

Interreg VI – A Italia – Österreich
Kooperationsprogramm

Workshop on PO 5

26 January 2023

Interreg
Italia – Österreich



Co-funded by
the European Union

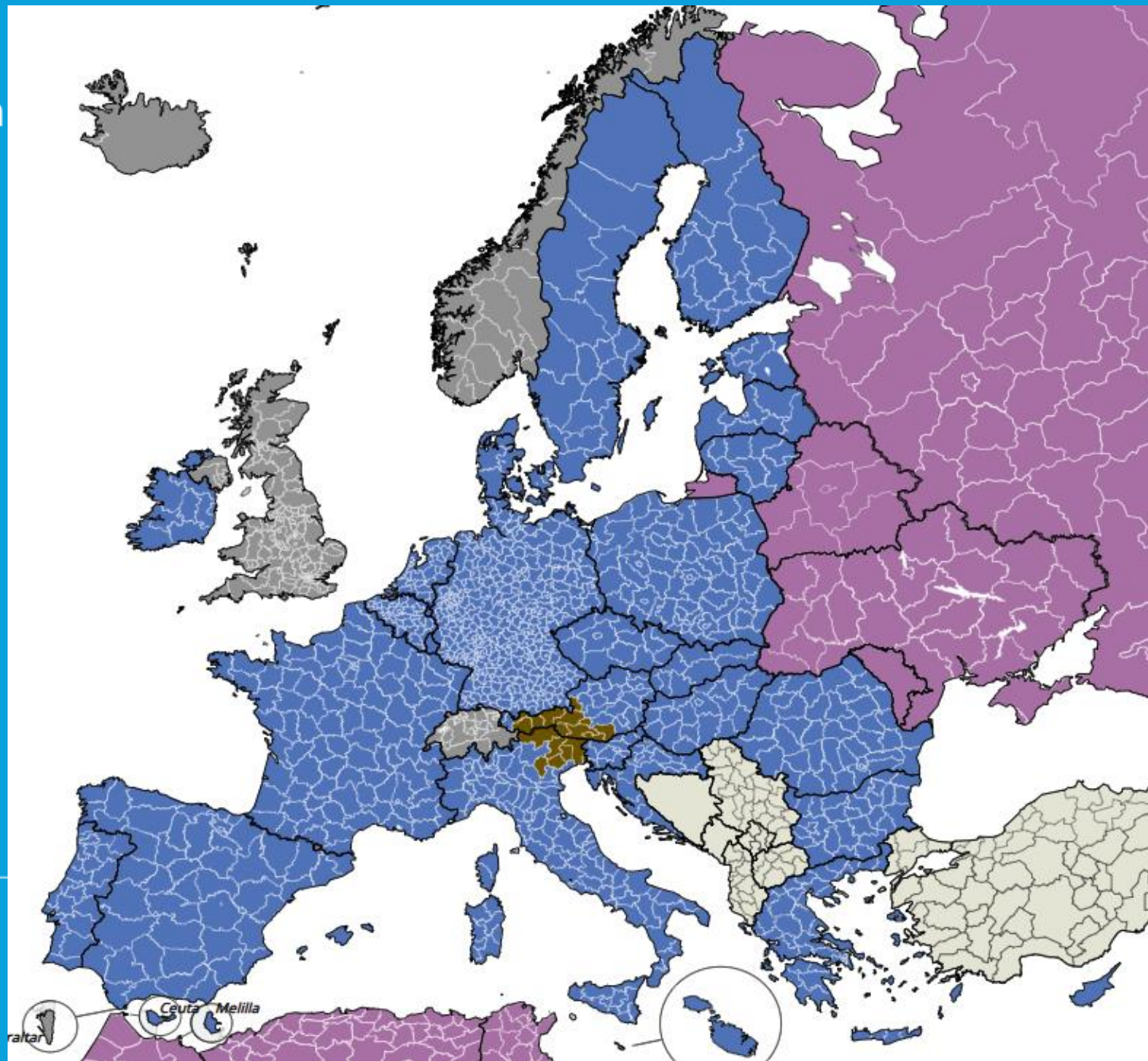
Europa noch näher

Interreg VI – A Italia – Österreich Kooperationsprogramm

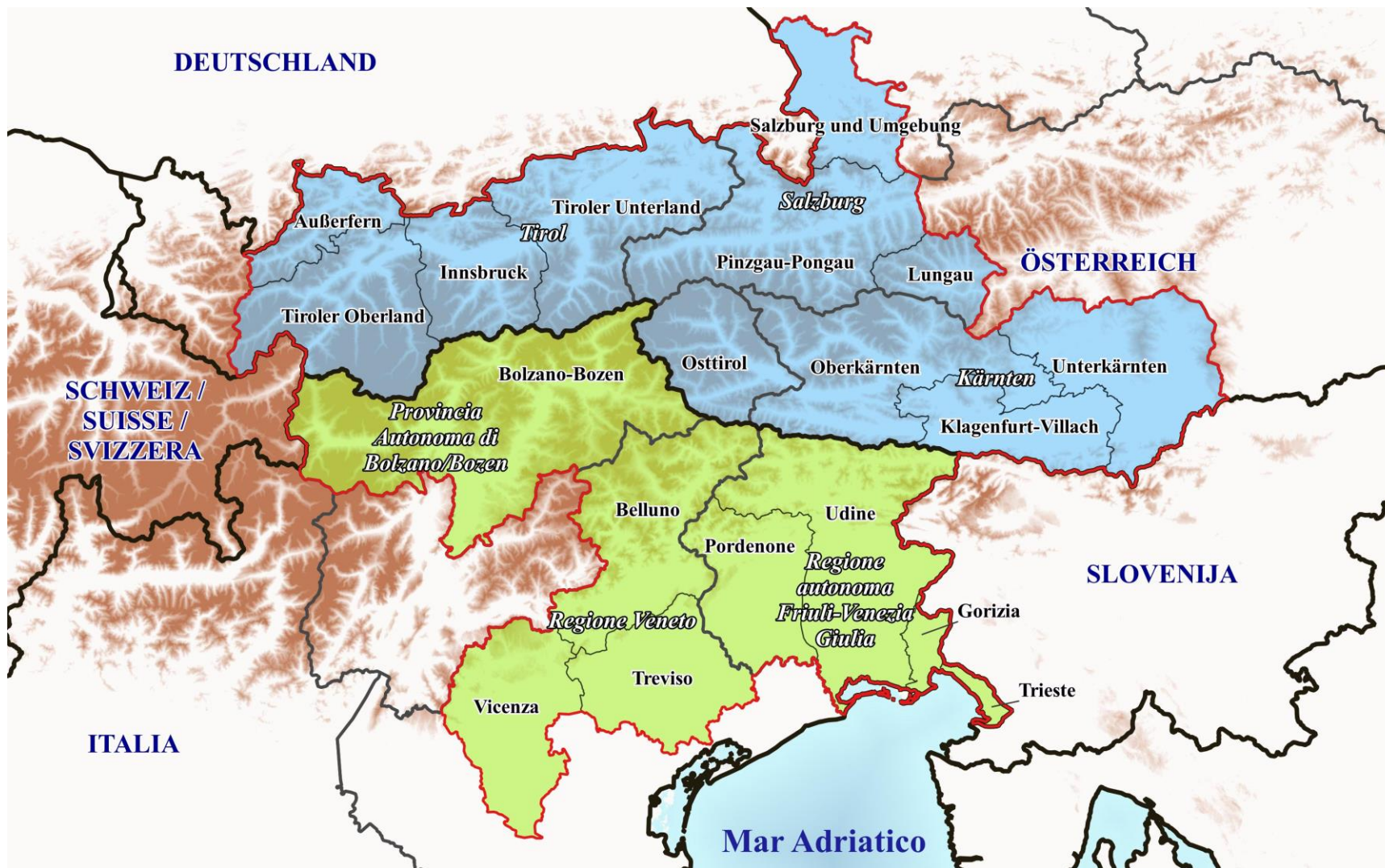
Interreg
Italia – Österreich



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Programme area








5,5
millionen
Einwohner (im Jahr 2022)

50.000
km² Fläche des Programms

430
km lange Grenze

Financial resources

Priority		2014-2020	2021-2027
	1. INNOVATION and SMEs	22.150.892,00 €	19.258.176,00 €
	2. Climate change and Biodiversity	24.879.920,00 €	19.258.176,00 €
	3. Sustainable and cultural tourism		9.014.472,00 €
	4. CLLD	13.126.919,00 €	14.477.773,00 €
	5. Border obstacles	17.146.804,00 €	6.282.812,00 €
Total ERDF		77.304.535,00 €	68.291.409,00 €
<i>minimum 20 % cofinancing 2021 - 2027</i>		92.575.256,00 €	91.339.757,00 €



