CCG

INSIGHT NEWSLETTER

Monthly Funding Insight
Week Commencing 22nd April 2024

Mission: Cancer

What this EU Mission deals with

The goal of the Mission on Cancer is to improve the lives of more than 3 million people by 2030, through prevention, cure and for those affected by cancer including their families, to live longer and better. The objectives include: Understand; Prevent what is preventable; Optimise diagnostics and treatment; Support quality of life; Ensure equitable access in all aforementioned areas.

The Mission on Cancer will address all cancers including poorly-understood cancers in men and women, cancers in children, adolescents and young adults as well as in the elderly, cancers in socio-economically vulnerable populations, living in either cities, rural or remote areas, across all Member States and Associated countries.

The Mission on Cancer is implemented using a health-in-all policies approach; through infrastructure support; regional, social and citizen community development; through investments; support and commitments from public and private sources, including from Member States, Associated countries and industry; through cooperation with third countries; and through synergies with other existing EU programmes including EU4HEALTH, EURATOM, Digital Europe, Erasmus+, the EU Strategic Framework on Health and Safety at Work 2021-2027 and other initiatives related to cancer.

It also relates to the European Green Deal, including the Farm to Fork strategy. The mission proposes research and policy directions and objectives to identify effective strategies for the development and implementation of cancer prevention, including on environmental factors (e.g. exposure to workplace carcinogens, air pollution, unhealthy diet, nutrition and low physical activity).

Furthermore, it is also in line with the industrial and digitalisation strategy. The mission proposes a further upscaling and digitalisation of services, innovation in diagnostics and interventions, and establishing living labs, contributing to the positive impact of efforts by industry and SMEs on the health of citizens. Envisaged opportunities are in the fields of: cancer biomarkers; cloud computing and digital applications, smart apps/sensors. The mission also supports the integration of AI, machine learning and deep learning approaches to facilitate a better understanding of cancer, to improve prevention screening and early detection, diagnosis, clinical decision-making, administration of combinational therapies, and clinical management of patients living with and after cancer.

Calls for proposals under this mission should contribute to setting out a credible pathway for implementing the Mission on Cancer, thereby contributing to mission objectives.

Proposals for topics under this Mission should set out a credible pathway to improving Cancer control, and more specifically to all of the following impacts:

- Improve understanding of the development of cancer in the context of the environment, work, and lifestyle in the broadest possible sense,
- Enhance cross-policy cancer prevention strategies,

- Optimise the diagnostics and treatment of cancer based on the principle of equitable access,
- Improve the quality of life of cancer patients, survivors and their families through widely analysing all key factors and needs that are related to the quality of life,
- Accelerate the digital transformation of research, innovation and health systems.

The implementation plan specifies the goal and four main objectives as well as implementation details of the Mission on Cancer.

In the calls described below, the Commission envisages several actions.

For 2023 on the Cancer Mission objective Understanding, the Commission plans to address tumour-host interactions to enhance prevention, treatment and care interventions in poorly-understood childhood as well as adult cancer patients. On the Cancer Mission objective Prevention, the Commission foresees an action on behavioural change. On the Cancer Mission objective Diagnosis and treatment, the Commission envisages an action on minimally invasive diagnostics, which will also improve the quality of life. On the Cancer Mission objective Quality of life, the Commission envisages to enhance the quality of life for survivors of childhood cancer by setting up oncology-centred living labs. The society will benefit from a reduced burden of cancer and solving healthcare barriers.

For 2024, on the Cancer Mission objective Understanding, the Commission plans to support the implementation of a broad portfolio of cancer use cases, preparing the operationalisation of the UNCAN.eu research data platform. On the Cancer Mission objective **Prevention**, the Commission foresees an action to support the development of tests for early detection of heritable cancers. On the Cancer Mission objective **Diagnosis and treatment**, the Commission envisages an action to facilitate coordination among charities and other relevant stakeholders for the establishment and implementation of a funding programme for pragmatic clinical trials. On the Cancer Mission objective **Quality of life**, the Commission envisages to enhance the quality of life for survivors of adolescent and young adult (AYA) cancer by improving the understanding and management of late effects of treatments. In addition, under the same objective, the Commission will support the development of a pilot information portal for cancer patients, survivors and caregivers, which will form the basis of the future European Cancer Patients Digital Centre.

Lastly, the Commission envisages to foster the dialogue at national level between relevant actors and stakeholders, for example to further support the establishment and implementation of both the UNCAN.eu and ECPDC digital platforms.

Call Title:	**Use cases for the UNCAN.eu research data platform HORIZON-MISS-2024-CANCER-01-01**	**Programme:**	HORIZON-RIA HORIZON Research and Innovation Actions
Deadline:	18 September 2024 17:00:00 Brussels time	**Budget:**	€30,000,000
Overview:	Expected Outcome:		

	The aim of this topic is to operationalise the UNCAN.eu research data platform foreseen in the Cancer Mission implementation plan, through a series of use-cases. To this goal, proposals are expected to develop tools supporting researchers to access, manage and analyse cancer digital data, building among others on resources developed by EOSC4cancer. Proposal(s) under this topic are expected to contribute to all of the following outcomes: • The UNCAN.eu platform is developed by federating a network of cancer data nodes built on European and national computing infrastructures that link different cancer data holders across European countries. • Use-cases focusing on the understanding of cancer initiation and progression are designed and implemented by multidisciplinary teams to develop tools and services for working with FAIR data. • Researchers and clinicians use the electronic resources provided by the UNCAN.eu platform to access, manage and analyse data of heterogeneous types and belonging to different research domains at an unprecedented scale. Scope: The successful proposal should: • Develop the UNCAN.eu platform by integrating and, where relevant, complementing existing or planned data nodes of European research infrastructures and/or other national infrastructures that may link various cancer data holders across Member States and Associated Countries (e.g. hospitals, research centres, comprehensive cancer centres, etc.). The number of Member States involved should be sufficient to demonstrate scalability and flexibility of the UNCAN.eu platform while allowing for stepwise onboarding of more countries. • Provide tools, services and workflows to researchers across data nodes for dataset creation, standardisation, data discovery, secure access, management, visualization, harmonization, analysis and other functions as appropriate. This task should capitalise on EOSC4cancer's achievements, integrating and expanding as appropriate the available tools and solutions. It should also take advantage of the European Health Data Space and the European Open Science Cloud frameworks. • Design and implement a rich and diverse portfolio of use-cases to inform, steer the development and demonstrate the validity of the UNCAN.eu platform. Use cases should focus on research questions that are in line with the Cancer Mission objectives and that may advance the understanding of mechanisms involved in cancer development and progression beyond the current state of the art. At least one use-case should target a cancer type with a 5-year overall survival of less than 50% from the time of diagnosis. A second use-case should target paediatric cancer. • At the same time, use-cases should be functional to the design and implementation of UNCAN.eu to increase the diversity of digital tools and services available for cancer researchers. The mobilisation and integration of a large amount of research and real word data beyond current practice and a balanced participation of clinicians, disease experts and data scientists will be essential to achieve the objectives of this topic. Due attention should be paid to sex and gender, disaggregating the data as appropriate. • The successful consortium should develop innovative approaches, to integrate and analyse heterogeneous data from multiple sources and different research domains, including the participation of the necessary interdisciplinary set of European infrastructures and national data nodes. In this regard, at least one use-case should integrate imaging, digital pathology and genomic data, using and/or contributing with new data sources to the Genomics Data Infrastructure (GDI) and Cancer Image Europe (EUCAIM). • Give emphasis to data being managed and shared in line with the FAIR principles, and the concept of FAIR-by-design is applied wherever possible. The applicants must demonstrate that the necessary data sources are, or will be, effectively and timely available. During the

