going standard setting process, are particularly requested. This could involve bringing relevant existing information together with new complementary laboratory and field studies in support of standard setting processes and the work of existing standard committees.

c) Actions to support the shift to zero-emission mobility (in road transport)

The LIFE call 2022 encourages in particular projects which address zero-emission mobility⁸ and contribute to the implementation of Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans and specific actions foreseen by the EU Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy leading to a substantial decrease (within the scope of the project) of fossil fuels dependency.

All policy levers must be pulled:

- 1) measures to significantly reduce the current dependence on fossil fuels;
- 2) decisive action to shift more activity towards more sustainable transport modes and mobility patterns;
- 3) internalisation of external costs.

For road transport, although it is growing rapidly, the proportion of zero-emission and zero-pollution vehicles in the vehicle fleet is far too low today. Standards on CO₂, air pollutant emissions, and public procurement rules will continue to be key policy-drivers in our transition towards zero-emission mobility in road transport and through the increased supply of zero-emission vehicles, will make sustainable mobility more affordable for all.

Zero-emission fleets and services shall be fostered, improving the business case for users, contributing to scale-economies as well as to the creation of an ecosystem, also through the development / reconversion of the component sector.

Preferred projects may address the following non-exhaustive list of topics and include an innovative character:

- Dedicated infrastructure for zero-emission vehicles and mobility, including Fast and superfast recharging points both for light-duty and heavy-duty vehicles with or without energy storage; Please note that the large roll-out of alternative fuel supply infrastructure is already covered by the Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Facility under the Connecting Europe Facility – Transport programme⁹;
- 700 bar hydrogen refuelling facilities, including green hydrogen production;
- Removal of technical barriers endangering the EU single market, as

8 See definition of 'zero-emission heavy-duty vehicle' and 'low-emission heavy-duty vehicle' on Regulation (EU) 2019/1242 and definition of 'zero- and low-emission vehicle' on Regulation (EU) 2019/631. In particular, purely electric and hydrogen-powered vehicles are considered zero-emission vehicles.

9 https://cinea.ec.europa.eu/funding-opportunities/calls-proposals/cef-transport-alternative-fuels-infrastructure-facility-call-proposal_en

- requirements of specific technical national conditions;
 - Smart recharging solutions, i.e. introducing smart and bidirectional recharging leading to significant reduced investments in energy grids and contributing to energy system integration,
 - Proposals reducing significantly the energy intensity of transport and mobility patterns via the provision of new zero-emission services, overcoming models based on private cars ownership;
 - Actions exploiting digitalization capabilities to maximize the overall efficiency of the energy system and the intake of locally-generate RES;
 - Initiatives creating clear synergies with the energy network and especially the Trans-European Networks of Energy (TEN-E);
- d) Decarbonising non-road transport modes, fostering intermodality and modal shift

Consistently with the EU regulatory framework, all transport modes need to contribute to reducing their greenhouse gas emissions. Long-distance transport modes, including aviation, rail and maritime transport, face the challenge to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and energy sources, along with the continued need to improve efficiency and enhance the reliability of services provided while increasing the flexibility in transport choice.

Existing and forthcoming policy measures in the Fit for 55 package address the transition of all transport modes towards climate neutrality by tackling both supply and demand. Projects in the non-road transport modes and intermodal are encouraged to be flywheels for such policy measures by contributing within their own specific field of intervention to substantially lower dependence on fossil fuels.

Proposals are invited to look at deploying solutions, which represent an improvement with respect to any of the following or their combination: technological innovation; operational aspects; skills and re-skilling needs; organisational structures and business models; information flows.

Technological options reducing the energy needed to perform any given transport service. Examples might include: reducing weight, improving efficiency of propulsion systems, aerodynamic and hydrodynamic characteristics, and sustained recycling rate of energy infrastructure and energy storage facilities.

Operational aspects at hubs (ports and airports). Examples might include: solutions aimed at optimising capacity, based on monitoring and forecasting tools, modular charging systems based on environmental impacts and emissions profiles, incentivising more sustainable and diversified access for passengers, freight and staff.

Intermodal solutions deploying synchromodality concepts solutions at scale to optimise modes and routes through for example mode-free service booking, integrated data sharing, and flexible switching between modes. Projects devoted to interoperable solutions contributing to addressing technical barriers that act as hurdles to the EU single market are of specific interest, as well as projects establishing synergies with the TEN-T and TEN-E networks.

The deployment of low- and zero-carbon transport solutions at scale needs to be accompanied by adequate skilling and re-skilling of the workforce, which should be integral to the proposed projects.

2. Actions which enhance the functioning of the Emissions Trading System and which have an impact on energy and greenhouse gas intensive industrial production.

In order to reach the targets set out in the European Climate Law¹⁰, which established into law the goal set out in the European Green Deal for Europe's economy and society to become climate-neutral by 2050, including the intermediate target of reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels, significant investments in industrial innovation and demonstration plants are necessary. In this context, LIFE programme supports the development and implementation of advanced low-carbon manufacturing and processing breakthrough solutions, and solutions for the reduction of the use of primary raw materials. These are essential to maintain the competitiveness of EU industries while ensuring the climate objectives are reached.

Proposals shall focus and target **energy-intensive industries (EIIs) and their supply chain** and in particular those industries which may be exposed to a **significant risk of carbon leakage**.

Therefore, **priority will be given to projects focusing on the development and demonstration of innovative and cost-effective technologies and processes**, with the objective of reducing the greenhouse gases (GHG) emission intensity¹¹ of manufacturing and processing industries. Applicants for this type of projects are invited to consider the following key features:

- **EII proposals should focus on the design, development and implementation of innovative solutions** mainly via demonstration programmes with a long-term impact, including in real industrial environments. Projects should deliver economically viable solutions, processes and technologies, new raw-materials or products that allow a significant reduction in specific GHG emission intensity. Proposals are encouraged to trigger the evolution of Best Available Techniques¹². Investments should be a step towards climate-neutral operations.
- **Activities are intended to start at not lower than Technology Readiness Level 5 and target at most Technology Readiness 8-9**. Applicants can propose preparatory work, such as development of strategies and pre-feasibility studies on innovative solutions provided that these are used for the development of concrete activities implemented during the project. The activities are expected to be led by industries with support from partners and technology providers.
- Solutions that enhance the recovery, recycling and reuse of waste materials, so as to reduce the use and CO₂-intensive processing of primary raw materials in energy intensive industries. Projects that combine work on improved collection and separation with recovery, recycling and reuse of waste materials would be eligible, however projects solely focusing on collection and/or separation of waste streams should apply in the LIFE Circular Economy sub-programme.
- The proposals **may address a variety of technological solutions and processes** with potential widespread applications or combine different technologies and processes across the sectors. Cooperation between industrial

10 <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32021R1119>

11 Ratio between direct GHG emissions and output units of an activity

12 The best available techniques are defined in the relevant Best Available Techniques Reference Documents and are in line with the benchmarks set in the Benchmarking Decision. <http://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/reference>

sectors is encouraged, and applicants should, whenever possible, seek synergies, including possibilities for funding from relevant national/regional research, innovation or climate programmes and/or cumulative funding.

- Projects are encouraged to promote the transferability of the developed technologies, processes or products within the sector and possibly to other sectors.
- Projects should boost Europe's industrial leadership in advanced manufacturing and processing and foster employment particularly in the small and medium-sized enterprises and open new market opportunities in this field.

3. Increase the generation and use of renewable energy and improvement of energy efficiency (as far as not covered by specific calls under the Clean Energy Transition sub-programme).

The Climate Change Mitigation topic may cover activities related to energy efficiency and renewable energy, which do not address the specific requirements of the calls defined under the LIFE Clean energy-transition sub-programme.

LIFE call 2022 encourages, in particular, projects which address:

RePowerEU - Production of biogas and biomethane from waste and residue streams

Projects contributing to the development of the business case and the demonstration of innovative sustainable biogas and biomethane production that use waste and residue streams. , This can cover both projects depending on anaerobic digestion as well as on gasification of biomass as long as those projects use waste and residue streams and follow the requirements regarding sustainability and greenhouse gas saving criteria of Directive (EU) 2018/2001. Projects will do so for the supply chain from the source of the waste or residue up to the production and use of biogas. Where possible, projects should include the upgrade to biomethane and injection into the gas grid, which would allow for a one on one reduction of natural gas dependency. If this is not possible, the projects should include focus on how the biogas can actually replace the use of other fossil fuels.

Methane is the second most important greenhouse gas contributor to climate change following carbon dioxide (CO₂). Reducing methane emissions is therefore essential to achieve the 2030 climate target and climate neutrality by 2050. In its Methane Strategy¹³, the Commission outlines a comprehensive policy framework combining actions across the energy, agriculture and waste sectors, which account for almost the entirety of anthropogenic methane emissions.

4. The development of land and sea management practices which have an impact on emissions and removals of emissions, conservation and enhancement of natural carbon sinks. ¹⁴

The land sector has an important role to play towards achieving the EU's ambitious climate mitigation goals. It can contribute by: increasing its capacity to store and sequester carbon, decreasing its emissions, and providing other sectors with

¹³ COM(2020) 663 final

¹⁴ The construction of carbon capture and storage infrastructure is considered beyond the scope of the LIFE programme and is supported via other EU Programmes (for example Connecting Europe Facility for CO₂ transport pipelines or Innovation Fund).

renewable and circular bio-based materials that are less GHG-intensive than fossil-based ones. These mitigation objectives must be pursued in synergy with other important land-related objectives, such as climate change adaptation and biodiversity protection.