Priority 4 – CLLD



19.364.022,00 €

Priority is dedicated to 4 **cross border CLLD** (Community-Led Local Development) areas

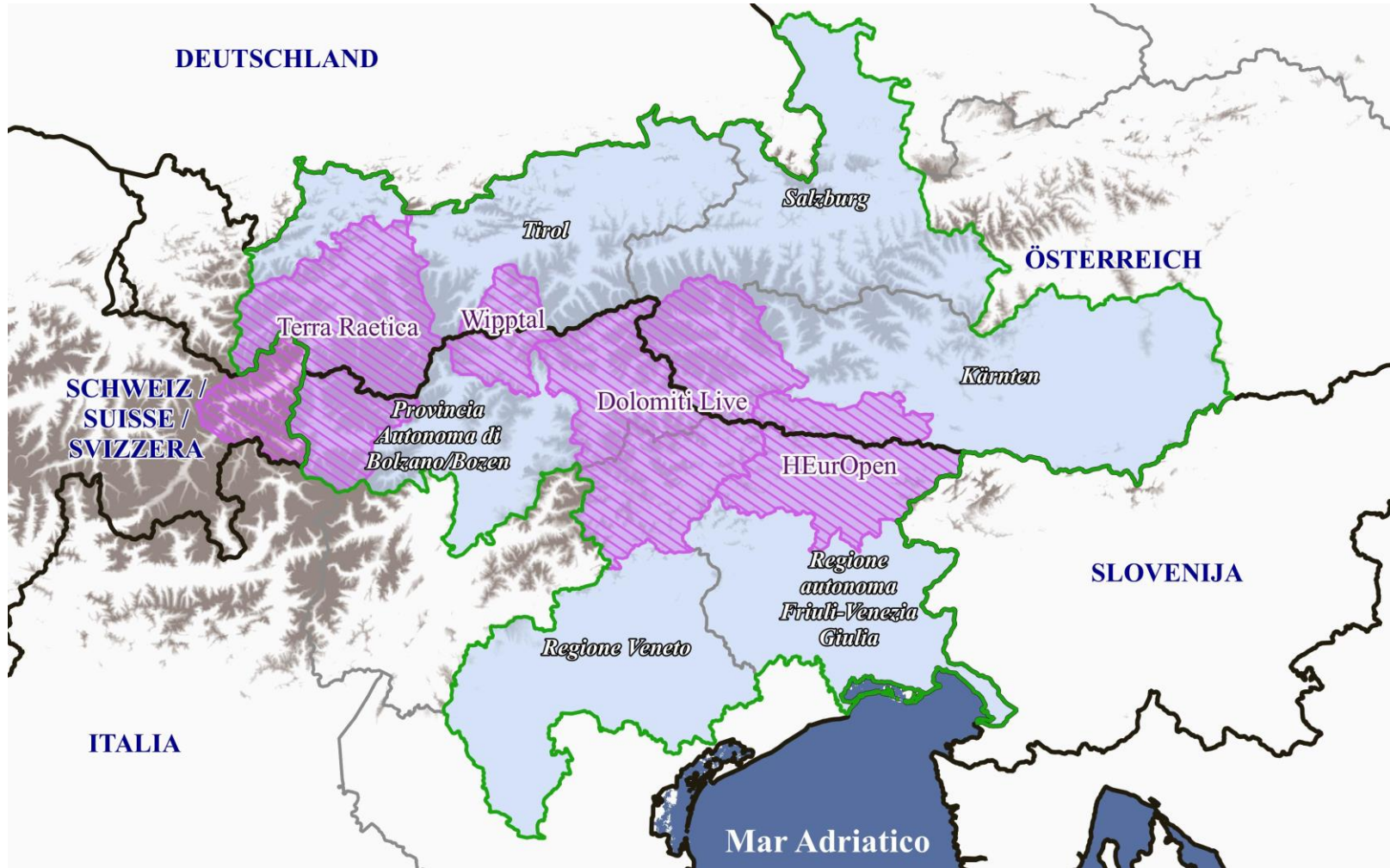
- wide range of possible measures but within European investment priorities
- decision on bottom up level via the local development strategies of the 4 areas

Beneficiaries:

