



Interreg

Latvija-Lietuva

European Regional Development Fund



EUROPEAN UNION

Interreg V-A Latvia-Lithuania programme 2014-2020

INFORMATION SEMINAR





To inform applicants about:

1. Selected Thematic Objectives and Investment Priorities
2. Possible supported activities
3. Information on assessment criteria and assessment procedures
4. Information and communication requirements
5. Financial management issues: eligibility of costs and planning of the project budget
6. Preparation and submission of the application form in the electronic Monitoring System

Objective

- Contribute to the sustainable and cohesive socio-economic development of the Programme regions by helping to make them competitive and attractive for living, working and visiting

Programme territory

- **Latvia:** Kurzeme, Zemgale, Latgale regions
- **Lithuania:** Klaipėda, Telšiai, Šiauliai, Panevėžys, Utena, Kaunas counties

Programme budget

- ERDF 51,6 mln. EUR



Programme priorities



Sustainable and clean environment through cooperation

ERDF ~14 mln. EUR

Max. project size
EUR 1 000 000 (ERDF)



Support to labour mobility and employment

ERDF ~18 mln. EUR

Max. project size
EUR 800 000 (ERDF)



Social inclusion as a precondition of territorial development

ERDF ~10 mln. EUR

Max. project size:
EUR 800 000; 200 000 (ERDF)



Improved quality of living through efficient public services administration

ERDF ~9 mln. EUR

Max. project size
EUR 500 000 (ERDF)

First Call for proposals (1)



Who can apply:

- Public authorities (national, regional, and local authorities)
- Public equivalent bodies, meaning any legal body governed by public or private law:
 - ✓ Established for the specific purpose of meeting the needs for the general interest and not having an industrial or commercial character
 - ✓ Having legal personality, and
 - Either financed for the most part by the state, by regional or local authorities, or by other bodies governed under public law
 - Or subject to management supervision by those bodies
 - Or having an administrative, managerial, or supervisory board where more than half of the members are appointed by the state, regional local authorities, or by other bodies governed by public law
- NGOs

Co-financed by the ERDF:

- 85% of the eligible project activities



Project duration:

- Not longer than 24 months

Starting date of the project:

- January-February 2017

Submission of project applications:

- **29 April 2016 – 5 August 2016 (till 12:00)**

Other:

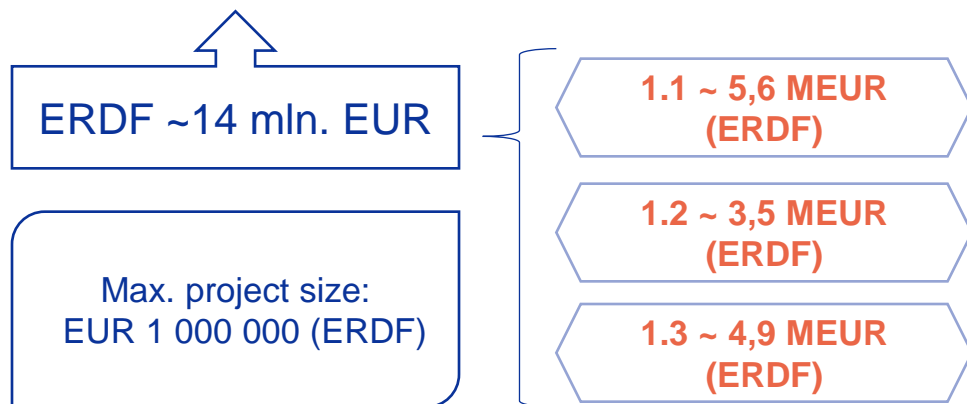
- Project application must be submitted by **Lead Partner** in **English** language



Sustainable and clean environment through cooperation (1)



1. SUSTAINABLE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT THROUGH COOPERATION



Three specific objectives:

1.1. To increase number of visitors to the Programme area through improving and developing cultural and natural heritage objects, services and products

