



**SOUTH EAST
EUROPE**

Transnational Cooperation Programme



Programme co-funded by the
EUROPEAN UNION

Growing Cooperation in the South East Europe Area

Jointly for our common future

Projects funded within
the **THIRD CALL**
for proposals

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GROWING COOPERATION IN THE SOUTHEAST EUROPE:
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THE SOUTH EAST EUROPE TRANSNATIONAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME

South East Europe (SEE) participating countries



The South East Europe Programme is a unique instrument which, within the framework of the Regional Policy's Territorial Cooperation Objective, aims to improve integration and competitiveness in an area which is as complex as it is diverse

The programme supports projects developed within four Priority Axes: Innovation, Environment, Accessibility, and Sustainable Growth Areas- in line with the Lisbon and Gothenburg priorities -, and contributes to the integration processes of the non-EU member states.

It aims to develop transnational partnerships in matters of strategic importance, to improve the territorial, economic and social integration process and to contribute to the cohesion, stability and competitiveness of the region. To this end, the programme seeks to realise high quality, result oriented projects of strategic character which are relevant to the programme area.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The 3rd call for proposals was branded as 'strategic' and there are at least two good reasons for that. First of all, there was careful preparation to ensure that the most urgent problems of the area will be tackled and that the right actors will come on board for that. Secondly, Programme bodies and the European Commission worked side by side to make it possible for Instrument for Pre-Accession (IPA) partners to join transnational cooperation on terms equal to their European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) counterparts.

The preparation of the 3rd call for proposals took up almost a year. During that time, the 16 partner countries launched a consultation process at a national level to define the most critical cooperation topics. The consultations helped identify the institutions most suited to addressing those topics. Each partner country developed a list of potential beneficiaries. Finally, proposals were collected for the type of joint activities most likely to produce the desired results. As a whole, the consultation process clearly outlined national priorities, though it also emphasised the importance of transnational cooperation in the achievement of some of those priorities.

Potential beneficiaries came together for a strategic project generation seminar in early July 2010, in Dubrovnik, Croatia. Face to face discussions helped better focus transnational needs and shape project ideas.

In October 2010, the South East Europe (SEE) Annual event offered another opportunity for potential partners to meet, as well as to check their ideas against Programme expectations.

In parallel, a background study was commissioned to verify which aspects of the most critical cooperation topics had not been addressed through the first two calls for proposals. The study also defined the selection criteria for project approval. As a result 5 strategic topics were formulated and further developed into Terms of Reference, which gave clear guidelines on which actors and which activities would be supported for the 3rd call for

proposals. It goes without saying that this specific 'top-down' approach caused less relevant project ideas to drop out of the competition at an early stage. Throughout, the Joint Technical Secretariat team assisted applicants with advice to ensure that only well-matured project proposals would be submitted.

In the end, 46 Expressions of Interest were submitted to the programme. Eventually, 8 strategic projects were approved for financing with EUR 23,962,295.97 ERDF and EUR 4,319,899.07 IPA contributions. It is these projects, running until 2014, that we would like to present for your attention in the following pages. Strategic cooperation in this area is producing some valuable results for our common future. We invite you to take a closer look at them in this project catalogue.

*What difference does this make?
Let's ask representatives of two of the
Programme partner countries!*



While national consultations and project generating events were under way, another landmark event took place in the South East Europe Programme. Months of joint work by the European Commission, Programme Bodies and partner states culminated in the signing of Financing Agreements with 6 IPA countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia. This has made it possible for project partners from IPA partner states to join 3rd call projects with simplified participation terms; similar to that of ERDF partners.

The South East Europe programme is the first European Cooperation Programme which has managed to fully integrate IPA and ERDF funds. This integration has been finalised and completed by the availability of ENPI funds for the partners of the Republic of Moldova, as well. The South East Europe Programme is proud to pioneer the new management, as it represents a novelty in European Territorial Cooperation. Never in any ERDF transnational programme with an external funds component has there been designed a system such as this, with the aim of simplifying the implementation of different funds.

