



# Making Cities Work Projects Catalogue

*finding solutions to urban challenges  
through cooperation*

URBAN  EUROPE



# Welcome to Making Cities Work!

In 2018 six projects were awarded in the Making Cities Work call to solve concrete urban challenges, developing proofs of concept and learning in the process.

Unlike the former calls of JPI Urban Europe, Making Cities Work is not a call for research projects, but for challenge driven projects, making use of research results addressing the call's topic. Working this way is also useful in that we get closer to JPI Urban Europe's main stakeholders – the cities. By way of including our main stakeholders in the process of developing the call and their active participation in the projects, we make sure the output of our efforts is useful for them.

Making Cities Work funds innovation projects that focus on developing proofs of concept, that are transdisciplinary and make way for learning and exchange in cities throughout Europe. The core of the projects is the collaboration between the problem owners, the cities, and those who can help them to solve the problems – the industry, the researchers and the NGOs.

The Making Cities Work call was realised through a collaboration involving six funding agencies in five countries, i.e. FFG in Austria, Innoviris in Belgium, RCN in Norway, Swedish Energy Agency, Vinnova in Sweden and TEKES in Finland. The call will pave the way for future joint innovation actions in JPI Urban Europe.

The Making Cities Work Catalogue presents the six projects funded in the call.

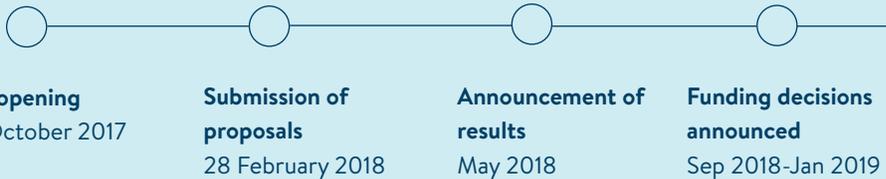
## Content

- 1 Welcome to Making Cities Work**
- 2 The aim of the call**
- 3 Call topics**
- 4 Projects overview and statistics**
- 5 Projects**
- 6 Contact information**
- 7 JPI Urban Europe**

# The aim of the call

## Relevance through involvement and engagement

The Making Cities Work call invited municipalities, businesses, researchers, civil society and other stakeholders to build transnational consortia to create challenge-driven innovation projects for European urban areas that have the potential to result in commercially successful services and products.



A substantial knowledge base has already been created within JPI Urban Europe's research projects. Other national and international research initiatives are also generating knowledge about the development of urban environments, including both the technological and socio-economic aspects of development. However, much of this knowledge is not accessible to potential users and is not easily implemented.

Implementation of new solutions can be hindered by institutional barriers (e.g. standards and regulations for constructions, installations, procurement), social barriers (e.g. resistance of organisations and individuals to accept new ways of doing things) and financial barriers (business models to implement social innovations are unclear or non-viable, or there are insufficient possibilities for scaling up innovations).

The Making Cities Work call welcomed proposals for projects that tackle these barriers and address implementation issues. The six projects realised through the call will tackle concrete urban challenges and focus on developing proofs of concept and learning on a European scale using trans-disciplinary consortia with active participation of both municipalities and companies.

In the preparation phase for this call, cities and public utilities across Europe have participated actively in developing a vision on which urban challenges are most pressing to address. Through both national and international



brokerage events with cities' representatives, businesses, researchers and NGOs, the topics in this call have been decided upon. To ensure that projects supported by Making Cities Work have lasting value, the participating city management must express its support and intention to develop follow-up activities of the project by implementation actions in a real-life situation.

The cities can have different roles in the projects. They can be creators of regulations, which allow the innovation to move forward. They can be champions of new solutions, or they can be the problem owners and solvers. Often, even forerunning cities test innovations in isolation. Sharing innovation experiences amongst European cities is the key to effectively spur city innovation.