	project lifetime, new data sources that might become available at a later stage can be accommodated as well as allowing additional data holders to join the UNCAN.eu platform. Results must be open source and made available through a public repository under a permissive license. Open access data should be provided whenever possible. • Give due consideration to, and establish appropriate links with, EU-funded initiatives such as EHDS-related governance and implementation actions, the European Network of Cancer Registries. • Foresee to establish links with the successful proposal resulting from the topic HORIZON-MISS-2024-CANCER-01-02 'Support dialogue towards the development of national cancer data nodes'. • This topic requires the effective contribution of SSH disciplines and the involvement of SSH experts, institutions as well as the inclusion of relevant SSH expertise, to produce meaningful and significant effects enhancing the societal impact of the related research activities. The Commission will facilitate coordination. Therefore, proposals should include a budget for networking, attendance at meetings, and potential joint activities without the prerequisite to give details of these at this stage. Examples are organising joint workshops, establishing best practices, joint communication or citizen engagement activities with projects funded under other clusters and pillars of Horizon Europe, or other EU programmes, as appropriate. Successful proposal will be asked to join the 'Understanding' cluster for the Mission on Cancer established in 2022. The details of joint activities will be defined during the grant agreement preparation phase and during the life of the project.
Link:	https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/topic-details/horizon-miss-2024-cancer-01-01

Call Title:	**Support dialogue towards the development of national cancer data nodes HORIZON-MISS-2024-CANCER-01-02**	**Programme:**	HORIZON-CSA HORIZON Coordination and Support Actions
Deadline:	18 September 2024 17:00:00 Brussels time	**Budget:**	€2,999,999.9
Overview:	Expected Outcome: Data is an essential resource to improve our understanding of cancer, advance prevention and early detection strategies, facilitate the delivery of personalised care, and better address the quality of life of cancer patients and survivors. The Cancer Mission supports the creation of the European Initiative to Understand Cancer (UNCAN.eu, a federated European cancer research data infrastructure) and the European Cancer Patient Digital Centre (ECPDC, a European network of national digital infrastructures for cancer patients). The proposal under this topic is expected to contribute to all of the following outcomes: • Advance the process of establishing National cancer data nodes[2], by the scaling-up or improvement of existing national health data infrastructures and by fostering their links to the European Health Data Space infrastructures for primary and secondary data uses. • Potential barriers that may prevent the effective implementation of UNCAN.eu and ECPDC digital platforms are identified and a way forward to address them proposed.		

	Scope: The proposal should address all of the following: • Foster the development of national cancer data nodes through policy dialogues at national level with relevant actors in the research and innovation community, digital health and public health policy. • Identify and build synergies between European infrastructures related to health data access and health data sharing for primary and secondary data uses (e.g. MyData@eu, HealthData@eu, ELIXIR, BBMRI, and others), and other initiatives relevant for the UNCAN.eu and ECPDC platforms. • Identify challenges and barriers to the effective future implementation of the UNCAN.eu and the ECPDC platforms at national and European levels and propose operational solutions to overcome them. • Identify population subgroups with poor digital skills and geographical areas with limited digital resources that might prevent the use of those platforms and propose solutions to reduce the digital divide. • The involvement of cancer research centres, digital infrastructures, public health bodies, policy makers and cancer patient organisations will ensure that the UNCAN.eu and ECPDC platforms will deliver effective outcomes for researchers, clinicians, healthcare providers, cancer patients, survivors, and caregivers. Due consideration should be given to EU-funded initiatives, infrastructures and projects such as: EOSC4cancer[3] canSERV[4], the European Cancer Information System[5], and the successful proposals resulting from the topics; HORIZON-MISS-2024-CANCER-01-01, HORIZON-MISS-2024-CANCER-01-06. This topic requires the effective contribution of Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) disciplines and the involvement of SSH experts, institutions as well as the inclusion of relevant SSH expertise, to produce meaningful and significant effects enhancing the societal impact of the related research activities. The Commission will facilitate coordination. Therefore, successful proposals should include a budget for networking, attendance at meetings, and potential joint activities without the prerequisite to give details of these at this stage. Examples are: organising joint workshops, establishing best practices, joint communication or citizen engagement activities with projects funded under other clusters and pillars of Horizon Europe, or other EU programmes, as appropriate. Successful proposals will be asked to join the 'Understanding' and 'Quality of Life' clusters for the Mission on Cancer established in 2022 and 2023. The details of joint activities will be defined during the grant agreement preparation phase and during the life of the project.
Link:	https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/topic-details/horizon-miss-2024-cancer-01-02

Call Title:	**Accessible and affordable tests to advance early detection of heritable cancers in European regions HORIZON-MISS-2024-CANCER-01-03**	**Programme:**	HORIZON-IA HORIZON Innovation Actions