In the context of the European Green Deal, the Commission has proposed to increase the climate ambition of its main climate policy instruments to make them fit for the EU's new 2030 mitigation target of an at least 55% reduction in net emissions¹⁵; this revision has included higher national targets under climate legislation that is relevant for the land sector, such as the Effort Sharing Regulation (which covers emissions from agriculture) and the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) Regulation. In addition, the Commission's Communication on Sustainable Carbon Cycles¹⁶ includes an action plan to promote the concept of Carbon Farming, a green business model that rewards land managers for improved land management practices, resulting in carbon sequestration in ecosystems and reducing the release of carbon to the atmosphere. This initiative will be followed, in 2022, by a Commission's proposal for a framework for the certification of carbon removals.

Against this policy background, Standard Action Projects under this area of intervention should be in line with both the EU's higher mitigation ambition and the objective to provide individual actors with financial incentives for land-based carbon sequestration.

The LIFE call 2022 encourages, in particular, projects which address:

- Practices that enhance carbon removals in soils and biomass (e.g. improved forest management, afforestation and forest restoration);
- Practices that protect existing carbon stocks in soils and biomass (e.g. peatland restoration);
- Use of harvested biomass in long-lived products to ensure long-term carbon storage (e.g. production and promotion of wooden construction materials);
- Practices that decrease non-CO₂ emissions from agricultural activities (e.g. sustainable livestock and manure management, precision farming).

To promote a **carbon farming** approach, projects are strongly encouraged to include one or more of the following elements:

- Development and uptake of GHG monitoring tools at the land parcel level to enable robust certification of climate impacts;
- Involvement of public authorities to integrate the information gathered through parcel-level monitoring into spatially-explicit databases at the regional or national level (e.g. GHG inventories, CAP implementation, etc).
- Development of a business model to remunerate individual actors for the result of climate-friendly land management practices (e.g. sales of carbon certificates to local stakeholders or along the value chain), ideally with additional rewards for relevant adaptation or biodiversity co-benefits.

Involvement of Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) managing authorities to ensure upscale of the project's carbon farming methodology in the national CAP Strategic Plans will be an asset.

15 Stepping up Europe's 2030 climate ambition - Investing in a climate-neutral future for the benefit of our people (COM(2020) 562 final).

16 COM(2021)800, <https://europa.eu/!6pdNpk>

Expected impact

Applicants are expected to define, calculate, explain and achieve the expected impacts as described in the Award criterion 'Impacts' (see section 9).

All LIFE projects will have to report on their expected outputs and impacts taking into account the LIFE Key Performance indicators (KPIs). These KPIs will contribute to evaluating the impact of the LIFE project on an environmental but also socio-economic level (e.g. via actions impacting the local economy and population). Please review the indicators in Part C of the eGrant application and complete them with the estimated impact of the project. More detailed information will be requested during the project time.

Funding rate

Standard Action Projects (SAPs) — Maximum 60% funding rate.

LIFE-2022-SAP-CLIMA-CCA - Climate Change Adaptation

Objectives:

Climate change is having far-reaching effects ranging from unprecedented forest fires, heatwaves, droughts or other extreme events to slow-onset processes like desertification, biodiversity loss, ocean acidification or sea level rise.

Projects under this strand should help to

- ensure continuous progress in enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, as required under with Article 5 of the European Climate Law¹⁷
- achieve the long-term vision of the **EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change**¹⁸ that, in 2050, the EU will be a climate-resilient society which is fully adapted to the unavoidable impacts of climate change.

More specifically, projects under this call should support the strategy's objective to:

- **make adaptation smarter** (improving knowledge, managing uncertainty, and informing adaptation actions by robust data and risk assessment tools that are available to all);
- **make adaptation more systemic** (incorporating climate resilience considerations in all relevant policy fields, because climate change has impacts at all levels of society and across all sectors of the economy);
- **make adaptation faster** (developing and rolling out adaptation solutions that allow us to adapt more quickly and comprehensively).

Furthermore, projects should take care to **avoid maladaptation**, i.e. adaptation actions or practices aimed at a group of people and that actually make them more vulnerable to climate change than they were before, now or in the future.

17 Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of 30 June 2021 ('European Climate Law').

18 Forging a climate-resilient Europe - the new EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change (COM/2021/82 final).

In order to contribute to these objectives, projects should demonstrate a **clear and convincing intervention logic** which details:

- the specific **climate risks and vulnerabilities** to be addressed;
- the **suitability of the proposed adaptation options and methods** to minimise the identified risks and vulnerabilities;
- the **implementation** of these options and methods **during the duration of the project**¹⁹, and
- the approach for **monitoring and evaluating** the results, including after the duration of the project.

For more guidance on these four steps, applicants are strongly encouraged to consult the **Adaptation Support Tool** provided on the Climate-ADAPT web portal²⁰.

Finally, LIFE call 2022 also encourages projects which

- establish synergies with the EU Mission 'Adaptation to Climate Change'²¹, the 2030 Climate Target Plan²², the EU Covenant of Mayors²³, the European Climate Pact²⁴, the Biodiversity strategy for 2030²⁵, European Disaster Risk Management²⁶ or other relevant policies and initiatives under the European Green Deal²⁷;
- work in partnership with the private sector, cities, city-networks, unions, civil society organisations, educational institutions, and research and innovation organisations;
- mobilise additional adaptation finance and resilience investments.

Areas of intervention:

1. Adaptation policy development, and adaptation strategies and plans

Projects addressing this area should help national, regional and local authorities to further develop and improve effective and science-based adaptation policies and strategies. Across policy levels and sectors, LIFE 2022 call encourages in particular projects which

- support cooperation across borders through the EU macro-regional strategies cooperation frameworks²⁸ and sea-basin and other maritime strategies²⁹,

19 Projects which develop adaptation methods and decision support tools should not just test but also implement them already during the project duration.

20 <https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/knowledge/tools/adaptation-support-tool>

21 https://ec.europa.eu/info/research-and-innovation/funding/funding-opportunities/funding-programmes-and-open-calls/horizon-europe/eu-missions-horizon-europe/adaptation-climate-change-including-societal-transformation_en

22 https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/eu-climate-action/2030_ctp_en

23 <https://www.covenantofmayors.eu/>

24 https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/eu-climate-action/pact_en

25 https://ec.europa.eu/environment/strategy/biodiversity-strategy-2030_en

26 https://ec.europa.eu/echo/what/civil-protection/european-disaster-risk-management_en

27 The European Green Deal (COM/2019/640 final)

28 https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/cooperation/macro-regional-strategies

29 https://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/policy/sea_basins_en

Interreg funding programmes, and cooperation and networking opportunities under the Common Agricultural Policy;

- support to the implementation of the national adaptation policy cycle and the revision of national or regional adaptation strategies and plans
- foster the exchange and implementation of best practices and solutions to common adaptation challenges among the outermost regions and with their neighbours;
- strengthen the application of key principles of climate-risk management to ensure policy coherence (climate risks are reflected in regulation and funding; existing risks are reduced by building resilience, prevention and preparedness; manage residual risk).

2. State-of-the art tools and solutions for adaptation

The lack of access to actionable solutions is one of the main barriers to adaptation. Climate resilience decision support systems and rapid response solutions for decision-makers and adaptation practitioners must become more accessible and rapid to foster their take-up. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation are essential to setting a robust baseline against which to measure progress on adaptation.

The LIFE call 2022 therefore encourages projects that improve, promote, implement and upscale:

- the use of state-of-the-art tools and solutions for adaptation modelling, risk assessment, management and decision support;
- adaptation monitoring, reporting and evaluation;
- ex-ante project assessment tools to better identify co-benefits and positive impacts on the economy of adaptation and prevention projects.

Tools developed should be used during the project implementation.

3. Nature-based solutions in the management of land, forests, coasts and marine areas

Implementing nature-based solutions on a large scale would increase climate resilience and contribute to multiple Green Deal objectives.

Blue-green infrastructures are multipurpose 'no regret' solutions, which simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build climate resilience. They include the protection and restoration of wetlands, peatlands, coastal and marine ecosystems; the development of urban blue-green infrastructure; or the sustainable management of forests and farmland.

The LIFE call 2022 encourages projects which support the roll out of viable nature-based solutions for adaptation in the management of land, coastal and marine areas, for example projects that:

- develop and implement the necessary assessments, guidance, capacity building, and suitable financial approaches and products;

- quantify the benefits of nature-based solutions and better communicate them to decision-makers and practitioners at all levels to ensure uptake;
- leverage more investments in nature-based solutions to generate gains for adaptation, mitigation, disaster risk reduction, biodiversity, and health;
- work in synergy with carbon farming approaches which support land-based carbon removals.

4. Adapting cities and regions to climate change

The local level is the bedrock of adaptation, and whilst climate change affects European regions and citizens directly, their exposure and vulnerability to climate impacts is unequal, often worsening pre-existing inequalities and vulnerabilities. This area is therefore all about local and regional projects, fostering local, individual and just resilience.

