

Interreg

CENTRAL EUROPE



European Union
European Regional
Development Fund



ANNEX 8
Survey Reports

CIVITTA



ABBREVIATIONS

CA	Contracting Authority
CE	Central Europe
EU	European Union
JS	Joint Secretariat
KAI	Key Area of Intervention
MA	Managing Authority
MC	Monitoring Committee
eMS	Electronic Monitoring System
ETF	Evaluation Task Force
NCP	National Contact Point
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units of Statistics
PO	Policy Objective
SO	Specific Objective
TBE	Theory Based Evaluation
ToC	Theory of Change
ToR	Terms of Reference

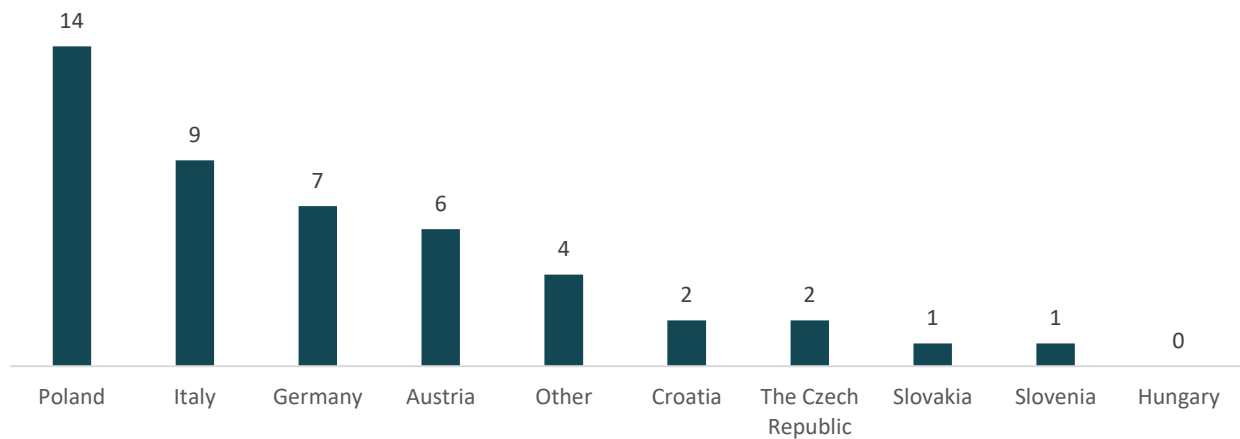
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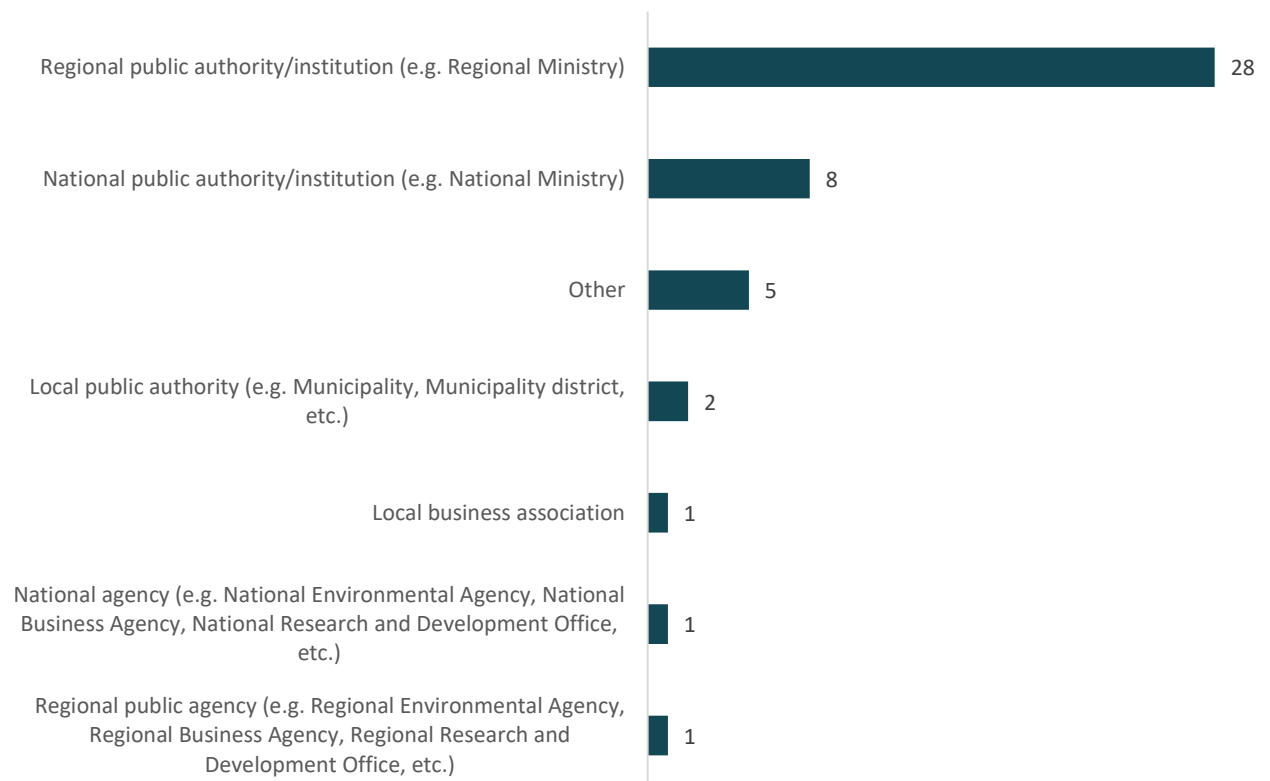
ANNEX 8 – SURVEY REPORTS

1.1. STAKEHOLDERS AT THE PROGRAMME LEVEL

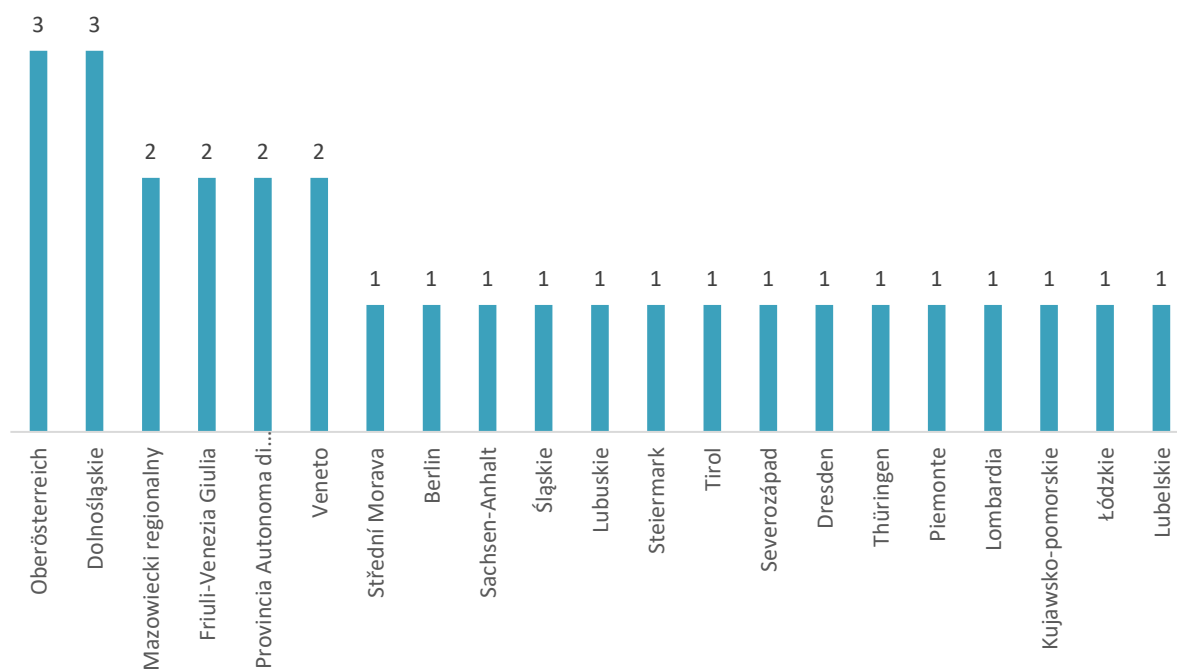
Q1. Total number of responses by country (N=46)



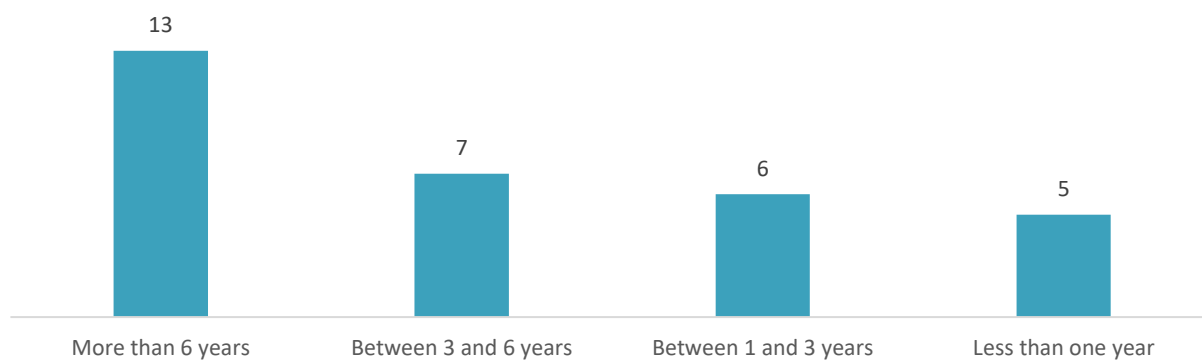
Q2. Please indicate your organisation type (N=46)



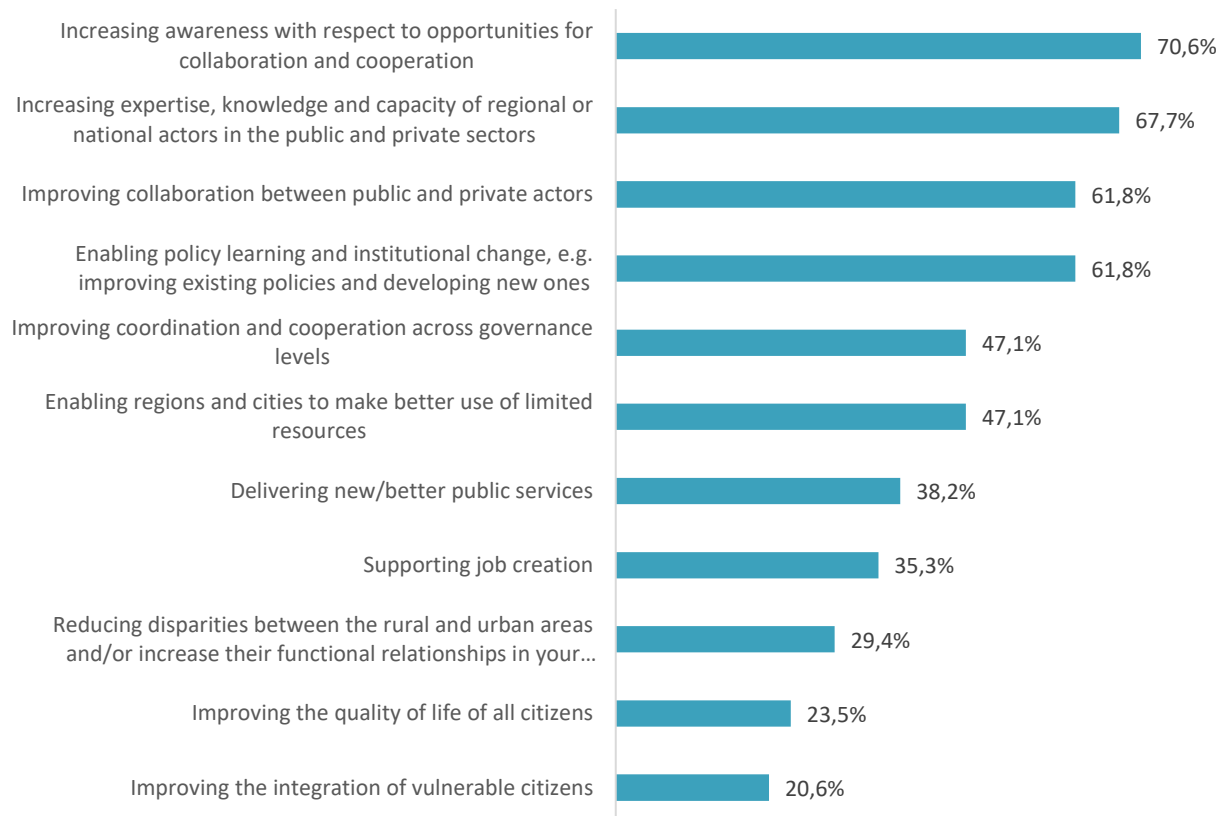
Q3. Please indicate your region (N=29)



Q4. How long have you been member of the National Committee for the Interreg CE programme: (N=31)



Q5. In your opinion, did Interreg CE contribute to any of the following results in your municipality/ region/ country? Please select all that apply. (N=34, multiple options)



Please tell us if you know of any other contribution that Interreg CE successfully delivered in your municipality/ region/ country:

- Improving flood protection;
- Improving cooperation regarding cultural heritage;
- Supporting/ improving regional identity and regional added value;
- Cooperation across the regions, between states. Exchange of knowledges;
- Increasing innovation and internationalisation processes and business models in PMI;
- Strengthening the identification of the region with Central Europe's heritage;
- Enhancing spatial planning taking into account different dynamics: accessibility, cultural heritage and tourism, green infrastructures, social and economic interactions etc.

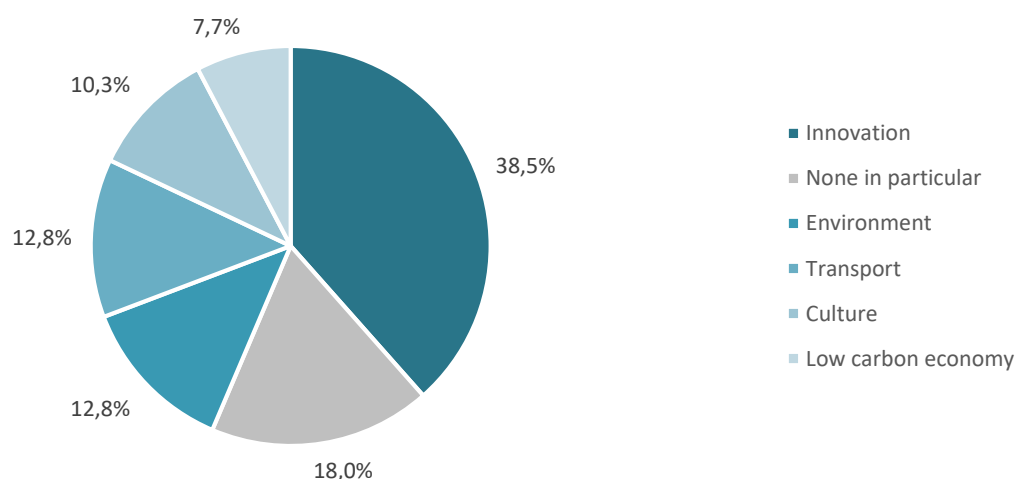
Q6. In your opinion, at the transnational level, was Interreg CE successful in achieving the following outcomes? Please select all that apply. (N=34, multiple options)



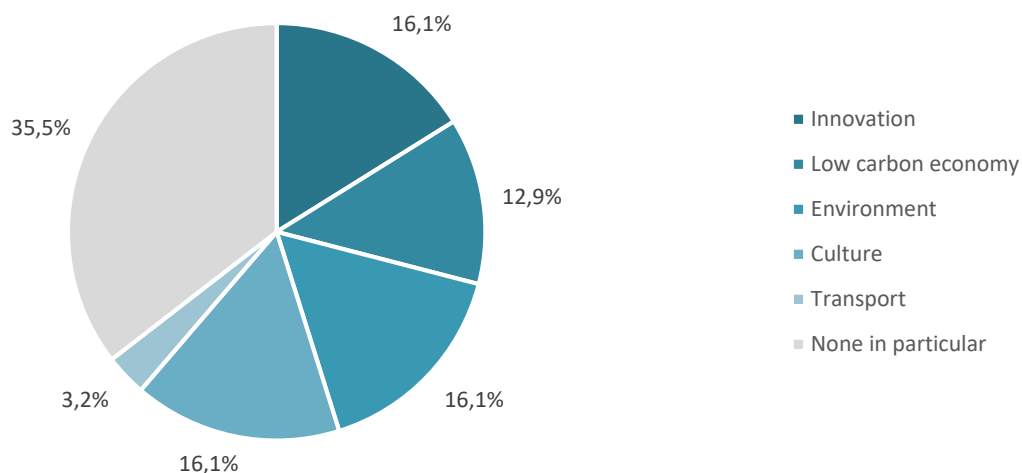
Please tell us if you know of any other aspect which Interreg CE successfully supported across borders:

- Projects Smart Specialisation Creative Districts (CREADIS3) and Animation League for Increasing Cooperation in Europe (A.L.I.C.E.). CREADIS3 set up territorial public policies in such a way as to support the development of more effective CCP policies in territories with the premise of generating innovation and economic development in European regions. A.L.I.C.E. created better conditions for the development of the animated industry in partner countries;
- Improving PMI cooperation and public-private initiatives;
- Fostering a common Central European identity and its visibility;

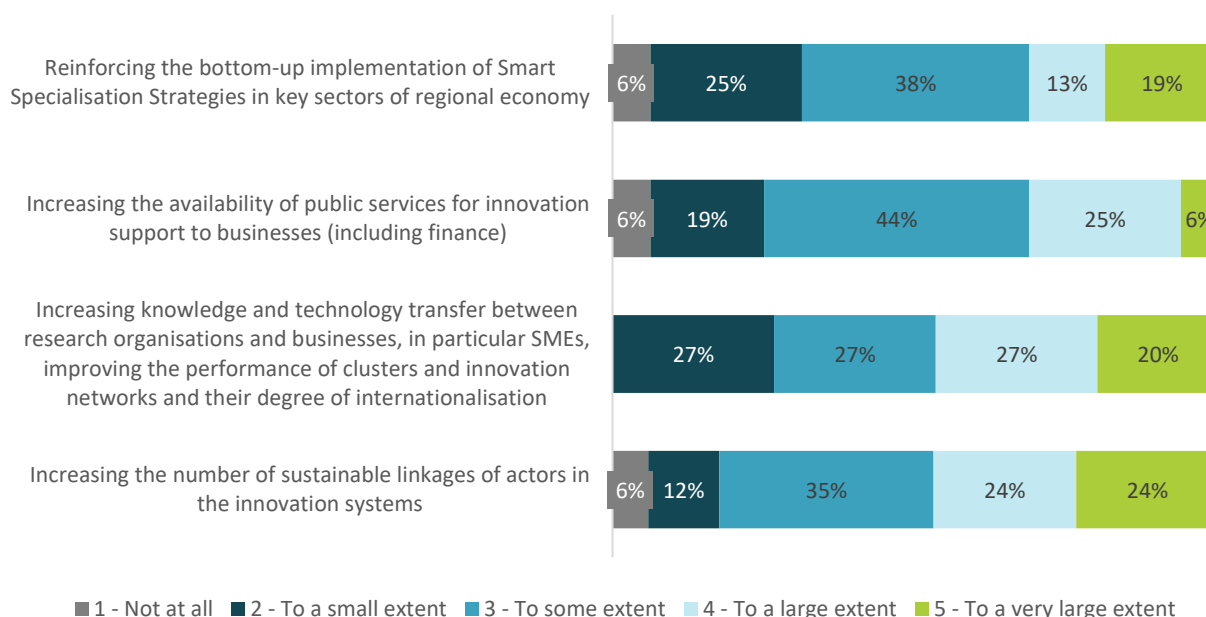
Q7.1. In Which of the following thematic priorities of the Interreg CE Programme 2014-2020 are you most familiar with? Please select your main area of expertise. (single choice). (N=39)



Q7.2. Is there another thematic priority of the Interreg CE Programme 2014-2020 that you are familiar with?