Deadline:	18 September 2024 17:00:00 Brussels time	**Budget:**	€34,999,999.95
Overview:	Expected Outcome: For an increasing number of cancers with underlying heritable genetic risk, early detection and diagnosis are possible. Moreover, cancer incidence and mortality across Europe are increasing and show substantial variation, with Central and Eastern European regions and countries particularly affected[1]. Decisive action on early detection using easy-to-use, specific and sensitive, affordable and accessible genetic multi-omics[2] or other biomarker-based tests[3] will contribute to diagnosing and treating cancer with an underlying heritable genetic risk at an earlier, potentially curable stage, and with fewer side-effects. Proposals should aim to deliver results through validating, piloting, and upscaling genetic, multi-omics, or other biomarker-based tests for early detection of cancers with underlying heritable genetic risk in routine healthcare, which are directed and tailored towards and contribute to all of the following expected outcomes: • People and their families at heritable genetic risk of developing cancer, will benefit from the outcomes of evidence-based, tailored, affordable and accessible early detection, based on accessible and affordable tests; • Civil society, foundations, and innovators will seize opportunities to respectively co-create, support or commercialise early detection programmes based on genetic, multi-omics or other biomarker-based tests. • Regional[4], and national policymakers and authorities in Member States and Associated Countries will engage in piloting, scaling up or implementing suitable early detection and treatment of people and their families with underlying heritable genetic risk in European regions based on genetic, multi-omics or other biomarker-based accessible and affordable tests, including legislative policies. Scope: There is a need to validate, pilot, and upscale easy-to-use genetic, multi-omics or other biomarker-based tests for early detection of cancers with an underlying heritable genetic risk, for uptake in regional or national healthcare systems. Proposals should address all of the following: • Validate easy-to-use, affordable and accessible genetic, multi-omics or other biomarker-based cancer tests for early detection of cancers with an underlying heritable genetic risk for uptake in regional or national healthcare systems. Validation may include for example clinical studies, socio-economic or technological feasibility studies. • Stratify the to-be-tested population by sex, gender, age or other determinants. • Be compliant with GDPR and take into account socio-economic status, limited health literacy, limited awareness of disease symptoms and access for people in remote and rural areas[5]. • Tests can be based on, for example, polygenic cancer risk scores, algorithms, machine learning, biomarkers, cell lines, organoids, liquid biopsies, medical devices, or wearables and other digital applications. • Co-create with end-users, including (citizens, and health professionals, such as psychologists) living in the targeted regions, aspects such as the innovation life cycle, priority definition, design, development, testing and piloting stages as well as risk assessment, counselling, health education, and acceptability. • Extensively pilot and upscale genetic, multi-omics or other biomarker-based testing for use in early detection programmes in at least three regions across at least three different Member States or Associated Countries. One of the three targeted regions should be within the following Member States: Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia or Slovenia.		

	• Preferably work together with one of the EIT-Health KIC networks[6] to establish appropriate contacts, and support relevant entrepreneurship, education, training, capacity building or innovation aspects for interested stakeholders in the targeted regions. This topic requires the effective contribution of Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) disciplines and the involvement of SSH experts, institutions as well as the inclusion of relevant SSH expertise, in order to produce meaningful and significant effects enhancing the societal impact of the related research activities. Successful results are expected to be communicated to the Knowledge Centre on Cancer (KCC)[7] to foster their uptake within the EU. The Commission will facilitate coordination. Therefore, successful proposals will be asked to join the 'Prevention and Early Detection' cluster for the Mission on Cancer established in 2022[8] and should include a budget for networking, attendance at meetings, and potential joint activities without the prerequisite to give details of these at this stage. Examples are: organising joint workshops, establishing best practices, joint communication or citizen engagement activities with projects funded under other clusters and pillars of Horizon Europe, or other EU programmes, as appropriate. The details of joint activities will be defined during the grant agreement preparation phase and during the life of the project. Specific Topic Conditions: Activities are expected to achieve TRL 5 to 7 by the end of the project
Link:	https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/topic-details/horizon-miss-2024-cancer-01-03

Call Title:	**Support a pragmatic clinical trial programme by cancer charities HORIZON-MISS-2024-CANCER-01-04**	**Programme:**	HORIZON-CSA HORIZON Coordination and Support Actions
Deadline:	18 September 2024 17:00:00 Brussels time	**Budget:**	€2,999,999.9
Overview:	Expected Outcome: An important aim of Missions is bringing together various disciplines, sectors and actors, such as philanthropy. Hundreds of cancer charities and foundations across Europe support patient-centred research, including clinical trials. Pragmatic clinical trials focus on choosing between care options. Pragmatic trials evaluate effectiveness, the effect of treatment in routine (real-world) clinical practice. Some examples include treatment versus active surveillance in patient management, a combination of treatment interventions, determination of optimal dose and dose schedules, de-escalation of treatment intervention, comparative effectiveness of different treatment interventions. The successful proposal under this topic should aim to deliver results that are directed and tailored towards and contribute to all of the following expected outcomes: • Together, a network of registered cancer charities and foundations support multi-centre, transnational pragmatic clinical trials on cancers with a 5-year overall survival less than 50% from time of diagnosis or rare cancers using their own resources. • Cancer patients and their caregivers have access to more effective and patient-centred, treatment and care solutions.		

	• Researchers, innovators, and professionals from different disciplines and sectors ensure accessibility and re-usability of relevant trial data, to support the UNCAN.eu[1] research data platform, which is currently in preparation. • National healthcare providers, policymakers and authorities in European regions, Member States and Associated Countries have the evidence to implement affordable and accessible treatment and care solutions in their healthcare systems. Scope: The EU contribution aims to facilitate the coordination and networking between charities themselves as well as with relevant stakeholders across Member States and Associated Countries. The EU contribution will not co-fund the trials. Proposals should address all of the following: • Together, registered cancer charities and foundations across Europe, organise, fund and implement at least two transnational calls for proposals, resulting in grants to academic investigator-led third parties to conduct randomised multi-centre pragmatic clinical trials. The trials should deliver, affordable, accessible and evidence-based treatment or care interventions for implementation by healthcare systems at the level of local communities, European regions, Member States and Associated Countries. • Organise annual networking activities between charities, the successful academic investigators, citizen representatives and stakeholders across Member States and Associated Countries across Europe; • With respect to the pragmatic trials. • The chosen intervention(s) should be adapted to the particular needs of the target population and to the specificities of the provision of care at local, regional, or national level, duly reflecting the diversity across Member States and Associated Countries. • The chosen intervention(s) should take into account socio-economic and biological stratification. All data should be disaggregated by sex, gender, age and other relevant variables, such as by measures of socio-economic status. • The successful grants to third parties will address interventions for patients with cancers with a 5-year overall survival of less than 50% from time of diagnosis[2] or rare cancers[3], at any stage of the disease, for any cancer subtype, in any age group or part of society. • Timely contact with regulatory authorities should be foreseen to inform the trial design and feasibility. This topic requires the effective contribution of SSH disciplines and the involvement of SSH experts, institutions as well as the inclusion of relevant SSH expertise in the successful proposal, to produce meaningful and significant effects enhancing the societal impact of the related research activities. The successful proposal is expected to build on the support of the Knowledge Centre on Cancer (KCC)[4] to foster EU alignment and coordination. The Commission will facilitate coordination. Therefore, successful proposals will be asked to join the 'Diagnostics and Treatment' cluster for the Mission on Cancer established in 2022[5] and should include a budget for networking, attendance at meetings, and potential joint activities without the prerequisite to give details of these at this stage. Examples: organising joint workshops, establishing best practices, joint communication or citizen engagement activities with projects funded under other clusters and pillars of Horizon Europe, or other EU programmes, as appropriate. The details of joint activities will be defined during the grant agreement preparation phase and during the life of the project.
Link:	https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/topic-details/horizon-miss-2024-cancer-01-04