- local actors and municipalities
- research and innovation centers
- formation centers
- cultural initiatives
- SMEs



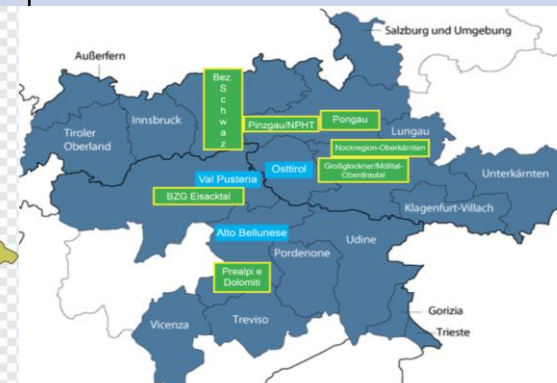
Priority 4 – CLLD-areas



480.000 people covered in the following 4 CLLD-areas



	Terra Raetica	Wipptal	Dolomiti Live	HEurOpen
inhabitants	151.681	36.170	193.262	101.600
surface	5.989 km ²	1.141 km ²	6.405 km ²	3.692 km ²
municipalities	73	16	102	58
expected small projects	64	15	25	22
expected medium sized project	18	10	26	10
projects within the functional area	-	5	12	8
functional areas	-	✓	✓	✓



First steps for CLLD strategies

- crossborder commitment on local level and regional level
 - ✓ why – added value (socio-economic, socio-cultural, institutional, political)
 - ✓ how – getting relevant stakeholder on board (local level is crucial at the beginning– but regional/ national level is also important on the long run)
 - ✓ who – management (ideally known and accepted by local actors) and external experts
- technical parts of the strategy is up to the management and experts (SWOT, overall goals and objectives, added value, monitoring and evaluation, cross border management)
- thematic content and investment priorities – main part for local stakeholders – keep them involved – not only while preparing the strategy but also during implementation – with thematic working groups, PR (website, events, newsletter)
- financial contribution, establishment of crossborder decision board (president and members) and the criteria, cross border management, LEAD-partner – relevant stakeholders who will co-finance the CLLD strategy (mostly public) and at least 51% private members (the more the better)

CLLD- decision making

Monitoring committee – decision on CLLD strategies and their amendments; evaluation of strategies

Managing authority and regional administrations: call, contracting, „technical“ project approval, FLC

ETC-CLLD areas:

- local LAGs create cross border CLLD area – presidents sign partner agreement
- project decision committee: private, public partnership – local actors representing their territories
- CLLD-management: each partner has a management – LEAD partner is coordinating them
 - ✓ Implementing the CLLD strategy
 - ✓ Contact point for stakeholders
 - ✓ preparing the meetings of the decision committee
 - ✓ Developing the CLLD strategy with the local actors according to LEADER/ CLLD principles

Goals and tools for CLLD-areas

- Creating a cross border identity
 - ✓ basis are the strong cultural and historical links
 - ✓ progressive elimination of border obstacles
 - ✓ defining common development goals
 - ✓ establishment of cross-border functional relations
- Tools to implement the strategy
 - ✓ common cross border management
 - ✓ small project fund (up to 50.000 Euro)
 - ✓ regular projects (up to 200.000 Euro)



CLLD- management is crucial for success

They know their territories, as well as

- ✓ the people
- ✓ the stakeholders and policy-makers
- ✓ the local actors
- ✓ the cultural backgrounds and differences
- ✓ the processes and administration in the three areas

They also know their cross-border partners very well for years (from previous periods before CLLD).

CLLD: project idea towards a CLLD project

- local actor contacts the management in their territory
- exchange with partner management on the other side of the border
 - ✓ checking if there is interest and possible partner
- bringing the partners (local actors) together (assistance of the management to develop the project)
 - ✓ cross border working groups are existing (culture, nature, tourism, mobility...)
- assisting the local actor to present the project via monitoring system
 - ✓ small project: applicant is the CLLD-structure – local actors are the beneficiaries
 - ✓ medium sized project: local actors are the applicants
- project decision committee (CLLD decision board)
 - ✓ local actors present the project
 - ✓ management assists and is responsible for the formal tasks (procedures, draft budget)
- technical approval of MA and regional administrations