# The call topics



## **Re-thinking urban mobility**

Traffic congestion remains a considerable problem for urban areas. This is not only a mobility problem but also has consequences for the environment, citizens' health and quality of life, the urban economy and security and safety. Solutions to congestion have traditionally been in the mobility or infrastructure area. The complexity of the traffic congestion challenge implies that the solutions could be sought in different urban areas, on the basis that too many people travel in the same places at the same time.

## **Implementing the smart sustainable city**

Smart Sustainable City pilot projects in European cities have so far focused on solving challenges within thematic sectors such as mobility or health. In order to facilitate synergies and added value among pilot projects, the innovative projects of tomorrow should use integrative, cross-system approaches. Moreover, it has proven difficult to scale up innovations from a smart city pilot to city-wide implementation, or to implement in multiple cities. Shared challenges and successful practices must be identified and turned into useful services for cities and citizens. Projects could combine the business actors' ability to turn innovative ideas into business, researchers' experience of providing solutions and by including cities in the process.



### **Creating the city together**

Cities have a responsibility to initiate cooperation with its citizens, civil society actors and companies to solve societal challenges. Over the past few years many cities have done this: urban living labs, smart city pilots and urban innovation initiatives have been established all over Europe. However, it has proven difficult to move from a short-term citizen involvement initiative to a sustained practice where citizen involvement is truly incorporated. Projects related to this topic could focus on closing the gap between citizens, civil society actors, companies, and policy development. One option is to work on a specific city case where a pilot project is transformed into practice. Another option is to develop tools, methods or ideas on how to close the same gap for multiple case study areas.

### **Innovative and sustainable city change**

Cities are growing and continually changing. When buildings, streets, public spaces or other infrastructure are built or renovated, cities experience added CO2 emissions, noise, visual pollution and forced detours. Projects related to this topic could involve working with municipalities and construction companies to identify innovative practices and processes that reduce the negative impacts of construction sites in cities. Solutions could make use of existing knowledge, using it in new and innovative ways, and making it possible for municipalities to make knowledge-based and sustainable procurement choices for liveable cities.

# Projects overview

JPI Urban Europe actively manage a project portfolio, analysing how projects funded in the different calls relate to the thematic priorities and dilemmas of the JPI Urban Europe's Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda as well as international and European policy agendas, including the Urban Agenda for the EU and the Sustainable development goals (SDGs).

Project	Thematic priority / Urban Dilemma in SRIA*		EU Urban Agenda Theme	SDG	Topic 1	Topic 2	Topic 3	Topic 4
e-Inform & enlight	T5	D1	12.1	11.3			●	
MIMIC	T4	D3	10.2, 12.5	11.6				●
OptiMaaS	T4	D3	10.10, 10.12	11.2	●			
PlaceCity	T2, T5	D3	12.1, 12.4	11.3, 11.7			●	
SimpliCITY	T1	D2	12.5	11.6			●	
SYNCITY	T2	D1	12.1	11.3			●	

- SRIA 2015
  - Thematic Priority 1: Vibrant Urban Economies
  - Thematic Priority 2: Welfare and Finance
  - Thematic Priority 3: Urban Environmental Resilience
  - Thematic Priority 4: Accessibility and Connectivity
  - Thematic Priority 5: Governance and Participation

- SRIA 2.0 (2019)
  - Dilemma 1: Digital Transition
  - Dilemma 2: Urban Robustness
  - Dilemma 3: Urban Infrastructures
  - Dilemma 4: Inclusive Public Spaces

\* JPI Urban Europe Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda

# Statistics

The call was realised through a collaboration between funding agencies in five countries. From a total of 18 applications submitted, 6 projects were awarded. Awarded projects include partners from a minimum of two different countries. All funded projects include partners from Austria. Projects include a mix of partners from universities, research centres, cities, non-profit organisations and companies. Compared to other JPI Urban Europe calls, there are relatively any partners which are companies.

