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Evento di capitalizzazione Italia - Francia Marittimo 2007-2013

INTERACT Thematic capitalisation

4 November 2015 | Genova, Italy



INTERACT is co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) | European Territorial Cooperation

Capitalisation: what is INTERACT doing?


 Knowledge and Expertise in European Programmes

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Mediterranean Lab Group



Oil as technological hazard
(NUTS III basis)

Very high
High
Moderate
Low
Very low

Budget allocated to INTERREG projects
(NUTS III basis)

3,5 M Euros
1,8 M Euros
0,1 M Euros

Probable oil spills detected between 1994 and 2004
European Commission - Joint Research Centre, 2006

Areas of higher concentration of oil spills
Areas of usual concentration of oil spills
Potential Cooperation areas with non EU members

© Project 1.3.1. 2005 GTK

ESPAN

* Programmes INTERREG IIB MEDOC, NAALCOTRA, IIB MED

No project co-financed under programmes IIB Archimed, IIB SUDOE, IIA France/Spain, IIA POCTEFA, IIA Italy-Greece, IIB South-East Europe, IIA France/Italy Maritime

© INTERACT programme 2007-2013 / Mediterranean Lab Group 2011



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MEDITERRANEAN LAB GROUP and MED Liaison Office Thematic Pole: Energy Efficiency in buildings

Preliminary Analysis

The aim of this factsheet is to draw preliminary conclusions from the analysis of **18 projects*** addressing energy efficiency in buildings from 10 EU-cooperation programmes in the Mediterranean area (interregional, transnational, cross-border and neighbourhood programmes). The total budget allocated to these projects is EUR 37 M.

* Geo-Power, Enercisee (IVC); Marie, Score, Teenagey Schools, Ellh-Med (MED); Reis (ENRICBCMED); Enerbulica, Ecoarg, Ecohabitat, E4R (SUDOE); Effect, EnerSupply (SEE); Enercic (POCTEFA); Esol (ES-PT); Resi (IT-MT); Case Med (IT-FR Maritime); Persil (IT-FR Alcotra).

Main themes

Projects address the following specific themes: reorientation of the energy efficiency (EE) in the building sector focused on the Mediterranean needs, geothermal energy use in residential and industrial buildings, EE low-income housing, sustainable and efficient building and restoration, upgrade energy efficient public procurement and promote energy efficiency in the public and private sector; efficient construction in rural and fragile areas, efficient restoration and maintenance of buildings and schools, increase the production of renewable energies (RE) in industries and adapt its use to buildings, increase the level of EE of local authorities and their citizens, mainstream the use of EE and RE by local authorities.

Key actors

The main actors in these kind of projects are public institutions or public agencies, such as: national and regional energy or building agencies, non-profit foundations and associations, research centres, technological institutes, universities and local communities (to test pilot actions). Private companies are usually not participating due to administrative procedures, different calendars and regulatory barriers. A possible solution would be to enhance public-private-partnerships in the field of energy efficiency (EE).

Main projects' achievements

Most common achievements in the three strands refer to:

- Guidelines and methodologies (for end users, for policy-makers, owners of buildings, for building practitioners and local planners) to improve legislation, on procedures, vocational training, architectural solutions, for awareness-raising, energy audit in low-income housing and innovative financing.
- Collection of best practices and case-studies.
- Databases and web platforms.
- Protocols.
- Development of indicators and evaluation models of EE practices in buildings.

Connections with other programmes, projects and networks

In general, interregional and transnational projects collaborate with projects from their own programme (MED, EIPBC MED, SUDOE, South-East Europe). In addition, they have strong links with other programmes, such as FP7, Intelligent Energy Europe, Leonardo, Executive Agency for Competitiveness and Innovation (EACI), Mediterranean Solar Plan (UfM), Covenant of Mayors and IEE networks are the most popular among these projects, but they also create their own project platform/ network. On the other hand, most cross-border projects do not participate to any thematic network neither have connections with other programmes, projects nor networks or strategies.

Challenges

- Current economic crisis in the Mediterranean area.
- Short duration of the projects that hampers the real assessment on how energy efficiency has been improved after the implementation of the project.
- Get the private sector involved, namely companies.

MED and INTERACT programmes are co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) | European Territorial Cooperation

Booklet: European Cooperation in action! 2007 - 2013

How cooperation across borders has changed people's lives








Employment of elderly people and **business development**

© North West Europe programme.