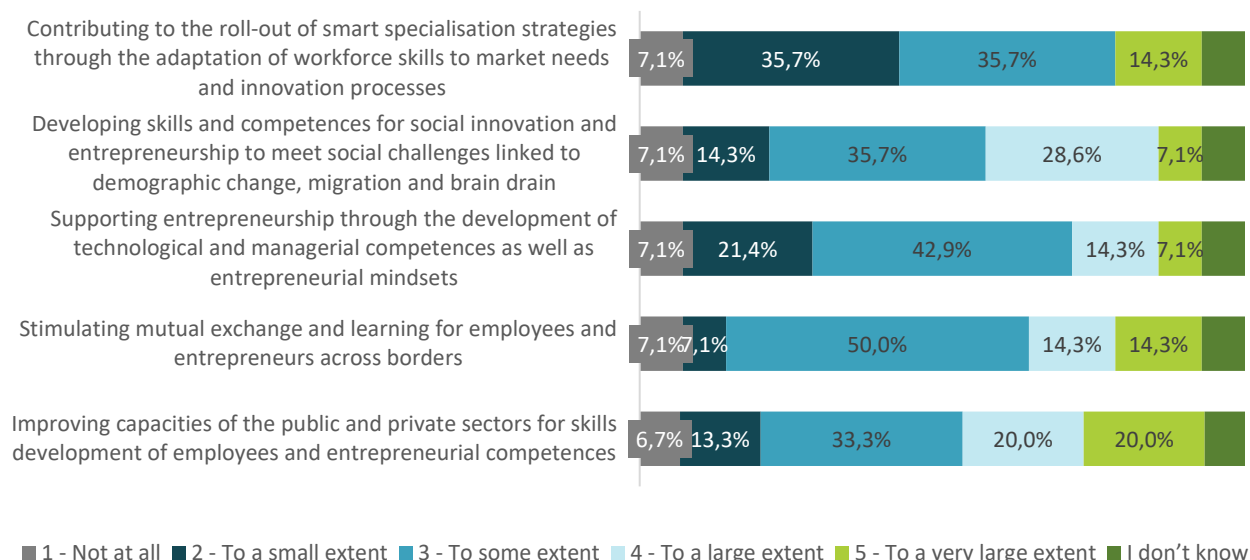
Q8. In which way and to what extent did the Interreg CE programme contribute to the innovation systems and the regional innovation capacity in central Europe? (N=17)



Other (please specify):

- The sum of money invested through the CE-Programme is compared to national funds in this field very low. Therefore the quantitative points above are rated rather low. Nevertheless, the CE-Programme adds something which could never be achieved with just national funds, namely: connecting relevant actors in the field throughout Central Europe - broadening their network, bringing in new skills and knowledge, new partners, etc.
- Not graded

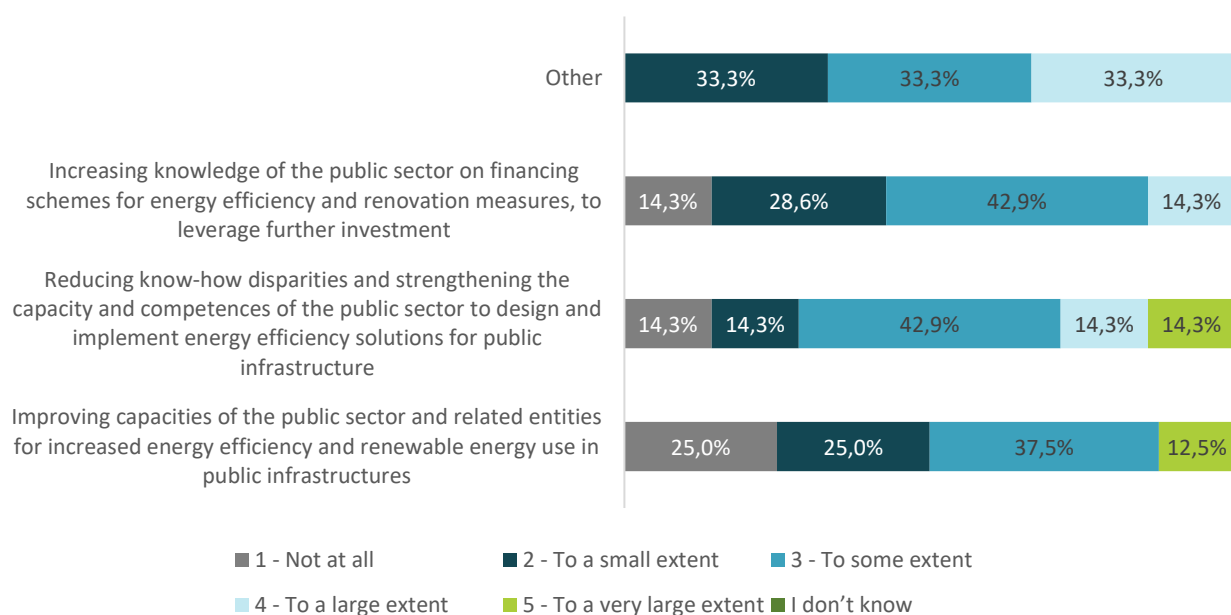
Q9. In which way and to what extent did the programme contribute to improving skills and entrepreneurial competences for advancing economic and social innovation in central European regions? (N=15)



Other (please specify):

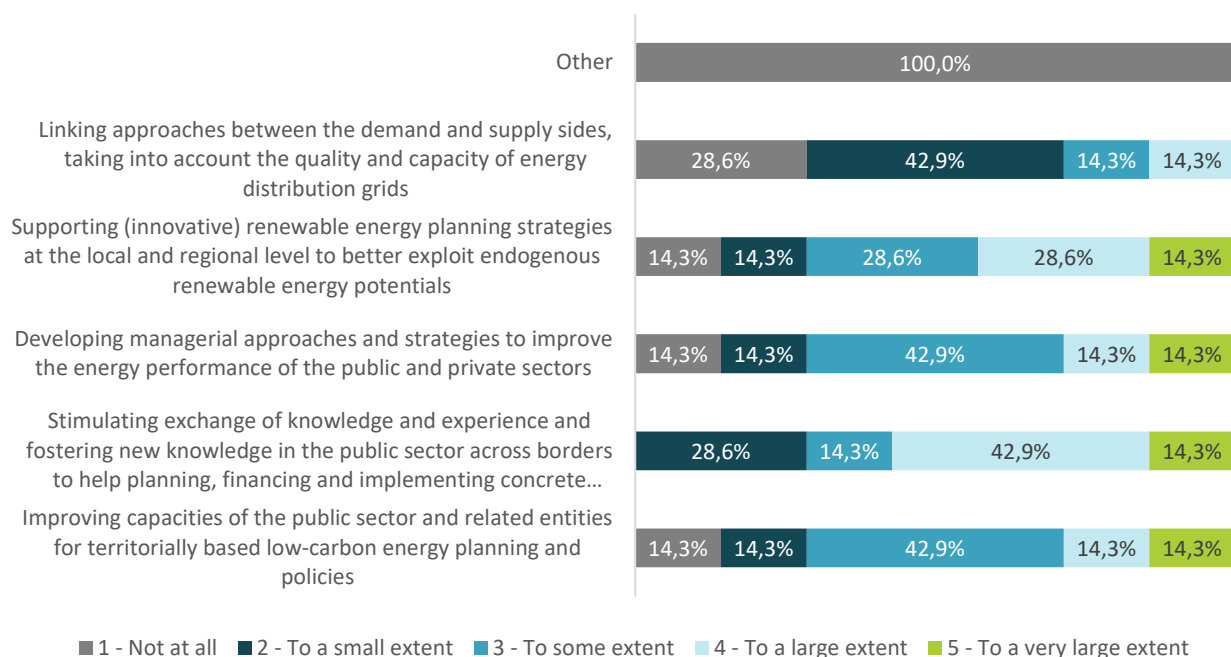
- The sum of money invested through the CE-Programme is compared to national funds in this field very low. 'Therefore the quantitative points above are rated rather low. Nevertheless, the CE-Programme adds something which could never be achieved with just national funds, namely: connecting relevant actors in the field throughout Central Europe - broadening their network, bringing in new skills and knowledge, new partners, etc.
- Not graded

Q10. In which way and to what extent did the Interreg CE programme support solutions for increasing energy efficiency and renewable energy usage in public infrastructures? (N=8)



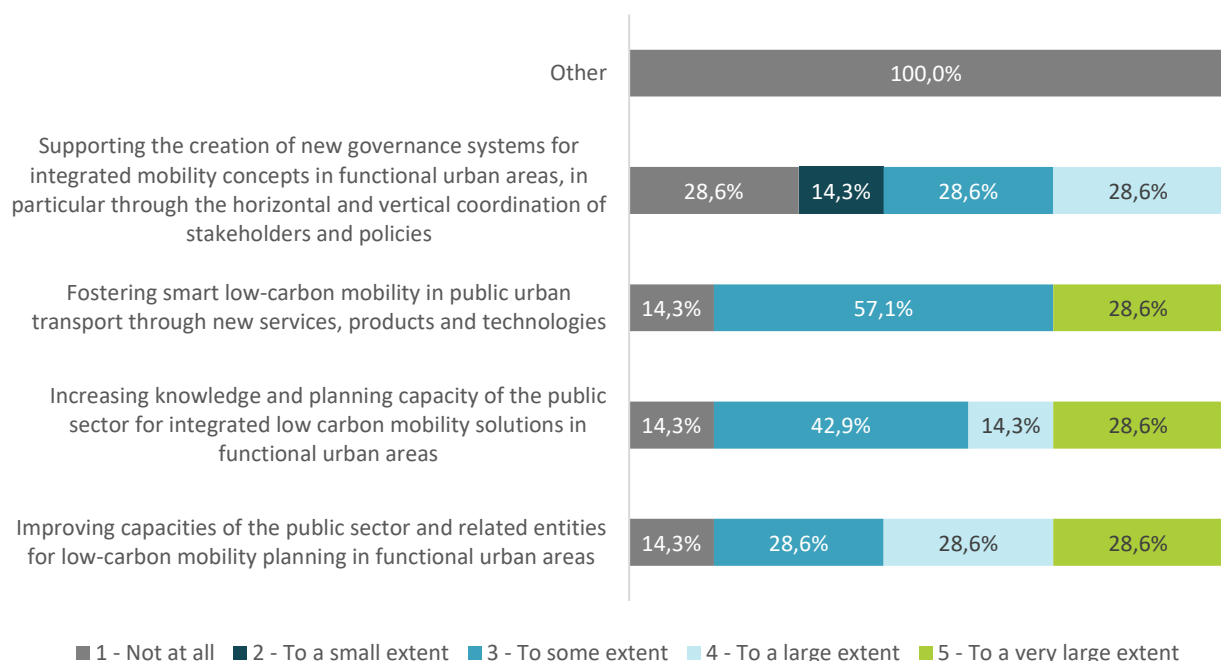
Other (please specify): not mentioned

Q11. In which way and to what extent did the Interreg CE programme contribute to improving territorially based low-carbon energy planning strategies and policies supporting climate change mitigation? (N=7)



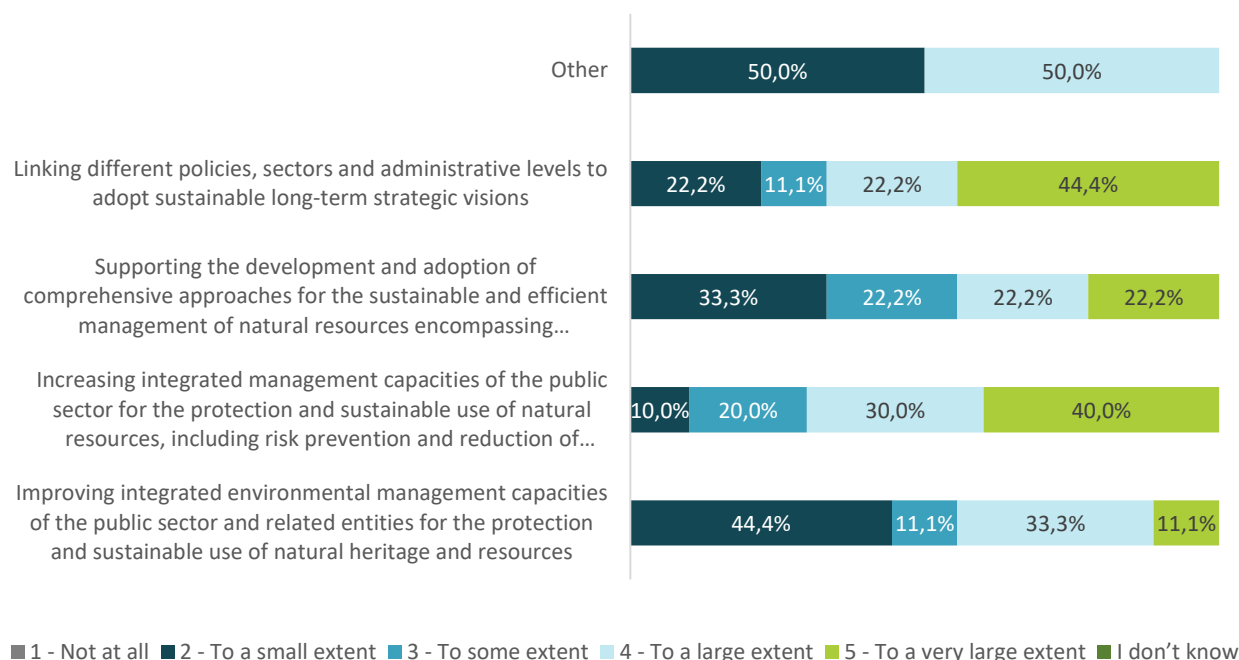
Other (please specify): Increasing climate change adaptation in the field of climate-related risk prevention and disaster resilience

Q12. In which way and to what extent did the Interreg CE programme support capacities for mobility planning in functional urban areas to lower CO2 emissions? (N=7)



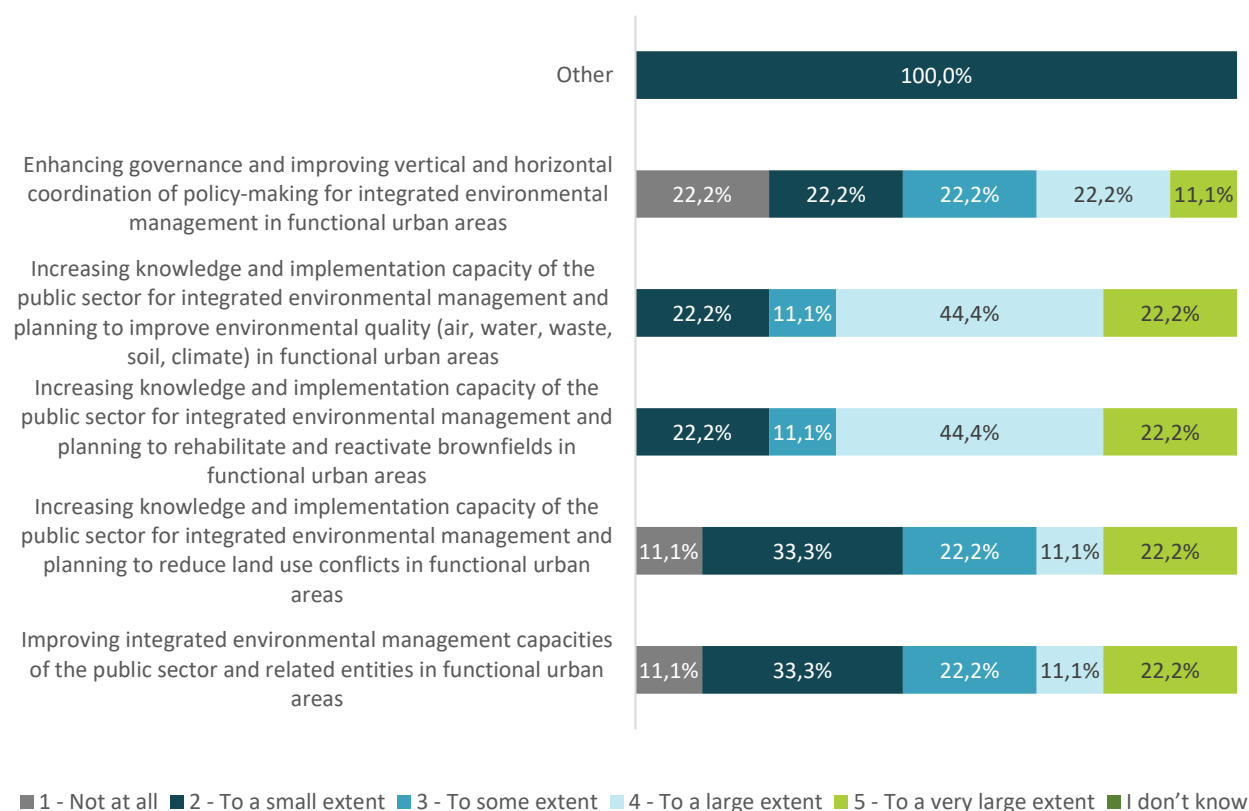
Other (please specify): Not specified

Q13. In which way and to what extent did the Interreg CE programme contribute to improving integrated environmental management capacities for the protection and sustainable use of natural heritage and resources? (N=10)



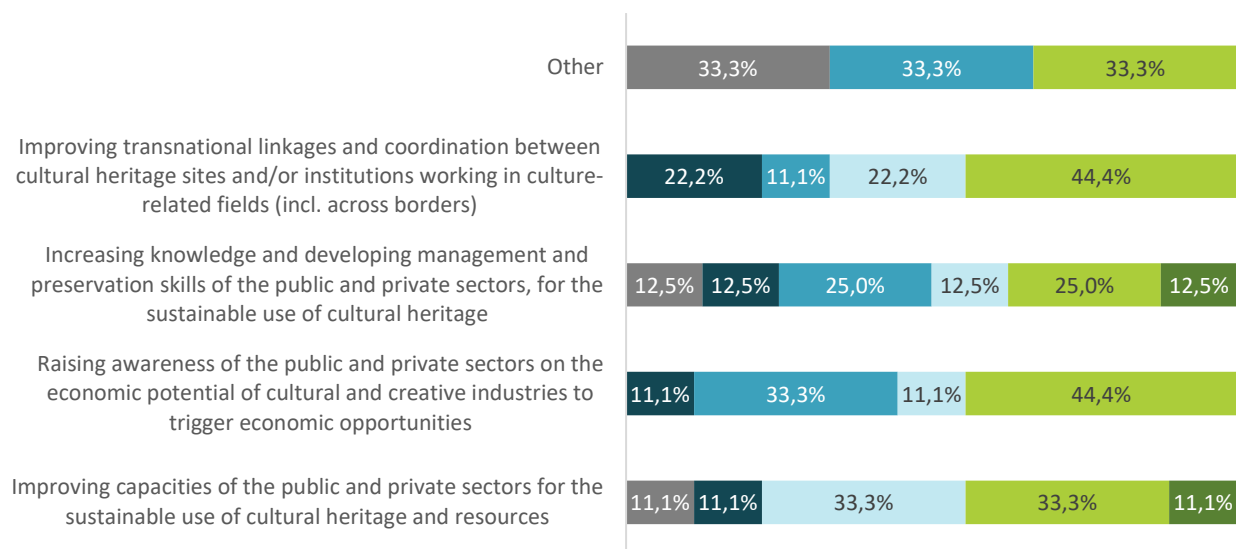
Other (please specify): Not specified

Q14. In which way and to what extent did the Interreg CE programme contribute to improving environmental management of functional urban areas to make them more liveable places? (N=9)



Other (please specify): Not specified

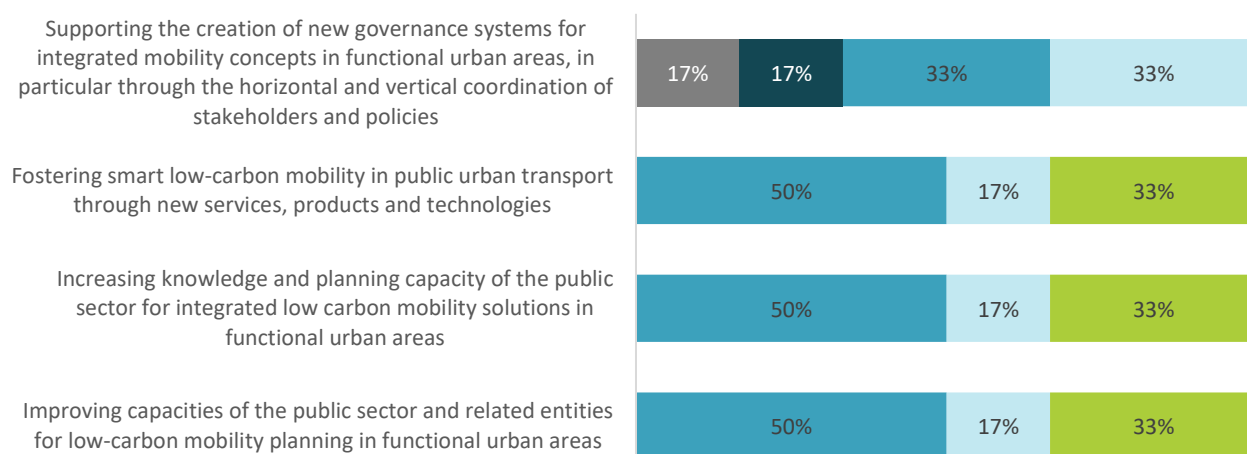
Q15. In which way and to what extent did the Interreg CE programme support improving capacities for the sustainable use of cultural heritage and resources? (N=9)



■ 1 - Not at all ■ 2 - To a small extent ■ 3 - To some extent ■ 4 - To a large extent ■ 5 - To a very large extent ■ I don't know

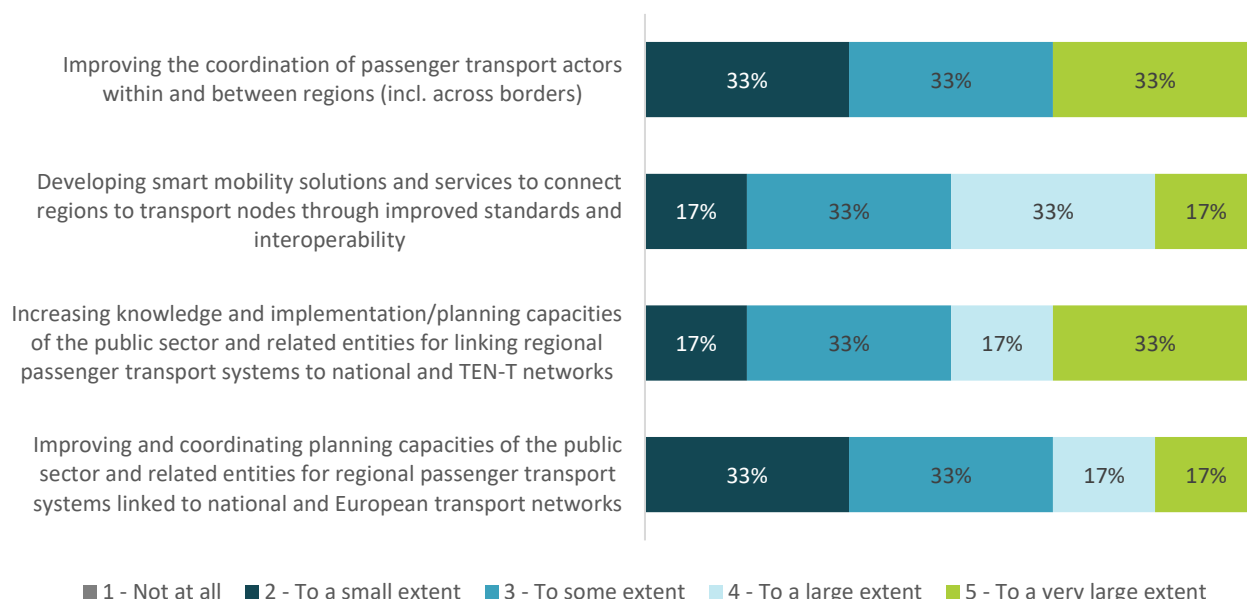
Other (please specify): improving of visibility and availability of cultural and touristic sites

Q16. In which way and to what extent did the Interreg CE programme support capacities for mobility planning in functional urban areas to lower CO2 emissions? (N=6)