Call Title:	**Improving the understanding and management of late-effects in adolescents and young adults (AYA) with cancer HORIZON-MISS-2024-CANCER-01-05**	**Programme:**	HORIZON-RIA HORIZON Research and Innovation Actions
Deadline:	18 September 2024 17:00:00 Brussels time	**Budget:**	€35,999,999.98
Overview:	Expected Outcome: Proposals under this topic should aim to deliver results that are directed and tailored towards and contribute to the following expected outcomes: • Increased awareness and improved understanding of the incidence, severity, and impact of late effects in AYA cancer survivors among healthcare providers, patients, caregivers and the general public; • Researchers, innovators, and professionals from different disciplines and sectors ensure accessibility and re-usability of their data, models, tools and technology to support the UNCAN.eu [1] platform, which is currently in preparation; • Identification of effective interventions and best practices to support AYA patients and survivors in preventing, reducing and better managing late-effects, promoting optimal health outcomes and overcoming disparities between regions; • Improved quality of life and long-term outcomes for AYA cancer survivors, including improved physical, emotional, and social well-being. Scope: This topic will contribute to the achievement of the Mission's objective to improve the quality of life of cancer patients, survivors and their families. The focus should be exclusively on adolescent and young adult (AYA, age range 15-39)[2] cancer patients and survivors. Each year, more than 150,000 AYA cancers are diagnosed in the EU, and over 1.2 million worldwide. About 300,000 AYA patients live with or beyond cancer in the EU; the majority experience late-effects due to their cancer treatment, including chronic pain, cardiovascular disease, organ and skin alterations, cosmetic sequelae, fertility problems, cognitive and functional impairment, and mental health issues such as depression and anxiety. Survivors may also be at increased risk of second cancers due to the long-term effects of radiation and chemotherapy. The negative impact on education and employment of AYA survivors and in general the financial burden borne by them is also commonly observed. Late effects are particularly challenging for AYA cancer survivors, who often experience them during a critical phase of their lives. Late effects are also challenging for caregivers. The considerable progress made in treating AYA cancers has further exposed gaps in the understanding, prevention and management of late-effects, which warrant more targeted pan-European research on AYA cancer survivorship. Proposals should focus on one or more cancer types and address only one of the following interventions: • Building on data from existing or newly established AYA patient cohorts, ensuring comparability of data across participating countries as appropriate, obtain a thorough assessment by cancer type of the prevalence, specific effect(s), severity, time of onset, relative risk, and risk factors associated to late effects in AYA cancer patients. Attention should be paid also to social and health determinants, including sex, gender, age and other relevant variables, including socio-economic status, living in rural or remote areas and education; • Develop, test and scale-up evidence-based screening methods for the early detection of late-effects in AYA cancer patients;		

	• Develop, test and scale up in real-life settings, innovative, holistic approaches and tools (including digital tools), optimising cancer treatment and follow-up regimens to prevent, reduce and/or effectively manage late-effects, including psycho-social aspects. Approaches could focus on education, sports, nutrition, medical follow-up and counselling, for example on mental and physical health, pain management, and wellbeing in general, as well as reproductive matters, including infertility, onco-fertility and fertility options in general and development of effective methods for fertility preservation and guidelines on related counselling. This topic requires direct involvement of cancer patients and survivors, survivor representative organisations, caregivers, and the effective contribution of SSH disciplines and the involvement of SSH experts, institutions as well as the inclusion of relevant SSH expertise, in order to produce meaningful and significant results, enhancing the impact of the related research activities. The use of participative research models, such as oncology-centred living labs or other approaches to deliver (social) innovation should be considered. Due consideration should be given to EU-funded initiatives such as: EU-CAYAS-NET[3]; ERN PaedCan[4]; PanCareFollowUp[5]; PanCareSurPass[6]; EUonQoL[7]; e-Quol[8]; STRONG-AYA[9] [10]. The Commission will facilitate coordination. Therefore, successful proposals will be asked to join the 'Quality of Life' cluster for the Mission on Cancer established in 2023[11] and should include a budget for networking, attendance at meetings, and potential joint activities without the prerequisite to give details of these at this stage. Examples: organising joint workshops, establishing best practices, joint communication or citizen engagement activities with projects funded under other clusters and pillars of Horizon Europe, or other EU programmes, as appropriate. The details of joint activities will be defined during the grant agreement preparation phase and during the life of the project.
Link:	https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/topic-details/horizon-miss-2024-cancer-01-05

Call Title:	**An information portal for the European Cancer Patient Digital Centre HORIZON-MISS-2024-CANCER-01-06**	**Programme:**	HORIZON-IA HORIZON Innovation Actions
Deadline:	18 September 2024 17:00:00 Brussels time	**Budget:**	€11,999,999.95
Overview:	Expected Outcome: Improving the quality of life of cancer patients, survivors and their families is one of the objectives of the Mission on Cancer and the Europe's Beating Cancer Plan. The future European Cancer Patient Digital Centre (ECPDC)[1] will provide digital services to support cancer patients, survivors and caregivers to facilitate their access to quality information and data sharing. The aim of this action is to design, develop, deploy and operate a pilot information portal of the ECPDC to support the information needs of patients, survivors and caregivers and covering all the spectrum of the cancer patient journey. Specific Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools are developed and implemented to timely update the information provided and facilitate the user experience. Proposals under this topic should aim to deliver results that are directed and tailored towards and contribute to the following expected outcomes:		