1.2. To increase integration and efficiency of environmental resource management

1.3 To regenerate public areas with environmental problems

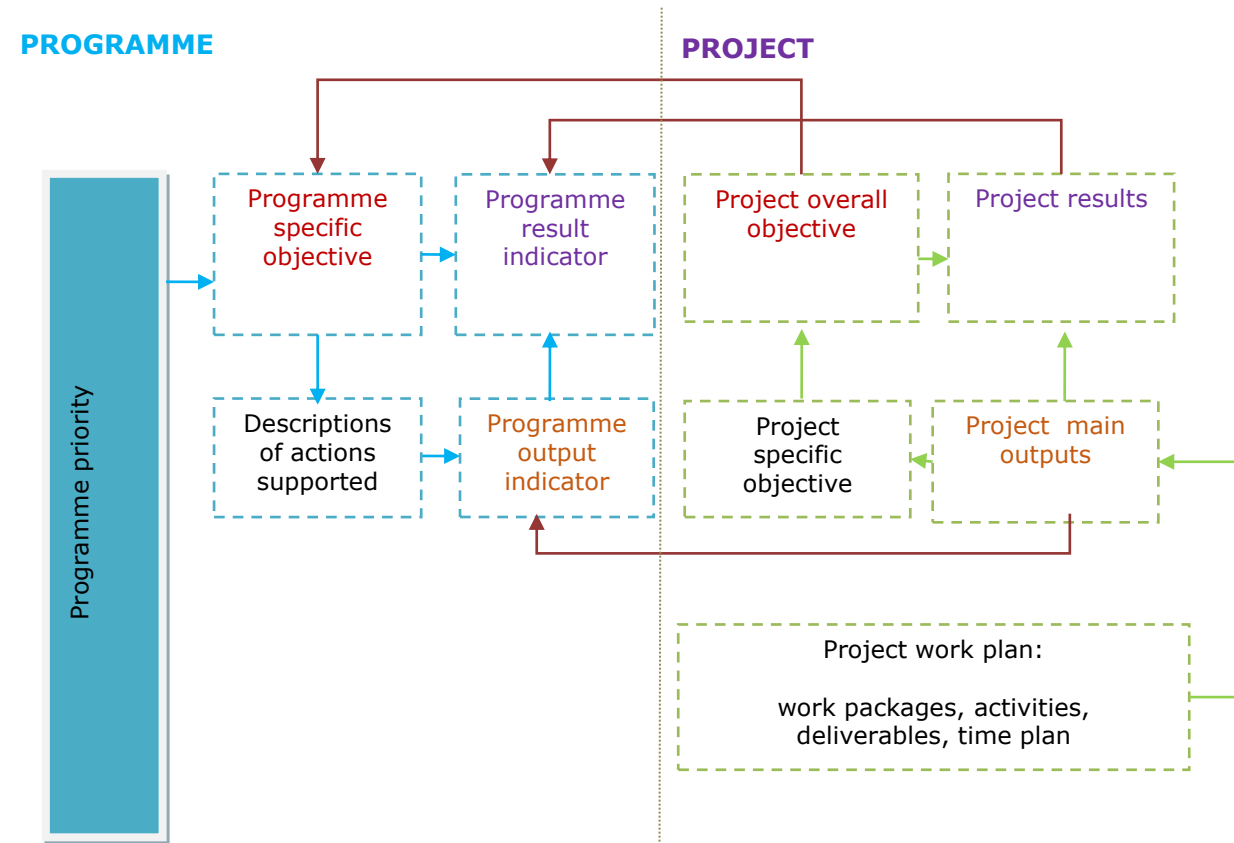


Sustainable and clean environment through cooperation (2)

Specific objective I

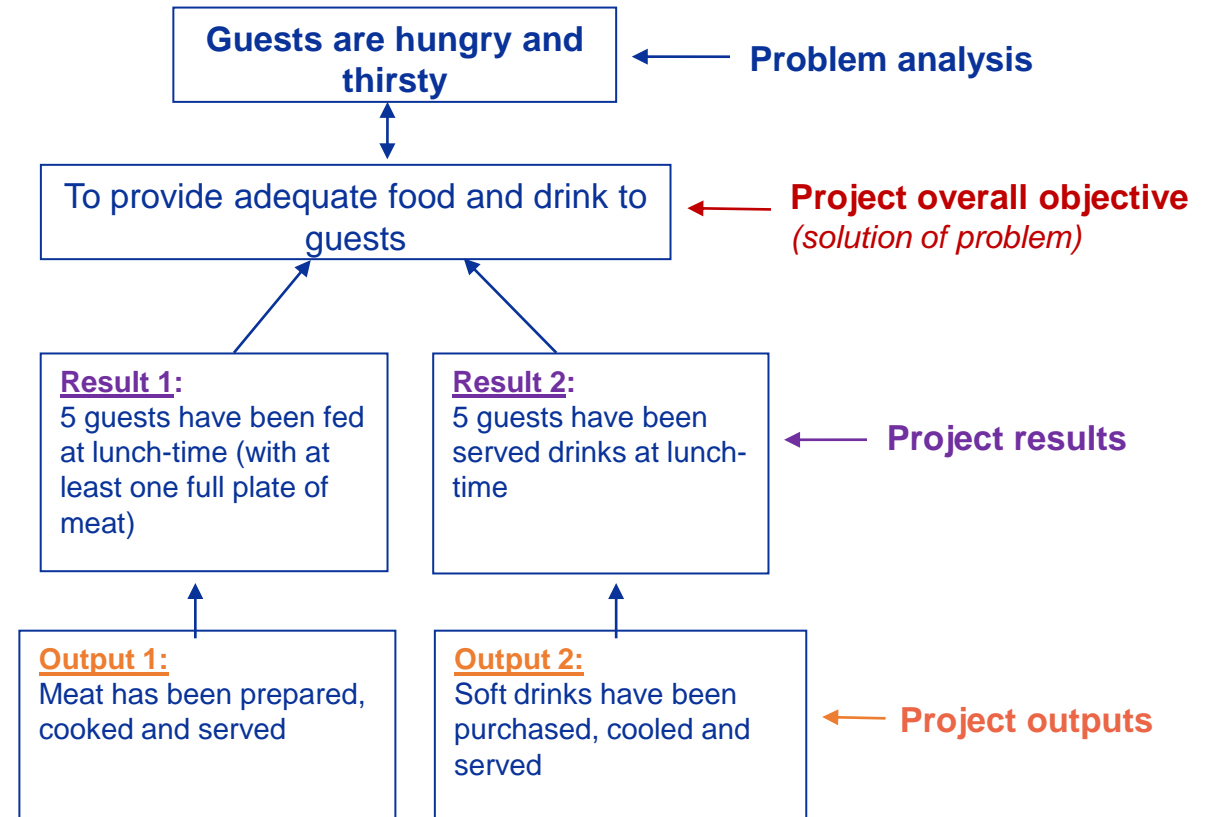
Specific objective: to increase number of visitors to the Programme area through improving and developing cultural and natural heritage objects, services and products