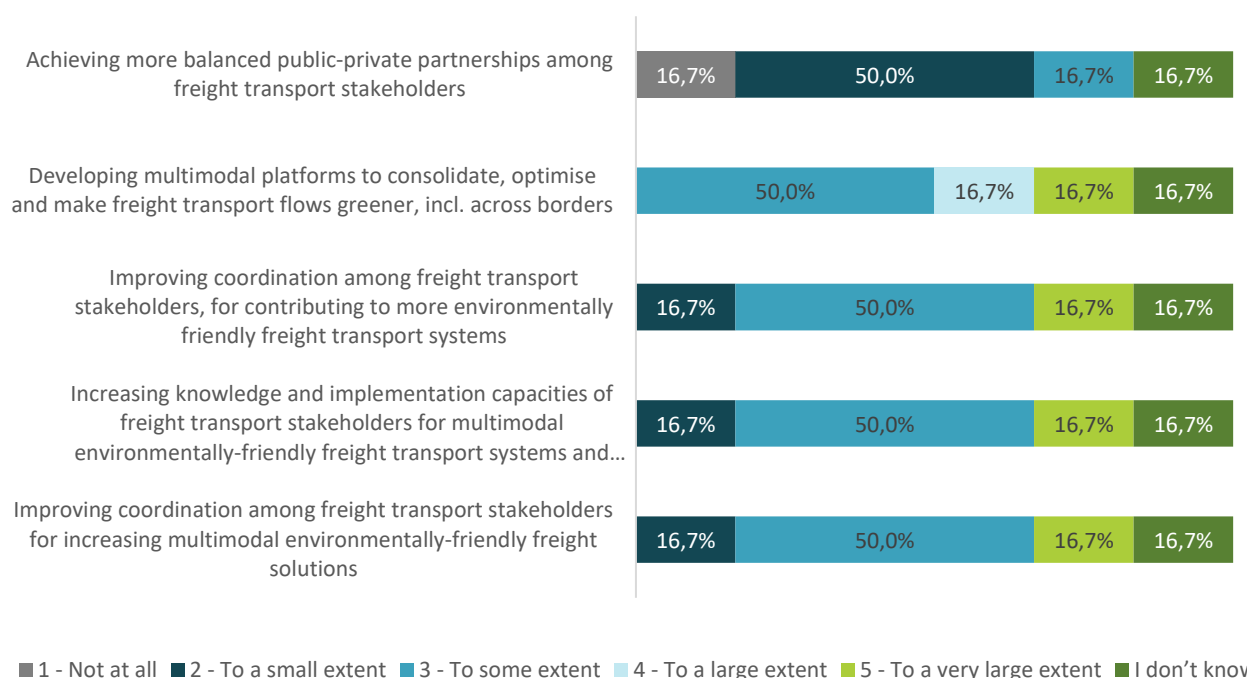
■ 1 - Not at all ■ 2 - To a small extent ■ 3 - To some extent ■ 4 - To a large extent ■ 5 - To a very large extent

Q17. In which way and to what extent did the Interreg CE programme support the planning and coordination of regional passenger transport systems for better connections to national and European transport networks? (N=6)

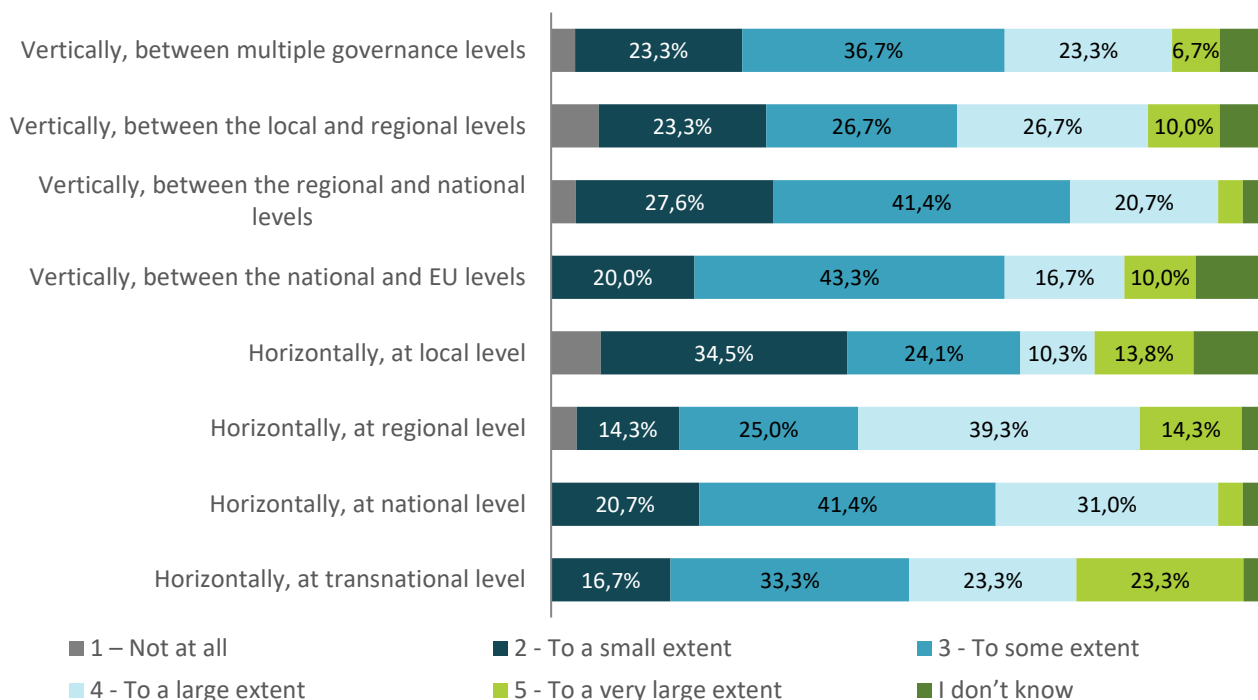


Other (please specify): Developing links to peripheral areas and improving better public transport in peripheral areas; not assessed

Q18. In which way and to what extent did the Interreg CE programme contribute to improving coordination among freight transport stakeholders for increasing multimodal environmentally-friendly freight solutions? (N=6)



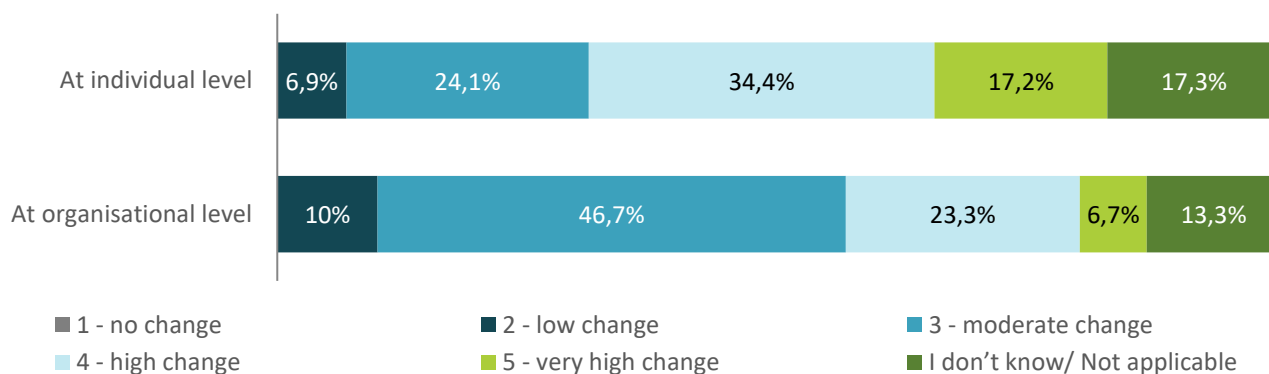
Q19. In your opinion, to what extent was Interreg CE able to contribute to better coordination between policy-making bodies at different levels (EU, national, regional and local)? (N=31)



Please provide additional details with respect to your answer:

- The key features of the ICE programme are: cooperation, synergy, and coordination. To the greatest extent this program describes the term "cooperation" (in particular between project partners at different management levels). Synergy is observed between both: project partners and the projects themselves. Moreover, synergies can be observed between the ICE programme and other international or national programmes. In my opinion, the ICE programme does not emphasise coordination between policy-making bodies and does not have appropriate instruments and sufficient leverage to achieve such an objective.
- Strengthening cooperation between regions and exchange between regional stakeholders inside region, activation of the local and non-profit level for transnational cooperation through linked regions

Q20. In your opinion, to what extent did the Interreg CE outputs and results contribute to changing practices? (N=30)

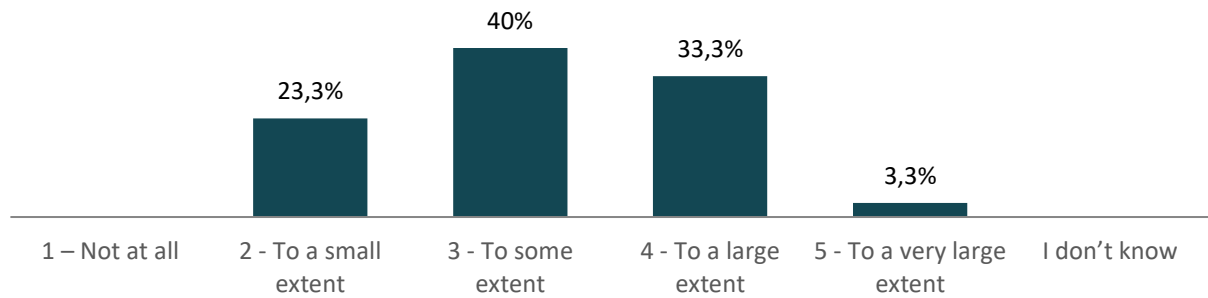


Please provide additional details with respect to the observed change:

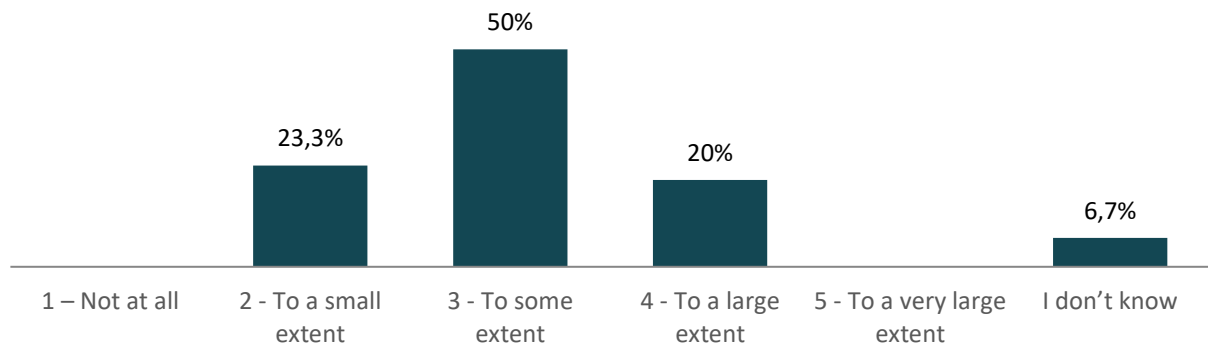
- Since the applicants in the program are mainly organizations, we can measure the results in the organization, it is more difficult to assess the results in relation to the individual level.

- The impact of projects should be assessed as moderate. Single projects rarely build larger units that change reality to a significant extent.
- several projects/transnational results/outputs are included in regional/local strategies/policies (ex. in regional climate change strategies, in regional/local transport plans, in regional energy plans etc). moreover, some projects involve people at individual level: ex. some projects contributes to create new start-ups

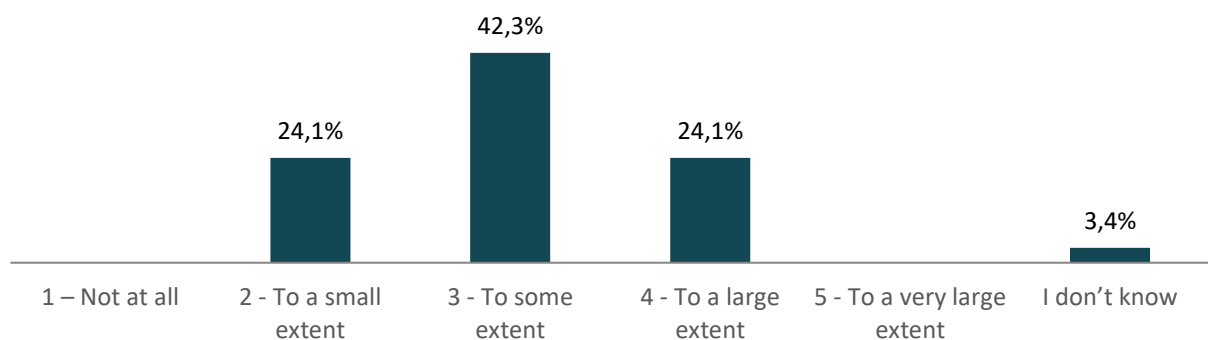
Q21. In your opinion, to what extent were Interreg CE outputs and results taken up in the policy-making process, either at local, regional or national level (i.e. used for or integrated into policy-making)? (N=30)



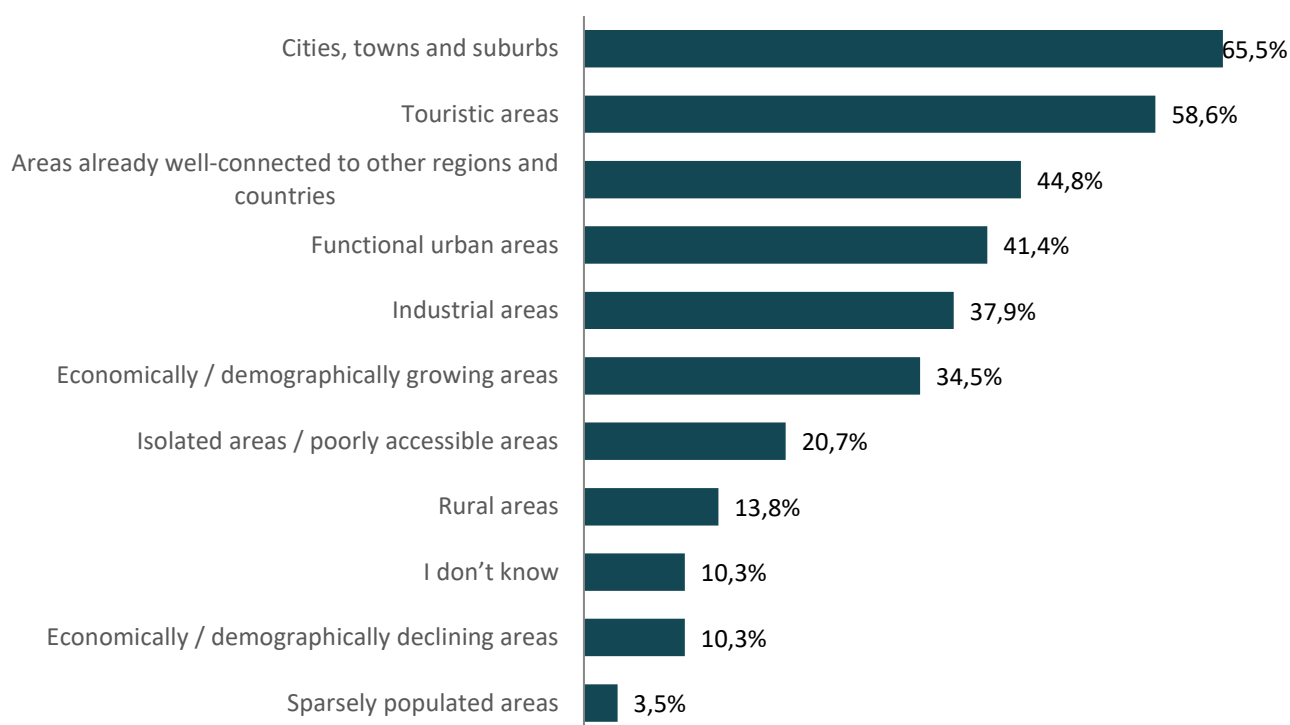
Q22. To what extent were the results and outputs of the Interreg CE projects transferred to other territories (e.g. to territories with a different demographic/economic structure than yours etc.)? (N=30)



Q23. To what extent were the results and outputs of the Interreg CE projects transferred to / adopted by other levels of governance (e.g. from the local to the regional, national or transnational level/EU level)? (N=29)



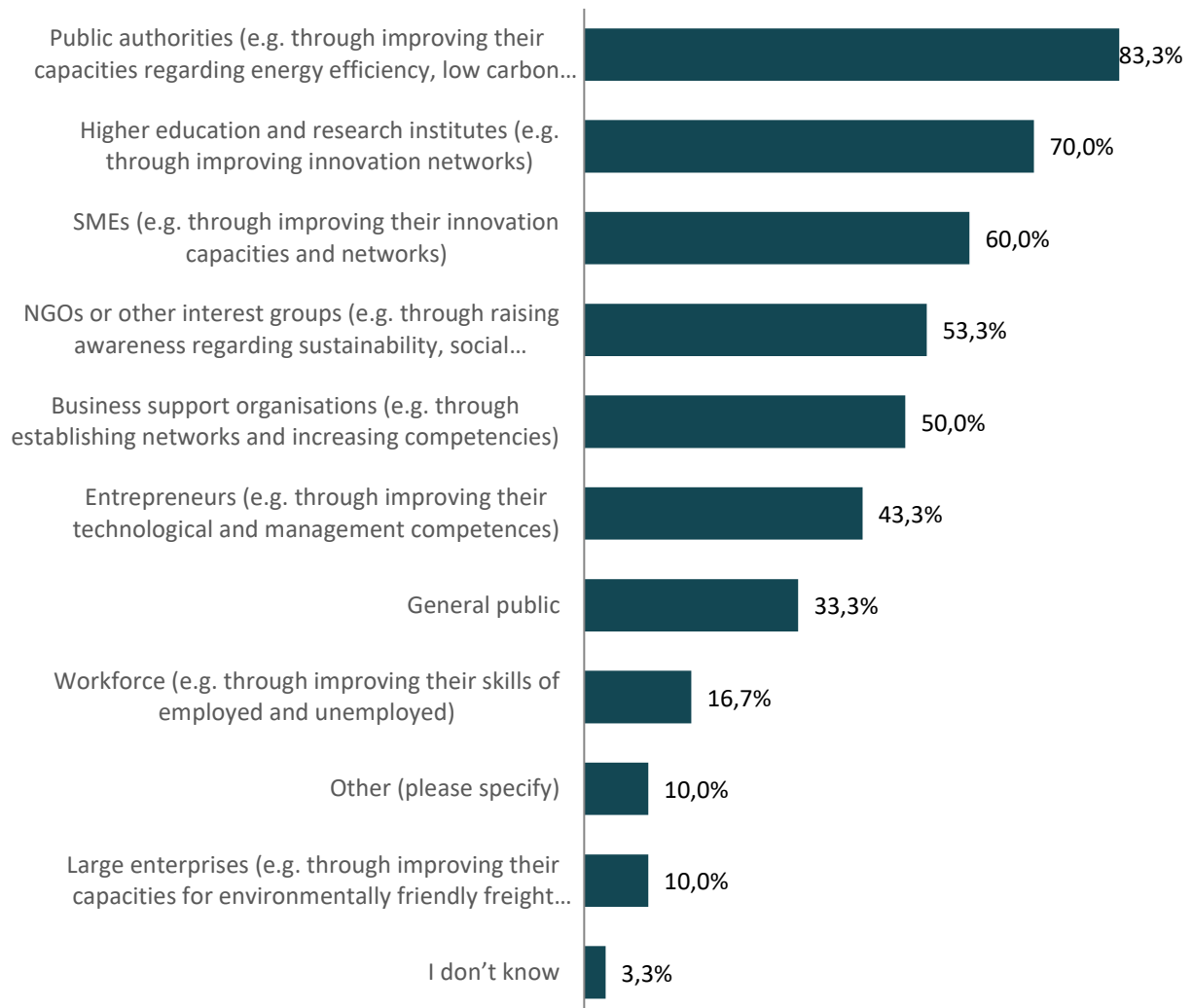
Q24. To the best of your knowledge, which of the following types of territories benefited the most from the actions supported by Interreg CE? (multiple choice) (N=29, multiple options)



Please provide additional details for your answer:

- In the field of cooperation, certainly cities, tourist centres and large institutions that provided best practice and enabled socially interesting networking with other project partners.
- Interreg CE was used primarily by regions and entities that had the knowledge, prepared staff, contacts with partners, resources and money necessary to apply for Interreg programs. If we treat the application for financial support under the projects as a form of a race, territories with lower demographic, organizational and financial potential already at the start of the race had less chance of obtaining support.
- The ability to implement projects is very often determined by the potential of the entities that undertake them. These entities do not come from areas of low economic strength.
- Interreg CE financed projects has been very useful to test better connections among neighbouring countries that still suffer from infrastructure deficiencies and different national legal systems
- Transnational cooperation projects are a good tool for well-developed areas with high economic growth or economically growing areas that are ready for international cooperation. Less developed areas may indirectly benefit from the project results.
- A good distribution of stakeholders/projects among different ETC programmes can be observed, thus avoiding overlapping: as regards Piemonte territory projects focused on rural/mountain areas are mostly developed in Alpine Space programme or in CBC programmes
- territories involved in MRS management; e.g. touristic areas of MS involved in Adriatic Ionian MRS.