SERBIA



Serbian European Integration Office

Kristina Ašković

Head of Group for cross-border and transnational cooperation programmes with EU member states

Natalija Matunović - Milošević

National Programme Coordinator

Tijana Didanović

Quality Assurance Manager

How was the national consultation process in the preparation for the Strategic Call organised in your country and how useful did you think it was?

With regard to the specificities of the 3rd Strategic Call (e.g., the scope of the eligible actions within the themes) not only a “bottom-up” but also a “top – down” approach was introduced, in order to increase the strategic impact of the projects to be financed. The national consultation process in Serbia related to the preparation of the Strategic Call included stakeholders who were able to identify the most relevant needs to be tackled under this Call. The National Contact Point contacted the most suitable actors/institutions per theme, taking into account their responsibilities, professional expertise and capacities. Several meetings were held with national stakeholders in order to ensure that the most relevant measures for Serbia and the whole South East Europe region were selected. The consultation process in Serbia was very useful since the “top –

down” approach under the Strategic Call allowed, and encouraged, suitable institutions which influence the creation of regulations/policies at the national level to become (potential) beneficiaries under certain themes. This approach contributed to the greater support of policy makers for the SEE programme and the greater interest of all stakeholders.

Serbia is also one of the most active countries in the region and has the biggest number of IPA Project Partners in projects financed within the SEE Programme.

Considering this was the first SEE call in which the IPA funds were fully integrated, which benefits did this process bring to the SEE programme and its projects?

The implementation of the SEE Programme in the “IPA integrated phase” was very demanding on the Serbian beneficiaries, at both the Programme and project levels. The 3rd CFP was something of a test for the Serbian beneficiaries - previously they had received 80% of pre-financing and from the 3rd Strategic CFP on there was no pre-financing at all. The SEE programme is the first Programme in Serbia that has no pre-financing (not even the 15% offered by CBC Programmes with EU Member States). Before the “IPA integrated phase” each IPA Financial project partner had a separate contract signed with the Contracting Authority in the respective IPA country, with contracting, implementing and reporting provisions differing from country to country in line with the rules set by the Contracting Authority. That caused delays in starting project implementation and significantly affected the joint aspects of project and Programme implementation.

Although the SEE Programme area is the most diverse, heterogeneous and complex cooperation area in Europe, and the Programme combines 3 different financial instruments, cooperation between numerous stakeholders (e.g., the Management Structure of the Programme, Project Partners from various institutions from different countries) is a genuine tool

for better integration between EU Member States, IPA and ENPI countries. It contributes to the creation of significant added value for partners (both at Programme and project level) who work on solving the same or similar problems. By working together and learning from each other, mutual understanding between partners is created and the integration of the accession and neighbouring countries is enhanced. Transnational cooperation is an excellent tool to bring people from different cultures together to work on themes of common interest.

How can this experience of IPA funds integration influence the transnational cooperation in the South East Europe area in the future?

The “IPA integrated phase” brought new qualities and benefits that will be enhanced in the future:

- Successful strategic partnerships between various institutions participating in the SEE Programme represent the most efficient way for IPA countries to acquire knowledge on the use of Structural Funds.
 - New management modality closely aligns IPA countries with Structural Fund provisions and maximises the “learning by doing” effect.
 - The so-called 4 J rule (joint planning, staffing, financing and implementation) is becoming more important in line with the LB principle and one Contracting Authority, and leads to more intense and closer cooperation between all the participants in the Programme; both at Programme and project level.
- The integration of the IPA funds contributed to the building of stronger relations between national communities, an increased level of capacity building and institutional transfer, the creation of networks and long-term strategic cooperation, fostering a cross-sectoral approach, as well as the exchange of know-how and experience, innovative ideas and intercultural understanding.

ITALY



Luca Rosselli

**ERVET (Emilia-Romagna Valorizzazione
Economica Territorio) SpA**

EU Policies and International Cooperation - Italy

What do you consider – from a SEE Contact Point Perspective- the main elements of success of the strategic project generation process?