- **Result indicator:** overnight stays of visitors in the Programme area
- **Output indicator:** sustainable tourism: Increase in expected **number of visits** to supported sites of cultural and natural heritage and attractions
- **Expected result:** cultural and natural heritage objects, services and products improved, developed in a sustainable way and promoted, thus increasing number of visitors



Example (1)

- Project **overall objective** provides overall context for what the project is trying to achieve
- Project result** indicates the change the project is aiming for
- Project output** the outcome of the activities funded, telling us what has actually been produced for the money given to the project





Current situation overview

- Well-developed visitor infrastructure to expose natural and cultural heritage to visitors
- Most infrastructure, developed within EU funding period 2007-2013
- Individual project initiatives and private investments

Challenges

- Limited set of services offered
- Available visitor infrastructure, products and services are rather separate objects - lacking integrity, interlinkages and cooperation
- Seasonality of visitor flow and offered services
- Lacking targeted and modern marketing of specific nature and culture tourism



- ✓ Improvement of infrastructure of cultural and natural heritage objects and related equipment upgrades
- ✓ Development of existing/new joint innovative and sustainable services and products based on tangible and intangible cultural and natural heritage to tackle different problems
- ✓ Clustering (creation and branding of joint service packages for visitors including the definition and promotion of joint attractions, routes combined with catering, transport and other relevant services)
- ✓ Capacity building of involved stakeholders to improve quality and ensure diversification of services
- ✓ ICT solutions for joint routes, products and services;
- ✓ Marketing activities and promotion of sustainable and environment friendly behaviour, products and services (e.g., promotional events, visits, fairs, media advertising)
- ✓ Awareness raising about preservation of cultural and natural heritage objects and their historical importance, authenticity of traditions, etc.



Specific objective: to increase integration and efficiency of environmental resource management

- **Result indicator:** number of organisations jointly contributing to environmental resource management
- **Output indicator:** number of organisations supported
- **Expected result:** efficient and more integrated environmental resource management (e.g. new or improved management processes, tools, methodologies) applied due to active cooperation between involved stakeholders





- A wide range of natural object types (rivers, lakes, protected dry land areas, wetlands, coastal areas, river basins and etc.)
- Protected areas (improvements of the biodiversity situation, flora and fauna conditions etc.)
- Risk management (floods, fire, chemicals spills and etc.)



Positive impacts to the sustainable management of nature resources in the Programme area



Challenges

- A lack of innovations in testing technologies for environmental improvement
- Need to focus on practical implementation challenges in nature and environment management to support improvement of the state of the environment

Expectations

- Improved the capacities of involved actors
- Improved institutional frameworks
- Developed human resources
- Strengthened managerial systems



Indicative list of activities supported (4) Specific objective II

- ✓ Joint environmental resource management activities (coordination/unification of methodologies and approaches through exchange of practices, trainings, seminars and other actions)
- ✓ Joint management solutions for natural objects and protected areas
- ✓ Increase of the administrative capacity for risk prevention measures
- ✓ Construction and promotion of green infrastructure
- ✓ Strengthen cross border cooperation, developing information exchange and systems for managing and monitoring protected areas, safeguard ecosystems, and protection and management of biodiversity
- ✓ Educational and awareness raising activities
- ✓ Development of tools and implementation of measures to control invasive or non-native species
- ✓ ICT solutions to improve integration and efficiency of environmental resource management
- ✓ Improvement of nature infrastructure and equipment
- ✓ Joint environmental risk (flood, pollution, erosion etc.) management actions, planning and development of related equipment and infrastructure
- ✓ Development and transfer of new organisational models, such as pooling of competences across regional and national borders, facilitating co-operation among local authorities and community groups for sustainable environmental management
- ✓ Adapting, testing, improving and applying existing tools to ensure continued and adequate management of protected areas
- ✓ Create, test and apply new tools to ensure continued and adequate management of protected areas



Specific objective: to regenerate public areas with environmental problems

- **Result indicator:** number of households not facing pollution, grime and other municipal environmental problems
- **Output indicator:** land rehabilitation: total surface area of rehabilitated land
- **Expected result:** best practices related to planning and implementation of sustainable brownfields revitalisation defined and applied through pilot actions