LIFE 2022 projects addressing this area should pilot, promote and transfer approaches and solutions for adapting cities and regions to climate change, for example projects that:

- enhance resilience in a just and fair way, so that the costs and benefits of climate adaptation are widely and equitably shared;
- support the local uptake of data, digital and smart solutions related to climate adaptation, building on initiatives and instruments such as the European Innovation Partnership on Smart Cities and Communities³⁰, the Digital Europe Programme, Horizon Europe, and the Intelligent Cities Challenge³¹;
- support education, training and reskilling initiatives and economic diversification strategies that lead to green jobs;
- work with the Covenant of Mayors and the Education for Climate Coalition.

5. Climate-proofing and resilience of infrastructure and buildings

The built environment like transport and energy networks, or security, telecommunications, health, water and waste management infrastructures, or buildings is characterised by a long life span and high investment and maintenance costs. This sector needs to withstand the current and future climate extremes and global warming effects. The EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change therefore includes specific actions to continue updating the extensive EU climate proofing guidance for new major infrastructure projects^{32,33}, to advance relevant EU-level standardisation work, and to keep preparing Europe’s built environment for the impacts of climate change.

Within this context, projects addressing this intervention area should pilot, roll out and promote solutions to climate-proofing and enhancing the resilience of buildings

30 <https://smart-cities-marketplace.ec.europa.eu/>

31 <https://www.intelligentcitieschallenge.eu/>

32 Commission Notice “Technical guidance on the climate proofing of infrastructure in the period 2021-2027”, published in the EU Official Journal, OJ C373, 16.9.21, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:C:2021:373:TOC>

33 SWD(2020)330 final https://ec.europa.eu/echo/news/european-commission-publishes-new-report-disaster-risks-eu_en

and infrastructures, including by using blue-green infrastructure and nature-based solutions.

The LIFE call 2022 encourages projects responding to this objective, and those projects that seek:

- synergies with broader work on disaster risk prevention and reduction;
- integration of climate resilience considerations into the criteria applicable to construction and renovation of buildings and infrastructure, including cooperation with standardisation organisations to climate-proof standards (such as national and regional building codes and national annexes to the Eurocodes series);
- integration of climate risks into the assessment of the climate resilience, under the current and future climate conditions, of the existing built environment, i.e. infrastructure and buildings, etc. – including as regards the integration of climate change in relevant national processes for environmental assessments.³⁴

6. Adaptation solutions for farmers, forest managers, Natura 2000 managers and other land managers

Climate change will have far-reaching consequences and will increase the risks for agriculture, forest management, and Natura 2000 and other land management, both through the growing frequency and severity of extreme weather events, but also through slow-onset processes like desertification, biodiversity loss, ocean acidification or sea level rise.

Projects addressing this intervention area should therefore help to speed up the rollout of adaptation solutions, which help farmers, forest managers, Natura 2000 managers and other land managers to tackle climate risks and to identify and implement suitable adaptation approaches.

LIFE call 2022 encourages, in particular, projects which:

- incentivise and assist the rollout of nature-based solutions through assessments, guidance, and capacity building;
- encourage and implement adaptive, resilience-enhancing and climate risk-reducing afforestation, reforestation, forest restoration and forest management forest management systems, including closer-to-nature forestry approaches;
- encourage the better use of genetic diversity and non-harmful plant genetic resources, including by broadening the supply of suitable high-quality plant reproductive material, and by encouraging collaborative, transnational production and transfer of seeds and planting material through active policies and actions;

³⁴ The Commission Notice “Technical guidance on the climate proofing of infrastructure in the period 2021-2027” (<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:C:2021:373:TOC>) provides guidance on how to realise synergies, complementarity, integration and coordination between climate proofing on the one hand, and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) on the other hand.

- speed and improve the delivery, accessibility and uptake of climate resilience decision support systems and technical advice;
- encourage solutions in enhancing water retention capacity of the landscape, in particular through participatory landscape planning and management;
- promote the transition to water-saving technologies and practices in agriculture through knowledge-based approaches, agro-forestry, high-tech (e.g. precision farming) and nature-based solutions;
- pilot new business models and financial incentives for land-based carbon removals ('carbon farming') which offer climate adaptation co-benefits.

7. Water management

Europe is increasingly facing situations of either too much or not enough water, and climate change exacerbates the challenge of sharing water resources. Ensuring that freshwater is available in a sustainable manner is fundamental for climate resilience. It requires transformational changes in all sectors, and the wider use of nature-based solutions. We also need to reduce water use sharply and to maintain water quality.

Within this context, and in support of the Common Implementation Strategy of the Water Framework and Floods Directives, this intervention area encourages approaches and solutions, which ensure a stable and secure supply of high quality freshwater, prevent droughts, reduce water use, protect and restore wetlands, and prevent floods.

LIFE call 2022 encourages, in particular, projects which:

- ensure climate-resilient, sustainable use and management of water across sectors and borders by improving coordination of thematic plans and other mechanisms, such as water resource allocation and water-permits;
- reduce water use by raising the water-saving performance of products, encouraging water efficiency and savings, and by promoting the wider use of drought management plans as well as sustainable soil management and land-use;
- guarantee a stable and secure supply of drinking water, by encouraging the incorporation of the risks of climate change in risk analyses of water management.

8. Preparedness for extreme weather events

Whilst the importance of adaptation is increasingly recognised, multiple reports highlight the lack of preparedness. Extreme weather events and their impacts have an almost constant presence in the media, and their increased intensity and frequency due to climate change is a particular concern for the EU outermost regions³⁵, which are exposed e.g. to hurricanes. Yet, many European cities must also step up their preparedness e.g. for heatwaves and other climate-related health threats, or for growing damages to buildings and infrastructures.

35 Canary Islands, La Réunion, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Madeira, French Guiana, Azores, Mayotte, and Saint Martin.

The LIFE call 2022 encourages projects, which support preparedness for extreme weather events, notably at a local level and in the outermost regions, and which foster 'no regret' adaptation solutions with multiple co-benefits, like nature-based solutions and disaster risk prevention measures.

9. Financial instruments, innovative solutions and public-private collaboration on insurance and loss data

The share of non-insured economic losses caused by climate-related disasters appears to be widening because of slow adaptation action and more frequent extreme weather events. It is therefore important to examine and promote natural disaster insurance penetration in Member States and to promote national disaster insurance schemes that encourage users to invest in adaptation.

Projects in this area should therefore work to promote financial instruments and innovative solutions to deal with climate-induced risks, and public-private collaboration to reduce the share of uninsured climate-related economic losses (including by improving collection and access to climate-related economic loss data).

LIFE call 2022 encourages, in particular, projects which:

- identify and implement best practices in financial instruments for risk management;
- promote and increase natural disaster insurance penetration;
- strengthen dialogue between insurers, policymakers, local and regional authorities and other stakeholders;
- develop and promote innovative solutions to improve natural disaster insurance accessibility;
- develop and implement solutions to improve data collection in terms of completeness and granularity.

Expected impact

Applicants are expected to define, calculate, explain and achieve the expected impacts as described in the Award criterion 'Impacts' (see section 9).

All LIFE projects will have to report on their expected outputs and impacts taking into account the LIFE Key Performance indicators (KPIs). These KPIs will contribute to evaluating the impact of the LIFE project on an environmental but also socio-economic level (e.g. via actions impacting the local economy and population). Please review the indicators in Part C of the eGrant application and complete them with the estimated impact of the project. More detailed information will be requested during the project time.

Funding rate

Standard Action Projects (SAPs) — Maximum 60% funding rate.

LIFE-2022-SAP-CLIMA-GOV - Climate Governance and Information

Objectives:

LIFE Climate Change Governance and Information supports the development, implementation, monitoring and enforcement of the Union legislation and policy on climate change, contributing to climate change mitigation and/or adaptation. This includes improving governance through enhancing the capacities of public and private actors and the involvement of civil society.

Activities for the sole purpose of raising the awareness of certain groups are deemed insufficient to achieve these objectives, and are therefore not encouraged. Projects which set out to develop tools or studies must include specific and concrete action to implement these tools and studies during the duration of the project.

Areas of intervention:

1. Support to the operation of the European Climate Pact

Under this area, when contributing to the European Climate Pact³⁶, proposals submitted under the LIFE call 2022 shall define and implement as well as identify existing climate awareness initiatives, strategies and working methods at the local and regional (if relevant also national and EU) level, which:

- they carry out on their own as well as which they mobilise or identify externally as relevant projects (by third parties) to be supported;
- give the local or regional community a voice and space to design new climate actions, share information, generate support for the adoption of climate friendly behaviours and practices (e.g. dialogues and round tables, co-creation initiatives, systemic societal transformation labs, awareness campaigns);
- support societal transformations through bridging environmental, social and economic divides, using innovative ways of working.

Many organisations and initiatives from all parts of society – some already fully established and others only emerging or completely new – are valuable contributors to the Climate Pact and can help to make their local or regional community more climate aware. LIFE call 2022 proposals under this area shall support and build on the enthusiasm, creativity, innovative potential, of these initiatives and mobilise and channel them under the umbrella of the Climate Pact and its pledges.

Proposals must demonstrate significant potential for being able to identify, boost existing or trigger new actions. In doing so, applicants are strongly encouraged to make use of the possibility of financial support to third parties while providing also a clear vision and outline of the work with these third parties. Proposals can give examples of actions and topics they would consider as relevant for inclusion based on their expected results, impact, innovativeness and replicability. The applicants should already be active in, and knowledgeable about climate action.