Several factors contributed to the effectiveness of the generation process. First of all, the full involvement of MC members right from the start, i.e., from the identification of the features characterising strategic projects, allowed Member States and Partner States alike to actually steer the process toward what they considered, and agreed, to be the real scope of strategic projects. The involvement of MC members allowed the parallel involvement - at least in the case of Italy - of the National Coordination Committee, of National Authorities, Ministries, Regional Departments, etc., with a clear institutional and technical competence in the thematic domains addressed by the Programme priority axis. The subsequent definition of five specific terms of reference could then benefit from the knowledge, expertise and political/institutional support of the proper stakeholders at national level.

Through the subsequent steps of stakeholder consultation and fine tuning, the process resulted in the definition of 5 terms of reference which restricted not only the domain of project activities to those considered to have major potential impact, but also defined the ideal partnership structure, the mandatory and optional activities and the corresponding outputs and results.

Of course, this ambitious endeavour wouldn't have been possible without the advice and expertise of the JTS and MA that facilitated and technically guided the whole process and provided a thorough analysis of thematic gaps left from the 1st and 2nd calls in the implementation of the programme's strategy and the thorough analysis of developments at EU level in the policy domains being addressed.

A substantial role was also played by the National Coordination Committee which coordinated the partnership building process at national level and technically supported the project teams in targeting their proposals, thus reinforcing the coherence of the submitted proposals with the National Strategic Reference Framework and national sectoral and regional development policies.

What were the pros and cons in relation to the classic ‘open call’?

The main shortcoming is to be seen in the length of the process: more than three years from the first strategic seminar held in December 2008 to the final approval of strategic projects in April 2012, with a potential negative impact on the Programme’s expenditure as well as the risk of losing stakeholders’ interest and commitment.

On the pro side: the opportunity to focus the Programme’s Priority Axis and Areas of Intervention on more specific development issues – cluster development, adaptation to climate change, passenger and freight accessibility in SEE, demographic change – which are crucial for the development of the SEE area, are high on the EU and national agendas and were not properly addressed by standard projects; the building of more balanced partnership structures – from the geographical point of view – as well as with a higher degree of vertical and horizontal integration between partners’ competences; the concreteness of expected outputs and results as a more solid basis both for developing and evaluating project proposals.

Considering this was the first SEE call in which the IPA funds were fully integrated, which benefits did this process bring to the SEE programme and its projects?

The full integration of IPA Funds allowed a simplification of procedures in the application phase, as well as a simpler reporting system: the fact that LPs could sign a subsidy contract committing ERDF and IPA resources as well, enhances the full implementation of the Lead Partner principle and encourages the full integration of partners from candidate and potential candidate countries. For these latter, this also represents an opportunity to become acquainted with ERDF rules; and thus is an important learning experience. However, the major benefit brought about by the integrated system is, in our view, the possibility of financing the best

projects submitted, irrespective of the nationality of the IPA partners and without the pre-allocated amounts per country that caused some shortcomings in the first two calls.

On the negative side, however, the integrated system became fully operational only at the end of 2012, thereby affecting the first implementation period of 3rd call projects. Further to that, the system does not foresee any advance payment to IPA beneficiaries: this may cause some shortcomings during implementation, especially in times of fiscal consolidation and public sector budget restraints, and in times of liquidity and credit crunch problems for private beneficiaries.

How can this experience of IPA fund integration influence transnational cooperation in the South East Europe area in the future?

Having pioneered the integration of IPA funds under ERDF rules in transnational cooperation, and the conclusion of tri-partite financing agreements between EC, IPA Countries and the Managing Authority, also taking into account the shortcomings and errors occurring when developing the system, such experience will be highly valuable for the next programming period and should also be carefully evaluated against the background of the forthcoming ETC regulation and the provisions for the integration of external funds.

The integrated system required the setting up of first level control systems in IPA countries, which could be an asset “ready to use” – or with minor adaptations - in the next programming period.

POLICY LEARNING MECHANISMS IN SUPPORT OF CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT



The ultimate goal for a strategic project under this theme is the improved regional public administration ability and capacity to enhance, develop and implement an effective regional cluster policy.