Aine Cuddihy preparing mini cakes that resemble a bouquet of flowers.

© ANEL Labour Business Association in Navarre.



Training course to unemployed women in the field of caretaking for the elderly and handicapped.

IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO FULFILL A DREAM

business development

How many times have we thought, 'I should have done this, but now, it's too late?' Sometimes we know exactly what new endeavour we would like to undertake in our lives, only to be held back by those little voices whispering that we are not good enough, that it's too risky. Thanks to European Territorial Cooperation programmes, thousands of people do take this leap and, most importantly, they reach their goals.

'I think that secretly I was always an entrepreneur', explains Aine Cuddihy, from Castletroy (Ireland). 'I was always thinking about different things that I would like to do... I could have just left it, but my husband's business went into decline and we needed more than one income. So, I decided to start my cooking business. I was not afraid because I always thought at some stage I would have my own business. It's a bit late now, but it's never too late.'

In May 2012, Aine took part in Senior Entrepreneurs, a training initiative for budding

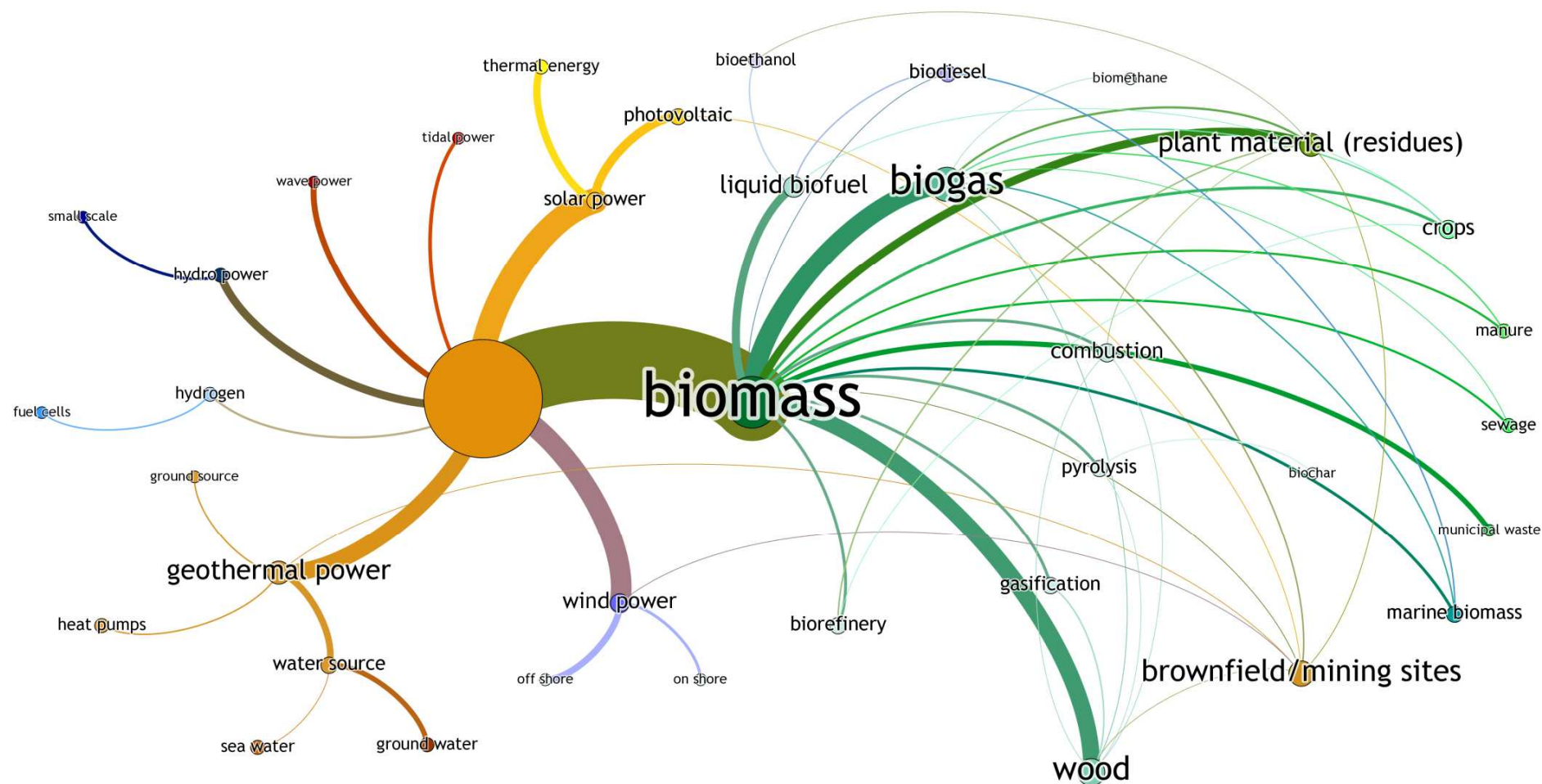
entrepreneurs aged 50 and over. This project was conceived within the framework of INTERREG IVB North West Europe, a European Programme, which funds projects aimed towards finding innovative ways to make the most of territorial assets and tackle problems shared by European regions. Her passion for cooking gave her the motivation to set up 'The Minicake Company'. She bakes mini cakes and also came up with the idea of designing cakes that resemble bouquets of flowers. Aine believes her biggest achievement to date has been setting up her own business, at 60, and the confidence she has gained from doing so.