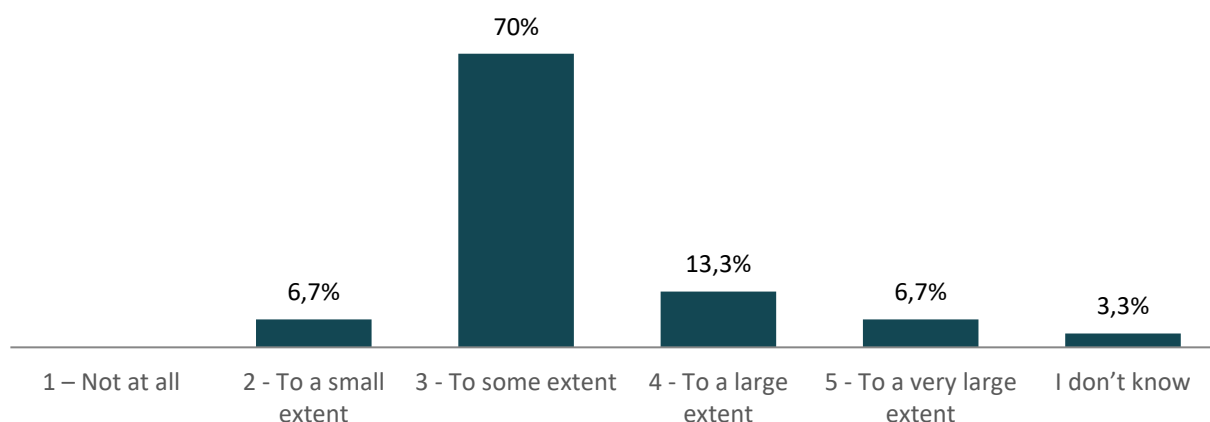
Q25. To the best of your knowledge, which of the following target group(s) benefited the most from the actions supported by Interreg CE? (multiple choice) (N=30, multiple options)



Please provide additional details for your answer:

- Definitely public institutions that will be able to network and share contacts and best practices. At the same time, small businesses and the non-profit sector, which as a partner of public institutions will have the opportunity to participate in strategically important topics and products.
- Most of the target groups identified benefited from mutual cooperation and learning
- Concerns benefits for public authorities: pilot actions are the most welcome action for this target group; Specifying for "other": owners / managers / users of areas / infrastructure / sites related to the project
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- Also schools/students, start-ups

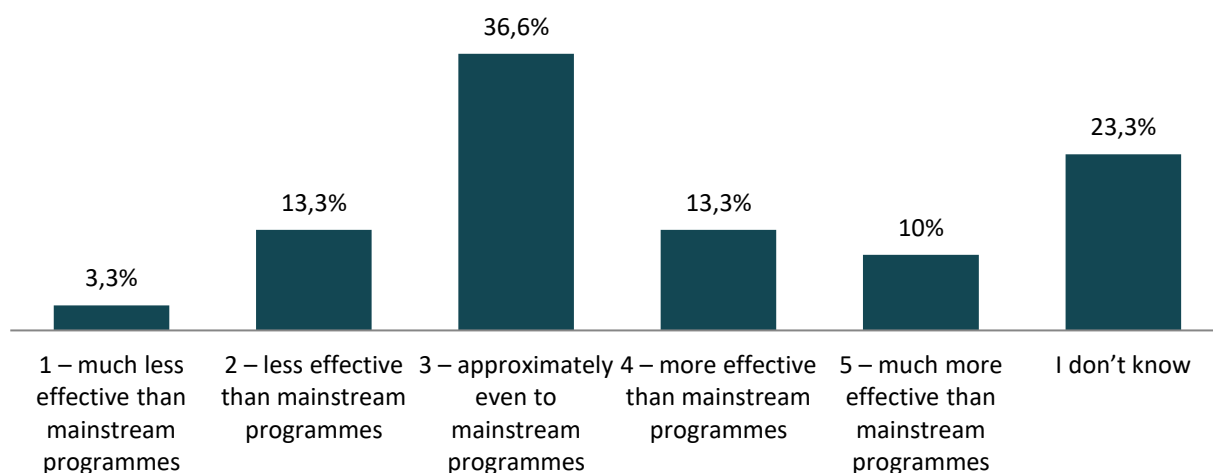
Q26. In your opinion, to what extent was the Interreg CE programme relevant for achieving the objectives of national/regional strategies in your country? (N=30)



Do you know any example of synergies between Interreg CE and regional/national strategies?

- We expect greater inclusion of culture in the program than it is now. In particular, the networking of cultural institutions and the restoration of cultural monuments.
- Interreg CE outputs has been useful to update regional policies and programming

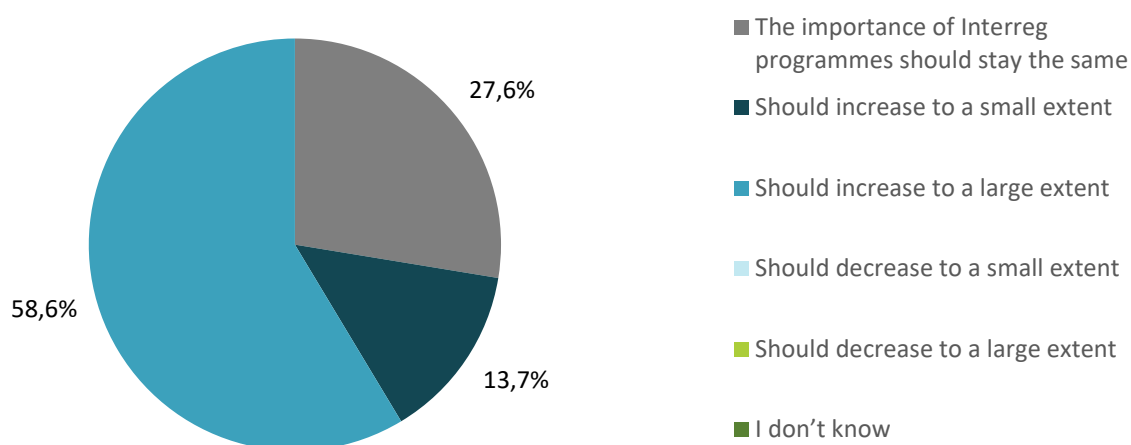
Q27. In your opinion: How effective is the Interreg CE programme in delivering results per Euro spent, compared to mainstream EU Cohesion policy programmes? Is it: (N=30)



Please provide additional details for your answer:

- The ICE program has too few financial resources for the results to be significant (spectacular). Therefore, it is "difficult to talk" about the efficiency of disbursement (even if it is a high level of effectiveness, it is hardly noticeable).
- The added value of CTE programmes is to test cross-border interregional solutions and to address common challenges. Afterwards CTE results should be embedded in mainstream programs
- it is very hard to compare, as the programmes have a very different focus. the big value added is the possibility for cooperation across borders which is impossible through mainstream programmes. it is not a question of effectiveness.
- Interreg CE projects as the seed for larger and better planning and investments in regions thanks developing solutions for regional/locals problems in international environment

Q28. In your opinion, should the (financial and strategic) importance of the Interreg CE programme (and European Territorial Cooperation programmes more generally) in relation to mainstream EU Cohesion policy programmes increase or decrease in the future? (N=29)



Please provide additional details for your answer:

- Interesting, effective, policy-relevant, with a fresh perspective, often innovative ETC programmes are peripheral to the mainstream and could bring really significant results to countries, regions and local level of governance.
- The programmes are an advanced form of interregional cooperation, necessary to create a united Europe. Plus, regions are the right institutional level to manage this change and increase proximity.
- The big impact of scarce financial resources of Interreg on very important aspects of European integration, especially in the CE area of cooperation
- Unfortunately the financial (and consequently strategic) support for ETC is going to decrease in 21-27 programming period, but European territorial cooperation should be reinforced also in its relation with mainstream EU cohesion policy programmes
- small extent in case of a new topics, as COVIDE topics (e.g. Schengen space etc.), migration policy etc. (= grow up level of flexibility to respond new/coming challenges)
- On my opinion cross-border cooperation is more effective and tangible. Transnational cooperation is still too complicated for stakeholders other than very specialized structures. It is not very tangible to citizenship

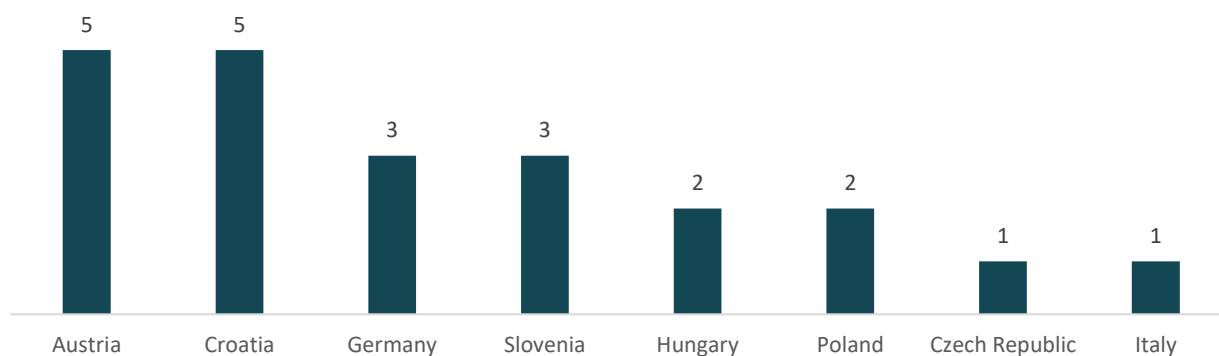
Q29. In your opinion, what are the most pressing needs and challenges that the Interreg CE programme should address in the future (during the period 2021-2027)? (N=25)

- Restoration of cultural monuments, especially castles and chateaux.
- Digitization support
- Best practices for promoting institutional cooperation and cultural exchanges in the field of culture
- Taking into account the growing anti-EU social views in many countries, the most important challenge in the future will be to take actions whose main goal will be to build a sense of belonging to the European Union among EU citizens, at least to the same extent as they identify with their nationality. The European Community must start in the hearts and minds of its citizens.
- Climate change: Energy, Transport, Environment, Innovation,
- The current version of the ICE 2021-2027 programme responds to the needs and challenges of the future (subject to funding levels).
- In the future programming period, problems related to raising awareness of this program and simplifying project administration were to be addressed. Activities, especially transport, exchange of experience, improvement of the environment.

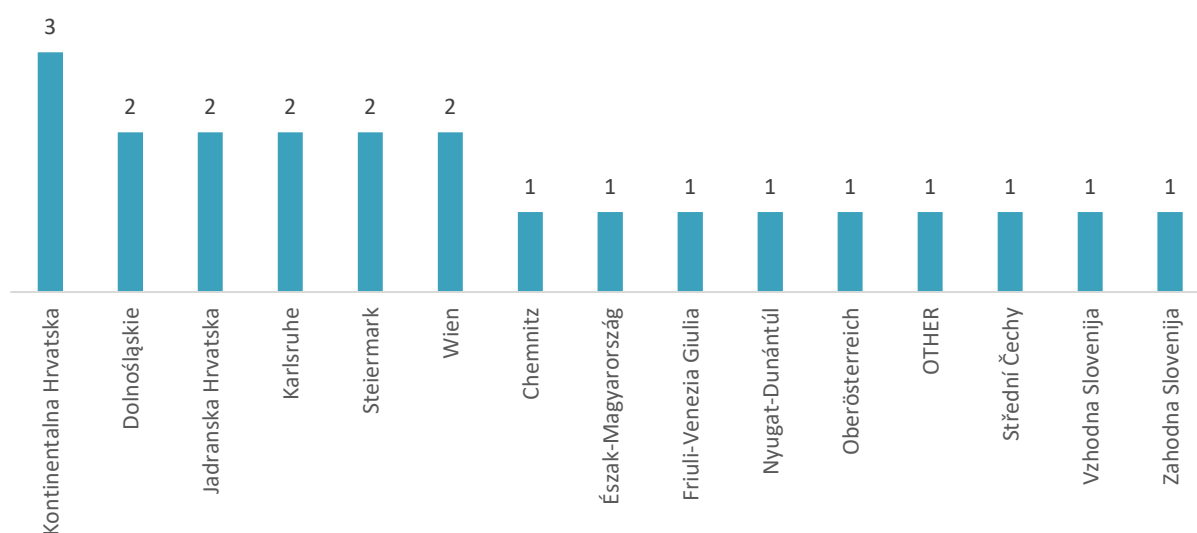
- Strengthening innovation capacities in central Europe and improving transport connections of rural and peripheral regions in Central Europe
- In my opinion, the program should continue to support the development of innovation in enterprises, SME. I believe that it is also important to support initiatives aimed at cooperation and exchange of experiences between many actors of the ecosystem at different levels. It is also important to channel support in terms of improving the regional policy.
- Pandemic, environmental, heritage
- The programme draft reflects our approach on future needs very well.
- Climate change
- Support innovation, support start-ups and young SME, build-up resilience to the pandemic aftermath
- Self-governments should think out of the box and look for good practices and good examples beyond their normal horizon as well as seek out partnerships in the whole Interreg CE area.
- Smart, green and better connected CE in the time of negative socioeconomic effects through the COVID-19
- Policy integration and legislation harmonization, increase the territorial impact of interventions, Improve synergies in funding, involve newcomers. As regards the thematic priorities 21-27, these have been chosen after the stakeholder consultations and the territorial analyses.
- Digitalisation in the field of culture.
- better communication of its potentiality to citizens
- uneven regional development, uneven national policies
- Become more attractive for newcomers with fresh ideas.
- 1) traditional topics of Interreg CE with clear link into a new topics, as COVID (eg. Schengen space etc.), migration policy, environment challenges etc. ; 2) unification of administrative proceeding on the national level in project/financial management.
- Accessibility of rural and peripheral regions
- European Cross-border mechanism to be adopted
- Having in mind the lower co-financial percentage, involving new different Beneficiaries, might be a challenge
- Contribution to the objectives of a just Europe and a green Europe of the TA2030

1.2. END USERS

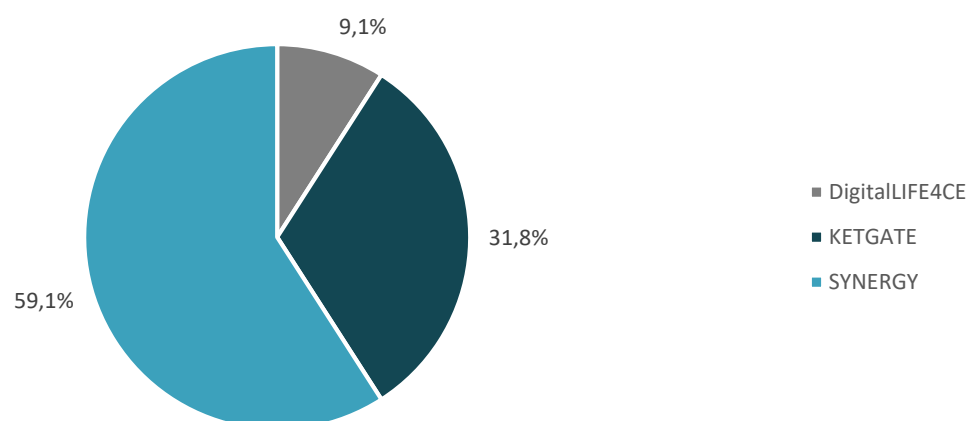
Q1. Total number of responses by country (N=22)



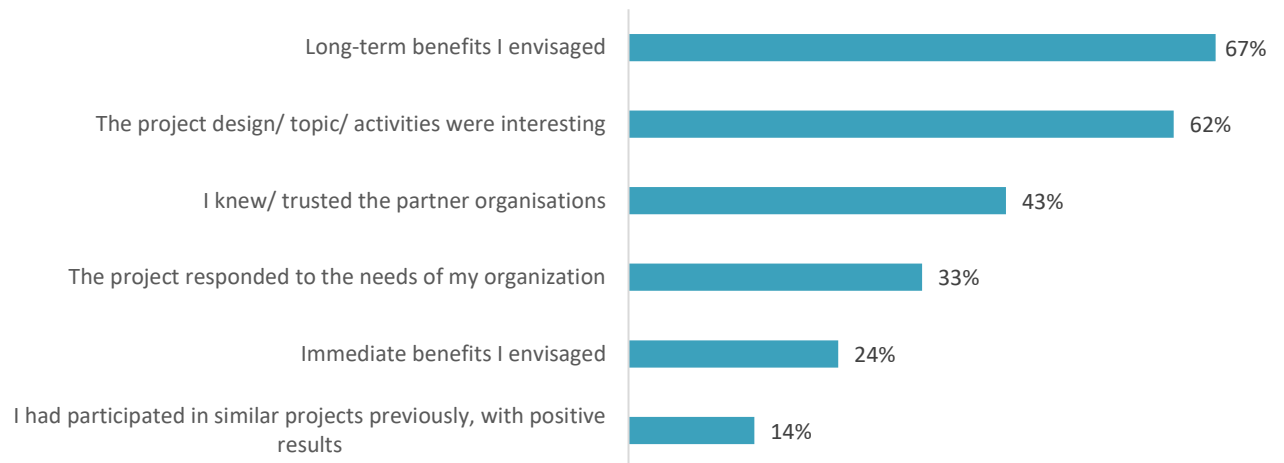
Q2. Please indicate your region (N=22)



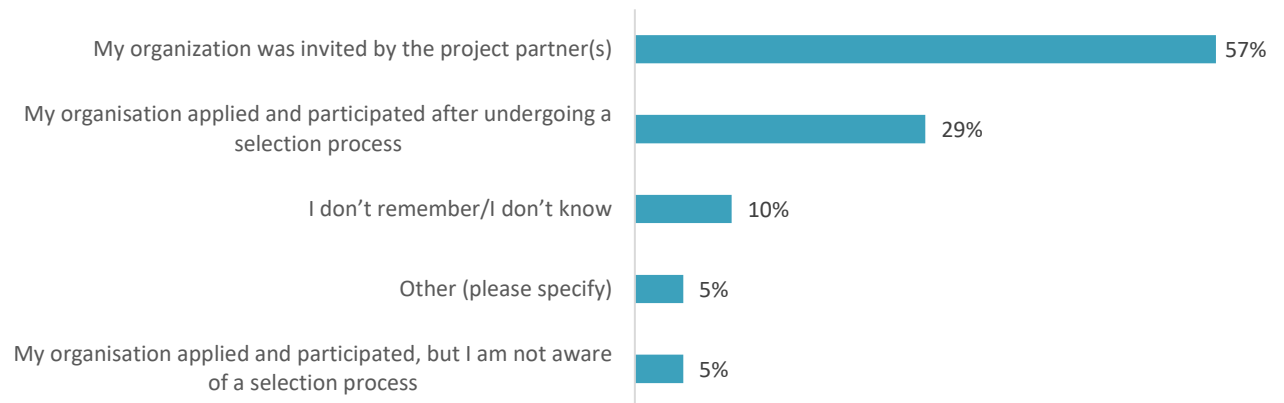
Q3. Please indicate the project(s) under which you took part in organised activities (N=22)



Q4. What motivated you to be part of the project's target group? (multiple choice) (N=21)

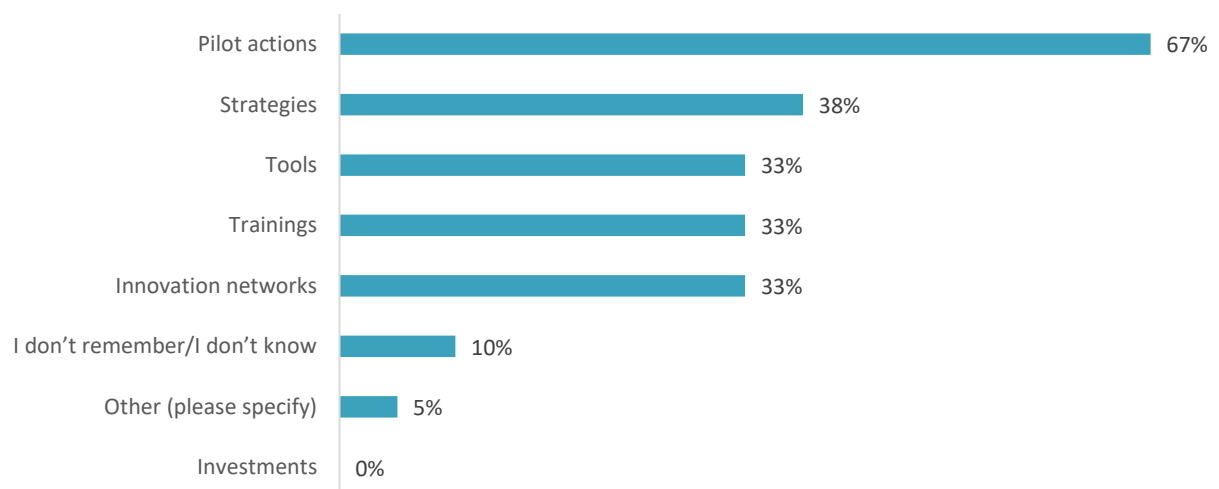


Q5. How were you selected to be part of the project's target group? (multiple choice) (N=21)



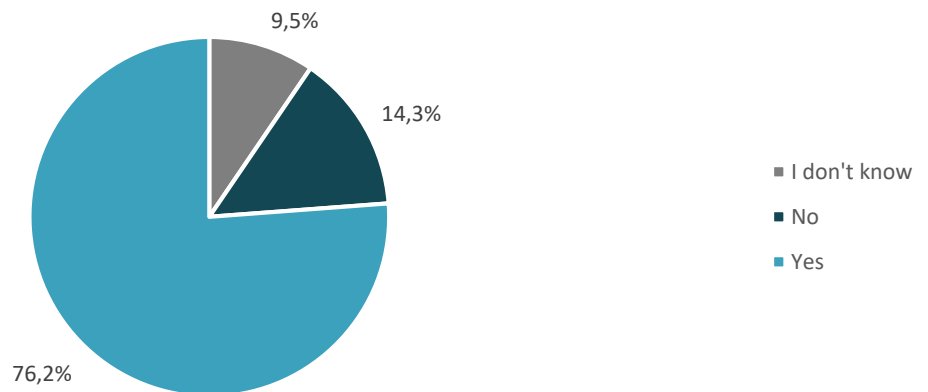
Other: I have found the pilot action on the Internet

Q6. Which type of activities was your organization (or its members) involved in? (multiple choice) (N=21)