	• The ECPDC information portal is an entry point to quality information for cancer patients, survivors, their families and care givers, covering the cancer patient journey from diagnosis to treatment and post treatment care and life after cancer. • The ECPDC information portal complements the Knowledge Centre on Cancer (KCC)[2] by integrating additional trusted information on cancers beyond what is currently available in the KCC. • The ECPDC information portal implements human-centric AI-based solutions to manage and systematically update the information provided to the users and to facilitate the user experience. Scope: Proposals should address all the following: • Design, develop and deploy, a pilot ECPDC information portal to complement the existing Knowledge Centre on Cancer (KCC). The knowledge base of the information portal will cover the cancer patient journey from diagnosis to life after cancer. It will provide evidence-based information on diagnosis, treatment options (including side-effects and late-effects of treatments such as fatigue, chronic pain, fertility, psychological and other health issues), rehabilitation, management of recurrence and palliative care. • The information to include in the knowledge base, complements information provided through the KCC, adding to it and expanding its contents. Attention should be given also onto those cancers with a 5-year overall survival less than 50% from time of diagnosis and as well as to those relevant to paediatric cancers. It relies on scientific evidence and European, international or, where relevant, national guidelines. • The selection of the information provided to the users should be based on explicit and robust criteria and be transparent. • Provide a validated workflow for reviewing, selecting and timely updating the knowledge base when new clinical information and scientific evidence arise. The development and implementation of human centric AI-based tools may facilitate the reviewing, selecting and updating process. • An AI-based virtual assistant is implemented in the portal to interact with users and improve their experience by delivering information tailored to user cultural background, individual (clinical) circumstances, needs, preferences and/or expectations. This virtual assistant should be designed and tested in real-world patient populations for acceptability and value provided. Language should be non-technical and using lay terms. • All the developed IT-solutions and workflows should be open source and made available. The involvement of AI-researchers, clinicians, epidemiologists, guideline developers, service design specialists and patient organisation representatives are envisaged. • The pilot ECPDC information portal should also include other information that may be relevant to cancer patients and survivors and their families such as options to cross-border health care, participation to clinical research, psychosocial and legal support options, guidance and support for returning to study or to work, financial issues and survivors' rights. • To ensure an efficient and useful digital platform for patients, the pilot ECPDC information portal should be tested and validated by an appropriate number of cancer patients and survivors of different cancer types and age groups. Solutions to identified challenges should be provided and implemented. The action will also identify gaps in information relevant to patients and inform policy decisions. • A feasibility assessment of linking the pilot ECPDC information portal to the Knowledge Centre on Cancer, including operational solutions and sustainability, should be provided. • Regular monitoring, supervision and evaluation by KPIs should be conducted in order to ensure patient benefit.

	• Due consideration should be given to initiatives such as: EU-CAYAS-NET[3]; ERN PaedCan and other relevant EU initiatives. Successful applicants will be asked to liaise with these and other initiatives where applicable[4]. This topic requires the effective contribution of SSH disciplines and the involvement of SSH experts, institutions as well as the inclusion of relevant SSH expertise, to produce meaningful and significant effects enhancing the societal impact of the related research activities. The Commission will facilitate coordination. Therefore, successful proposals will be asked to join the 'Quality of Life' cluster for the Mission on Cancer established in 2023[5] and should include a budget for networking, attendance at meetings, and potential joint activities without the prerequisite to give details of these at this stage. Examples: organising joint workshops, establishing best practices, joint communication or citizen engagement activities with projects funded under other clusters and pillars of Horizon Europe, or other EU programmes, as appropriate. The details of joint activities will be defined during the grant agreement preparation phase and during the life of the project. Specific Topic Conditions: Activities are expected to achieve TRL 5 to 7 by the end of the project
Link:	https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/topic-details/horizon-miss-2024-cancer-01-06

Cross-cluster activities

The European Union wants to put the New European Bauhaus (NEB) on a stable footing going forward as a self-standing Facility.

An intermediary step is needed to develop the current initiative in this sense. The Destination New European Bauhaus described here is this intermediary step. It will build on the NEB activities, calls and experiences so far and anchor the NEB values of sustainability, aesthetics and inclusion in R&I, paying special attention to the green transition at the level of neighbourhoods and communities. This approach is not entirely new: the Horizon Europe Work Programme 2021-2022 already included the Destination “Deployment of NEB lighthouse demonstrators”. At this juncture, the Destination will pave the way for the NEB Facility to be in place from 2025 onwards.

Destination: New European Bauhaus

The European Union is moving ahead with its goals to achieve climate neutrality by 2050 and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by at least net 55% by 2030 while increasing climate resilience. It also strives to shift to a circular economy, work towards its zero-pollution ambition, and to protect and restore biodiversity, in line with the European Green Deal goals.
The New European Bauhaus (NEB) has been a part of this agenda for the past three years. It is contributing to reducing GHG emissions and embedding circular economy principles in several strategic areas, including the built environment. It is also leveraging the power of culture, art and creativity for the green transition.
The built environment is a central part of our daily lives. On average, Europeans spend 85 to 90% of their time in buildings. Overall, buildings are responsible for about 40% of the EU’s total energy consumption and for 36% of its GHG emissions from energy, as well as for a large share of air pollutant emissions. Half of all extracted