The Terms of Reference for this topic clearly outline the Programme and Programme stakeholders' expectations of the projects. Projects should enable transnational policy learning so that policies in the SEE may develop favourable framework conditions for cluster set-up and functioning. To do that, projects will develop cluster policy learning platform(s) covering the whole SEE area and form expert working groups with the participation of regional policy makers, to consider new policy learning mechanisms. It is important that such mechanisms bring together experts from different departments for better coordination of

complementary actions in cluster support and development. In addition, projects in this topic are required to carry out the intelligent benchmarking of regional cluster policies. Building synergies with existing EU cluster policy initiatives would ensure the relevance and coherence of project outcomes.

In total, 16 partnerships applied under this topic but the demanding criteria were fully met by only 1 project, which was finally financed.

CLUSTERPOLISEE

www.clusterpolisee.eu



Objective

To enhance the capacity of regional policy makers to confront, prevent and anticipate change, developing smart specialisation strategies for cluster improvement and thus accelerate the structural change towards a knowledge-based economy in all SEE regions.

Lead partner

Marche Region - European Policies Department - Managing Authority for ERDF and ESF (Italy)

Partnership countries

Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia

Smarter Cluster Policies for South East Europe



© Daniele Savini

Achievements

ClusterPoliSEE develops and implements regional cluster policies; creating resources and integrating activities to match regional competitive advantages with international synergies. The project strengthens the support to result-oriented, transnational cooperation for the design of new strategies for the sustainability of project results and to make the South East Europe area a suitable place for innovation.

In order to achieve those results, the project makes policy-makers and cluster stakeholders aware of the current situation and the future challenges through ICT platform public consultation. It improves policy-making processes and content in regard to effective regional support of cluster development in regional policies. Moreover, it increases the capacity of the staff of public institutions at regional level in shaping effective regional cluster policies, through the provision of a better understanding of the effects of policy instruments on the present and future challenges.

Project budget

Overall project budget: **5.186.352,00 €**

ERDF contribution: **3.817.734,00 €**

IPA contribution: **590.665,00 €**

ENPI contribution: **0,00 €**

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION: ASSESSING VULNERABILITIES AND RISKS AND TRANSLATING THEM INTO IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS AT THE REGIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS



The ultimate goal for a strategic project under this theme is to increase the adaptive capacity, and lower the vulnerability, of SEE Programme partner states to climate change.



In line with the Terms of Reference, the Programme looks for projects that will help local and regional authorities understand climate vulnerabilities and plan for longer-term climate change adaptation. To this end, projects will introduce policy makers and other relevant stakeholders to methodologies used for assessment of the local/ regional level exposure and sensitivity to climate change effects. This will be achieved through exchange of experience events and by jointly developed methodology/ guidelines for conducting vulnerability studies and integrating their results into spatial, economic and sectoral plans and programmes.

In addition, the cooperation between decision makers on different levels, practitioners (e.g., executive agencies) and knowledge providers (e.g., research organisations) should be improved. Increased dialogue will improve the quality, transparency and usability of data related to climate change vulnerability and impact.

Of the 20 expressions of interest submitted under this theme, 2 projects were selected for funding.

ORIENTGATE

www.orientgateproject.org



Objective

To connect climate change policy planners and decision makers with climate knowledge communities. The project explores the climate risks faced by coastal, rural and urban communities and contributes to a better understanding of the impacts of climate variability and change on water regimes, forests and agro-ecosystems.

Lead partner

CMCC - Euro-Mediterranean Centre for Climate Change (Italy)

Partnership countries

Albania, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Ukraine

*A structured network
for the integration of climate knowledge
into policy and territorial planning*



Achievements

The OrientGate project fosters concerted and co-ordinated climate adaptation actions across the SEE region. The principal scope of the project is to convey up-to-date climate knowledge to policy makers who may best benefit from it; that is urban planners, nature protection authorities, regional and local development agencies and territorial and public works authorities.

The key results of the project include six pilot studies demonstrating the benefits of data and indicators harmonised across the region for designing specific climate adaptation policies and measures, a web-based data platform, maintained beyond the project duration and connected to the EU Clearing house on Climate Adaptation and a series of capacity enhancing seminars and workshops, embedded in the context of each participating country's national platform for disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation.