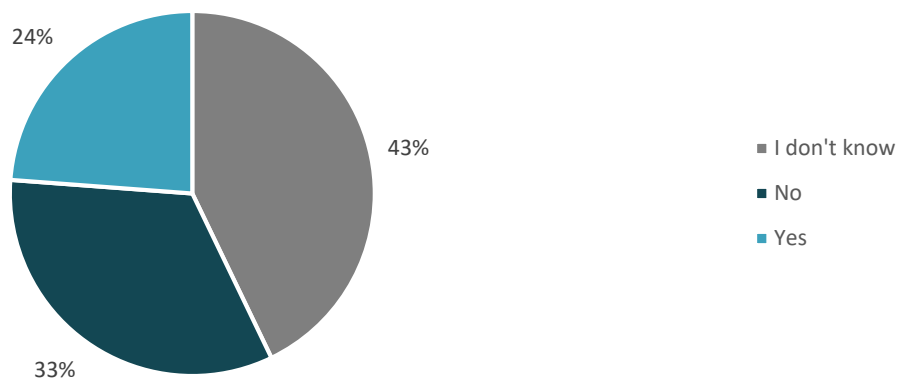


Other: Workshops, Feedback

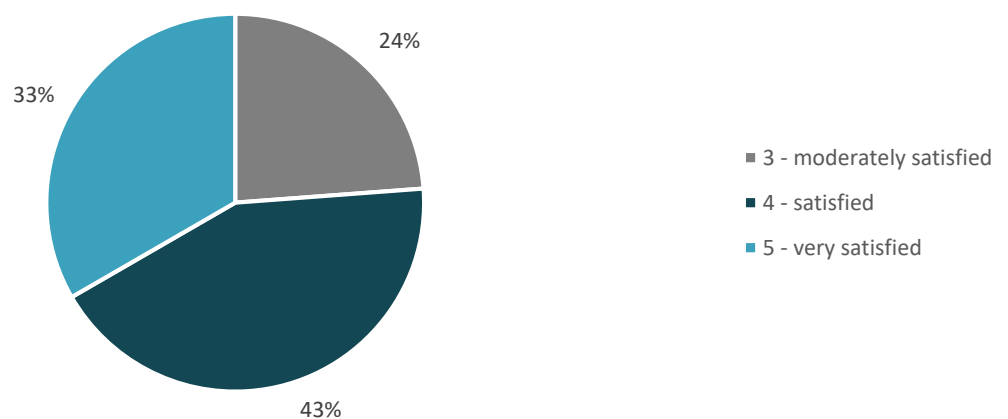
Q7. Has your organization used one or more of the outputs (such as tools, strategies, guides etc.) produced as part of the project? (N=21)



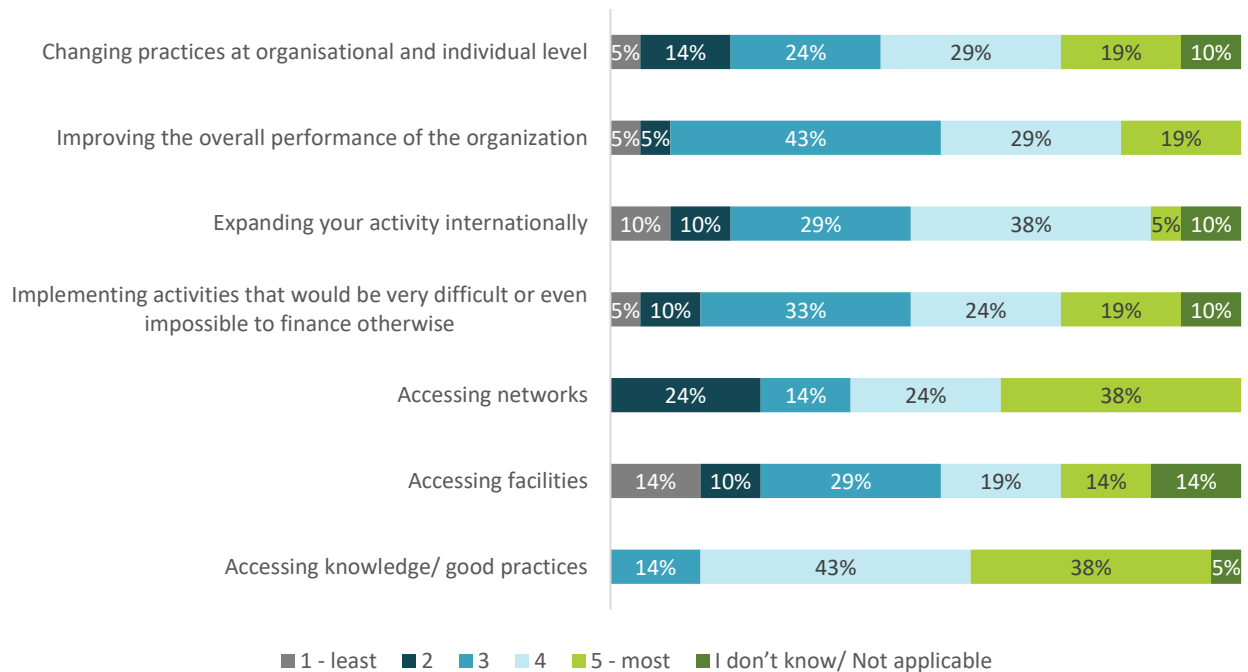
Q8. In your opinion, if you hadn't taken part in the Interreg CE project activities, would you have been able to access similar benefits (for example: services, tools, knowledge, opportunities, experiences etc.), from other free or paid sources? (N=21)



Q9. How satisfied are you with the participation in the project activities? (N=21)

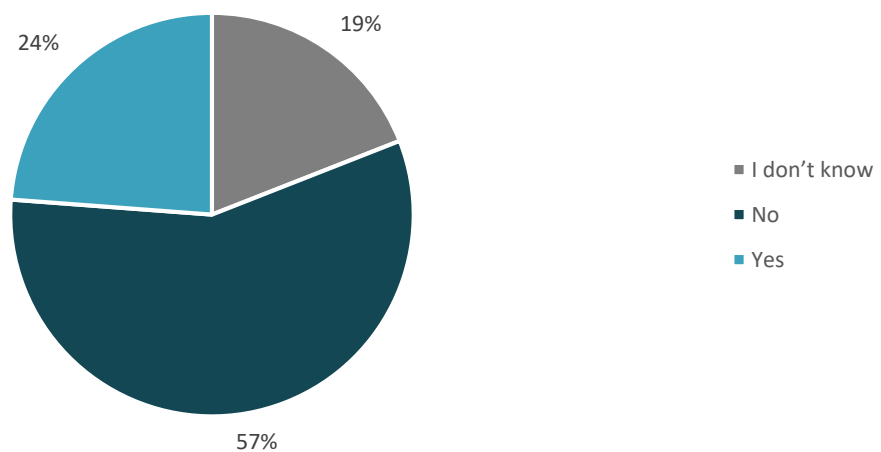


Q10. In your opinion, what are the most significant benefits obtained by your organization from participating in the project activities? (N=21)

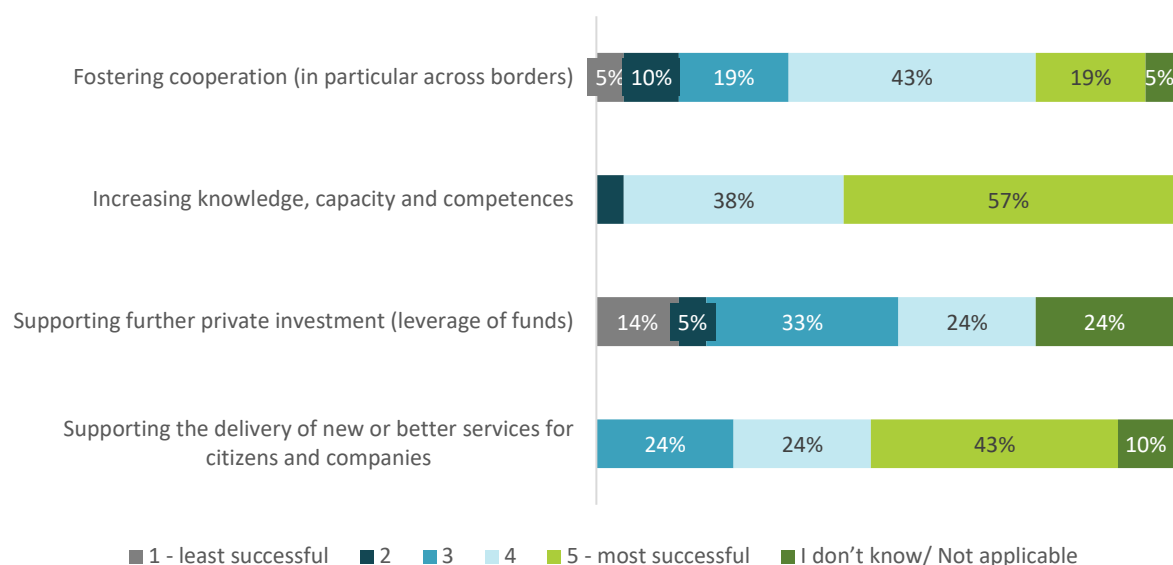


Other: inside knowledge of the innovation eco system of partners

Q11. Did your participation in the project activities lead to unintended effects, either positive or negative, that were not foreseen at the project's start? (N=21)



Q12. To your knowledge, how successful was the project in achieving the following: (N=21)



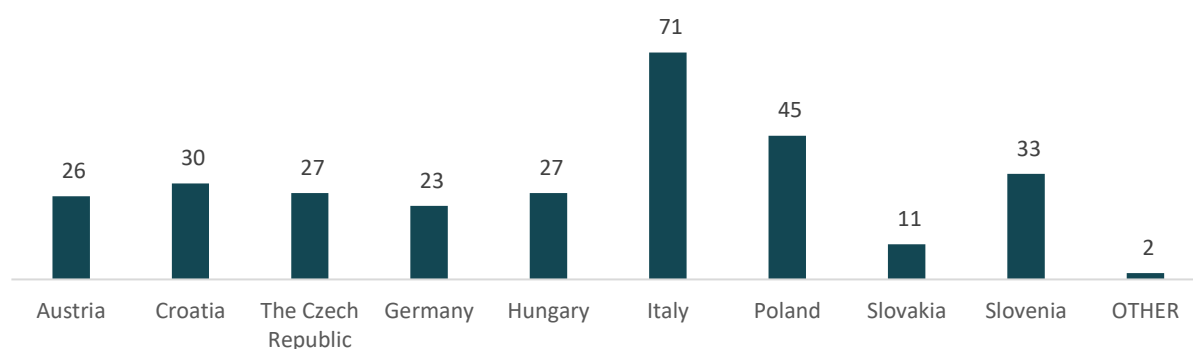
1.3. BENEFICIARIES

1.3.1. GENERAL QUESTIONS

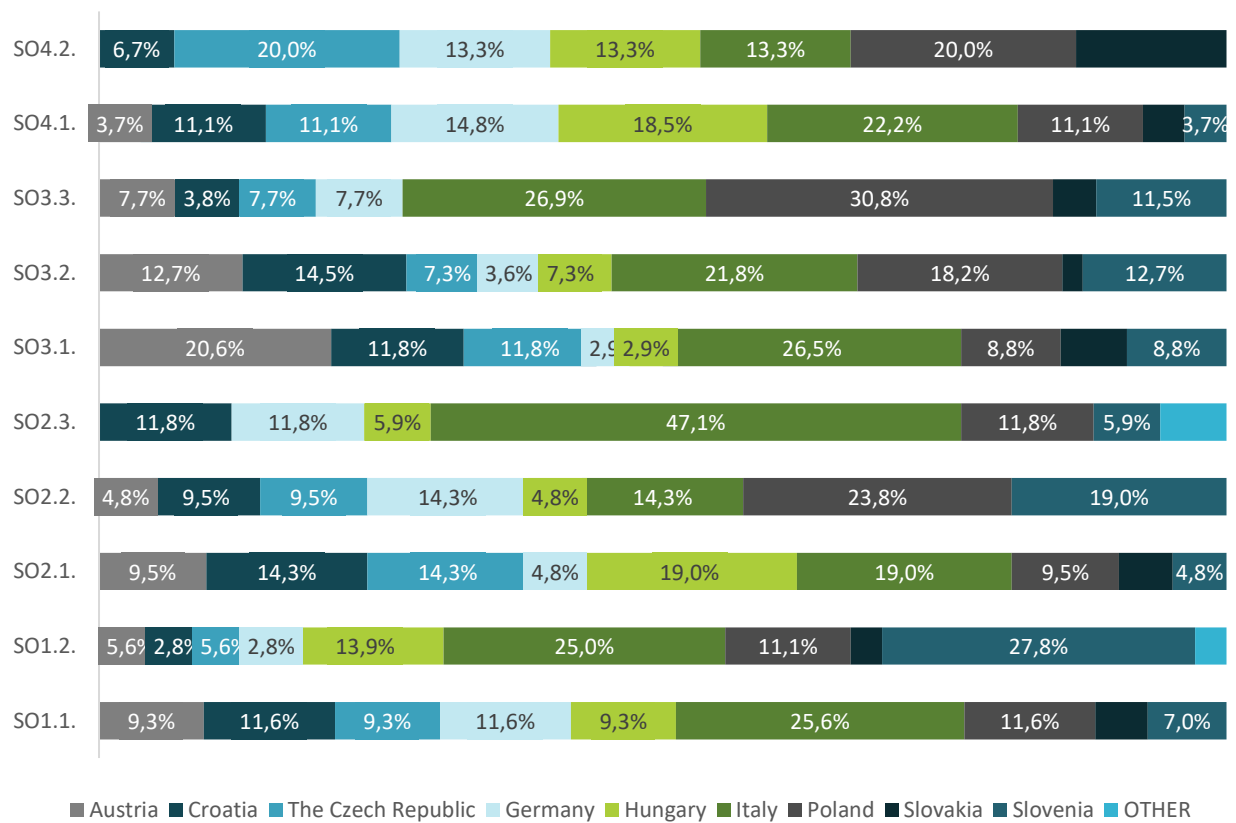
Average number of complete responses compared to attempt to fill in

	SO 1.1.	SO 1.2.	SO 2.1.	SO 2.2.	SO 2.3.	SO 3.1.	SO 3.2.	SO 3.3.	SO 4.1.	SO 4.2.	TOTAL
Answered	43	37	21	21	17	34	55	26	27	15	296
N	38	35	17	17	12	31	47	21	19	11	248

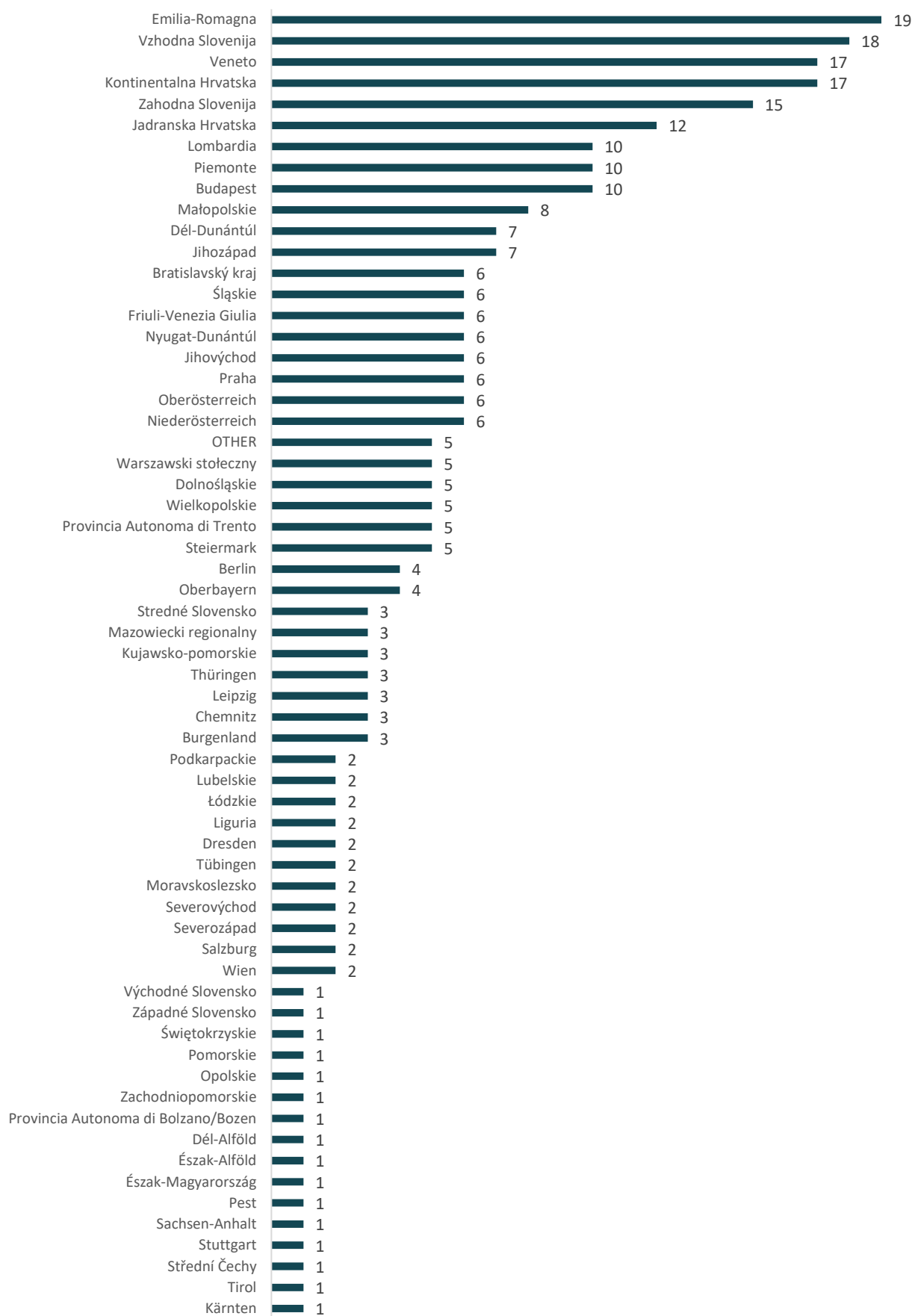
Q1. Total number of responses by country (N=295)



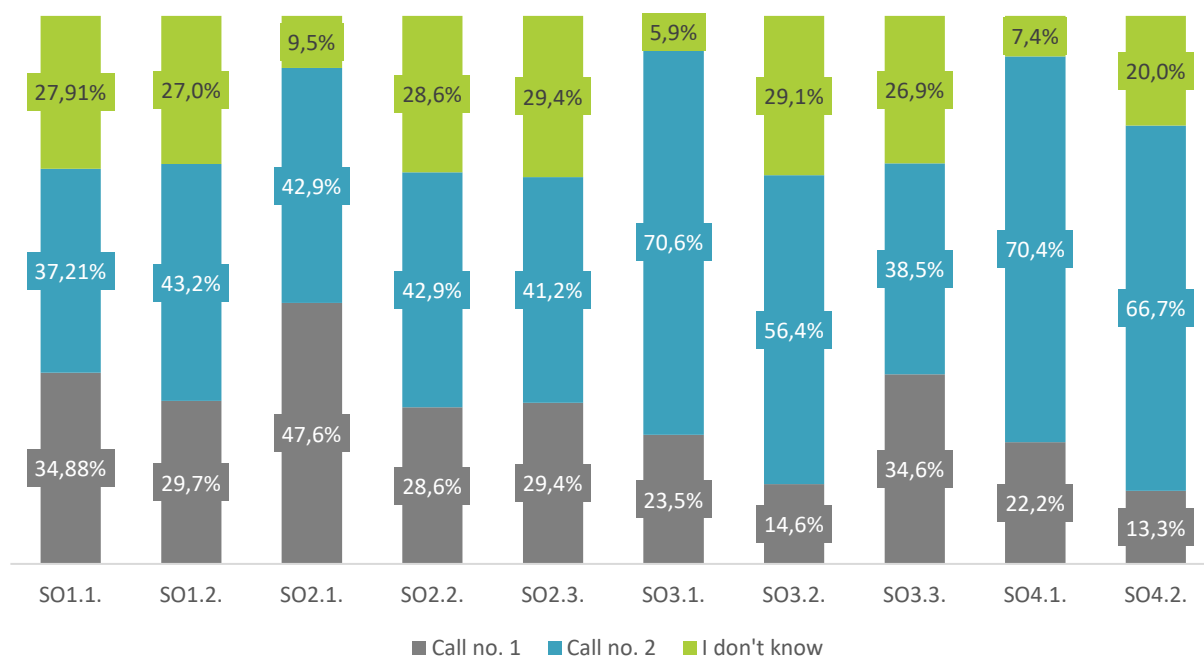
Total responses by SO and by country (N=295)



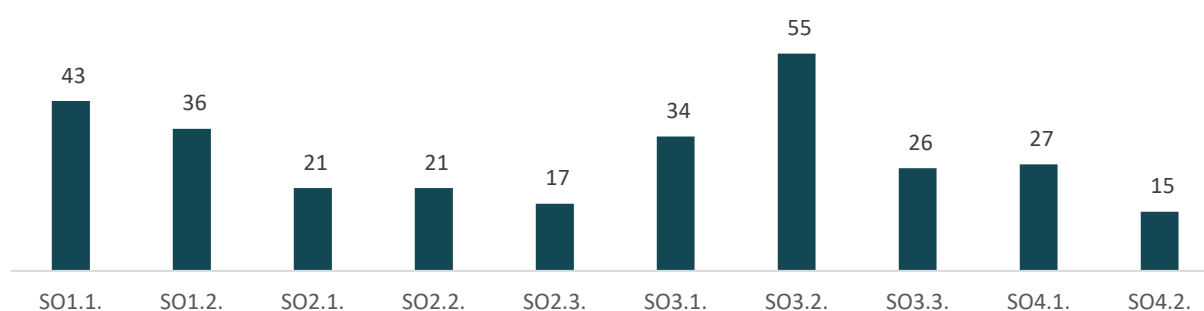
Q2. Please indicate your region (N=295) – only values of at least 1 illustrated



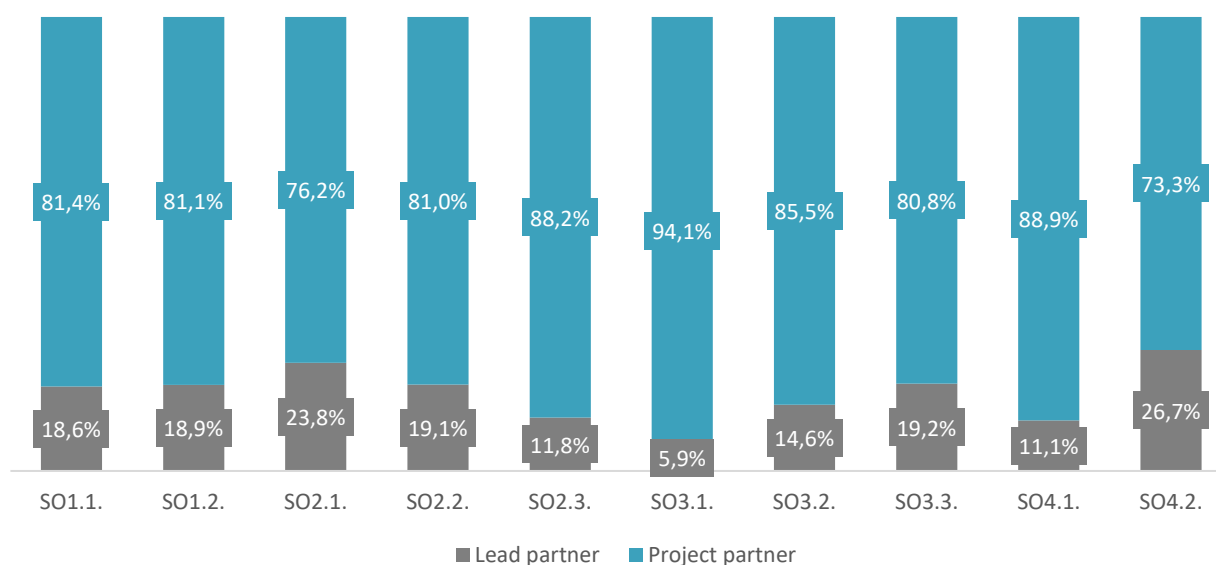
Q3. Please let us know under which call(s) for proposals you received funding from Interreg CE 2014-2020: If you received funding for more than one project, please refer to one of your choice and answer all questions in reference to that project (N=295)