Areas of intervention could be e.g. tree planting, improving climate resilience of existing plantations, and green spaces; water retention measures in the landscape and green roofs; mobility and switching to climate friendly transport modes; buildings and their climate proofing; climate adaptation and mitigation; involvement of specific groups, including less active segments of the society; communicating climate in a

³⁶ https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/eu-climate-action/pact_en

creative and innovative way, including gamification and citizen-science; digital tools for accelerating the transition; democracy, finance and new economic models for climate neutrality; education and training.

2. Incentivising behavioural change, mainstream emission reduction and resource and energy efficiency actions

To implement the agreed national 2030 climate and energy strategies and plans and long-term strategies, promoting 2050 climate neutrality and the new EU strategy on adaptation to climate change there is a need to incentivise behavioural change.

A way to do it is to improve governance at all levels and capacities of public and private actors and the civil society to develop, implement, monitor and enforce EU legislation and policies linked to climate change mitigation and adaptation actions. The increasing complexity of issues calls for wider use of evidence and public participation, innovative policy making and better collaboration across levels and between actors. This will also help promote a whole-of-economy approach and ensure the green transition is fair and leaves no one behind.

LIFE call 2022 encourages, in particular, projects which:

- support innovative governance models, notably at local, regional and national levels, for instance by actively involving people, especially from underrepresented groups, civil society, social partners and other stakeholders in the design, implementation and monitoring of pilot projects and policies promoting behavioural change to reduce emissions and improve resource and energy efficiency;
- help administrations, including local and regional authorities and public services lead the transition to climate neutrality, notably through their use of financial incentives, educational measures and campaigns for consumers, as well as regulatory, budgetary, energy efficiency measures or public procurement;³⁷
- develop and make use of specific curricula and/or short, quality assured and recognised courses/trainings, such as microcredentials, to boost skills linked to innovative and more evidence informed policy design and implementation;
- develop and implement certification schemes for climate and environment professionals, such as for installers and designers of all forms of renewable heating and cooling systems in buildings, industry and agriculture, and for installers of solar photovoltaic systems.

3. Awareness-raising activities addressing adaptation and mitigation needs

The Special Eurobarometer report 513 from 2021 shows that EU citizens are already generally aware of climate change, that they consider it a serious problem, that they agree with the EU climate-neutrality ambition, and that they are already taking personal action and make conscious choices in their daily lives. Some sectors and groups seem, however, still to lack awareness of the inevitability of a certain degree

³⁷ Sustainable public procurement and budgeting (i.e. the inclusion of sustainability criteria in procurement and budgeting or ex-ante and ex-post evaluations of environmental - including climate - impacts of budgetary decisions), greening the tax system by shifting the emphasis from labour and income to environmental and climate considerations, the elimination of subsidies to fossil fuels, the adoption of carbon pricing, and using green criteria for digitalisation and digital tools to formulate coherent and sustainable policy options.

of climate change, of their specific vulnerabilities, of cascading impacts and residual risks, of the benefits of early adaptation, or of concrete adaptation options and support tools (like the Climate-ADAPT platform) which they can use. Such awareness is however, an essential first step in the adaptation process and necessary to trigger subsequent action. While citizens generally support climate mitigation, when mitigation projects are implemented close to them, there could be local public opposition forming that may even block new permits and developments. Especially challenging are onshore economic developments such as wind energy, high power voltage lines or carbon capture and storage.

Projects in this area should therefore help overcome a - clearly identified and described - lack of awareness, which hampers progress in adaptation or mitigation, for example by:

- Working with youth, professional communities and networks, commercial media etc. to advance climate awareness and the legitimacy of adaptation or mitigation action;
- advocacy and awareness raising through social media applications in order to influence behaviours and attitudes in support of mitigation and/or adaptation pathways;
- organising awareness raising campaigns which are specifically designed to address the identified gap.

4. Activities linked to the development and implementation of the Sustainable Finance actions

Driving the integration of climate mitigation and adaptation considerations into the EU financial system. An orderly transition to a climate neutral, resilient economy requires a rapid shift in the capital allocation in the EU. The Commission action plan on financing sustainable growth³⁸ and the renewed Sustainable Finance Strategy adopted in July 2021³⁹ outline areas of actions to this end. These take place in the context of broader actions announced in the European Green Deal and, the EU adaptation strategy⁴⁰.

LIFE call 2022 encourages, in particular, projects which:

- further develop metrics and benchmarks, in particular for areas that are not defined in the sustainable finance taxonomy acts⁴¹;
- improve transparency, accessibility and comparability of data;
- improve transparency, accessibility and comparability of forward-looking analysis, plans and targets, including on scenario analysis on risks and exposures, and corporate investment plans;
- develop and implement measures to increase the use of the new information;
- develop or promote innovative financial solutions that support a just transition; incentivise sustainable consumption and production as well as nature-based climate adaptation solutions.

38 https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/sustainable-finance-renewed-strategy_en

39 https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/banking-and-finance/sustainable-finance_en

40 https://ec.europa.eu/clima/sites/clima/files/adaptation/what/docs/eu_strategy_2021.pdf

41 https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/banking-and-finance/sustainable-finance/eu-taxonomy-sustainable-activities_en

5. Greenhouse gas emission monitoring and reporting

The EU and its Member States have committed to greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets. There are legislative and administrative requirements and arrangements in place to monitor and report on progress towards these targets. For this to succeed, seamless cooperation and coordination between national, regional and local authorities, agencies and other actors is essential and can take place through a multitude of different ways in but also across Member States. Furthermore, monitoring and reporting are iterative processes, within which continuous improvements are expected.

A specific concern in the area of HFCs is the illegal trade activities that may hamper reaching reduction targets for greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets.

In this regard, there is a need

- to develop and/or implement activities to strengthen national, regional and local capacities to monitor and report on greenhouse gas emissions and control trade, including through developing and mobilising state-of-the art technological, technical and other solutions;
- to develop and/or implement solutions to enhance co-operation and coordination between authorities, involved agencies and other actors on greenhouse gas emissions monitoring and reporting and for HFCs also on illegal trade.

6. Implementation/further development of national 2030 climate and energy strategies plans and/or long-term strategies

The EU and its Member States have climate and energy strategies and plans (e.g. integrated national energy and climate plans) with 2030 and longer-term climate and energy targets. They need to be kept under constant review, including in particular to ensure climate neutrality by 2050.

In this regard, there is need

- to develop activities to implement agreed national 2030 climate and energy strategies and plans and long-term strategies, including with a particular emphasis to promote climate-neutrality by 2050;
- to develop activities to facilitate the upgrading and implementation of existing national strategies and plans, including with a particular emphasis to promote climate-neutrality by 2050;
- to develop and/or implement solutions to enhance co-operation between stakeholders, such as regional and local authorities, civil society organisations, businesses, think tanks and other actors, to implement and develop ambitious, sound, feasible, effective and cost-efficient policies and measures.

7. Development and implementation of greenhouse gas accounting and climate change mitigation in the land use sector

A key challenge for the land use sector is the collection or estimation of robust emission and removal data from biomass and soils in order to enable transparent monitoring and reporting. In this context, projects are encouraged to test and implement solutions building or strengthening the capacity to:

- use spatially-explicit geographical data, exploiting existing EU and national data collection systems (such as LUCAS, LPIS/IACS and Copernicus), for the identification and tracking of land use and land use change;
- monitor and estimate carbon fluxes in soils and biomass at local, regional and cross-regional level.

As explained in the Communication on Sustainable Carbon Cycles, the Commission is working on a regulatory framework for the certification of carbon removals, which will be proposed in 2022. This includes the certification of carbon removals in the land sector and of carbon storage in bio-based products (e.g. wood-based construction products). In this context, projects under the LIFE call 2022 are encouraged to:

- design Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) methodologies for quantifying nature-based carbon removals or carbon-storage in products through various and complementary techniques (improved activity data, direct measurement, and/or modelling approaches);
- set up and test tools and advisory systems to support the uptake of carbon removals certification protocols;
- establish operational linkages between the climate-relevant information collected on the ground and the national greenhouse gas inventories.

8. Assessment of the functioning of the EU ETS

Enhanced implementation and development of climate policies also requires transparency and accountability. A solid system for tracking progress through enhanced monitoring and reporting is therefore important, as well as a robust evaluation of the effects of climate policies considering the international dimension of carbon markets. An essential element is the assessment of the functioning of the EU ETS, its impacts and interaction with energy and other policy instruments and the related development of easily accessible information and data with a view to further develop robust carbon pricing policies and disseminate European experience in this regard.

Under the LIFE 2022 call, proposals focusing on the work area of building broader and stronger international networks of experts and ensure wider dissemination of knowledge on building political support for carbon markets and further technical aspects, such as emissions inventories, projections, monitoring and evaluation of policies and measures, are particularly needed.

9. Building capacity, raising awareness among end-users and the equipment distribution chain of fluorinated greenhouse gases

In relation to Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases, activities increasing the uptake of **training of personnel to service** equipment using climate-friendly alternatives (e.g. ammonia, CO₂, hydrocarbons, water) are important. It is especially important to address the existing geographic imbalances in the availability of training and to address the existing shortcomings in the provision of practical “hands-on” training to technicians as regards the installation and servicing of equipment using climate-friendly alternatives. A wider and longer impact could be achieved by train-the-trainer programmes.

Under the LIFE call 2022, projects could also address building capacities, raising awareness among **end-users and the equipment distribution chain**.