Brownfield is a part of the territory, which has so far been used, covered with buildings or planned for business activities, but now the business activities and employment are not at a satisfactory level

Why to redevelop brownfield sites:

- Reduce risks from contaminated sites (soil & groundwater)
 - ✓ *contaminated site – well defined area where the presence of soil contamination has been confirmed and this presents a potential risk to humans, water, ecosystems*
- New use of redeveloped site creates favourable conditions for living and business



Data bases available in LV and LT:

www.lvqmc.lv/lapas/vide/piesarnoto-un-potenciali-piesarnoto-vietu-registrs/piesarnoto-un-potenciali-piesarnoto-vietu-registrs?id=1527&nid=373

www.lgt.lt/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=149&Itemid=1248&lang=lt



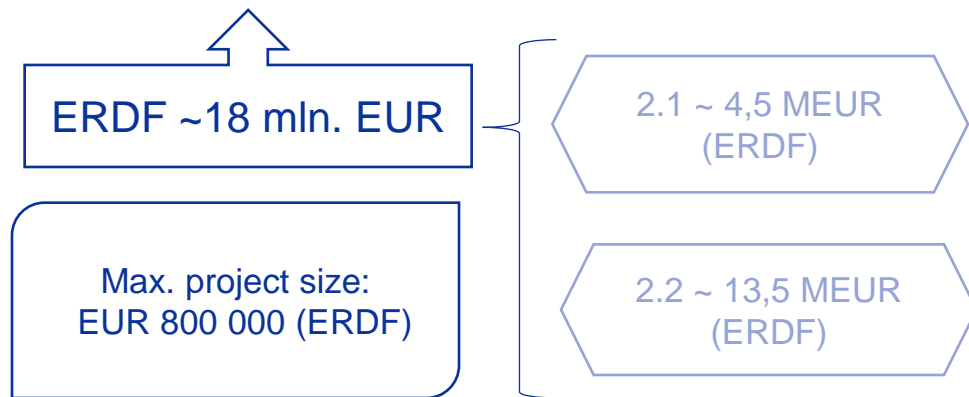
- ✓ Experience exchange activities, cross border and also with other EU countries
- ✓ Pilot investments (exploring, testing and using innovative approaches) in municipal brownfield sites, including deconstruction of derelict buildings, cleaning territories and improving public infrastructure
- ✓ Propositions for minimisation or elimination of environmental risks influencing current or planned land use
- ✓ Minimisation/elimination of contamination in sites
- ✓ Experience exchange of good practices



Support to labour mobility and employment (1)



2. SUPPORT TO LABOUR MOBILITY AND EMPLOYMENT



Two specific objectives:

2.1. To create employment opportunities through entrepreneurship support

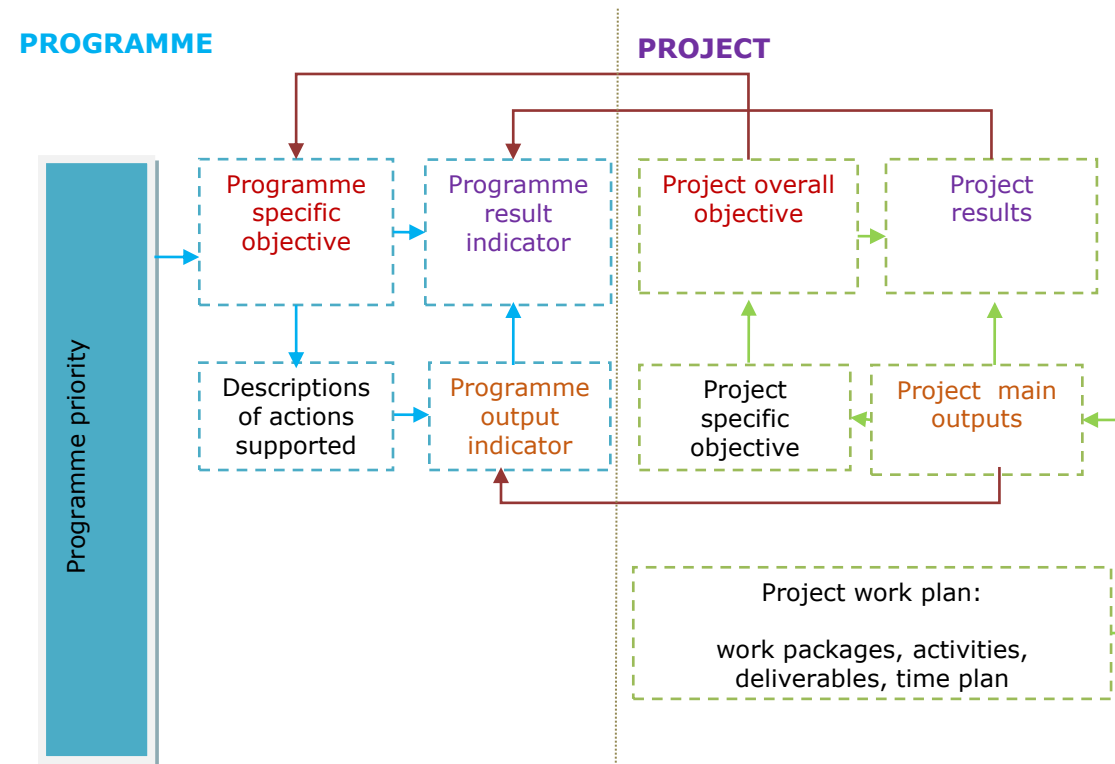
2.2. To increase job opportunities by improving mobility and workforce skills