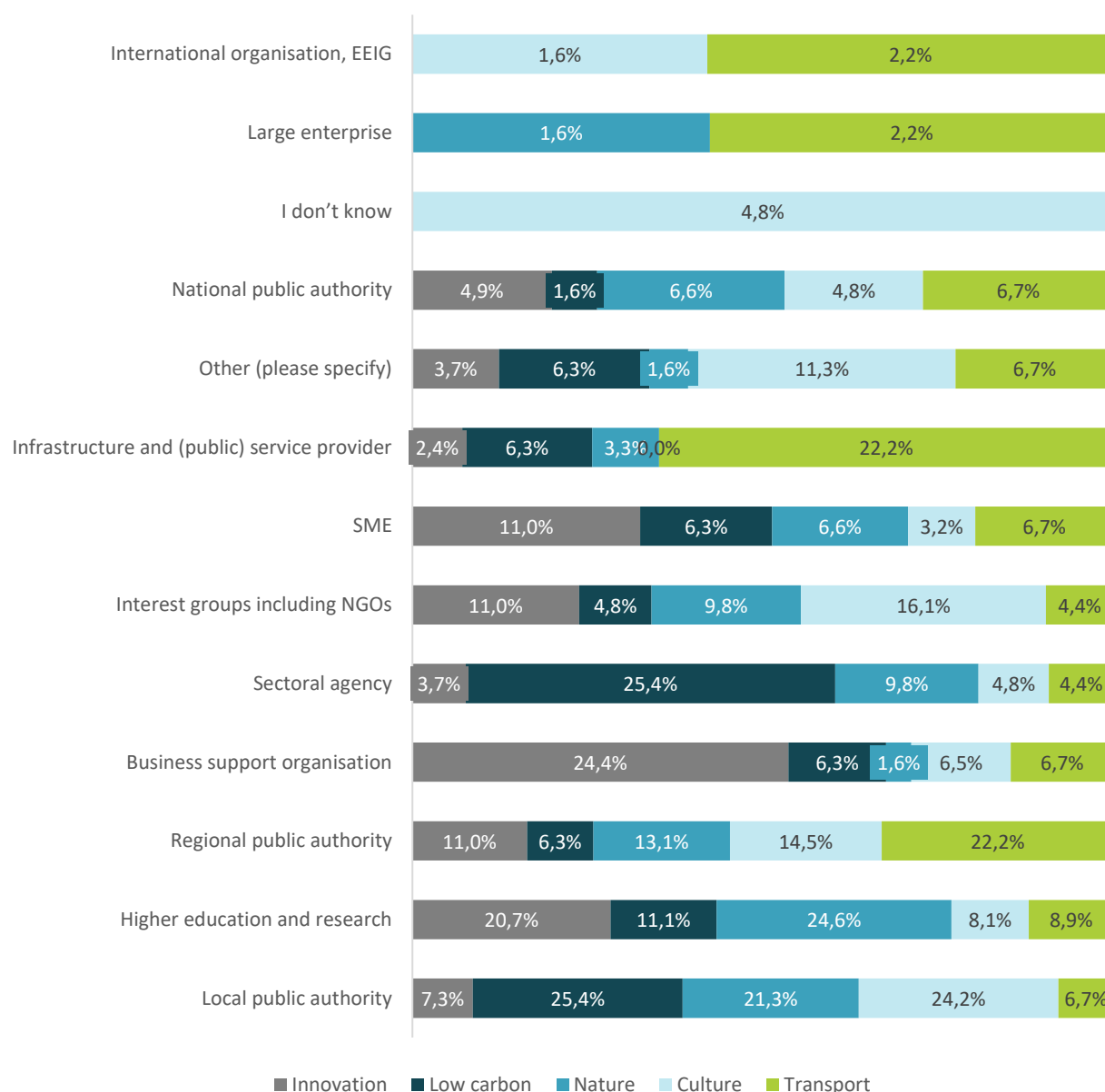
Q4. Total number of responses by specific objective (N=295)



Q5. Please let us know your role in the project (N=295)



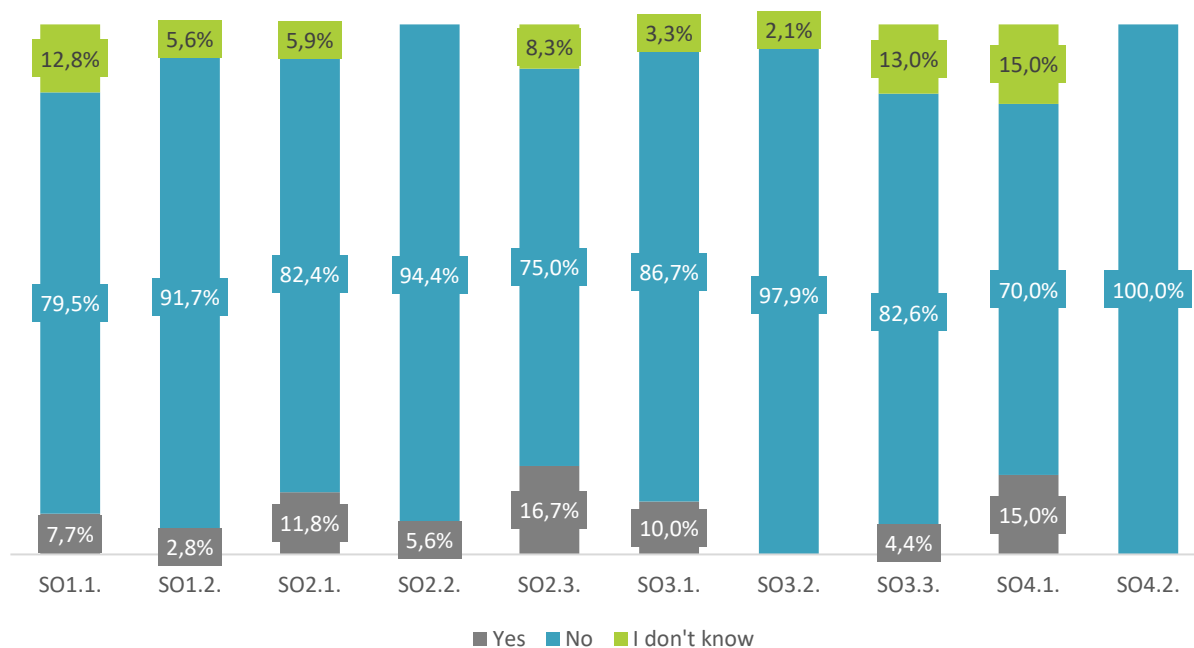
Q6. Organisation type (N=295)



1.3.2. QUESTIONS ADDRESSING PROGRAMME EFFECTS

Q2.1. / Q7. In your opinion, without funding from Interreg CE, would you have been able to achieve similar results (with your organisation's /institution's own funding or with another external source of funding)?

	SO1.1.	SO1.2.	SO2.1.	SO2.2.	SO2.3.	SO3.1.	SO3.2.	SO3.3.	SO4.1.	SO4.2.
Answered	43	37	21	21	17	34	55	26	27	15
N	39	36	17	18	12	30	47	23	20	12



- SO1.2. - valuable peer learning at international level among innovatin agencies on trend topics for SMEs support

Q2.2./Q8. In your opinion, what are the most significant benefits obtained by your organisation from participating in Interreg CE, compared to cooperating only nationally? (you can select as many as you want)

SO1.1. (N=39)



- Exercise an international and European co-operation and developing an appropriate co-operation culture within the consortium and with the involved regional stakeholders
- Promoting international collaboration among companies from different European regions

SO1.2.



- valuable peer learning at international level among innovatin agencies on trend topics for SMEs support

SO2.1.



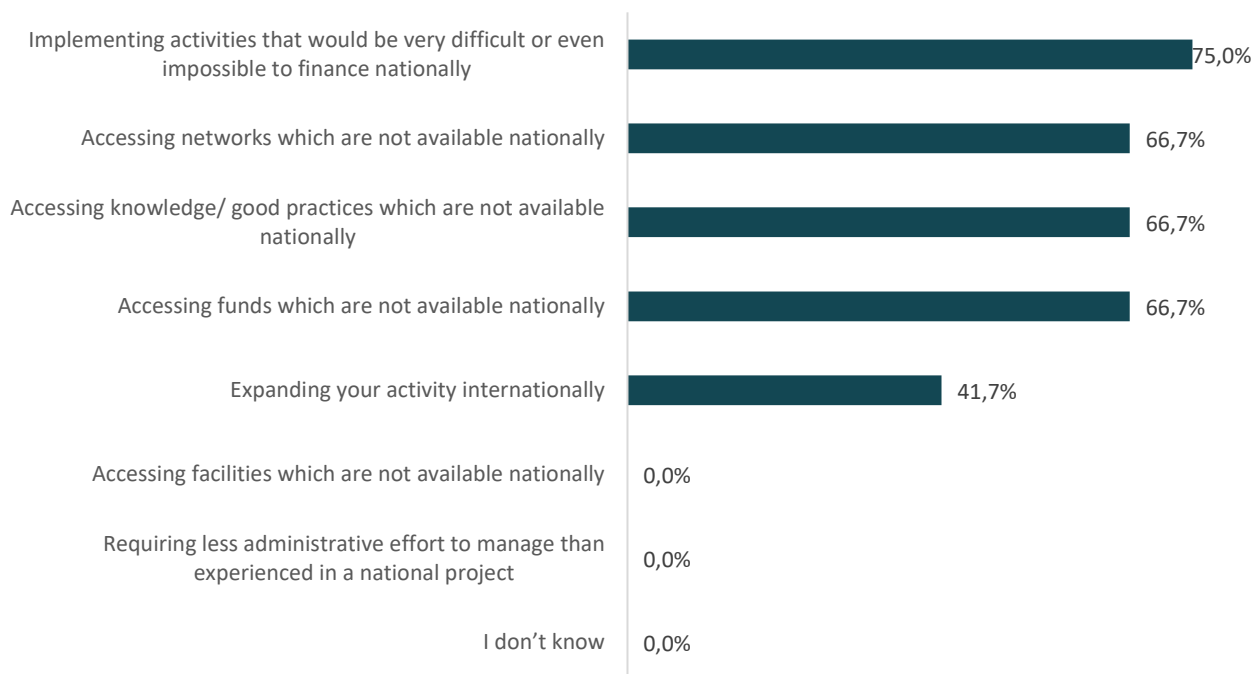
- international impact of results, publication of results

SO2.2.



- Gained knowledge, expertise in the diverse fields of development in CE, closer look to CE and EU priorities, improvement of knowledge, capacities of the stakeholders in the field (including policy level)

SO2.3.



SO 3.1.



- The beneficiary is not our organisation, the beneficiary is public sector. Our organisation is offering and providing first of all our knowledge and know-how. The term beneficiary is in this context not correctly defined and this miss-interpretation leads to financial loads of co-financing to the project partners who are in reality not beneficiaries. The goal of the project is not to develop scientific capacities of the university, but to optimise the interrelation between green and gray infrastructure, so the benefits go to the society, and the university is paying, which is an absurd situation.

SO3.2.



- European money is treated as "extra money" and allows to do "extra" things, other than usual.
- Important knowledge gained from international partnership

- successful cooperation with a wide variety of actors from different regions of the EU

SO3.3.



- Thanks to the project, it was possible to investigate the development of air quality management tools

SO4.1.



- Being a PP in an Interreg CE project was an incentive to push forward the planned activities faster, than they would have been, if they were left to be implemented outside a EU funded project. The project made the implemented project activities a priority.
- Implementing innovative solutions which serve as good practice in the future

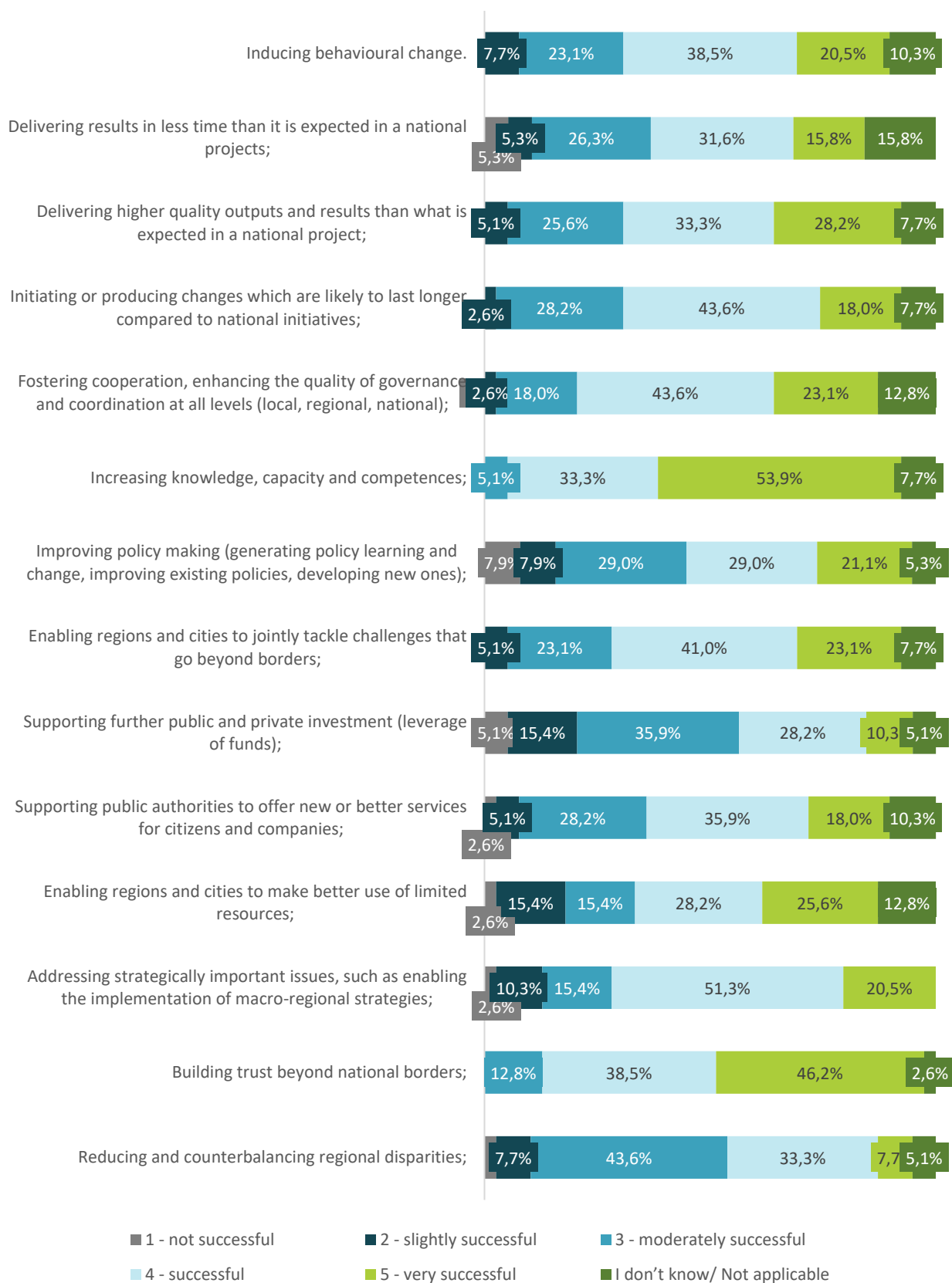
SO4.2.



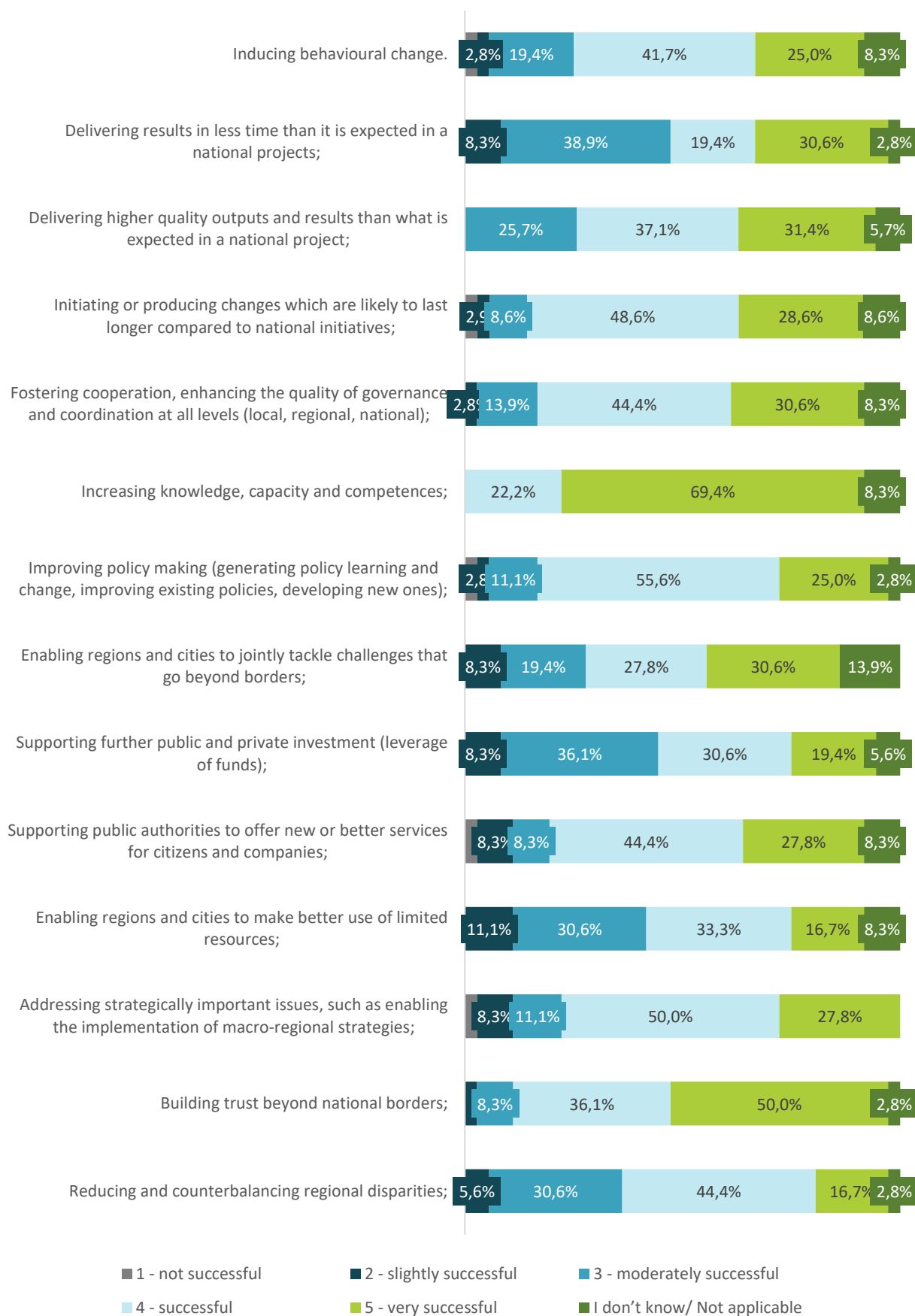
- Exchange of experience with partners from other countries of the regions. Joint solution of practical cross - border problems.