Start of the implementation

Training and exchange – Capacity building

- organized by the management
 - ✓ getting to know each other
 - ✓ getting to know the different working conditions
 - ✓ language courses
 - ✓ exchange of best practice models
- tools
 - ✓ small projects
 - ✓ coordinator and facilitator
- examples
 - ✓ professionalisation of tourism actors
 - ✓ revitalisation of historical buildings
 - ✓ developing a common cross border vision
 - ✓ cross border mobility
 - ✓ cross border farmers exchange
 - ✓ coordinator of cross border working groups

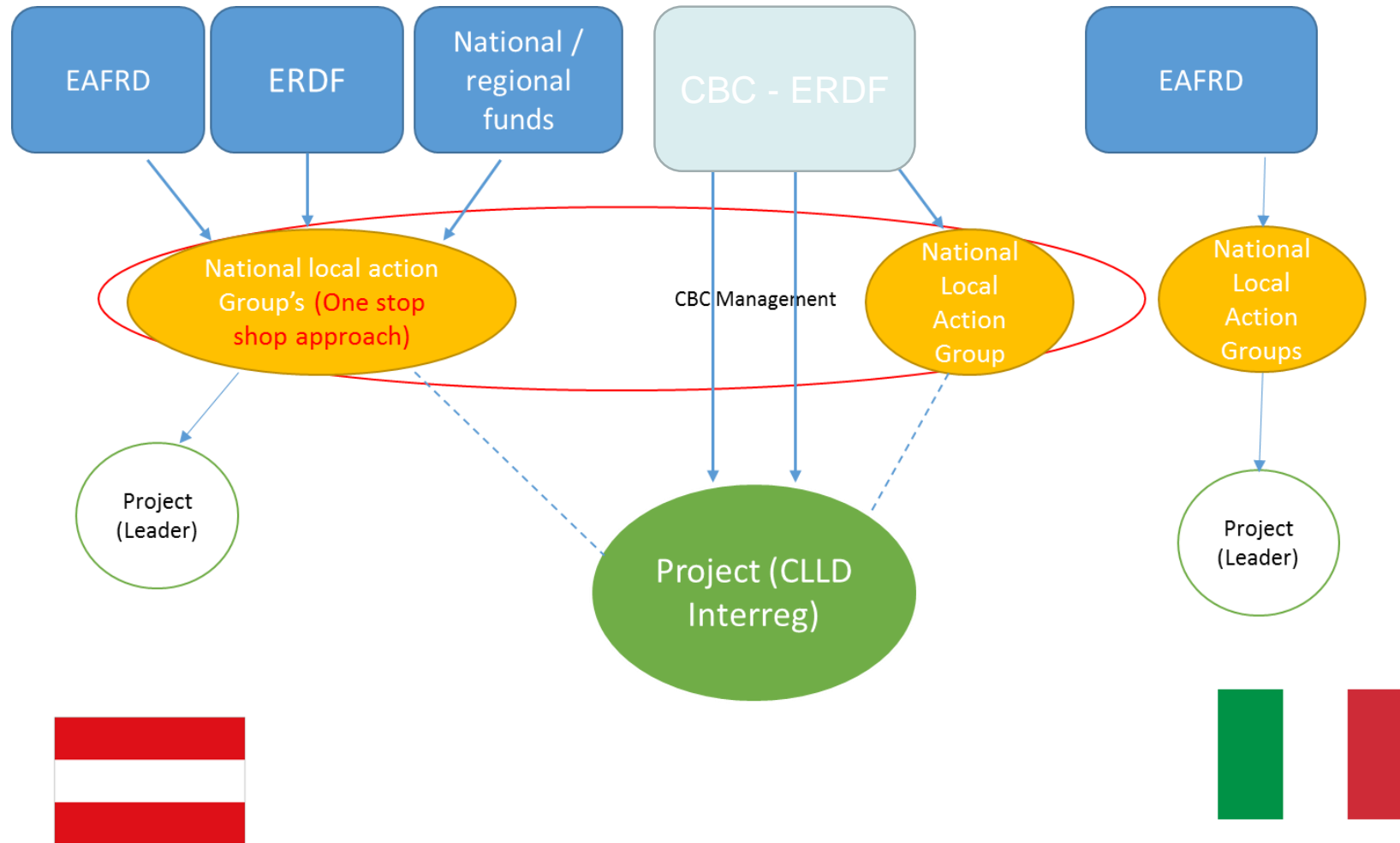


Implementation of CLLD strategies

- commitment of all stakeholders on programme level and local level is crucial
- multifund approach
 - ✓ building on existing local structures (LEADER in Austria and Italy)
 - ✓ merging them with the EUREGIO concept
 - ✓ one stop shop for cross border development (EUREGIO and LEADER work together through CLLD)
- Governance between CBC CLLD (local level) and EGTC „Europaregion Tirol“ and „Senza confini“ (CBC on regional level)