Support to labour mobility and employment (2)

2.1 Specific objective: to create employment opportunities through entrepreneurship support

- **Result indicator:** Newly established businesses per year
- **Output indicators:**
 - ✓ Business support services improved/created as a result of the cross border cooperation
 - ✓ Improved or created business support infrastructure objects that ensure indirect business support
 - ✓ Productive investment: number of enterprises receiving support (number of enterprises receiving non-financial support)
- **Expected result:** Entrepreneurship promoted, economic activity facilitated and employment opportunities created





Challenges:

- to improve quality and accessibility of existing business support services and to create new ones
- to increase cooperation between business support institutions and business support system stakeholders
- to facilitate creation of entrepreneurship and new business models in the fields of knowledge economy (IT, creative industries, distant professional services)
- to facilitate development of businesses in the traditional fields of the regions ((bio-)food, crafts, etc.)



- ✓ Modernisation and development of basic municipal infrastructure and equipment necessary for providing business support and improvement of business capacity. Small scale investments (up to EUR 100 000 ERDF per site)
- ✓ Development of business support services with cross border dimension
- ✓ Joint awareness initiatives on cross border business opportunities
- ✓ Training, coaching and mentoring for potential cross border businesses
- ✓ Networking of entrepreneurs
- ✓ Raising awareness of students, unemployed persons etc. about entrepreneurship and self-employment as a career option
- ✓ Cooperation between educational institutions, business support institutions, entrepreneurs and municipalities to promote entrepreneurship and provide necessary training to facilitate entrepreneurship
- ✓ Development and promotion of innovative tools necessary for teaching and implementation of business activities;
- ✓ Establishing and promoting cross border business mentors' networks
- ✓ Activities that facilitate cooperation and information exchange between entrepreneurs within the Programme area, including trainings, workshops, mentoring, coaching and consultations



Support to labour mobility and employment (5)

2.2 Specific objective: To increase job opportunities by improving mobility and workforce skills

- **Result indicator:** Number of people receiving upgraded skills matching labour market needs per year
- **Output indicator:**
 - Labour Market and Training:
 - ✓ Number of participants in joint local employment initiatives and joint training
 - ✓ Created or improved educational and training infrastructure objects planned for joint use
- **Expected result:** Increased labour mobility due to new job opportunities because of improved workforce skills and information about available labour vacancies across the border matching labour market needs



Challenges:

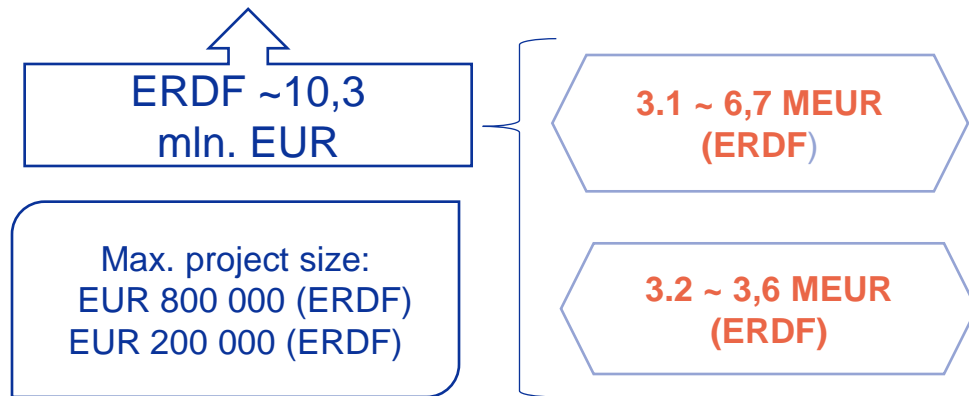
- to improve the quality and accessibility of vocational education and lifelong learning possibilities
- to increase cooperation between businesses, vocational education institutions and lifelong learning centres
- to improve curricula by improved study programmes, relevant infrastructure and equipment
- to reduce mismatch between education and labour market demand
- to improve the quality and accessibility of information about job vacancies and legal issues



- ✓ Fostering cooperation between educational institutions to improve their services and training programmes, develop new joint training programmes in sectors with specific skills shortages, including purchase of necessary equipment and infrastructure
- ✓ Involvement of entrepreneurs and employed persons in lifelong learning and other support activities in order to improve their labour market competitiveness
- ✓ Trainings, exchanges, internships and international field practices
- ✓ Cooperation between businesses and educational institutions
- ✓ Job fairs and information exchange on workforce demand and skill requirements
- ✓ Activities to identify necessary improvements of educational programmes and teaching, training and management methods
- ✓ Joint trainings and exchanges of good practices for a better integration in the labour market
- ✓ Raising awareness on employment opportunities in the Programme area