'The Senior Enterprise course was a phenomenal experience for me. When I set up my company, I thought I was doing everything right. Then I did the Senior Enterprise course and I found out that I was doing everything wrong. So I completely restructured my approach to the business and Senior Enterprise really helped me make my business run properly', she adds. 'As a result of this training, I put together a business plan and a good marketing strategy. For example, now I use all the social media that's available to me. I have learned this all through the encouragement I acquired from Senior Enterprise, which really helped me.'

Miles away from Ireland, in Navarre, a province in the northeast of Spain bordering France, another woman also mustered up the courage



Study on ETC energy projects





Study on Culture and Creative Industries projects

Identification of main project activities.

This approach allowed us to answer questions regarding the frequency of project activities in relation to the thematic focus areas for the funding period 2007-2014.

For example:

- What types of cooperation activities have been funded most frequently in the field of Cultural Tourism?
- What is the importance of education and life-long learning in multi-national creative industries projects?
- Which types of activities tend to occur in tandem with other types of activities?



Study on Cross-Border Cooperation in Maritime Programmes in the 2007-2013

- The study focuses on 14 maritime cross-border programmes
- identified 200 marine/maritime projects - around - have been granted EUR 315,7 million ERDF, i.e. around 25% of the programmes' funds.
- to highlight the contribution of cross-border projects linked to the most relevant themes of the marine/maritime policy
- The report highlights the potential of marine/maritime cross-border projects to add value to policy and strategy development, and contribution to EU2020 goals.
- The study is addressed to programme implementers and potential project applicants in search of inspiration and taking advantage of already funded projects.



Cross -Border Cooperation Maritime Programmes in the 2007 -2013 programming period

Barbara Di Piazza



The Scoping Studies

The purpose of the Scoping Study was two-fold.

- First, experts assessed what role can cross-border, transnational and interregional cooperation play to deliver each Thematic Objective and Investment Priority of the 2014-2020 ESIF framework.
- Second, experts looked at the environment, climate change, accessibility and sustainable transport trends on a European level over a longer time period (1990-2020) and compared them with the Interreg activity.



The Scoping Studies (2)

The findings in the field of transport revealed that :

- connectivity is relatively well developed as far as cross-border and transnational stakeholders can influence and Interreg can finance.
- Interreg funding trend in this sector has a diminishing character.
- the future focus of Interreg programmes should shift towards sustainable transport – tackling the negative effects of density, congestions, road safety, and addressing environmental implications.
- In the field of environment and climate change the funding trend in Interreg programmes is an increasing one.

There is a wide scope of actions which can and should be undertaken by cooperation programmes, most obvious being the joint management of cross-border and transnational natural assets (river and sea basins, mountain ranges, protected areas) and the prevention and mitigation of natural hazards and climate change effects (floods, draughts, forest fires, coastal erosion, etc.).



How INTERACT III sees Capitalisation

Capitalisation in INTERACT is building process aimed at consolidating the *capital* built by Interreg projects and programmes with the objectives

- To improve the accessibility of knowledge and results generated projects and programmes for a better coordination and innovation through collaboration and knowledge transfer
- To promote the re-use and / or transfer this knowledge and results, in order to ultimately promote an improvement of performance and delivery
- To raise awareness and better communicate results in specific fields of the regional policy domain.