Awareness campaigns among end-users and the equipment distribution chain (e.g. wholesalers, supermarkets, large building operators) could promote the training need and facilitate an exchange of best practices.

10. Climate policy monitoring, assessment and ex-post evaluation

The EU and its Member States have climate policies and measures to reach the 2030 and longer-term climate targets. Some policies have proved to be more successful than others in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting adaptation to climate change. It is key to monitor how these policies are developed, implemented and reviewed at national, regional and local levels, including through their assessment and ex-post evaluation. Lessons need to be learnt and disseminated on successful policies and their underlying characteristics and implementation modalities.

In this regard, there is need

- to develop and/or implement activities promoting robust monitoring, assessment and ex-post evaluation of climate policies and measures at national, regional and local levels;
- to develop and/or implement activities promoting comparative assessment of different policies and measures at national, regional and local levels in terms of their effectiveness and efficiency in contributing to climate action goals and the identification of best practices for divulgation and possible replication in different sectors or different territories;
- to develop and/or implement activities to enhance co-operation between stakeholders (such as regional and local authorities, civil society organisations, businesses, think tanks and other actors) to promote robust monitoring, assessment and ex-post evaluation of climate policies and measures at national, regional and local levels.

Expected impact

Applicants are expected to define, calculate, explain and achieve the expected impacts as described in the Award criterion 'Impacts' (see section 9).

All LIFE projects will have to report on their expected outputs and impacts taking into account the LIFE Key Performance indicators (KPIs). These KPIs will contribute to evaluating the impact of the LIFE project on an environmental but also socio-economic level (e.g. via actions impacting the local economy and population). Please review the indicators in Part C of the eGrant application and complete them with the estimated impact of the project. More detailed information will be requested during the project time.

Funding rate

Standard Action Projects (SAPs) — Maximum 60% funding rate.

3. Available budget

The indicative available call budget is **EUR 65,900,000**.

Indicative budget information per topic can be found in the table below.

Topic	Topic budget	Indicative range of project budgets	Estimated number of projects to be funded
LIFE-2022-SAP-CLIMA-CCM - Climate Change Mitigation	EUR 29,000,000	EUR 1-5 Mln	14 projects
LIFE-2022-SAP-CLIMA-CCA - Climate Change Adaptation	EUR 29,000,000	EUR 1-5 Mln	14 projects
LIFE-2022-SAP-CLIMA-GOV - Climate Governance and Information	EUR 7,900,000	EUR 0.7-2 Mln	5 projects

We reserve the right not to award all available funds or to redistribute them between the call priorities, depending on the proposals received and the results of the evaluation.

4. Timetable and deadlines


Timetable and deadlines(indicative)	
Call opening:	17 May 2022
<u>Deadline for submission:</u>	<u>4 October 2022 17:00:00 CET</u> (Brussels time)
Information on evaluation results:	February 2023
GA signature:	May – June 2023

5. Admissibility and documents

Proposals must be submitted before the **call deadline** (see timetable section 4).

Proposals must be submitted **electronically** via the Funding & Tenders Portal Electronic Submission System (accessible via the Topic page in the [Search Funding & Tenders](#) section. Paper submissions are NOT possible.


Proposals (including annexes and supporting documents) must be submitted using the forms provided *inside* the Submission System (⚠ NOT the documents available on the Topic page — they are only for information).

 Please note that not using the correct template may lead to the inadmissibility of your proposal.

Project acronym — Your project acronym must include the word **LIFE**.

Proposals must be **complete** and contain all the requested information and all required annexes and supporting documents:

- Application Form Part A — contains administrative information about the participants (future coordinator, beneficiaries and affiliated entities) and the summarised budget for the project (*to be filled in directly online*)

 In order to ensure a proper evaluation of your project, please click on the “?” sign appearing in each screen and carefully check the instructions to correctly fill the different sections.

- Application Form Part B — contains the technical description of the project (*to be downloaded from the Portal Submission System, completed and then assembled and re-uploaded*)
- Part C (*to be filled in directly online*) containing additional project data
- **mandatory annexes and supporting documents** (*templates available to be downloaded from the Portal Submission System, completed, assembled and re-uploaded*):
 - detailed budget table (*mandatory excel template available in the Submission System*)
 - participant information (including previous projects, if any)
- **Non mandatory annexes (but crucial to complement Application Form Part B when applicable)**
 - Letters of support (no specific template available)
 - Co-financing declarations (template available in the Submission System): compulsory if external co-financing is foreseen
 - Maps (template available in the Submission System)
 - Description of sites (*template available in the Submission System*)
 - Description of species and habitats (N/A)
 - Annual activity report (N/A)
 - Other annexes (for example: Lifecycle analysis, Business plans etc.)

Please note that the amounts entered into the summarised budget table (filled in directly online) must correspond to the amounts calculated in the detailed budget table. In case of discrepancies, the amounts in the online summarised budget table will prevail.

At proposal submission, you will have to confirm that you have the **mandate to act** for all applicants. Moreover you will have to confirm that the information in the application is correct and complete and that the participants comply with the conditions for receiving EU funding (especially eligibility, financial and operational capacity, exclusion, etc). Before signing the grant, each beneficiary and affiliated

entity will have to confirm this again by signing a declaration of honour (DoH). Proposals without full support will be rejected.

Your application must be **readable, accessible and printable**.

Proposals are limited to maximum **120 pages** (Part B). Evaluators will not consider any additional pages.

You may be asked at a later stage for further documents (*for legal entity validation, financial capacity check, bank account validation, etc*).

❗ For more information about the submission process (including IT aspects), consult the [Online Manual](#).

6. Eligibility

Eligible participants (eligible countries)

In order to be eligible, the applicants (beneficiaries and affiliated entities) must:

- be legal entities (public or private bodies)
- be established in one of the eligible countries, i.e.:
 - EU Member States (including overseas countries and territories (OCTs))
 - non-EU countries:
 - listed EEA countries and countries associated to the LIFE Programme or countries which are in ongoing negotiations for an association agreement and where the agreement enters into force before grant signature ([participating countries](#))⁴²
- the coordinator must be established in an eligible country

Beneficiaries and affiliated entities must register in the [Participant Register](#) — before submitting the proposal — and will have to be validated by the Central Validation Service (REA Validation). For the validation, they will be requested to upload documents showing legal status and origin.

Other entities may participate in other consortium roles, such as associated partners, subcontractors, third parties giving in-kind contributions, etc. (*see section 13*).

Specific cases

Exceptional funding — Entities from other countries (not listed above) are exceptionally eligible, if the granting authority considers their participation essential for the implementation of the action (*see work programme*).

Natural persons — Natural persons are NOT eligible (with the exception of self-employed persons, i.e. sole traders, where the company does not have legal personality separate from that of the natural person).

International organisations — International organisations are eligible. The rules on eligible countries do not apply to them.

⁴² Applicants from countries which requested to be associated to the LIFE Programme may participate in this call for proposals. However, no grant agreement will be signed if the related association agreement is not entered into force by the finalisation of the evaluation process.

Entities without legal personality — Entities which do not have legal personality under their national law may exceptionally participate, provided that their representatives have the capacity to undertake legal obligations on their behalf, and offer guarantees for the protection of the EU financial interests equivalent to that offered by legal persons⁴³.

EU bodies — EU bodies (with the exception of the European Commission Joint Research Centre) can NOT be part of the consortium.

Associations and interest groupings — Entities composed of members may participate as 'sole beneficiaries' or 'beneficiaries without legal personality'⁴⁴. ⚠ Please note that if the action will be implemented by the members, they should also participate (either as beneficiaries or as affiliated entities, otherwise their costs will NOT be eligible).

Countries currently negotiating association agreements — Beneficiaries from countries with ongoing negotiations (*see above*) may participate in the call and can sign grants if the negotiations are concluded before grant signature (with retroactive effect, if provided in the agreement).

EU restrictive measures — Special rules apply for certain entities (*e.g. entities subject to [EU restrictive measures](#) under Article 29 of the Treaty on the European Union (TEU) and Article 215 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU)*⁴⁵ and entities covered by Commission Guidelines No [2013/C 205/05](#)⁴⁶). Such entities are not eligible to participate in any capacity, including as beneficiaries, affiliated entities, associated partners, subcontractors or recipients of financial support to third parties (if any).

📌 For more information, see [Rules for Legal Entity Validation, LEAR Appointment and Financial Capacity Assessment](#).

Consortium composition

N/A

Eligible activities

Eligible activities are the ones set out in section 2 above.

Projects must comply with EU policy interests and priorities (*such as environment, social, security, industrial and trade policy, etc.*).

Financial support to third parties is allowed in LIFE-2022-SAP-CLIMA-CCM - Climate Change Mitigation, LIFE-2022-SAP-CLIMA-CCA - Climate Change Adaptation and LIFE-2022-SAP-CLIMA-GOV - Climate Governance and Information for grants and prizes under the following conditions:

- the calls must be open, published widely and conform to EU standards concerning transparency, equal treatment, conflict of interest and confidentiality.

Financial support to third parties will be accepted in projects which aim to assist

43 See Article 197(2)(c) EU Financial Regulation 2018/1046.

44 For the definitions, see Articles 187(2) and 197(2)(c) EU Financial Regulation 2018/1046.

45 Please note that the EU Official Journal contains the official list and, in case of conflict, its content prevails over that of the EU Sanctions Map.