3. SOCIAL INCLUSION AS A PRECONDITION OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT



Two specific objectives:

3.1. To improve accessibility and efficiency of social services

3.2. To improve living conditions in deprived communities and territories

3.1 Specific objective: To improve accessibility and efficiency of social services

- **Result indicator:** Number of people benefiting from more accessible, efficient social inclusion measures and social services
- **Output indicators:**
 - ✓ Created/improved social services and infrastructure
 - ✓ Created/improved social inclusion measures
- **Expected result:** Social inclusion of **vulnerable groups** enhanced, increasing their labour market participation and reducing inequalities in terms of educational goals. Increased cost-effectiveness and sustainability of social care.



Challenges:

- to increase efficiency of social services by improving staff knowledge and experience
- to strengthen mutual cooperation between different field organisations providing similar services
- to ensure that services and infrastructure become more accessible
- to enhance the quality of life through improved quality of social services
- to provide possibility for all members of the community to participate in economic, social, political and cultural life



- ✓ Networking between social service providers and stakeholders in order to exchange experience and identify good practices and solutions, which require cross border intervention
- ✓ Improvement of infrastructure and equipment necessary for improved and more accessible social services
- ✓ Improvement of competencies of specialists providing social services
- ✓ Informative campaigns to raise awareness about available social services for vulnerable groups
- ✓ Integration of vulnerable groups in the labour market/educational activities/social life
- ✓ Improvement of accessibility and efficiency as well as diversification of social services or solutions by applying new approaches, tools, methods, etc.
- ✓ Protection of vulnerable groups living under unfavourable conditions

3.2 Specific objective: to improve living conditions in deprived communities and territories

- **Result indicator:** number of households not facing pollution, grime and other municipal environmental problems
- **Output indicators:** number of deprived communities participating in the regeneration activities
- **Expected result:** Deprived communities are more active and involved in regeneration activities

! Deprived communities experience intensive depopulation, lack of employment possibilities, skills, knowledge, deficient infrastructure and services



Challenges:

- to improve deficient infrastructure and services
- to improve skills and knowledge
- to encourage the exchange of experience and knowledge among communities, municipalities thus facilitating the inclusion of deprived communities' members into society

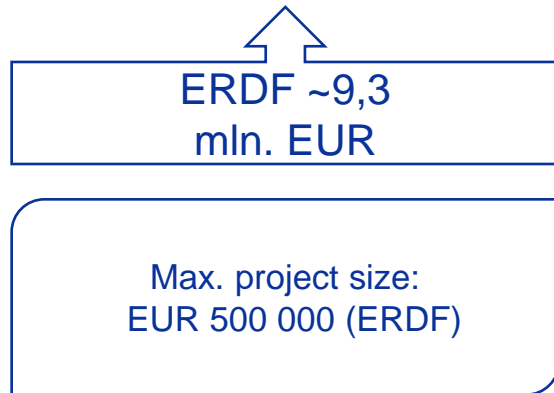


- ✓ Actions for activating deprived communities and solving problems and capacity building for specialists
- ✓ Networking activities in education, culture, healthy lifestyle and other fields to activate deprived communities
- ✓ Creating, upgrading, equipping social spaces (excluding basic public infrastructure - social houses, educational centres, hospitals, medical points, etc.) in the form of small scale infrastructure works for deprived communities and territories
- ✓ Educational activities, practical workshops and involvement of professional assistance (e.g. psychologists, facilitators, education specialists, etc.) for deprived communities
- ✓ Experience exchange of different stakeholders (municipalities, local leaders, educational institutions, NGOs, social service centres, etc.) and transfer of the best practices regarding approaches how to successfully work with deprived communities



Public services and administration (1)

4. IMPROVED QUALITY OF LIVING THROUGH EFFICIENT PUBLIC SERVICES AND ADMINISTRATION



One specific objective:

4.1. To improve efficiency of public services by strengthening capacities and cooperation between institutions



Public services and administration (2)

4.1 Specific objective: To improve efficiency of public services by strengthening capacities and cooperation between institutions

Result indicator: Number of solutions improving public services

Output indicator: Number of institutions, participating in cooperation

Expected result: Strengthened institutional capacity and efficiency of public services through modernisation of equipment, infrastructure and organisational processes in areas such as combating crime, improvement of civil security, facilitation of employment, protection of environment, improvement of education, improvement of social policies, etc.