materials end up in the construction sector, while construction and demolition waste accounts for more than a third of all water consumption and waste generated in the EU. Spatial planning also affects transport distances to access buildings and can thus impact the amount of noise and GHG emissions from transport. Buildings also have significant impacts on nature and biodiversity.
Urbanisation and construction often lead to habitat loss and fragmentation, disrupting ecosystems and displacing wildlife, resulting in biodiversity loss. Moreover, pollution and light emanating from buildings can also affect and disturb wildlife. Furthermore, the built environment needs to be made more resilient against natural (climate-extreme events; pandemics) and man-made hazards (cyber threats; terrorism).
At the same time, innovation in the construction sector spreads slowly. Renovations are still too expensive, too slow, and often of insufficient quality, resulting in renovation rates that are too low. The roll-out of heating and cooling decarbonisation is also progressing at an insufficient pace. And buildings are inefficiently used – 38% of buildings in the EU (28) are under occupied, with a rate higher than 60% in four, and higher than 50% in seven Member States. Design for adaptability to changing household sizes, for shared facilities and for multiple use can help use available buildings more efficiently, thus reducing the need for new construction.
There is also a lack of awareness of circular and innovative approaches amongst the different actors of the construction sector, and it is challenging for public institutions to widely apply more sustainable and climate-resilient practices, in line with the EU Adaptation Strategy.
There are not enough incentives for such practices, in a market that remains very attached to low costs in the short term. Consequently, sustainable, circular and innovative construction materials and design solutions are rarely widely available, accessible or affordable. Yet, circular economy approaches could lead to reductions of waste and of up to 60 % in the materials-related GHG emitted.
On the supply-side, the EU Emissions Trading System carbon price and carbon cap, combined with the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, will lead to a strong reduction of the embodied carbon in key construction materials. And on the demand side, designs and construction of buildings with very low life cycle GHG emissions, including through sustainably sourced materials that store carbon during the life span of the building, can make a strong contribution to reaching EU-wide climate neutrality. As the built environment is an integral part of people's daily lives, this reality affects many citizens who live in buildings that may be old, non-resilient, non-sustainable, polluting (e.g. due to outdated solid fuel (coal, wood) heating), and excessively energy and resource consuming, with consequences on the health and well-being of occupants and others. This affects particularly the less wealthy, especially in absence of targeted public support to restore buildings. The built environment thus has a huge potential when it comes to the reduction of GHG and air pollutant emissions, saving of resources, sufficiency, climate adaptation, disaster resilience, and improved health and well-being. This while also embedding culture and arts in the solutions being developed. Last but not least, the transformation of our built environment should address questions of affordability, power and responsibility: the determining factor for many households is the short-term economic cost of the transition.

The Destination New European Bauhaus would operate at the level of neighbourhoods and communities for three reasons.

1. First of all, because some results can immediately be implemented, seen and felt at the neighbourhood and community level. Neighbourhoods are understood here as the comprehensive residential systems, in rural, peri-urban or urban areas, where people live, socialize, and find services to meet some – or most – of their daily needs. Neighbourhoods offer a territorial fragment, a community at the level of which different policy areas can be merged using a holistic approach. Solutions to make neighbourhoods more beautiful, inclusive, sustainable, circular, secure and climate resilient can be used as proof of concept and later scaled up or replicated in other contexts. Over the past three years, the NEB has functioned as a living laboratory developing new methods and approaches thanks to research and innovation to drive concrete transformations and accompany both targeted local actions and a wider, radical change of mind-sets.
2. Second, in line with the Renovation Wave, the NEB reflects the close link between, on the one hand the circularity and renovation of the built environment, and on the other hand, with the social and cultural dimension of places. The way we shape our environment is an expression of culture, cultural heritage, arts, identity and diversity. The NEB takes into consideration those social and cultural dimensions.

3. Third, neighbourhoods and communities are the first to feel the quick impact of change and the urgent need for action. The experience of the COVID-19 pandemic profoundly changed working, consumption and social habits and, consequently, people's interaction in the built environment. The pandemic also boosted practices of solidarity, reciprocity and cooperation, especially in neighbourhoods with greater social vulnerability. The rise in global temperature levels, increasing frequency and scale of extreme weather events, such as heat waves and droughts, floods, forest fires, and tempests impact and destroy people's homes. At the same time, ageing societies represent a demographic trend that is likely to shape neighbourhood and community patterns in the future. These challenges underscore the need for responsive and adaptive infrastructures that address the new situation and reflect the specificities of the place/territory/community. They also underline the importance of supporting a strong social fabric that helps society to face those challenges and highlight the importance of spaces for sociability and interaction that strengthen community bonds and strategies for coping with emerging challenges. For instance, innovative infrastructure and public spaces should be envisioned to be inclusive of and accessible to people of all ages, commensurate with their specific needs and capacities, including through the integration of technology and smart environments. The need to pay greater attention to the built environment and its social impact and relevance for the community is evident. Yet, there has been scarce research on the new dynamics affecting the relationship between sustainable transformation, the built environment and the society.

All topics of the Destination New European Bauhaus aim to make the European construction sector more climate friendly and climate-resilient – through circularity and regenerative approaches for sustainability – as well as more competitive while also ensuring that the built environment contributes to restoring natural ecosystems and improving social cohesion, as well as people's health and well-being. By adopting the New European Bauhaus' integrated approach that brings together sustainability, inclusion, and aesthetics through the active participation of citizens and the integration of arts and cultures in transformation processes, the Destination will contribute to developing a new generation of solutions, closer to people and their needs.

By involving people from diverse backgrounds with different needs through accessible participatory practices, topics will also aim to connect the green transformation with local democracies. This can help restore citizens' solidarity and trust in democracy and avoid a "geography of discontent", a phenomenon showing that places stuck in a development trap and where citizens feel left behind are faced with disengagement and discontent in the long term. This can also contribute to address some of the negative effects of digitalisation on society such as fake news and disinformation.

Proposals for topics under this Destination should set out a credible pathway contributing to the NEB, and more specifically to one or more of the following impacts:

- The construction ecosystem is more sustainable, less polluting and more circular through the development of innovative and regenerative designs, architecture, bio-based materials and approaches that are adopted across the construction value chain and included into public and business decision-making. The construction ecosystem also becomes more climate-friendly and climate-resilient through the development of solutions for faster, cheaper and better renovation for zero-emission and energy-positive buildings, for more efficient use of buildings, designs using low-carbon and carbon- storing materials, and solutions. Cutting-edge technologies, including Artificial Intelligence (AI), are integrated and applied with arts, architectural and design sciences at the service of a more regenerative and circular construction ecosystem.
- The trust of citizens in the green transition and democracy is increased through participatory processes and governance models that balance public and private interests. This is achieved by using insights from Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH), social innovation, and by looking at how arts, culture and design can further amplify the transformative potential of those practices and models.
- Innovative funding and financing models are developed and applied to increase investments in the revitalisation of neighbourhoods. This would involve exploring tailored and innovative funding and financing models that mitigate the perceived risk of solutions for the built environment that combine environmental sustainability (towards climate neutrality, zero pollution and circular economy) with other aspects that increase their acceptance, such as

accessibility, affordability, aesthetics and cultural relevance (e.g. identity, cultural heritage, sense of belonging) with the final goal to increase well- being in a cooperative society.