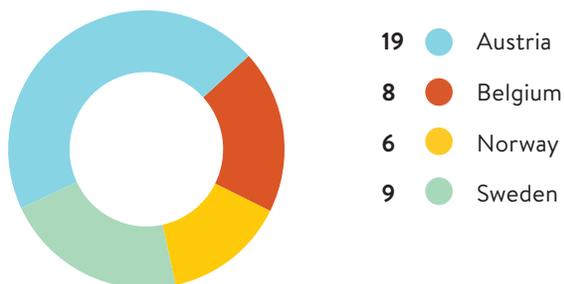
Facts

**Submitted proposals:** 18

**Funded projects:** 6

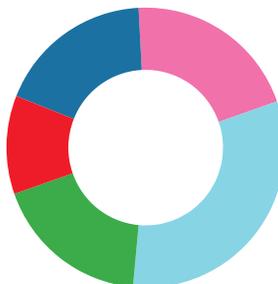
**Total budget:** 5,2M €

## Participants per country



## Project partners per type of organisation

- 8 ● University
- 9 ● Community
- 14 ● Company
- 6 ● Research Centre
- 5 ● Non-profit Organisation





Oslo

Uppsala  
Stockholm

Brussels

Salzburg

Vienna

# The projects

## InSight & EnLIGHT

**Digital Citizen participation and transparent decisions**

## MIMIC

**Minimizing impact of construction material flows in cities: Innovative Co-Creation**

## OptiMaaS

**Optimized Mobility as a Service**

## PlaceCity

**Placemaking for sustainable, thriving cities**

## SimpliCITY

**Marketplace for user-centered sustainability services platform**

## SYNCITY

**Synergetic Cities for Europe**

# InSight & EnLIGHT

InSight & EnLIGHT aims to create a digitalized and user-friendly workflow by integrating and adapting existing market survey and decision analysis methods to enhance the public decision process in urban planning.

## The challenge of the city

The planning of decision-making processes in local or regional governments involve both the intentions and objectives of the government itself, as well as unknown and intertwined objectives of the set of stakeholders who are directly or indirectly affected by proposed future directions. Current ways of accommodating for citizen's and stakeholder's inputs to the planning process are both time consuming and difficult for the city's decision makers to incorporate in the decision process.

## Finding the solution

InSight & EnLIGHT aims to enable an informed and transparent process for sustainable decision-making in urban planning as well as closing gaps between stakeholders. The project will develop a digital and user-friendly workflow that aspires to reach out to informants in an attractive and scalable way. Furthermore, they aim to collect and aggregate insights from stakeholders, interest groups and experts, to evaluate proposed action plans and finally, to allow stakeholders to view the whole process from survey to aggregated results and decisions in a digital and transparent way.

The key benefits of this project will be scalable and cost-effective solutions enabling early, pro-active citizen participation for empowerment in public decision processes, transparency around all stakeholder groups inputs and the provision of tools for making rational and sustainable decisions in complex environments.

**Project title:** InSIGHT & EnLIGHT - Digital Citizen participation and transparent decisions

**Website:** [jpi-urbaneurope.eu/project/e-inform-enlight/](http://jpi-urbaneurope.eu/project/e-inform-enlight/)

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**Budget:** 441.630 €

**Partners:** Stockholm University, City of Stockholm, Allies AB, IIBW – Institut für Immobilien, Bauen und Wohnen GmbH

# MIMIC

MIMIC aims to demonstrate how smart governance concepts can be used as an aid in the construction and city planning processes to facilitate and support logistics to, from and on urban construction sites.

## The challenge of the city

As a consequence of the current urbanization trend, municipalities are deploying densification strategies. These strategies lead to enhanced urban construction generating substantial logistics flows that are linked to emissions, accidents, noise and congestion. Construction projects contribute to more attractive, sustainable and economically viable urban areas once they are finished. However, transport activities related to construction works have negative impacts on the surrounding community if not handled appropriately.

## Finding the solution

There is a great, and unused, potential to reduce the negative environmental impacts from urban construction sites through requirements on construction logistics. However, city authorities in general lack the knowledge of how to set such demands and how to involve stakeholders in the process. The purpose of MIMIC is therefore to demonstrate how smart governance concepts can be used as a tool in planning processes to facilitate and support logistics to, from and on urban construction sites. The project will result in a better understanding in public authorities of how different construction logistics affect the environment, urban traffic flows and mobility. Furthermore, the implementation of smart governance concepts will enable a supportive platform for urban development decision making processes, including analyses and optimization of construction traffic, as well as a sustainability impact assessment framework.