46 Commission guidelines No 2013/C 205/05 on the eligibility of Israeli entities and their activities in the territories occupied by Israel since June 1967 for grants, prizes and financial instruments funded by the EU from 2014 onwards (OJEU C 205 of 19.07.2013, pp. 9-11).

entities outside the project partnership (*e.g. non-profit organisations, local authorities or citizens groups*) in the implementation or development of local initiatives that will contribute to the project's objectives.

Your project application must clearly specify why financial support to third parties is needed, how it will be managed and provide a list of the different types of activities for which a third party may receive financial support. The proposal must also clearly describe the results to be obtained.

Geographic location (target countries)

Proposals must relate to activities taking place in the eligible countries (*see above*). Activities outside the eligible countries are exceptional and must be necessary to achieve EU (or non-EU eligible countries) environmental and climate objectives and ensure the effectiveness of interventions carried within the eligible countries. The objectives of non-EU countries cannot be in contrast with those of the EU.

7. Financial and operational capacity and exclusion

Financial capacity

Applicants must have **stable and sufficient resources** to successfully implement the projects and contribute their share. Organisations participating in several projects must have sufficient capacity to implement all these projects.

The financial capacity check will be carried out on the basis of the documents you will be requested to upload in the [Participant Register](#) during grant preparation (*e.g. profit and loss account and balance sheet, business plan, audit report produced by an approved external auditor, certifying the accounts for the last closed financial year, etc.*). The analysis will be based on neutral financial indicators, but will also take into account other aspects, such as dependency on EU funding and deficit and revenue in previous years.

The check will normally be done for all coordinators except:

- public bodies (entities established as public body under national law, including local, regional or national authorities) or international organisations
- if the project requested grant amount is not more than EUR 60 000.


If needed, it may also be done for affiliated entities.

If we consider that your financial capacity is not satisfactory, we may require:

- further information
- an enhanced financial responsibility regime, i.e. joint and several responsibility for all beneficiaries or joint and several liability of affiliated entities (*see below, section 10*)
- prefinancing paid in instalments
- (one or more) prefinancing guarantees (*see below, section 10*)

or

- propose no prefinancing
- request that you are replaced or, if needed, reject the entire proposal.

 For more information, see [Rules for Legal Entity Validation, LEAR Appointment and Financial Capacity Assessment](#).

Operational capacity

Applicants must have the **know-how, qualifications** and **resources** to successfully implement the projects and contribute their share (including sufficient experience in projects of comparable size and nature).

This capacity will be assessed together with the 'Resources' award criterion, on the basis of the competence and experience of the applicants and their project teams, including operational resources (human, technical and other) or, exceptionally, the measures proposed to obtain it by the time the task implementation starts.

If the evaluation of the award criterion is positive, the applicants are considered to have sufficient operational capacity.

Applicants will have to show their capacity via the following:

- general profiles (qualifications and experiences) of the staff responsible for managing and implementing the project
- description of the consortium participants (and previous projects, if any)

Additional supporting documents may be requested, if needed to confirm the operational capacity of any applicant.

Exclusion

Applicants which are subject to an **EU exclusion decision** or in one of the following **exclusion situations** that bar them from receiving EU funding can NOT participate⁴⁷:

- bankruptcy, winding up, affairs administered by the courts, arrangement with creditors, suspended business activities or other similar procedures (including procedures for persons with unlimited liability for the applicant's debts)
- in breach of social security or tax obligations (including if done by persons with unlimited liability for the applicant's debts)
- guilty of grave professional misconduct⁴⁸ (including if done by persons having powers of representation, decision-making or control, beneficial owners or persons who are essential for the award/implementation of the grant)
- committed fraud, corruption, links to a criminal organisation, money laundering, terrorism-related crimes (including terrorism financing), child labour or human trafficking (including if done by persons having powers of representation, decision-making or control, beneficial owners or persons who are essential for the award/implementation of the grant)
- shown significant deficiencies in complying with main obligations under an EU procurement contract, grant agreement, prize, expert contract, or similar (including if done by persons having powers of representation,

⁴⁷ See Articles 136 and 141 of EU Financial Regulation 2018/1046.

⁴⁸ Professional misconduct includes: violation of ethical standards of the profession, wrongful conduct with impact on professional credibility, false declarations/misrepresentation of information, participation in a cartel or other agreement distorting competition, violation of IPR, attempting to influence decision-making processes or obtain confidential information from public authorities to gain advantage.

- decision-making or control, beneficial owners or persons who are essential for the award/implementation of the grant)
- guilty of irregularities within the meaning of Article 1(2) of Regulation No [2988/95](#) (including if done by persons having powers of representation, decision-making or control, beneficial owners or persons who are essential for the award/implementation of the grant)
- created under a different jurisdiction with the intent to circumvent fiscal, social or other legal obligations in the country of origin or created another entity with this purpose (including if done by persons having powers of representation, decision-making or control, beneficial owners or persons who are essential for the award/implementation of the grant).

Applicants will also be refused if it turns out that⁴⁹:

- during the award procedure they misrepresented information required as a condition for participating or failed to supply that information
- they were previously involved in the preparation of the call and this entails a distortion of competition that cannot be remedied otherwise (conflict of interest).

8. Evaluation and award procedure

The proposals will have to follow the **standard submission and evaluation procedure** (one-stage submission + one-step evaluation).

An **evaluation committee** (assisted by independent outside experts) will assess all applications. Proposals will first be checked for formal requirements (admissibility, and eligibility, *see sections 5 and 6*). Proposals found admissible and eligible will be evaluated (for each topic) against the operational capacity and award criteria (*see sections 7 and 9*) and then ranked according to their scores.

For proposals with the same score (within a topic or budget envelope) a **priority order** will be determined according to the following approach:

Successively for every group of *ex aequo* proposals, starting with the highest scored group, and continuing in descending order, the *ex aequo* proposals will be prioritised according to the scores they have been awarded for the award criterion 'Impact'. If these scores are equal, priority will be based on their scores for the criterion 'Relevance', then 'Quality', then 'Resources'.

All proposals will be informed about the evaluation result (**evaluation result letter**). Successful proposals will be invited for grant preparation; the other ones will be put on the reserve list or rejected. Proposals that are below the budget threshold (i.e. passed, but not ranked high enough to receive funding) will be awarded a **Seal of Excellence**⁵⁰.

49 See Article 141 EU Financial Regulation 2018/1046.

50 Seal of Excellence is a certification awarded to candidates that apply for LIFE funding and are assessed to meet the relevant evaluation criteria as defined in the call text, but cannot be funded due to lack of budget. The projects which have been awarded the Seal of Excellence could be supported by the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund+ or the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development, under the same conditions as they would have been financed under the LIFE programme. It is only awarded to those applicants who agree to share the data about their proposal

⚠️ No commitment for funding — Invitation to grant preparation does NOT constitute a formal commitment for funding. We will still need to make various legal checks before grant award: *legal entity validation, financial capacity, exclusion check, etc.*

Grant preparation will involve a dialogue in order to fine-tune technical or financial aspects of the project and may require extra information from your side. It may also include adjustments to the proposal to address recommendations of the evaluation committee or other concerns. Compliance will be a pre-condition for signing the grant.

If you believe that the evaluation procedure was flawed, you can submit a **complaint** (following the deadlines and procedures set out in the evaluation result letter). Please note that notifications which have not been opened within 10 days after sending are considered to have been accessed and that deadlines will be counted from opening/access (see also [Funding & Tenders Portal Terms and Conditions](#)). Please also be aware that for complaints submitted electronically, there may be character limitations.

9. Award criteria

The **award criteria** for this call are as follows:

1. Relevance (0-20 points)

- Relevance of the contribution to one or several of the specific objectives of the LIFE Programme and the targeted sub-programme
- Extent to which the proposal is in line with the description included in the call for proposals, including, where relevant, its specific priorities
- Concept and methodology: soundness of the overall intervention logic
- Extent to which the proposal offers co-benefits and promotes synergies with other policy areas relevant for achieving environment and climate policy objectives

2. Impact (0-20 points)

- Ambition and credibility of impacts expected during and/or after the project due to the activities, including ensuring that no substantial harm is done to the other specific objectives of the LIFE Programme
- Sustainability of the project results after the end of the project
- Quality of the measures for the exploitation of project results
- Potential for the project results to be replicated in the same or other sectors or places, or to be up-scaled by public or private actors or through mobilising larger investments or financial resources (catalytic potential)

3. Quality (0-20 points)

- Clarity, relevance and feasibility of the work plan
- Identification and mobilisation of the relevant stakeholders

(basic information on the proposal, the call and the applicant) with other alternative funding bodies, which may decide to fund the project.