Q2.3./Q9. In your opinion, how successful was the project in achieving the following:

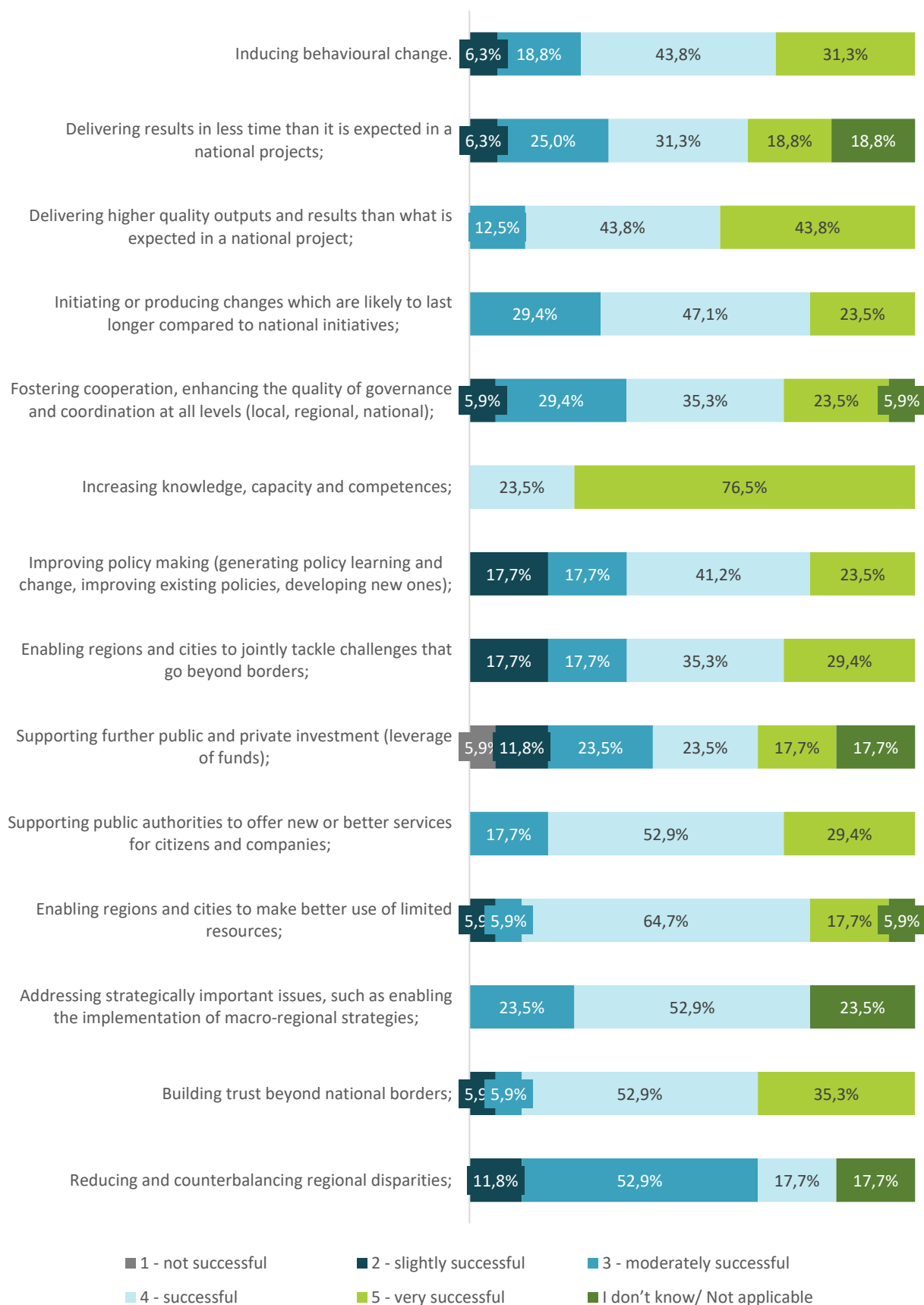
SO 1.1 (N=39)



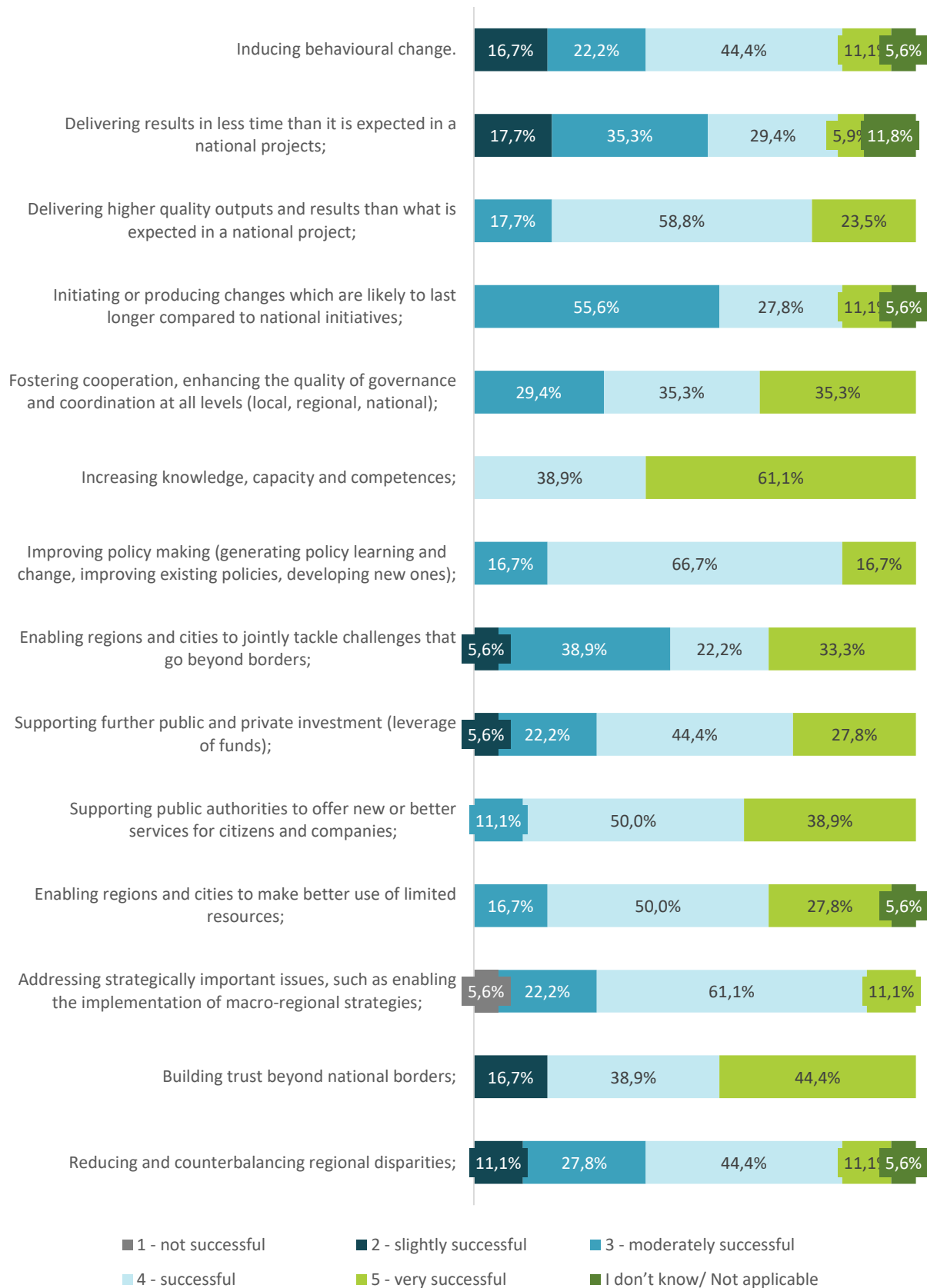
SO 1.2. (N=36)



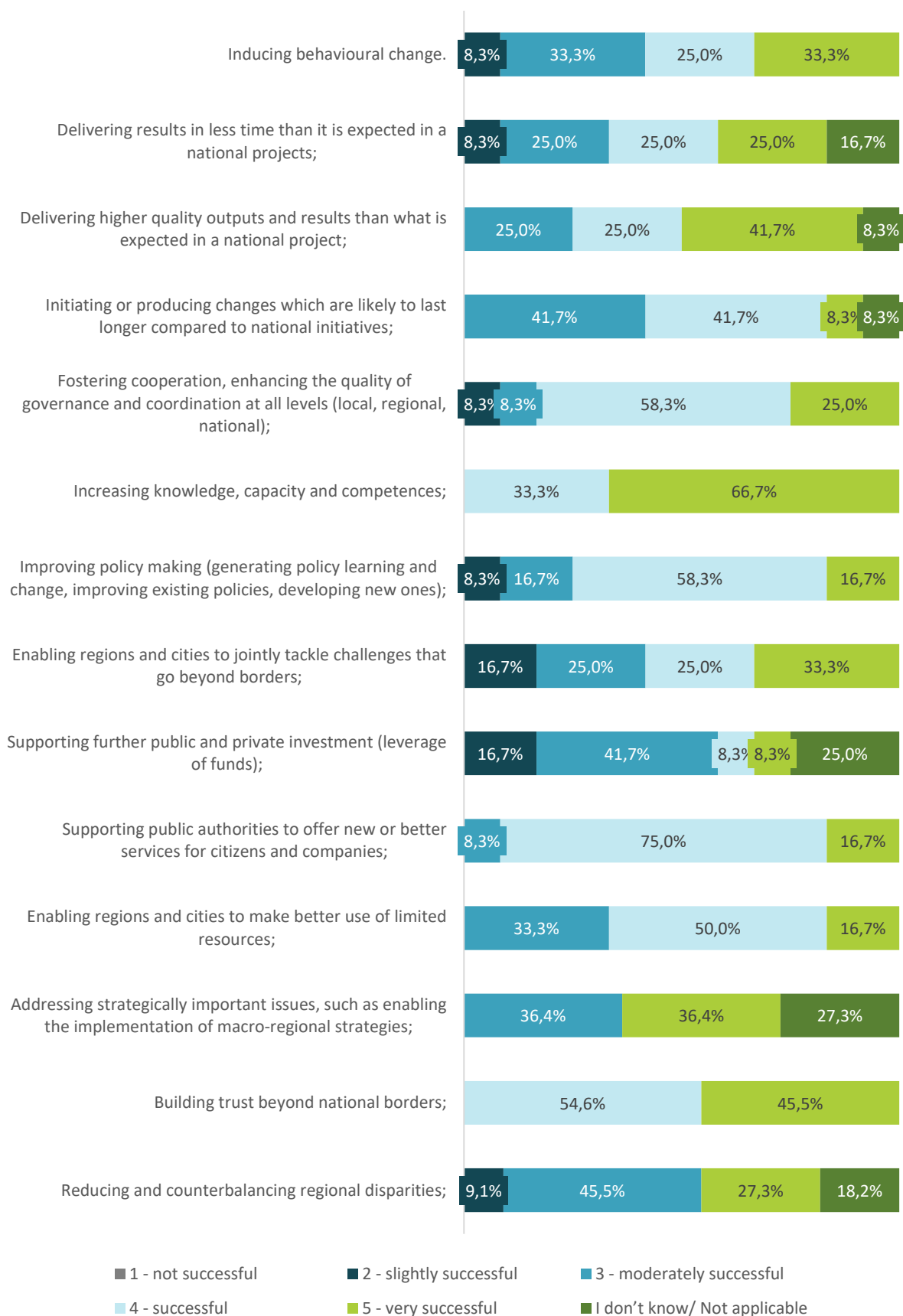
SO 2.1. (N=17)



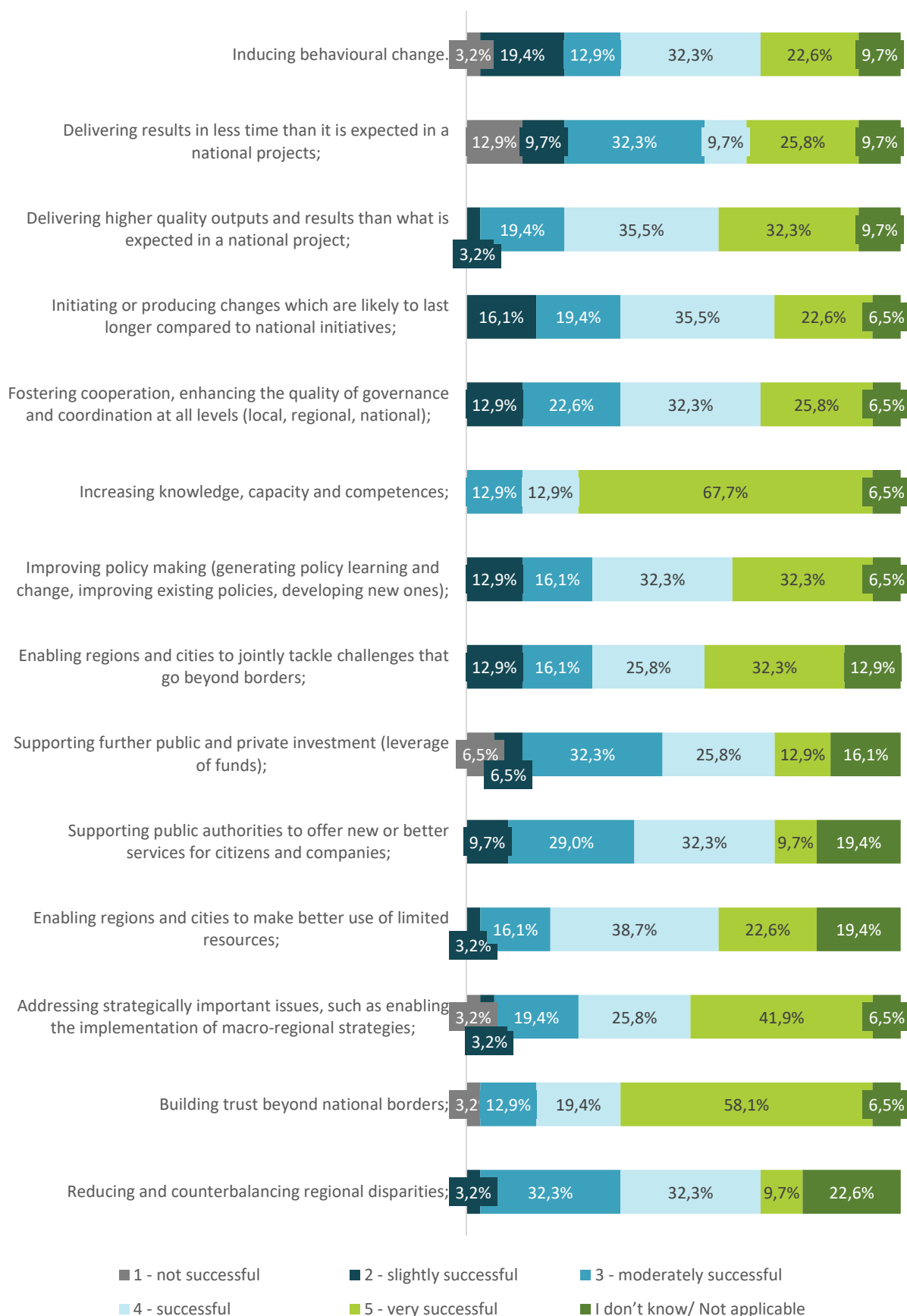
SO 2.2. (N=18)



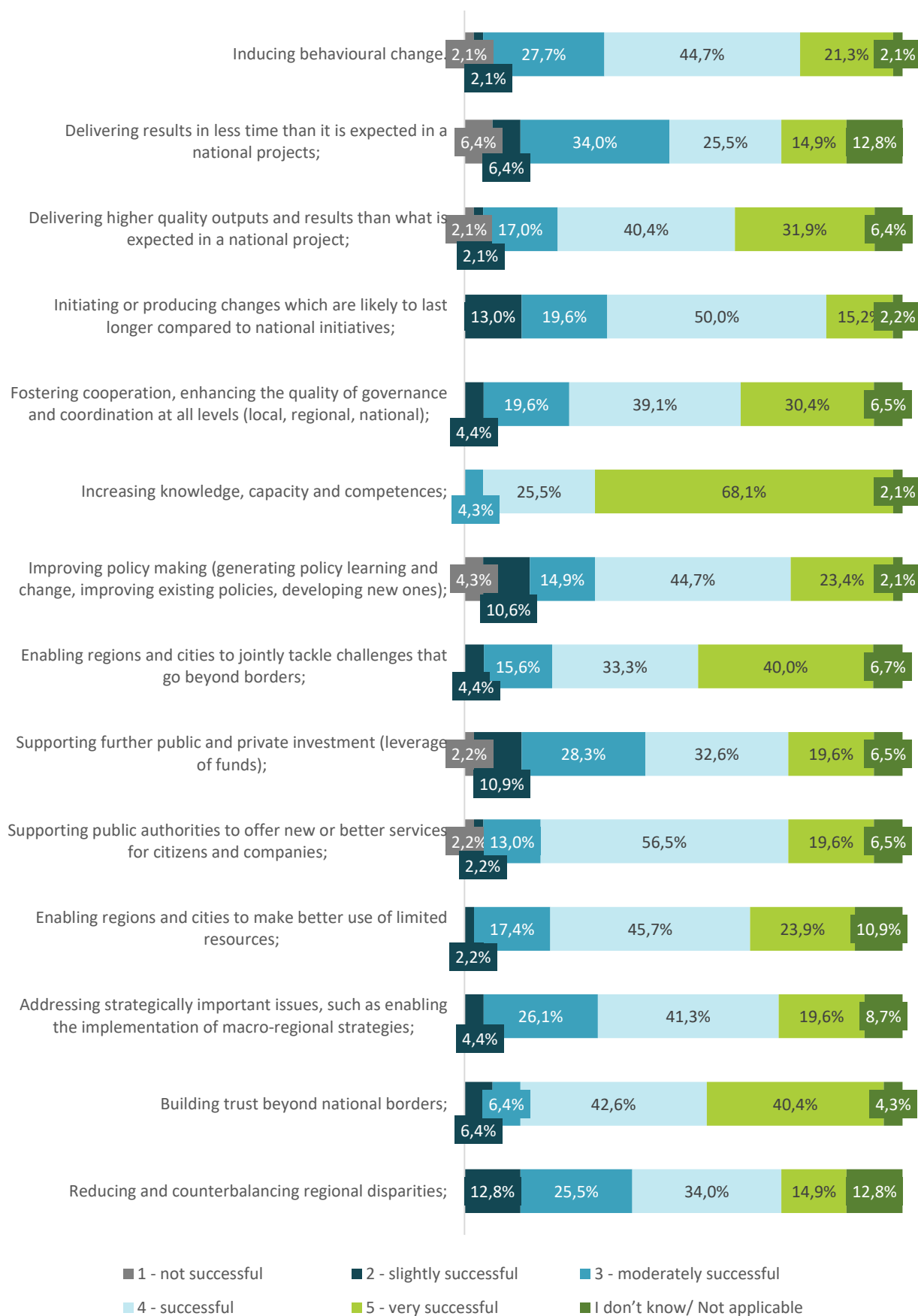
SO 2.3. (N=12)



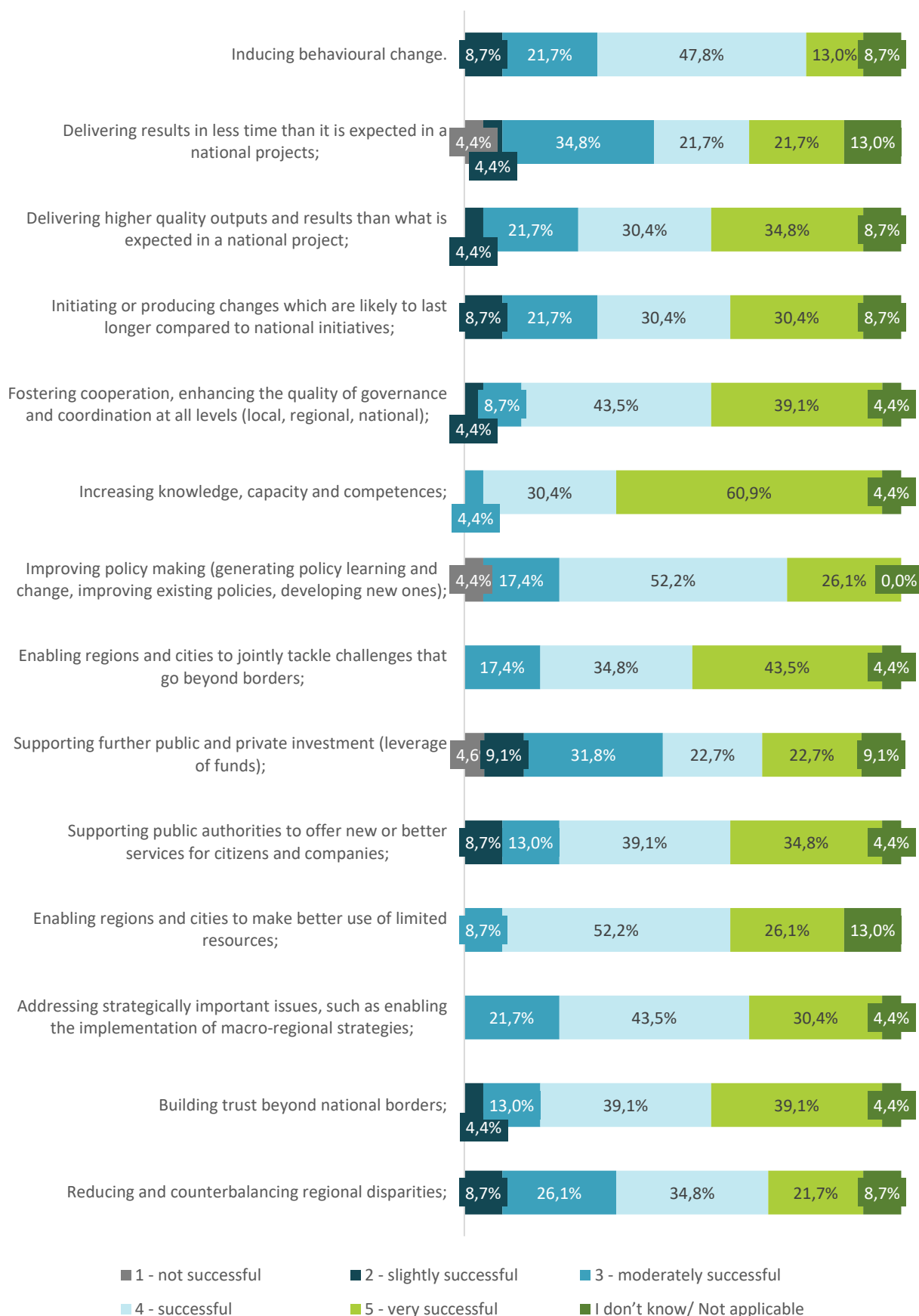
SO 3.1. (N=31)