### **MIMIC – Minimizing impact of construction material flows in cities: Innovative Co-Creation**

**Website:** [jpi-urbaneurope.eu/project/mimic/](http://jpi-urbaneurope.eu/project/mimic/)

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**Budget:** 1.250.771 €

**Partners:** Lindholmen Science Park, Linköping University, AIT Austrian Institute of Technology, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, BERNARD Ingenieure ZT GmbH, SINTEF AS, Chalmers University of Technology, Brussels Mobility, Bellona

# OptiMaaS

OptiMaaS develops holistic mobility solutions for the urban periphery including new methods and processes addressing the needs of public and private mobility actors to provide optimized Mobility as a Service (MaaS) offers.

## The challenge of the city

Urban mobility systems must become more sustainable given current problems related to climate change, air pollution, traffic congestion and safety concerns, and the underutilisation of passenger and goods vehicles. Existing spatial structures in the urban periphery have a big impact on citizens' mobility options. However, mobility issues cannot be resolved by physical solutions alone. Rather, sociotechnical approaches that embrace both the need for new social practices and the importance of behavioural and attitudinal change are required. Using MaaS, cities have the potential to enhance capacities and knowledge on transitions towards more sustainable, resilient and liveable urban developments.

## Finding the solution

OptiMaaS aims to reduce congestion through better multimodal, environmentally friendly mobility services in the urban periphery and improving the social acceptance of MaaS offers. The first objective is to identify changing requirements and novel solution paths for planning better MaaS offers in the urban periphery. This is done by identifying where and for whom these offers can be implemented considering geographic, demographic, infrastructural and sociodemographic data. The second objective is to generate Mobility Labs focussing on diverse social patterns within the urban periphery. Thirdly, OptiMaaS will develop new simulation techniques for evaluating the impact of dynamic incentives and pricing as well as personalized MaaS-routing policies on the mobility system. Mobility-Labs (physical and/or virtual) will evaluate the impact of different strategies on city planning policies, new business models, cooperation of public and private mobility actors and user acceptance of individualized MaaS offers.

**Project title:** OptiMaaS - Optimized Mobility as a Service

**Website:** [jpi-urbaneurope.eu/project/optimaas/](http://jpi-urbaneurope.eu/project/optimaas/)

**Contact:** Angela Muth, tbw research GesmbH

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**Budget:** 999.499 €

**Partners:** tbw research GesmbH, Institute of Transport Economics TØI, AIT Austrian Institute of Technology, UIV Urban Innovation Vienna, MO.Point Mobilitätsservices, Upstream – next level mobility GmbH, Brussels Mobility, Ruter AS

# PlaceCity

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PlaceCity aims to advance placemaking as a new approach to creating better cities together by gathering placemaking tools and implement those tools in the partners cities.

## The challenge of the city

Around Europe, the importance of public space keeps growing and the concept of placemaking has come to the forefront of many urban centres. The concept refers to a collaborative process between a city and its citizens in which they shape a public place in order to maximize shared value. However, in many cities rigid and institutionalized planning processes inhibit placemaking by not offering community stakeholders the possibility to share their ideas.

## Finding the solution

The aim of PlaceCity is to develop, test and evaluate placemaking tools in different urban contexts and make these tools available to every city in Europe. The placemaking tools that integrate the components of city life, will be tested in real life case studies in Vienna and Oslo with the aim of not only activating the public space temporarily, but finding long-term, sustainable solutions and engaging local actors to vitalize public space. The long-term impact of this project will be the on-going presence of a consolidated network, and the positioning of placemaking as a fundamental measure for urban development and renewal in Europe. A multidisciplinary and trans-sectorial European Placemaking Network will be created. The practitioner-led consortium will work together with a combination of local partners such as cities, communities, or businesses as well as partners at a higher level such as knowledge partners or governments. Thus, the consortium will develop itself as a knowledge platform with a direct connection to the implementation of that knowledge.