Project budget

Overall project budget: **4.777.800,00 €**

ERDF contribution: **3.354.355,00 €**

IPA contribution: **612.000,00 €**

ENPI contribution: **100.350,00 €**

SEERISK

www.seeriskproject.eu



Objective

To develop a common methodology for the assessment of climate change related natural hazards and risks, based on the European Commission risk assessment guidelines. By putting the methodology into practice it enhances the awareness of local populations and the efficiency of disaster preparedness.

Lead partner

NDGDM - National Directorate General for Disaster Management (Hungary)

Partnership countries

Albania, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia

Joint Disaster Management risk assessment and preparedness in the Danube macro-region



Achievements

By launching extensive transnational cooperation, SEERISK adapts the 'Risk Assessment and Mapping Guidelines for Disaster Management' of the European Commission in six selected pilot areas. The project focuses on two main activities: Risk assessment and the enhancement of joint preparedness in emergencies caused by climate change related to extreme weather events.

On the basis of the joint risk assessment methodology, a common work has been launched on disaster prevention and adaptation. Simulation field-exercises put the knowledge and tools developed during the project into practice and a common emergency communication strategy is also elaborated. Together, these outputs result in more efficient management of disasters coupled with better cooperation among countries affected by the same natural hazards.

Project budget

Overall project budget: **1.974.605,00 €**

ERDF contribution: **1.276.075,00 €**

IPA contribution: **402.339,00 €**

ENPI contribution: **0,00 €**

NETWORK OF (HUB) CITIES FOR THE INCREASED ACCESS AND MOBILITY OF PEOPLE IN THE SEE REGION



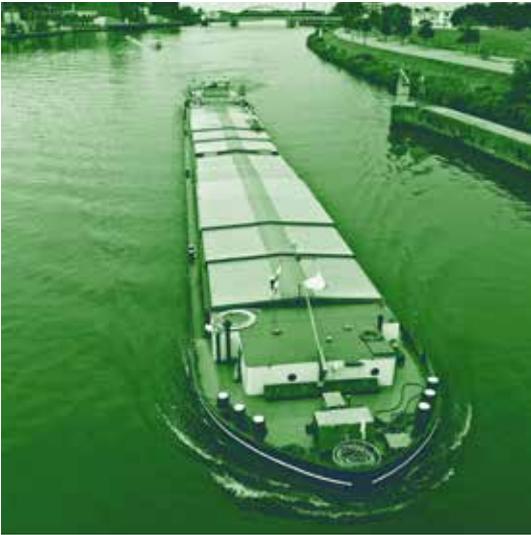
The ultimate goal for a strategic project under this theme is to improve accessibility to the SEE programme area – between hub cities and their surrounding regions - and the mobility of passengers from transnational to regional level

As stressed in the Terms of Reference for this theme, the Programme expects projects to increase the coordination of existing collective transport services by harmonising legislation, procedures and standards at transnational level; including facilitating border crossing. In this regard, projects will already prepare the ground for greener seamless accessibility across the Programme area, including the planning and setting up of suitable transport infrastructure and services; e.g., based on ICT solutions like virtual access to timetables and ticketing services. Awareness-

raising among, and involvement of the competent decision makers of the partner countries, the collective transport operators and representatives of relevant target groups of citizens, users and workers, as well as the relevant EU associations will be crucial.

This very specific topic attracted 4 expressions of interest, of which only 1 was approved for financing.

EFFICIENT ACCESS TO A SEE COORDINATED MULTIMODAL FREIGHT NETWORK



The ultimate goal for a strategic project under this theme is to support the improvement and organisation of intermodal services and procedures for a quality, and less polluting, integrated freight transport system between the sea and inland ports and landlocked countries

The Terms of Reference draw a clear picture of the projects desired under this theme. Projects will facilitate access to greener freight transport modes in transnational pilot routes to, from and across the programme area, with focus on connections between sea and inland ports and landlocked countries. This will require the definition of transnational agreements for the harmonised simplification of the legislation and custom procedures, as well as waiting time reduction at border crossings. Project partners will define a network of (Hub) cities within the SEE programme area (min. 5), as well as feeder networks of services for secondary accessibility from these hubs to their surrounding

regions. In addition, joint pilot ICT solutions will be applied in a selected multimodal platform of the network, e.g., to support data exchange, introduce paper-free administrative management and tracking and tracing systems. All activities will be carried out in close cooperation with the main stakeholders (i.e., public authorities, transport companies, logistics operators), as well as with relevant SMEs.