- Appropriate geographic focus of the activities
- Quality of the plan to monitor and report impacts
- Appropriateness and quality of the measures to communicate and disseminate the project and its results to different target groups

4. Resources (0-20 points)

- Composition of the project team - in terms of expertise, skills and responsibilities and appropriateness of the management structure
- Appropriateness of the budget and resources and their consistency with the work plan
- Transparency of the budget, i.e. the cost items should be sufficiently described
- Extent to which the project environmental impact is considered and mitigated, including through the use of green procurement. The use of recognised methods for the calculation of the project environmental footprint (*e.g. PEF or OEF methods or similar ones such as PEFCRs/OEFSRs*) or environmental management systems (*e.g. EMAS*) would be an asset
- Value for money of the proposal

Bonus points:

- **Bonus 1:** The proposal offers exceptional synergies and promotes significant co-benefits between LIFE sub-programmes. (2 points).
- **Bonus 2:** The proposal is primarily implemented in the Outermost Regions. Where specific regional features are relevant to the needs addressed in the call for proposals, *e.g. islands for waste, coal-intensive regions for clean energy, etc.*, the bonus could be extended to other geographical areas with specific needs and vulnerabilities (2 points).
- **Bonus 3:** The proposal substantially builds on or up-scales the results of other EU funded projects. (2 points).
- **Bonus 4:** The proposal offers an exceptional catalytic potential. (2 points).
- **Bonus 5:** The proposal envisages a transnational cooperation among Member States essential to guarantee the achievement of the project objectives. (2 points).

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

Maximum points: **100** points.

Individual thresholds per criterion: **10** points.

Overall threshold: **55** points (after weighting).

Proposals that pass the individual thresholds **AND** the overall threshold will be considered for funding — within the limits of the available call budget. Other proposals will be rejected.

10. Legal and financial set-up of the Grant Agreements

If you pass evaluation, your project will be invited for grant preparation, where you will be asked to prepare the Grant Agreement together with the EU Project Officer.

This Grant Agreement will set the framework for your grant and its terms and conditions, in particular concerning deliverables, reporting and payments.

The Model Grant Agreement that will be used (and all other relevant templates and guidance documents) can be found on [Portal Reference Documents](#).

Starting date and project duration

The project starting date and duration will be fixed in the Grant Agreement (*Data Sheet, point 1*). Normally the starting date will be after grant signature. Retroactive application can be granted exceptionally for duly justified reasons — but never earlier than the proposal submission date. The typical duration of the project is **2 to 5 years**.

Maximum project duration: **10 years**.

Milestones and deliverables

The milestones and deliverables for each project will be managed through the Portal Grant Management System and will be reflected in Annex 1 of the Grant Agreement.

Form of grant, funding rate and maximum grant amount

The grant parameters (*maximum grant amount, funding rate, total eligible costs, etc.*) will be fixed in the Grant Agreement (*Data Sheet, point 3 and art 5*).

Project budget (maximum grant amount): *see section 3 above*. The grant awarded may be lower than the amount requested.

The grant will be a budget-based mixed actual cost grant (actual costs, with unit cost and flat-rate elements). This means that it will reimburse ONLY certain types of costs (eligible costs) and costs that were *actually* incurred for your project (NOT the *budgeted* costs). For unit costs and flat-rates, you can charge the amounts calculated as explained in the Grant Agreement (*see art 6 and Annex 2 and 2a*).

The costs will be reimbursed at the funding rate fixed in the Grant Agreement (maximum **60%**).

Grants may NOT produce a profit (i.e. surplus of revenues + EU grant over costs). For-profit organisations must declare their revenues and, if there is a profit, we will deduct it from the final grant amount (*see art 22.3*).

Moreover, please be aware that the final grant amount may be reduced in case of non-compliance with the Grant Agreement (*e.g. improper implementation, breach of obligations, etc*).

Budget categories and cost eligibility rules

The budget categories and cost eligibility rules are fixed in the Grant Agreement (*Data Sheet, point 3, art 6 and Annex 2*).

Budget categories for this call:

- A. Personnel costs
 - A.1 Employees
 - A.2 Natural persons under direct contract
 - A.3 Seconded persons
 - A.4 SME owners and natural person beneficiaries
 - A.5 Volunteers
- B. Subcontracting costs
- C. Purchase costs
 - C.1 Travel and subsistence
 - C.2 Equipment
 - C.3 Other goods, works and services
- D. Other cost categories
 - D.1 Financial support to third parties

- D.2 Land purchase
- E. Indirect costs

Specific cost eligibility conditions for this call:


- personnel costs:
 - SME owner/natural person unit cost⁵¹: Yes
 - volunteers unit cost⁵²: Yes (without indirect costs)
- travel and subsistence unit cost⁵³: No (only actual costs)
- equipment costs: full cost + depreciation for listed equipment (under the special conditions set out in the Grant Agreement (art 6.2.C.2) and linked to special durability clause (use and maintain for 5 years after end of action; annex 5))
- other cost categories:
 - costs for financial support to third parties: allowed for grants and prizes; maximum total amount for financial support to third parties **EUR 100.000**; maximum amount per third party **EUR 20.000**.
 - land purchase costs: subject to the conditions specified in Art. 6.2 - D.2 Eligible and ineligible costs and contributions of the LIFE General Model Grant Agreement. The applicant must address each of these conditions in his proposal, explaining how each one is met or will be met during the project. Such conditions refer, for example, to the contribution to the integrity of the Natura 2000 network, to the guarantee that in the long term the land will be used consistently with the specific objectives of the LIFE Programme, to the fact that land purchase is the only or most cost-effective way of achieving the desired conservation outcome etc.
 - indirect cost flat-rate: **7%** of the eligible direct costs (categories A-D, except volunteers costs and exempted specific cost categories (land purchase), if any)
 - VAT: non-deductible VAT is eligible (but please note that since 2013 VAT paid by beneficiaries that are public bodies acting as public authority is NOT eligible)
 - other:
 - in-kind contributions for free are allowed, but cost-neutral, i.e. they cannot be declared as cost
 - kick off meeting: costs for kick-off meeting organised by the granting authority are eligible (travel costs for maximum 2 persons, return ticket to Brussels and accommodation for one night) only if the meeting takes place after the project starting date set out in the Grant Agreement; the starting date can be changed through an amendment, if needed

51 Commission Decision of 20 October 2020 authorising the use of unit costs for the personnel costs of the owners of small and medium-sized enterprises and beneficiaries that are natural persons not receiving a salary for the work carried out by themselves under an action or work programme (C(2020)7715).

52 Commission Decision of 10 April 2019 authorising the use of unit costs for declaring personnel costs for the work carried out by volunteers under an action or a work programme (C(2019)2646).

53 Commission Decision of 12 January 2021 authorising the use of unit costs for travel, accommodation and subsistence costs under an action or work programme under the 2021-2027 multi-annual financial framework (C(2021)35).

- project websites: communication costs for presenting the project on the participants' websites or social media accounts are eligible; costs for *separate* project websites are not eligible
- common information and dissemination activities: foresee resources to increase synergies between, and the visibility of LIFE and EU supported actions
- other ineligible costs: No

 **Volunteers costs** — Volunteers costs are not a classic cost category. There are no costs because volunteers work for free, but they may nonetheless be added to the budget in the form of a prefixed unit cost (per volunteer) and thus allow you to benefit from the volunteers' work for the grant (by increasing the amount of reimbursement up to 100% of the normal costs, i.e. cost categories other than volunteers). More information is available in the [AGA — Annotated Grant Agreement, art 6.2.A.5](#).

Reporting and payment arrangements

The reporting and payment arrangements are fixed in the Grant Agreement (*Data Sheet, point 4 and art 21 and 22*).


After grant signature, you will normally receive a **prefinancing** to start working on the project (float of normally **30%** of the maximum grant amount; exceptionally less or no prefinancing). The prefinancing will be paid 30 days from entry into force/financial guarantee (if required) — whichever is the latest.

There will be one or more **additional prefinancing payments** linked to a prefinancing report.

In addition, for longer or more complex projects, you may be expected to submit one or more progress reports not linked to payments.

Payment of the balance: At the end of the project, we will calculate your final grant amount. If the total of earlier payments is higher than the final grant amount, we will ask you (your coordinator) to pay back the difference (recovery).

All payments will be made to the coordinator.

 Please be aware that payments will be automatically lowered if one of your consortium members has outstanding debts towards the EU (granting authority or other EU bodies). Such debts will be offset by us — in line with the conditions set out in the Grant Agreement (*see art 22*).

Please also note that you are responsible for keeping records on all the work done and the costs declared.

Prefinancing guarantees

If a prefinancing guarantee is required, it will be fixed in the Grant Agreement (*Data Sheet, point 4*). The amount will be set during grant preparation and it will normally be equal or lower than the prefinancing for your grant.

The guarantee should be in euro and issued by an approved bank/financial institution established in an EU Member State. If you are established in a non-EU country and

would like to provide a guarantee from a bank/financial institution in your country, please contact us (this may be exceptionally accepted, if it offers equivalent security).

Amounts blocked in bank accounts will NOT be accepted as financial guarantees.

Prefinancing guarantees are formally NOT linked to individual consortium members, which means that you are free to organise how to provide the guarantee amount (*by one or several beneficiaries, for the overall amount or several guarantees for partial amounts, by the beneficiary concerned or by another beneficiary, etc*). It is however important that the requested amount is covered and that the guarantee(s) are sent to us in time to make the prefinancing (scanned copy via Portal AND original by post).

If agreed with us, the bank guarantee may be replaced by a guarantee from a third party.

The guarantee will be released at the end of the grant, in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Grant Agreement.

Certificates

Depending on the type of action, size of grant amount and type of beneficiaries, you may be requested to submit different certificates. The types, schedules and thresholds for each certificate are fixed in the Grant Agreement (*Data Sheet, point 4 and art 24*).

Liability regime for recoveries

The liability regime for recoveries will be fixed in the Grant Agreement (*Data Sheet point 4.4 and art 22*).