**Project title:** PlaceCity - Placemaking for Sustainable Thriving Cities

**Website:** [jpi-urbaneurope.eu/project/placecity/](http://jpi-urbaneurope.eu/project/placecity/)

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**Budget:** 588.819 €

**Partners:** superwien urbanism OG, Magistratsabteilung 18 Stadtentwicklung und Stadtplanung, Universität für angewandte Kunst Wien – social design, Eutropian GmbH, Gallis Miljø og Kommunikasjon – Nabolagshager, stipo, oslo kommune

# SimpliCITY

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SimpliCITY aims to provide digital services and incentive design for smart sustainable communities and create a marketplace for user-centred sustainability services.

## The challenge of the city

Over the past few decades, European cities have set ambitious goals for low carbon transition. Regional sustainability services (RSUS) have been applied including digital inclusion, initiatives for reducing food waste and improving bike mobility. However, regional sustainability services lack an active user base, only 15 percent of consumers take sustainability into account during a purchase, and the rebound effect, meaning that economic gains from energy efficiency in one area is spent in a way that increase energy use in another area, can reach as high as 80 percent. At the current pace, RSUS will fail to develop into sustainable business models and cities' efforts remain insufficient to meet targets set for 2050.

## Finding the solution

The successful development and adoption of new technologies requires a model which includes social elements. SimpliCITY aims to boost the digital competences in urban communities to benefit sustainable lifestyles. The project has three main objectives. Firstly, to scale up and increase the visibility of regional sustainability services by means of establishing a novel aggregated platform in the cities of Salzburg and Uppsala. Secondly, to raise awareness for sustainable city lifestyles, and increase the number of engaged urban citizens by developing methods and tools for nudging a community towards the consumption of regional sustainability services. Lastly, to initiate and foster international collaboration and knowledge transfer of smart city initiatives.

The project will provide a Proof of Concept for a replicable online platform that apply behavioural nudges and gamified features in the field of bike mobility services, local production and consumption and digital inclusion services.

**Project title:** SimpliCITY - Marketplace for user-centered sustainability services platform

**Website:** [simplicity-project.eu](http://simplicity-project.eu)

**Contact:** Petra Stabauer, Salzburg Research

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**Budget:** 872.754 €

**Partners:** Salzburg Research, Stadt Salzburg, 6/00 Energie und Smart City Koordination, Polycular, SIR – Salzburger Institut für Raumordnung und Wohnen, Uppsala University, City of Uppsala

# SYNCITY

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SYNCITY shows how urban transformation projects, especially in deprived areas with highly diverse communities, can reach high acceptance by inhabitants and have positive consequences for the urban society as such, the economy and the overall co-living in the city.

## The challenge of the city

Numerous studies outline the need for sustainable urban transformation in European cities. Specifically, municipalities with highly diversified populations need models on how to develop inclusive urban policies that take into account the needs of long-term residents, newcomers, economic actors and other local stakeholders. Many problems remain unsolved when it comes to reaching these stakeholders, developing sustainable solutions and raising the acceptance level of urban renewal projects among citizens. The city of tomorrow needs enduring participatory processes involving all relevant stakeholders but often, activities with a potential for positive change lack comprehensive and coordinated stakeholder integration which is a precondition for desirable sustainable change.

## Finding the solution

SYNCITY aims to develop processes and structures among the relevant stakeholder groups that allow for synergies, creative sustainable solutions and positive change for the co-living in an urban community. The project's main objectives are: 1) raise the quality of life by creating a durable and integrative stakeholder process for feasible sustainable urban transformation, 2) raise awareness of local stakeholders on sustainability issues and the importance of the commons, 3) develop a toolbox for European municipalities for improved stakeholder processes, sustainable urban solutions and higher acceptance of these by local communities, 4) set the basis for a Europe-wide network "Creating Cities together" with clear standards for sustainability and participation. Furthermore, the project's case study will develop a methodology for urban transformation processes, presenting three feasible proposals for future larger scale urban transformation projects on the long run as well as a toolbox for European municipalities to better implement integrative urban transformation processes in the future.