3 partnerships expressed interest in this theme and, after the quality assessment, 2 of them were approved for funding.

RAIL4SEE

www.rail4see.eu



Objective

To answer the need for improved transnational rail connectivity in SEE by IT, governance, services and organizational measures, to address non-infrastructure interventions aimed at integrating cities into transnational transport corridors and to work on the transnational transport backbone of SEE.

Lead partner

Province of Bologna (Italy)

Partnership countries

Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia

Rail Hub Cities for South East Europe



Achievements

The RAIL4SEE activities orient to the long term sustainability of the project results from a political, financial and operational point of view, as the project directly involves the core decision makers in rail and public transport in SEE; that is, policy makers and transport operators. In this sense the main visible outcomes are policy & investments improvements, pilot actions on integrated ticketing & information systems for transport users,

the setting up of regional & transnational cooperation platforms and improved rail services in SEE.

In this perspective, RAIL4SEE enhances rail transport by improving the feeding functions on rail of major hub-cities, and of their respective regions and metropolitan contexts, by integrating the primary and secondary transport networks via rail hubs and by developing functional integration and multimodal cooperation among transport hubs.

Project budget

Overall project budget: **4.826.900,00 €**

ERDF contribution: **3.890.365,00 €**

IPA contribution: **212.500,00 €**

ENPI contribution: **0,00 €**

ADB MULTIPLATFORM

www.adbmultiplatform.eu



Objective

To pave the way for more efficient freight transport and infrastructure usage in the SEE area, improving the quality and efficiency of greener transport through the creation of a network of multimodal hubs in the SEE area with common quality and performance standards.

Lead partner

Autonomous Region of Friuli Venezia Giulia (Italy)

Partnership countries

Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine

Adriatic - Danube - Black Sea multimodal platform



Achievements

First of all, ADB Multiplatform has assessed the existing transport standards and terminal supply in order to develop “Corridor quality networks” and “Multimodal Development Centres”. Secondly, with the aim of achieving common standards and harmonising existing ICT, tools for tracing rail transport and interfacing with customs, and common training modules, have been developed as well as “ADB Green Transport Agreements” signed.

In order to develop accessibility and trade within the SEE area and corridors, and make multimodal transport a real alternative to road integrating rail and inland waterway transport, four pilot projects have been undertaken. These four pilot cases demonstrate their viability in improving the connections of ports with landlocked countries in the SEE area: Black Sea; Northern Adriatic; Inter Adriatic and Danube River from Slovakia to the Black Sea.

Project budget

Overall project budget: **5.646.970,00 €**

ERDF contribution: **3.540.845,00 €**

IPA contribution: **1.259.079,00 €**

ENPI contribution: **0,00 €**

GIFT

www.gift-project.eu



Green Intermodal Freight Transport

Objective

To map, analyse and evaluate the status of the transport sector in the SEE Region, proposing new policies and strategies and, finally, developing tools and methodologies for CO₂ emissions monitoring. The general aim of the above-mentioned objectives is to promote innovative green intermodal freight transport corridors.

Lead partner

Ministry of Infrastructure, Transport & Networks (Greece)

Partnership countries

Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia

Green Intermodal Freight Transport



Achievements

The GIFT project drills down in three Pan-European Transport Corridors, namely IV, V and VII. From their mapping and assessment, the knowledge of the current transport network has been improved. New policies in intermodal freight transport have been proposed. All these activities are supported by the creation of Local Discussion and Consultation Platforms and the formulation of an innovative Green Intermodal Freight Transport Cluster for the generation of proposals for the further development of the Corridors.