Public services and administration (3)

Challenges:

Improve efficiency of public services by:

1. Raising capacity of public authorities and institutions by promoting legal and administrative cooperation in areas such as:
 - combating crime
 - improvement of civil security
 - facilitation of employment
 - protection of environment
 - improvement of education
 - improvement of social policies, etc.
2. Enhancing cooperation between citizens and institutions



- ✓ Actions and improvement of infrastructure and equipment (if necessary) for protection and security of civil society
- ✓ Development and implementation of training and mentoring activities
- ✓ Transfer of good practices and development of innovative models or solutions for provision of necessary competences and human resources within public services
- ✓ Promotion of legal and administrative cooperation that create synergies
- ✓ Development of innovative models for institutional cooperation and/or joint management systems
- ✓ Development of procedures and tools for monitoring and evaluation of effectiveness of public services
- ✓ Integrated actions for simplification of administrative procedures and reduction of administrative burden
- ✓ Promotion of dialog between citizens and public services providers and societal involvement in civic decision making
- ✓ Small scale infrastructure and equipment for increased community capacity-building

Activities must have to focus on:

- Increasing capacity of institutions providing public services
- Capacity building of employees providing public services, through:
 - ✓ cooperation networks,
 - ✓ experience exchange visits,
 - ✓ trainings,
 - ✓ workshops and consultations.



Activities **NOT** supported by the Programme

- ✓ Purchase of **land**
- ✓ Purchase of **real estate**
- ✓ Purchase of **not specialised cars**
- ✓ Purchase of **luxury goods**
- ✓ **Preparation of the technical documentation**, with an exception to projects applying under Priority I “Sustainable and clean environment through cooperation”, specific objective 1.3. “To regenerate public areas with environment problems”
- ✓ Investment in **infrastructure outside the Programme territory**
- ✓ **Construction of roads** for the applicants applying for the open calls
- ✓ **Investment in airport and port infrastructure** unless related to environmental protection or accompanied by investment necessary to mitigate or reduce its negative environmental impact
- ✓ De-commissioning or construction of **nuclear power stations**
- ✓ Manufacturing, processing and marketing tobacco and alcoholic products and psychotropic substances
- ✓ Undertakings in difficulty, as defined under Union State aid rules
- ✓ Investment to achieve the reduction of **greenhouse gas emissions** from activities listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC
- ✓ **Political and religious activities** (except for cultural heritage objects aimed at tourism promotion)



A. Administrative and eligibility assessment

- 1) Application form is correctly filled in via the eMS
- 2) Confirmation letter is submitted by the LP to the JS
- 3) Partner declarations are uploaded via the eMS, etc.
 - More Programme Manual 6.2.1 Administrative and eligibility criteria

B. Quality assessment

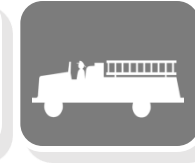
- 1) Project context (relevance and strategy) and cooperation character (20 %)
- 2) Project's contribution to Programme's objectives, results and outputs (25 %)
- 3) Methodology/approach, activities and durability (20 %)
- 4) Partnership relevance (15 %)
- 5) Budget (20 %)
 - More Programme Manual 6.2.2 Quality assessment criteria



Practical tips:

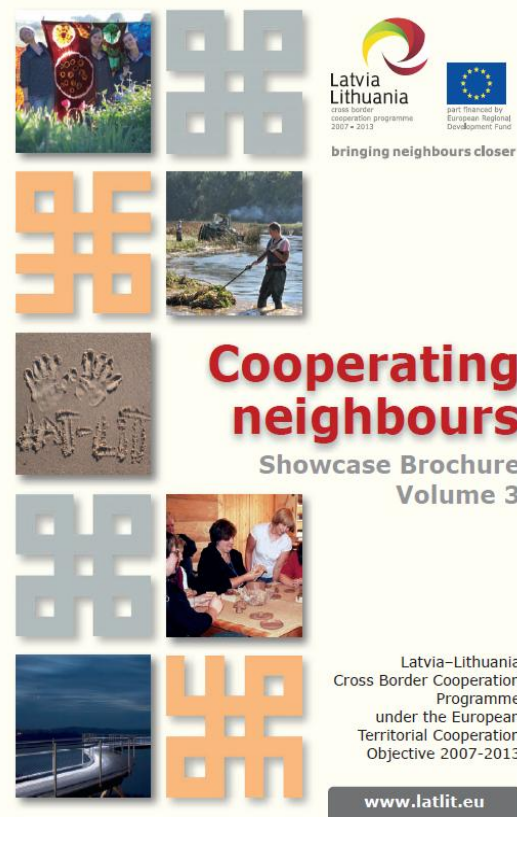
- ✓ project has to show a **clear benefit** for the cross border area and for all the PPs involved
- ✓ cross border cooperation must bring **added value** to the project and improve its results by sharing the knowledge and experiences, products and services
- ✓ project should address a **common problem** or strategic issue which the PPs attempt to solve together
- ✓ investments in the project should be beneficial to and serve the **needs** on **both sides** of the border, with clear cross border impact
- ✓ project has to be developed **jointly** by the PPs
- ✓ project should demonstrate **innovative approach**

! The Programme funding should serve as start-up financing towards durable and sustainable solutions!