**Project title:** SYNCITY - Synergetic Cities for Europe

**Website:** [jpi-urbaneurope.eu/project/syncity/](http://jpi-urbaneurope.eu/project/syncity/)

**Contact:** Richard Pfeifer, MA

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**Budget:** 1.072.181 €

**Partners:** OIKODROM – Vienna Institute for Urban Sustainability, OIKOPLUS, Abattoir SA, Strateco, Université libre de Bruxelles – IGEAT (GAG), Université libre de Bruxelles/LoUlsE, Infrastructure and Ecologies, Municipality of Anderlecht, Inter-environnement Bruxelles

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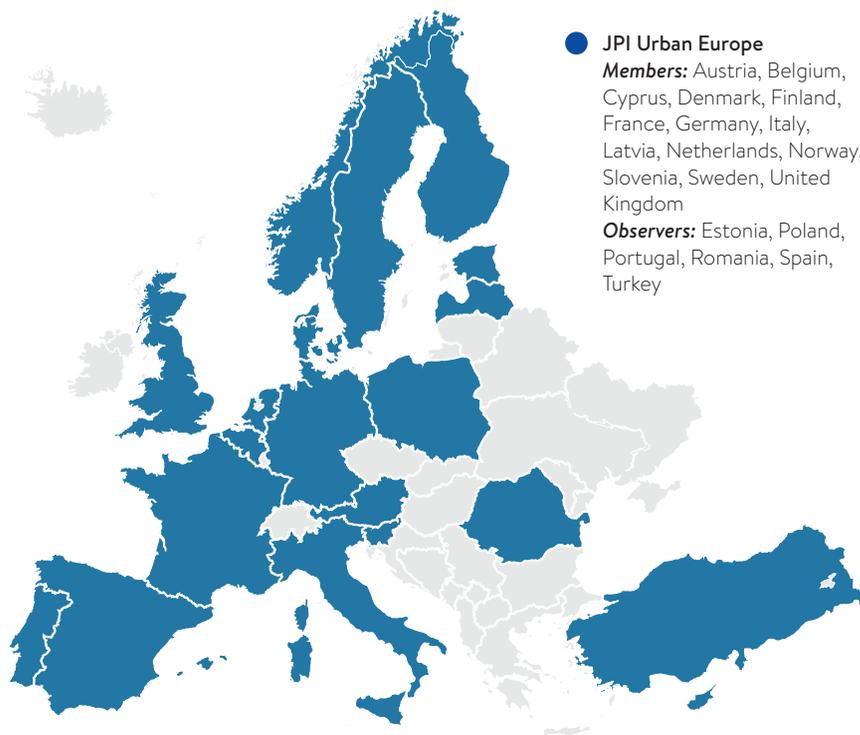
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*\*Finland took part in the call preparation but projects proposals with Finnish project partners were not awarded.*

# JPI Urban Europe

Joint Programming Initiative Urban Europe was created in 2010 with the ambition to develop a European research and innovation hub on urban matters and create European solutions by means of coordinated research. The aim is to create attractive, sustainable and economically viable urban areas, in which European citizens, communities and their surroundings can thrive.

[www.jpi-urbaneurope.eu](http://www.jpi-urbaneurope.eu)



- **JPI Urban Europe**  
**Members:** Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom  
**Observers:** Estonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Turkey

# Making Cities Work Projects Catalogue

*finding solutions to urban  
challenges through cooperation*

The Making Cities Work call engages municipalities, businesses, researchers, civil society and other stakeholders to build transnational consortia to create challenge-driven innovation projects for European urban areas that have the potential to result in commercially successful services and products.

The projects tackle institutional, social and financial urban barriers and address implementation issues. They work on concrete urban challenges and focus on developing proofs of concept and learning on a European scale using transdisciplinary consortia with active participation of both municipalities and companies.