Furthermore, by comparing and assessing the Corridors in relation to certain 'corridors of excellence' and with the establishment of a 'Green Observatory' for monitoring the CO2 footprint, they are transformed into 'Green Corridors'. Other results are the creation of a roadmap for intermodal transport sustainability and further development and plans for Common transnational agreements for the facilitation of the green movement of goods.

Project budget

Overall project budget: **4.040.493,00 €**

ERDF contribution: **2.909.052,00 €**

IPA contribution: **525.366,00 €**

ENPI contribution: **0,00 €**

MANAGING DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE IN SEE – MIGRATION AND HUMAN CAPITAL AS A KEY TO SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH



The ultimate goal for a strategic project under this theme is the design of new approaches to addressing migration-related demographic changes and their effects on human capital and labour markets in SEE countries, regions and cities.



The Terms of Reference define several specific objectives for projects under this theme. Projects will improve the evidence base with regard to migration-related demographic changes and ensure the common understanding and suitability of existing data and statistical tools. For instance, this can be achieved through data mapping on migratory flows and demographic changes in SEE area. Through transnational policy dialogue and learning, projects will strive to enhance policy coherence and, whenever necessary, update regional strategies and mainstream

integrative approaches into sectoral policies. Good policy planning and delivery will be guaranteed by involving relevant regional administrations and strengthening their capacity in the field tackled. Projects will develop effective demographic / migratory forecast models and derive regional policy scenarios with regard to labour market, human capital and related public services.

In total, 6 partnerships submitted project proposals under this theme. Of those 2 were selected for financing.

SEEMIG

www.seemig.eu



Objective

To better understand and address the longer term migratory, human capital and demographic processes of South East Europe as well as their effects on labour markets and national and regional economies. Empowering public administrations to develop and implement policies and strategies by using enhanced datasets and empirical evidence.

Lead partner

Hungarian Central Statistical Office (Hungary)

Partnership countries

Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine

Managing Migration and its Effects in SEE – Transnational Actions



Achievements

The SEEMIG project started in the summer of 2012. As a first step, a Conceptual study on theoretical models has been launched to review currently existing systems in the South East Europe region; studying long term migratory, labour market and human capital processes. In addition, a data requirement paper dedicated to the challenges of measuring the aforementioned processes as well as to identifying relevant indicators has also been prepared.

Partners work on their historical country profiles to see what tendencies have existed and what future can be extrapolated regarding migration, human capital and the labour market. To address methodological inadequacies, each partner maps their currently existing databases to build a SEE-level complementary dataset containing all the key figures in the field.

Project budget

Overall project budget: **3.250.723,00 €**

ERDF contribution: **2.455.109,00 €**

IPA contribution: **308.005,00 €**

ENPI contribution: **0,00 €**

MMWD

www.migration4growth.eu



Objective

To reinforce the capacity of public administrations to understand, anticipate and strategically manage the implications of demographic change, for the growth and well-being of European regions and cities, and for the overall integration of the SEE area; considering strategic policy-making in regard to migration flows and the increasing diversity in the structures of local communities.

Lead partner

Emilia Romagna Region (Italy)

Partnership countries

Austria, Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Switzerland

Making Migration Work for Development - Policy tools for strategic planning in SEE regions and cities



Achievements

First of all, the MMWD project gains more harmonised knowledge across the SEE on the effects of current demographic trends and on the growth prospects of SEE regions and cities. Secondly, the capacity of local administrations has been improved to allow the undertaking of evidence-based strategic planning considering the impact scenarios, in order to anticipate the local effects of current demographic trends in 2020 and to identify crucial policy needs.

Moreover, three pilot institutional processes for cross-sector strategy building based on impact scenarios are put in practice with the aim of improving governance methods. Transnational dialogue and mutual learning among SEE stakeholders are fostered, with the identification of areas for transnational cooperation between SEE countries and the establishment of a SEE Platform for Policy Dialogue and Cooperation with common tools to promote the more effective regulation of migration flows across the SEE area.

Project budget

Overall project budget: **3.680.826,00 €**

ERDF contribution: **2.718.759,00 €**

IPA contribution: **409.943,00 €**

ENPI contribution: **0,00 €**

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