- Wider social acceptance of the green transition and related solutions is supported by the creation of meaning through the contribution of the creative, arts and cultural heritage sector. The expertise of stakeholders from the cultural and creative sectors assists companies and policy makers in addressing challenges associated with the green, digital, and social transitions.

These research components will also be supported by transversal actions to connect them, build synergies, and foster knowledge sharing and learning as well as to support monitoring and evaluation of progress.

R&I activities under this Destination will complement and ensure synergies with activities supported under several Horizon Europe partnerships, in particular: Built4People, Circular Bio-based Europe and Driving Urban Transition. Synergies will also be ensured with the Horizon Europe Missions, in particular the Climate-neutral and smart cities Mission and the Adaptation to climate change Mission. Opportunities for collaboration and synergies should also be explored and, as appropriate, pursued with other relevant initiatives such as the European Urban Initiative of Cohesion Policy, the Covenant of Mayors and past and ongoing relevant projects funded by Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe, such as STARTS, as well as with other EU programmes such as LIFE-CET, LIFE-Circular Economy, URBACT, Green City Accord and European Green Capital/Leaf awards.

Call - Transforming neighbourhoods, making them beautiful, sustainable, and inclusive

Call Title:	**Exploiting the potential of secondary bio-based products HORIZON-MISS-2024-NEB-01-01**	**Programme:**	HORIZON-RIA HORIZON Research and Innovation Actions
Deadline:	19 September 2024 17:00:00 Brussels time	**Budget:**	€8,000,000.8
Overview:	Expected Outcome: Project results are expected to contribute to all of the following expected outcomes: • Better understanding of the properties of products using bio-based material(s) derived from secondary sources by the construction sector stakeholders; • Roadmaps for the industrial scale production or re-use (beyond the established state-of-the art recycling and down-cycling) of at least four different types of products using secondary bio-based materials unlocking and demonstrating the full potential and benefits of the circular bio-based economy; • Enhanced environmental performance of the construction products, including enhanced resource efficiency and potential long-term carbon removal. Scope: Although the NEB has been championing bio-based materials for the built environment, more research is needed on products that make use of secondary bio-based construction materials, such as from by-products or waste from other industries or processes, including bio-based composites and residues/by-products from agriculture or from fishing, aquaculture and agro-food industries, in line with the cascading principles[1]. Using such		

	products in the construction sector will reduce reliance on primary resources, hence minimising the environmental impact associated with their extraction and processing. Proposals should increase the potential of innovative bio-based products making use of materials from secondary sources for construction applications, thereby enhancing the circular bio-based economy in the construction sector, in line with the NEB values and the cascading principles. Project results will allow to inform the construction sector's supply chain, including architects, developers and other construction sector stakeholders, about the availability, potential, and added-value of bio-based materials from secondary sources for new construction and renovation projects. Proposals are expected to, for each secondary bio-based product covered: • Assess its properties, benefits, design and construction possibilities and aesthetic[2]. This should cover at least the structural, thermal, acoustic, health-related and durability properties as well as the life cycle performance and environmental impact. This should also include the potential for deconstruction, re-use and recycling when buildings/public spaces undergo changes; • Validate it in a relevant environment; • Identify the sectors and applications where the chosen secondary bio-based material(s) could be embedded in construction processes and practices; • Evaluate its economic scalability, including pathways for setting up efficient circular value chain to collect the secondary source. • Contribute to the development of relevant European standards. • Cross-sectoral and cross-disciplinary collaboration is encouraged between profiles such as architects, artists, designers, engineers, biologists, urban planners, environmentalists, social scientists, and by extension the broader cultural and creative sector. Actions are strongly recommended to collaborate with and build on the work of relevant research, including national or European funded research[3]. Actions are also encouraged to take into account and contribute with their results to future work in the field of regenerative design applied to architecture. Projects shall share their intermediate and final results and findings with the 'New European Bauhaus hub for results and impacts' that will be established[4]. It will also cooperate, interact and take part in its activities when relevant to support the achievement of its objectives. Resources should be dedicated to engage with this Coordination and Support Action. Specific Topic Conditions: Activities are expected to achieve TRL5 by the end of the project
Link:	https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/topic-details/horizon-miss-2024-neb-01-01

Call Title:	**New governance models for the co-design and co-construction of public spaces in neighbourhoods by communities HORIZON-MISS-2024-NEB-01-02**	**Programme:**	HORIZON-IA HORIZON Innovation Actions
Deadline:	19 September 2024 17:00:00 Brussels time	**Budget:**	€8,000,000.4
Overview:	Expected Outcome: Projects should contribute to all of the following expected outcomes: • Improved understanding by public authorities of how innovative engagement approaches can foster openness, social cohesion, trust and acceptance within communities and promote the inclusion of marginalised communities and/or vulnerable groups. • Tested and validated engagement approach(es) are made available to public authorities to involve citizens in the co-design and co-development of public spaces in their neighbourhoods. • Better public acceptance of change thanks to the meaningful and continuous engagement of all relevant end-users and local communities in the design, construction and maintenance of public spaces. • Improved cooperation mechanisms between citizens and project developers. Scope: Addressing societal challenges such as climate change, energy poverty, the pandemic, ageing population or the increased societal divide will require to rethink the way we develop and live in our neighbourhoods. Current ways of planning, designing and building often overlook the importance of continuously engaging end-users or local communities. Yet, incorporating community knowledge and efforts can lead to more liveable neighbourhoods that reflect local needs and contexts and empower current and future residents. Moreover, the way public spaces are designed can have an important impact on the way people interact with each other, the kind of activities that take place in such spaces, and the trust of people towards their local authority and thus democracy. Therefore, it is key to empower people to take an active role in co-designing those spaces. This can lead to greater acceptance, enhanced sense of belonging, social trust and an increased willingness to further engage with the community, and thus promote a global positive social impact on people's well-being and the neighbourhood as a whole. Building on work carried out in previous projects, proposals will study, refine and validate existing engagement approaches, that allow residents, businesses, cultural organisations and local governments to co-design and co-create public spaces in neighbourhoods. For instance, this should include how to involve citizens in the development and maintenance of public spaces and neighbourhoods; or flexible designs allowing communities to re-create or re-furbish spaces according to evolving needs. Special attention should be paid to involve diverse groups and citizens at risk of exclusion. Proposals are expected to address all of the following: • Study and refine engagement model(s) and methodology(ies) that enables the meaningful participation of concerned stakeholders and citizens in the co-design, refurbishment and development of public spaces in their neighbourhoods. The model and methodology should: • Be inclusive and accessible, and ensure that citizens are empowered to contribute to the decision-making processes; • Use innovative digital tools, platforms and technologies such as augmented reality or virtual reality, to facilitate virtual and physical collaboration between citizens, designers, urban planners, policymakers and the construction ecosystem to enhance citizen engagement in		