Multilevel governance continuing 2021 -2027



CLLD-implementation: Draft Budget und SCO



Draft budget is mandatory for small and medium sized projects – therefore for all CLLD projects

Approval from MA, Regions regarding the draft budget and the outputs will be done after project presentation to the local steering committee of the CLLD area

calculation of draft budget - options:

- *simplified cost options on programme level (standard unit costs; flat rate)*
- *on the shelf costs from LEADER*
- *market research*

all places matter:



improve and strengthen crossborder collaboration, empowerment of communities & local actors, professionalisation, trust & friendship



project examples with SMEs involved



Restoration of an old fortress:

Lead Partner: Burg Heinfels (association and Loacker- SME)

Partner 1: Magnifica Comunità di Cadore

Partner 2: Comune di Feltre

restoration of historical buildings:

- INTERREG-project:
- total costs: 1,6 Mio. Euro



CLLD – medium sized project:

- restoration of frescos
- total costs: 200.000 Euro

project examples with SMEs involved

Reduction of the fall factor:

Lead Partner: DolomitiCert – Innovation and testing facility

Partner 1: MICADO SMART ENGINEERING (SME)

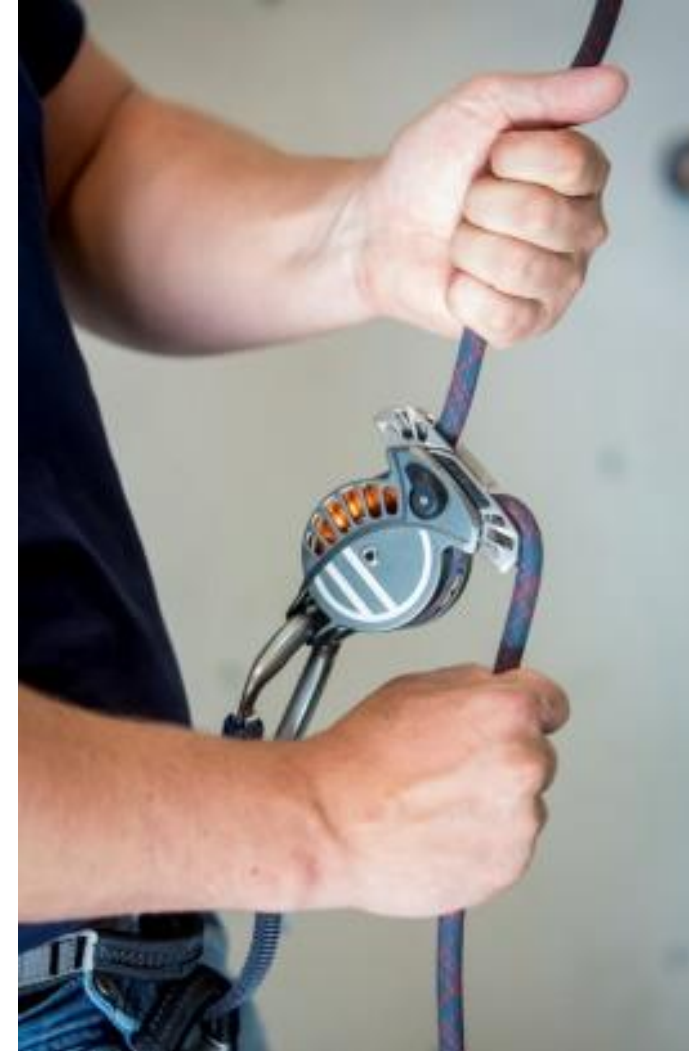
Partner 2: Alpine Club South Tyrol (Association)



development of a safer tool for climbing/ Via Ferrata :

CLLD – medium sized project:

- total costs: 196.000 Euro



project examples with SMEs involved

Goat – organic yogurt

Lead Partner: Milchhof Sterzing (SME)

Partner 1: Milchgenossenschaft Wipptal (SME)

organic yoghurt:

product development by the two SMEs together with the local farmers

CLLD – medium sized project:

- total costs: 39.000 Euro



Thank you for your attention