Project examples:

<http://latlit.eu/2007-2013/eng/publications/brochure>





Communication activities are mandatory (obligatory) part of project implementation

Communication goals:

- ✓ Disseminate information about the project activities and results achieved
- ✓ Ensure the widest possible awareness of general public and involvement of target groups in project activities
- ✓ Sufficient resources for relevant information and communication activities have to be planned in the project application

The Programme logo consists of the following five elements:

- ✓ Interreg logo
- ✓ EU emblem and label “European Union”
- ✓ Programme title
- ✓ Reference to the fund “European Regional Development Fund”
- ✓ The graphic symbol, representing the colours of the national flags of Latvia and Lithuania

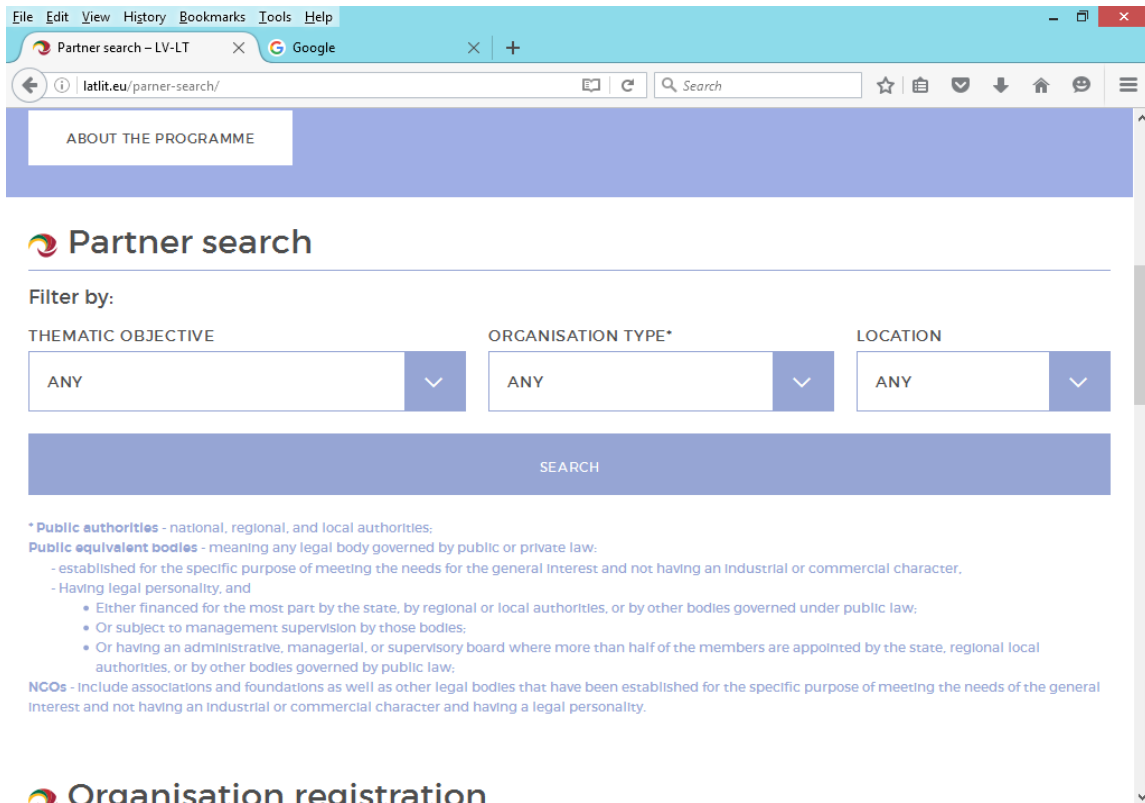


After signing the Subsidy Contract:

- ✓ publicity guidelines for projects
- ✓ training for persons in charge of communication
- ✓ on-going consulting for projects on communication issues



www.latlit.eu – search for partner



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL latlit.eu/partner-search/. The page features a navigation menu with "ABOUT THE PROGRAMME" selected. Below the navigation is the "Partner search" title and a "Filter by:" section. This section includes three dropdown menus: "THEMATIC OBJECTIVE" (set to "ANY"), "ORGANISATION TYPE*" (set to "ANY"), and "LOCATION" (set to "ANY"). A "SEARCH" button is positioned below these filters. At the bottom of the page, there is a section for "Organisation registration" with detailed definitions for "Public authorities", "Public equivalent bodies", and "NGOs".

ABOUT THE PROGRAMME

Partner search

Filter by:

THEMATIC OBJECTIVE ORGANISATION TYPE* LOCATION

ANY ANY ANY

SEARCH

* **Public authorities** - national, regional, and local authorities;
Public equivalent bodies - meaning any legal body governed by public or private law:
- established for the specific purpose of meeting the needs for the general interest and not having an industrial or commercial character,
- Having legal personality, and
• Either financed for the most part by the state, by regional or local authorities, or by other bodies governed under public law;
• Or subject to management supervision by those bodies;
• Or having an administrative, managerial, or supervisory board where more than half of the members are appointed by the state, regional local authorities, or by other bodies governed by public law;
NGOs - include associations and foundations as well as other legal bodies that have been established for the specific purpose of meeting the needs of the general interest and not having an industrial or commercial character and having a legal personality.

Organisation registration



Interreg

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Thank you!

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