	the planning, design and construction process while ensuring that digital solutions remain inclusive and accessible, and assessing their added value compared to 'traditional' in-person methods. • Demonstrate that the chosen engagement approach(es) (e.g. model, methodology, digital tools) can effectively and measurably foster openness, social cohesion, trust and acceptance within communities as well as promote the inclusion of marginalised communities and/or vulnerable groups in public space redevelopment projects. Proposals should demonstrate this in at least three neighbourhoods with differing local environmental, social and economic conditions, and each one located in a different Member State or Associated Country. • Monitor and evaluate all stages of the chosen engagement approach(es), using an appropriate methodology, and measure the success of projects in fostering openness, social cohesion, acceptance within communities as well as the inclusion of marginalised communities and vulnerable groups. • Assess how the above may impact future project design and decision-making in the construction of neighbourhoods as well as in the construction ecosystem. • Cross-sectoral and cross-disciplinary collaboration between architects, engineers, designers, creative sectors, natural and social scientists, urban planners, environmentalists, and by extension the broader cultural and creative sector is encouraged. The involvement of relevant stakeholders such as local small organizations, communities' representatives, end-users, and local authorities in the design and implementation of the project is also encouraged. Actions are strongly recommended to collaborate with and build on the work of relevant research[1]. Actions are also encouraged to take into account and contribute with their results to future work on the impact of public spaces on social relations in neighbourhood communities. Projects shall share their intermediate and final results and findings with the 'New European Bauhaus hub for results and impacts' that will be established[2]. It will also cooperate, interact and take part in its activities when relevant to support the achievement of its objectives. Resources should be dedicated to engage with this Coordination and Support Action. Specific Topic Conditions: Activities are expected to achieve TRL 7-8 by the end of the project
Link:	https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/topic-details/horizon-miss-2024-neb-01-02

Call Title:	**Setting up a New European Bauhaus hub for results and impact HORIZON-MISS-2024-NEB-01-03**	**Programme:**	HORIZON-CSA HORIZON Coordination and Support Actions
Deadline:	19 September 2024 17:00:00 Brussels time	**Budget:**	€1,800,000
Overview:	Expected Outcome: Proposals are expected to contribute to all of the following expected outcomes: • The NEB Facility is based on robust information from ongoing and completed NEB activities and projects, ensuring its high quality and impact.		

	• Policy-makers as well as professionals in public administrations and the construction ecosystem can access new knowledge and apply new products, standards, approaches and tools to the regeneration of neighbourhoods in alignment with the NEB values and principles; • The NEB Community, projects and stakeholders develop a sense of belonging to the NEB initiative and the findings and results of their projects contribute to setting the direction of the NEB Facility. Scope: A 'New European Bauhaus hub for results and impacts' is required to collect, centralise, manage, monitor and exploit the knowledge produced by the NEB projects, the NEB Community and other relevant NEB actions (e.g. projects resulting from EU-funded calls dedicated to NEB across the different EU programmes, NEB Lab) while also ensuring cooperation and collaboration between them. By having an overview of all the knowledge produced, the progress made, the challenges faced and the research gaps yet to overcome, the hub will be an agile instrument that will contribute to informing the implementation of the NEB Facility and will help to increase its impact. Ultimately, it will contribute to advancing the objectives of the NEB in a coherent manner. It will cover all the disciplines relevant for NEB and reflect the transversal, holistic nature of the initiative. Proposals are expected to address all of the following: • Collection of knowledge • Develop and implement a methodology and working methods to collect the knowledge, results, processes and solutions resulting from NEB projects, the NEB Community and other relevant NEB actions (e.g. projects resulting from EU-funded calls dedicated or relevant to NEB across the different EU programmes, NEB Lab, etc.) and other relevant initiatives (e.g. EU Missions and their platforms, Built4People innovation clusters, EUI Portico, URBACT Knowledge Hub, etc.); • Conduct and set standards for comparative analysis and presentation of knowledge, results, approaches and solutions resulting from NEB projects, the NEB Community and other relevant NEB actions; • Knowledge Management • Consult the stakeholders inside and outside of the NEB Community that will benefit of the New European Bauhaus Hub for results and impacts and tailor the hub and its actions to their needs; • Set up a hub that will centralise, store, process and make publicly available in a user-friendly, tailored and effective way the relevant knowledge produced by NEB projects and NEB relevant actions as well as by the NEB Community; • Based on initial information sources and guidance to be provided by the Commission, analyse and develop a consolidated list of EU-funded projects that the Commission will use to build and update a thematic portfolio of projects relevant for the implementation of the NEB initiative in general and for the NEB Facility in particular [1]. • Monitoring and analysis • Analyse and summarise the results of NEB projects and relevant actions to turn them into actionable knowledge for all different stakeholders (e.g. for urban design, for the revision of spatial development plans, etc.). Ensure its accessibility and attractiveness; • Taking 2024 as baseline, develop a monitoring system to measure the impact of future projects funded by the NEB Facility (including their contributions to climate change mitigation and adaption) as well as the progress with the uptake and deployment of their results,

	approaches and solutions. Links and synergies with existing assessment systems (e.g. Level(s), NEB Labelling Strategy) and relevant tools (notably the NEB Compass) are encouraged; • Learning from the results and achievements of all NEB activities, identify the R&I gaps, bottlenecks, and future needs that could be addressed to facilitate the implementation of the NEB Facility. • The consortium is expected to develop and provide a method and plan detailing how the New European Bauhaus Hub for results and impacts will be operated, kept up-to-date and adapted to emerging needs. It will also ensure that the hub developed uses European Commission's IT tools such as the Open EUROPA Drupal platform[2] and complies with the Europa Component Library[3], the NEB visual identity and the Commission's accessibility and usability rules. The consortium will also ensure that the Commission can access the back office of the hub's system and that the latter can be transferred to another consortium or the Commission at the end of the project. The project is expected to last at least two years. Proposals should demonstrate how they will secure the necessary knowledge and expertise in areas relevant for the NEB.
Link:	https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/topic-details/horizon-miss-2024-neb-01-03

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