... for the continuous development of Interreg !

Capital: outputs / results / knowledge / know-how generated by projects and programmes.

Role of INTERACT in this process is: to provide a structured environment, as well as technical (knowledge management) tools, for capitalisation across programmes (networks) and to support this process with its expertise in facilitation and communication.



INTERACT's target audiences

- Interreg programmes (plus ENI and IPA Programmes) and organisations (MAs, JTSs, members of the steering or monitoring committees), European Commission
- Project partners (beneficiaries) via the Programmes
- Policy advisors and officers at national, regional and local levels
- Researchers, journalists and any people interested in Interreg.



A coherent methodology and Plan

- INTERACT III Capitalisation builds on the past and present experiences, as well as analytical foresight and will be implemented via thematic communities (labs)
- The whole strategy will be drafted taking into consideration a specific reflection with CoorG, INTERACT Member States/NCPs/European Commission and INTERREG-EUROPE.
- 4 main roles, clear activities and deliverables → pre-identified implementation steps



Role	Main activities	Deliverables associated with the role	Implementation steps
Identification of Themes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify the main capitalisation themes and/or cross-cutting streams (maritime/mountain dimension, CBC relevance, floods, culture, tourism, risk management, CBC labour market issues, etc.) Selection by Programmes of the fields of their interest, where they wish to be involved. 	Long list (Needs assessment)	<p>Long list would be built on the basis of a first ranking of TOs chosen by all Interreg+IPA+ENI Programmes (Needs assessment) → To be better defined</p> <p>Programmes (and relevant stakeholders) will be consulted in order to define the most sought after topics to be addressed by INTERACT thematic work (identification of tendency) → No limited number</p>
Complementarity and synergies with INTERREG-EUROPE	<p>Coordination work, (meetings, etc) in order to:</p> <p>a) clarify the scope and format of capitalisation INTERREG-EUROPE will pursue,</p> <p>b) and establish how Interreg will be integrated into this work, what shall be the role of Interact and how interaction between INTERREG-EUROPE and Interact should work in future (a coordination meeting is scheduled in Lille on 29.01.15)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Definition of) Clear tasks and interface aimed to avoid overlapping INTERACT contribution to INTERREG-EUROPE platforms (link with Interreg, ENI, IPA, MRS) 	To be defined



Role	Main activities	Deliverables associated with the role	Implementation steps
Supporting new thematic Labs (providing vertical Capitalisation Tools and Workshops)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define capitalisation streams (based on programme inputs and the capacity of INTERACT= how many labs can INTERACT handle, implying also the sorting out of requested topics that may be addressed by INTERREG EUROPE) Set-up of thematic networks/communities Produce a specific strategy for each capitalisation theme (lab) Produce in-depth thematic studies including research/policy papers (utilising KEEP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nr. of Thematic labs - Studies and Thematic work 	<p>The outcome of the needs assessment shall be cross-checked with Interact capacity and published not only for capitalisation purposes (this will be clearly stated in the need-assessment communication to the Programmes via e-mail - by each IP).</p> <p>The communication (Q1 2015) will ask for answers within one week clearly stating the need to get information as soon as possible. Outcomes will be stored in Confluence, a specific page will be created and each IP will upload the answers received by the relevant Programmes.</p>
Thematic work in existing streams (providing horizontal Capitalisation Tools and Workshops)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce a specific strategy for each capitalisation theme (lab) Transfer the data, information and knowledge Produce in-depth thematic studies including research/policy papers (utilising KEEP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Running of existing Thematic labs - Studies and Thematic work 	<p>Thematic work in existing streams: the agreement is 1 Interact person should be responsible for 1 theme or strand. Conclusion of existing studies should be used as basis for the future implementation of thematic networks/communities, where appropriate (i.e. in the field of Maritime Programmes, Energy, Creative industries, MedLabGroup, Labour Market Integration, Accessibility, Environment and Climate Change). Further analytical studies/thematic papers should be considered for priority themes selected by Interreg stakeholders but not covered by analytical studies so far. Analytical studies/thematic papers should be meant to the benefit of the programmes and relevant EU stakeholders (eg for the alignment of programmes' practices with Europe 2020)</p>



Any question?

...or idea?





Thank you for the attention !