For beneficiaries, it is one of the following:

- limited joint and several liability with individual ceilings — *each beneficiary up to their maximum grant amount*
 - unconditional joint and several liability — *each beneficiary up to the maximum grant amount for the action*
- or
- individual financial responsibility — *each beneficiary only for their own debts*.

In addition, the granting authority may require joint and several liability of affiliated entities (with their beneficiary).

Provisions concerning the project implementation

IPR rules: *see Model Grant Agreement (art 16 and Annex 5)*:

- rights of use on results: Yes

Communication, dissemination and visibility of funding: *see Model Grant Agreement (art 17 and Annex 5)*:

- communication and dissemination plan: Yes
- additional communication and dissemination activities: Yes

- special logos: Yes

Specific rules for carrying out the action: see *Model Grant Agreement (art 18 and Annex 5)*:

- durability: Yes
- specific rules for blending operations: No
-

Other specificities

N/A

Non-compliance and breach of contract

The Grant Agreement (chapter 5) provides for the measures we may take in case of breach of contract (and other non-compliance issues).

- 📌 For more information, see [AGA – Annotated Grant Agreement](#).

11. How to submit an application

All proposals must be submitted directly online via the Funding & Tenders Portal Electronic Submission System. Paper applications are NOT accepted.

Submission is a **2-step process**:

a) create a user account and register your organisation

To use the Submission System (the only way to apply), all participants need to [create an EU Login user account](#).

Once you have an EULogin account, you can [register your organisation](#) in the Participant Register. When your registration is finalised, you will receive a 9-digit participant identification code (PIC).

b) submit the proposal

Access the Electronic Submission System via the Topic page in the [Search Funding & Tenders](#) section (or, for calls sent by invitation to submit a proposal, through the link provided in the invitation letter).

Submit your proposal in 4 parts, as follows:

- Part A includes administrative information about the applicant organisations (future coordinator, beneficiaries, affiliated entities and associated partners) and the summarised budget for the proposal. Fill it in directly online;
- Part B (description of the action) covers the technical content of the proposal. Download the mandatory word template from the Submission System, fill it in and upload it as a PDF file;
- Part C containing additional project data and to be filled in directly online;

- Annexes (see section 5). Upload them as PDF file (single or multiple depending on the slots). Excel upload is sometimes possible, depending on the file type.

The proposal must keep to the **page limits** (see section 5); excess pages will be disregarded.

Documents must be uploaded to the **right category** in the Submission System otherwise the proposal might be considered incomplete and thus inadmissible.

The proposal must be submitted **before the call deadline** (see section 4). After this deadline, the system is closed and proposals can no longer be submitted.

Once the proposal is submitted, you will receive a **confirmation e-mail** (with date and time of your application). If you do not receive this confirmation e-mail, it means your proposal has NOT been submitted. If you believe this is due to a fault in the Submission System, you should immediately file a complaint via the [IT Helpdesk webform](#), explaining the circumstances and attaching a copy of the proposal (and, if possible, screenshots to show what happened).

Details on processes and procedures are described in the [Online Manual](#). The Online Manual also contains the links to FAQs and detailed instructions regarding the Portal Electronic Exchange System.

12. Help

As far as possible, ***please try to find the answers you need yourself***, in this and the other documentation (we have limited resources for handling direct enquiries):


- [Online Manual](#)
- FAQs on the Topic page (for call-specific questions in open calls; not applicable for actions by invitation)
- [Portal FAQ](#) (for general questions).
- [LIFE Info Days](#)

Please also consult the Topic page regularly, since we will use it to publish call updates. (For invitations, we will contact you directly in case of a call update).

Contact

Only in case you did not find an answer in the above links, you may contact:

- for individual questions on the Portal Submission System: [IT Helpdesk](#)
- for non-IT related questions: CINEA-LIFE-ENQUIRIES@ec.europa.eu

 Please send your questions at the latest 7 days before the submission deadline (see section 4) AND indicate clearly the reference of the call and topic to which your question relates (see cover page).

13. Important

IMPORTANT

- **Don't wait until the end** — Complete your application sufficiently in advance of the deadline to avoid any last minute **technical problems**. Problems due to last minute submissions (*e.g. congestion, etc.*) will be entirely at your risk. Call deadlines can NOT be extended.
- **Consult** the Portal Topic page regularly. We will use it to publish updates and additional information on the call (call and topic updates).
- **Funding & Tenders Portal Electronic Exchange System** — By submitting the application, all participants **accept** to use the electronic exchange system in accordance with the [Portal Terms & Conditions](#).
- **Registration** — Before submitting the application, all beneficiaries, affiliated entities and associated partners must be registered in the [Participant Register](#). The participant identification code (PIC) (one per participant) is mandatory for the Application Form.
- **Consortium roles** — When setting up your consortium, you should think of organisations that help you reach objectives and solve problems.

The roles should be attributed according to the level of participation in the project. Main participants should participate as **beneficiaries** or **affiliated entities**; other entities can participate as associated partners, subcontractors, third parties giving in-kind contributions. **Associated partners** and third parties giving in-kind contributions should bear their own costs (they will not become formal recipients of EU funding). **Subcontracting** should normally constitute a limited part and must be performed by third parties (not by one of the beneficiaries/affiliated entities). Subcontracting going beyond 30% of the total eligible costs must be justified in the application.

- **Coordinator** — In multi-beneficiary grants, the beneficiaries participate as consortium (group of beneficiaries). They will have to choose a coordinator, who will take care of the project management and coordination and will represent the consortium towards the granting authority. In mono-beneficiary grants, the single beneficiary will automatically be coordinator.
- **Affiliated entities** — Applicants may participate with affiliated entities (i.e. entities linked to a beneficiary which participate in the action with similar rights and obligations as the beneficiaries, but do not sign the grant and therefore do not become beneficiaries themselves). They will get a part of the grant money and must therefore comply with all the call conditions and be validated (just like beneficiaries); but they do not count towards the minimum eligibility criteria for consortium composition (if any).
- **Associated partners** — Applicants may participate with associated partners (i.e. partner organisations which participate in the action but without the right to get grant money). They participate without funding and therefore do not need to be validated.
- **Consortium agreement** — For practical and legal reasons it is recommended to set up internal arrangements that allow you to deal with exceptional or unforeseen circumstances (in all cases, even if not mandatory under the Grant Agreement). The consortium agreement also gives you the possibility to redistribute the grant money according to your own consortium-internal principles and parameters (for instance, one beneficiary can reattribute its grant money to another beneficiary). The consortium agreement thus allows you to customise the EU grant to the needs inside your consortium and can also help to protect you in case of disputes.

- **Balanced project budget** — Grant applications must ensure a balanced project budget and sufficient other resources to implement the project successfully (*e.g. own contributions, income generated by the action, financial contributions from third parties, etc*). You may be requested to lower your estimated costs, if they are ineligible (including excessive).
- **No-profit rule** — Grants may NOT give a profit (i.e. surplus of revenues + EU grant over costs). This will be checked by us at the end of the project.
- **No double funding** — There is a strict prohibition of double funding from the EU budget (except under EU Synergies actions). Outside such Synergies actions, any given action may receive only ONE grant from the EU budget and cost items may under NO circumstances declared to two different EU actions.
- **Completed/ongoing projects** — Proposals for projects that have already been completed will be rejected; proposals for projects that have already started will be assessed on a case-by-case basis (in this case, no costs can be reimbursed for activities that took place before the project starting date/proposal submission).
- **Combination with EU operating grants** — Combination with EU operating grants is possible, if the project remains outside the operating grant work programme and you make sure that cost items are clearly separated in your accounting and NOT declared twice (see [AGA – Annotated Model Grant Agreement, art 6.2.E](#)).
- **Multiple proposals** — Applicants may submit more than one proposal for *different* projects under the same call (and be awarded a funding for them).
Organisations may participate in several proposals.
BUT: if there are several proposals for *very similar* projects, only one application will be accepted and evaluated; the applicants will be asked to withdraw one of them (or it will be rejected).
- **Resubmission** — Proposals may be changed and re-submitted until the deadline for submission.
- **Rejection** — By submitting the application, all applicants accept the call conditions set out in this this Call Document (and the documents it refers to). Proposals that do not comply with all the call conditions will be **rejected**. This applies also to applicants: All applicants need to fulfil the criteria; if any one of them doesn't, they must be replaced or the entire proposal will be rejected.
- **Cancellation** — There may be circumstances which may require the cancellation of the call. In this case, you will be informed via a call or topic update. Please note that cancellations are without entitlement to compensation.
- **Language** — You can submit your proposal in any official EU language (project abstract/summary should however always be in English). For reasons of efficiency, we strongly advise you to use English for the entire application.

- **Transparency** — In accordance with Article 38 of the [EU Financial Regulation](#), information about EU grants awarded is published each year on the [Europa website](#).

This includes:

- beneficiary names
- beneficiary addresses
- the purpose for which the grant was awarded
- the maximum amount awarded.

The publication can exceptionally be waived (on reasoned and duly substantiated request), if there is a risk that the disclosure could jeopardise your rights and freedoms under the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights or harm your commercial interests.

- **Data protection** — The submission of a proposal under this call involves the collection, use and processing of personal data. This data will be processed in accordance with the applicable legal framework. It will be processed solely for the purpose of evaluating your proposal, subsequent management of your grant and, if needed, programme monitoring, evaluation and communication. Details are explained in the [Funding & Tenders Portal Privacy Statement](#).