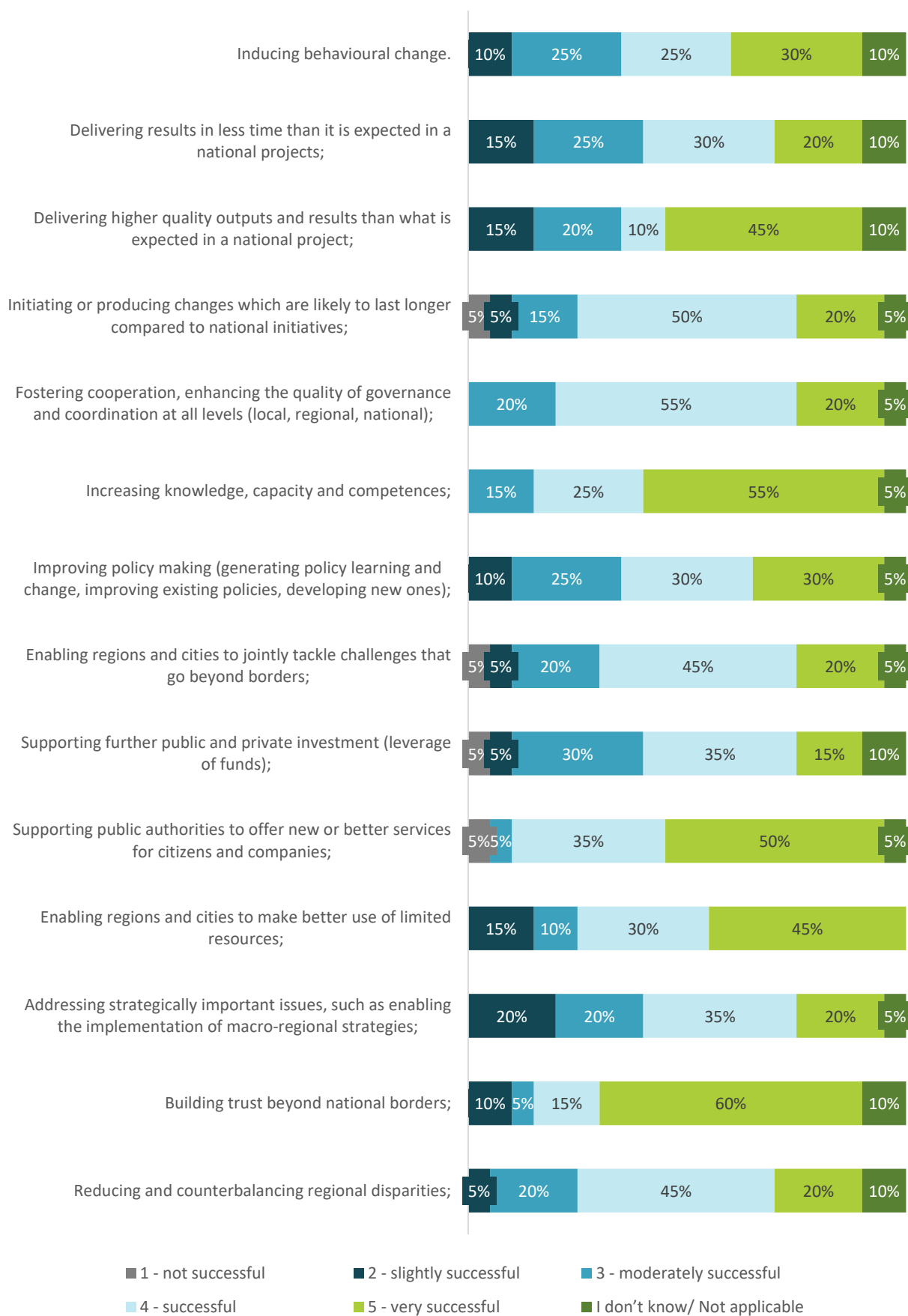
SO 3.2. (N=47)



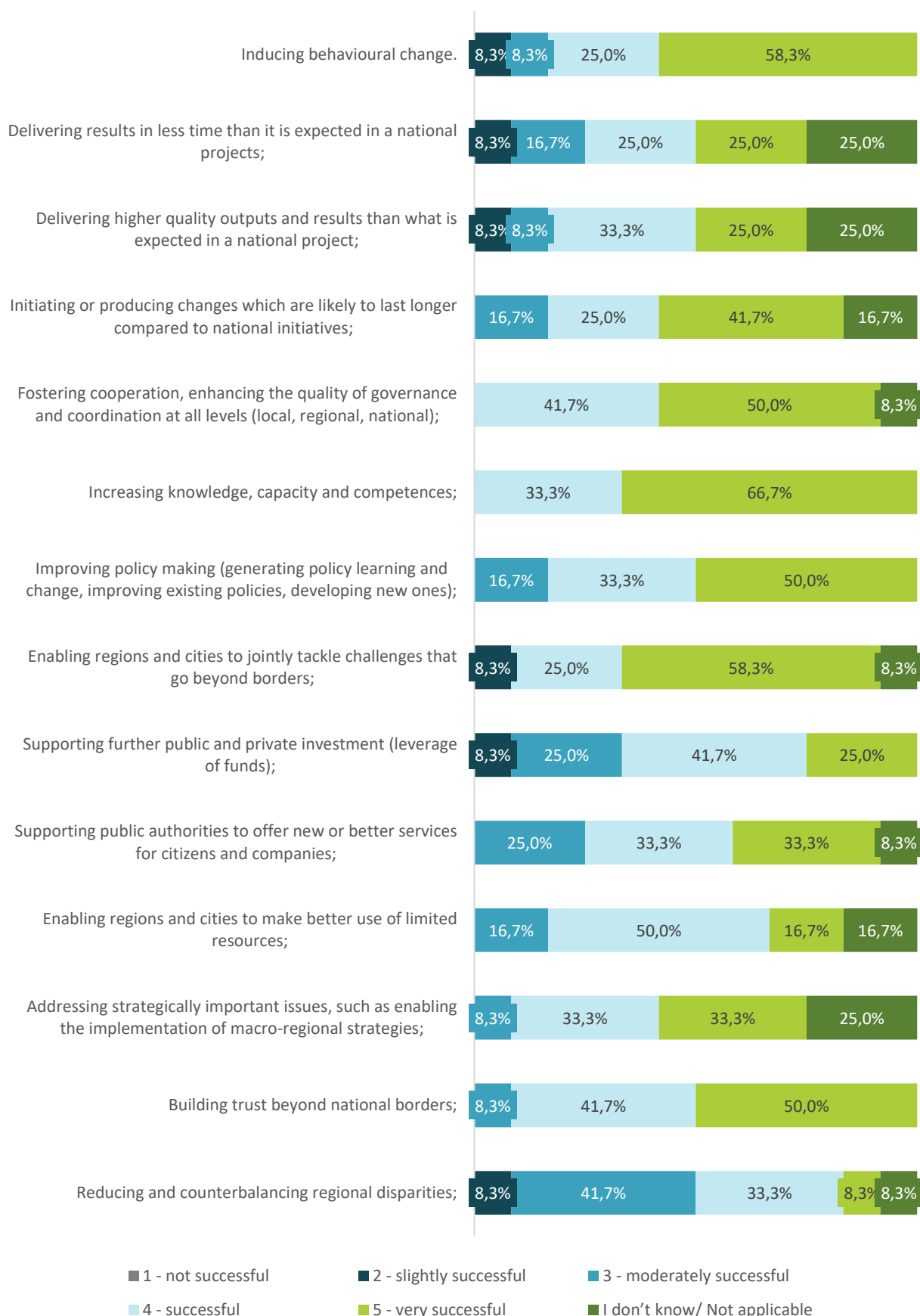
SO 3.3. (N=23)



SO 4.1. (N=20)

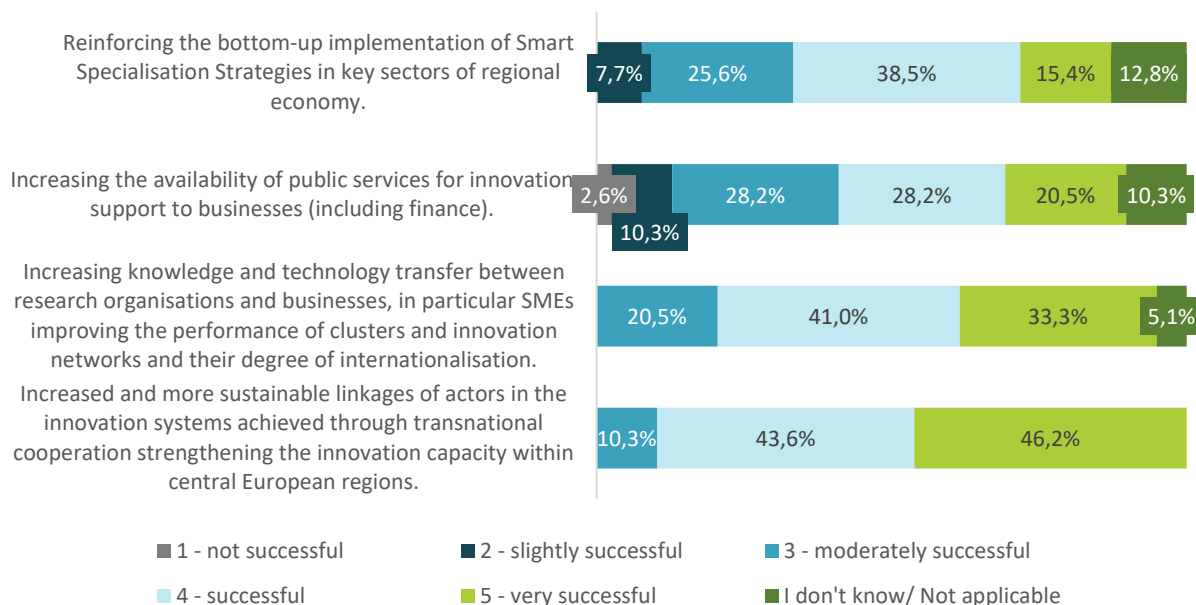


SO 4.2. (N=12)

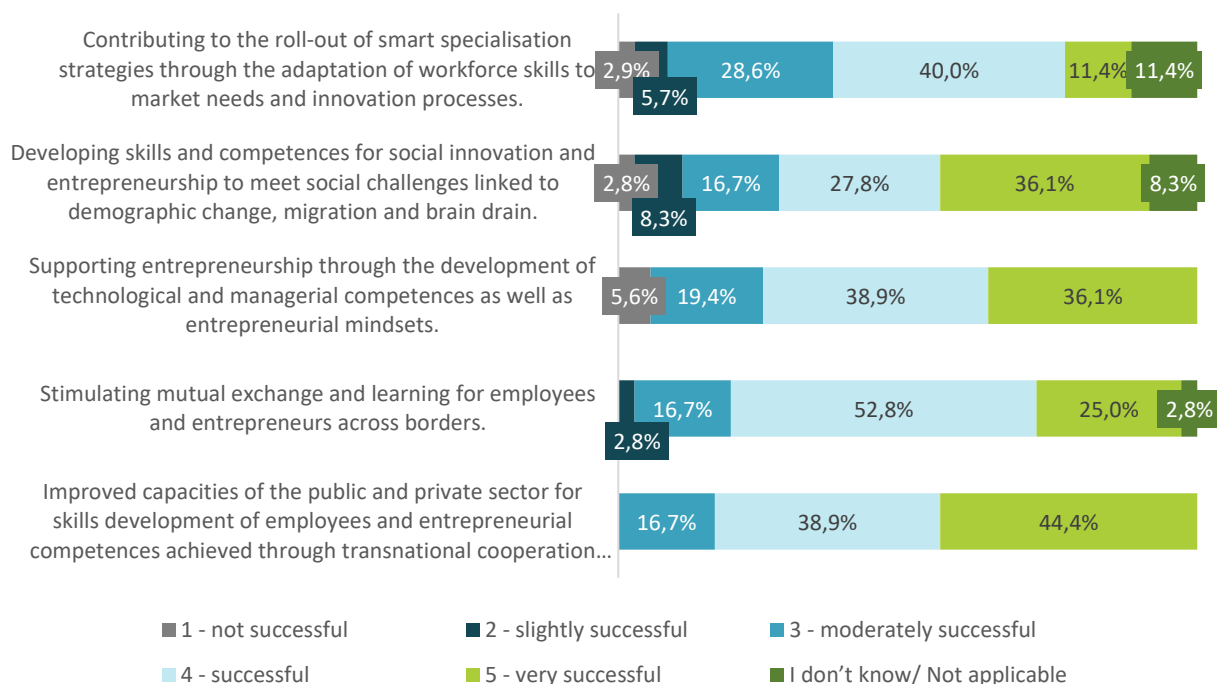


Q2.4./Q10. In your opinion, how successful was the project in delivering the following programme specific results:

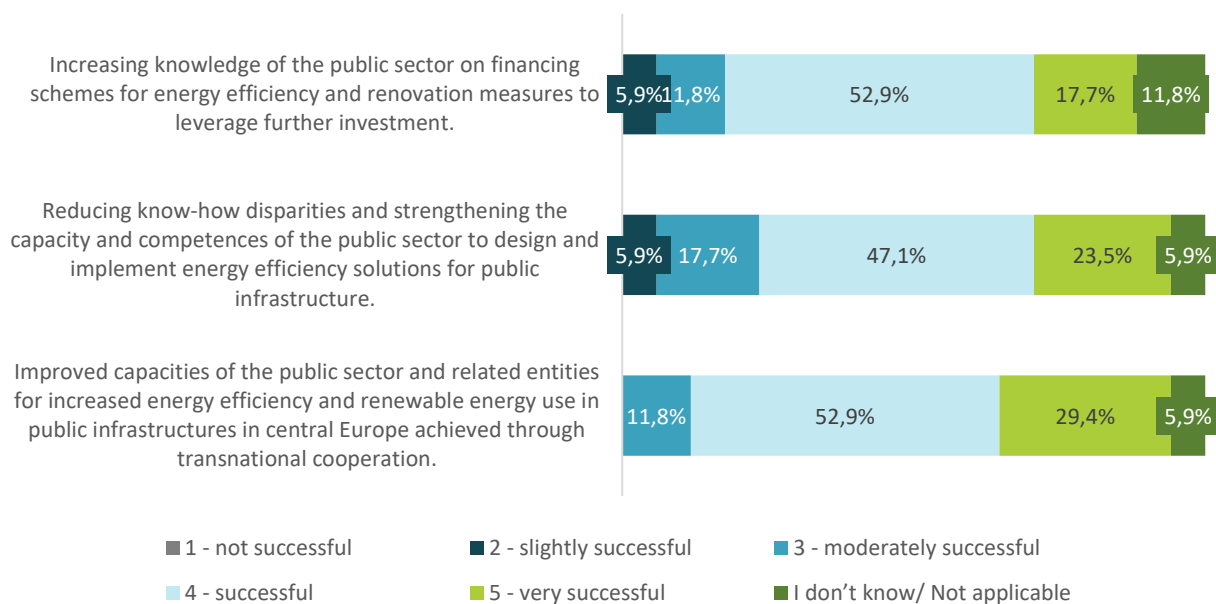
SO1.1. (N=39)



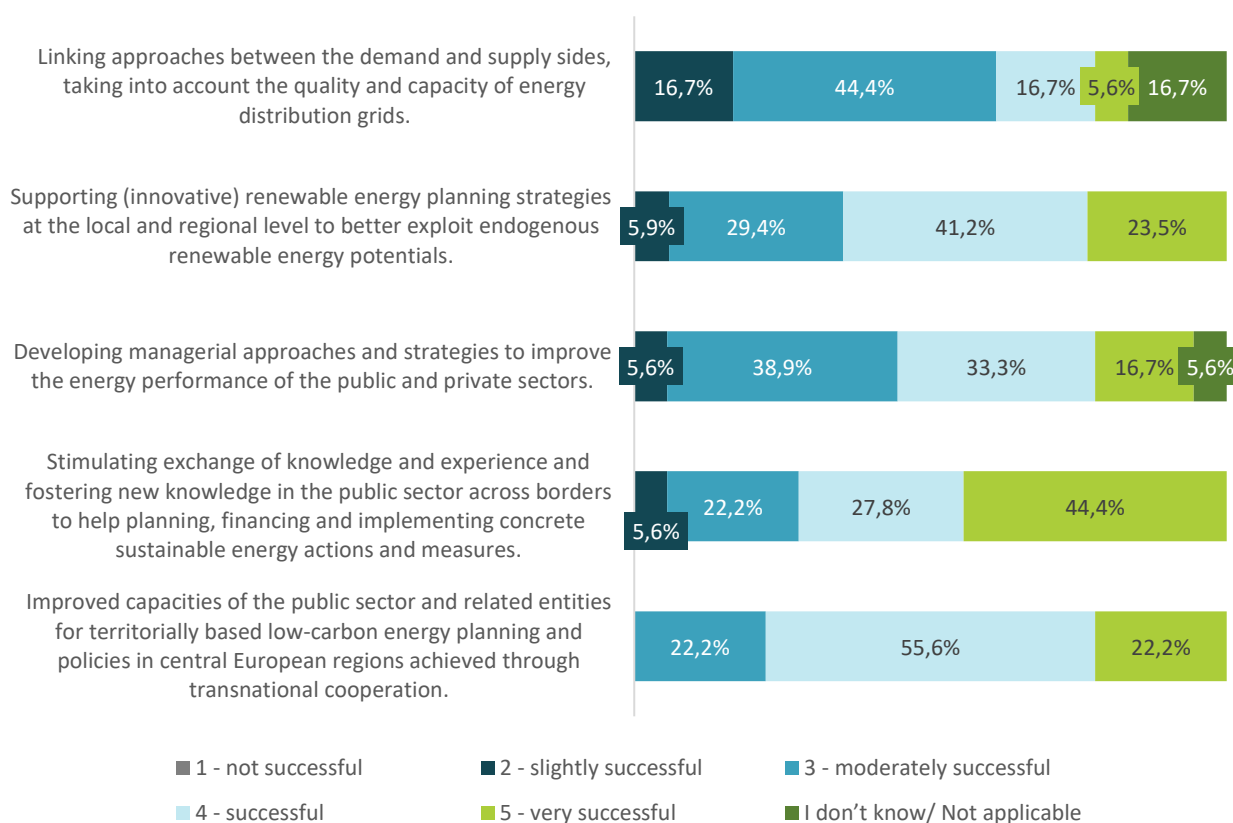
SO1.2. (N=36)



SO2.1. (N=17)

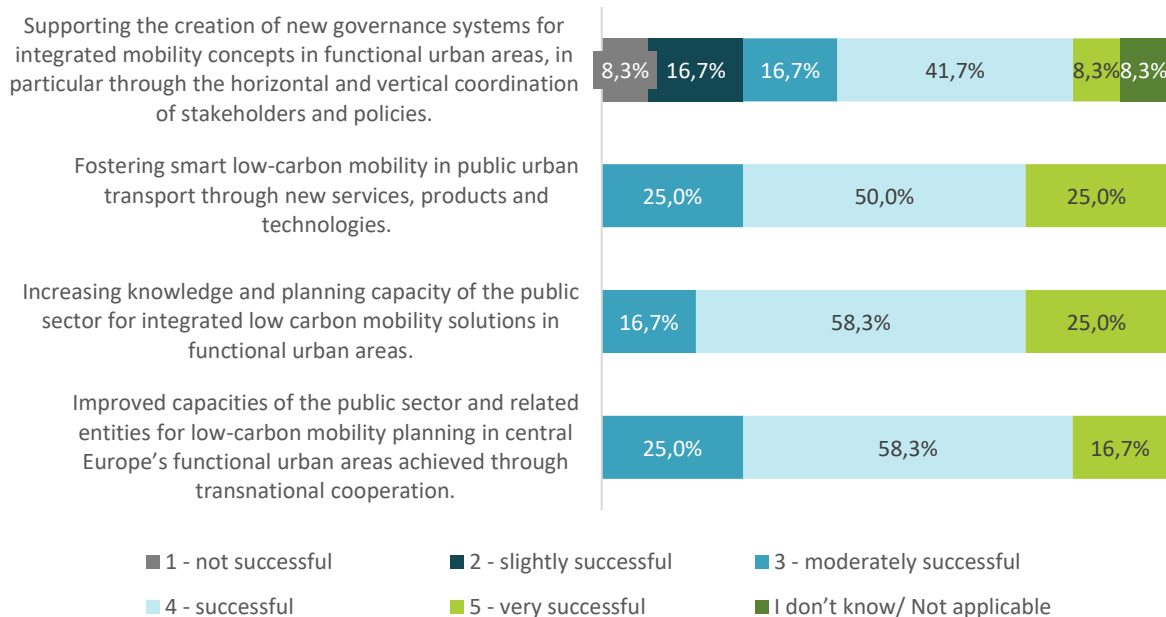


SO2.2. (N=18)

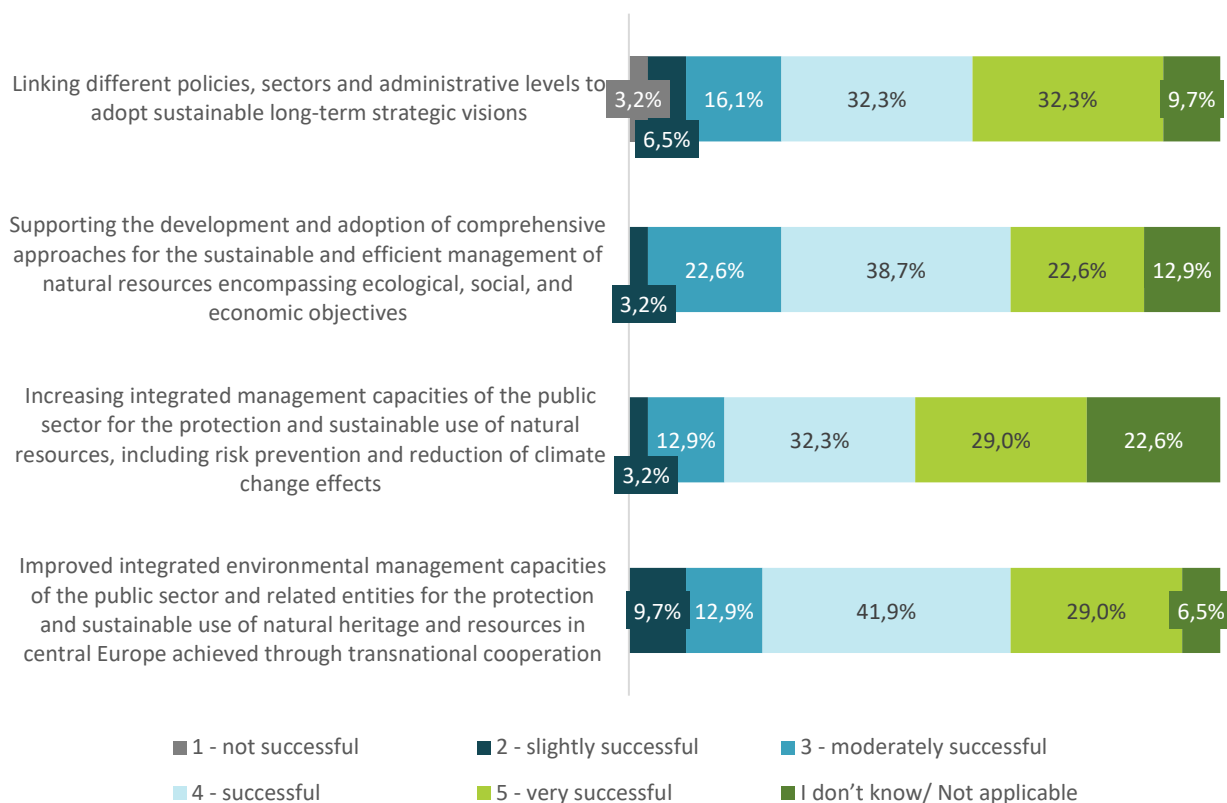


- Gaining the knowledge about innovative technologies, products, services and cooperation between stakeholders and inhabitants

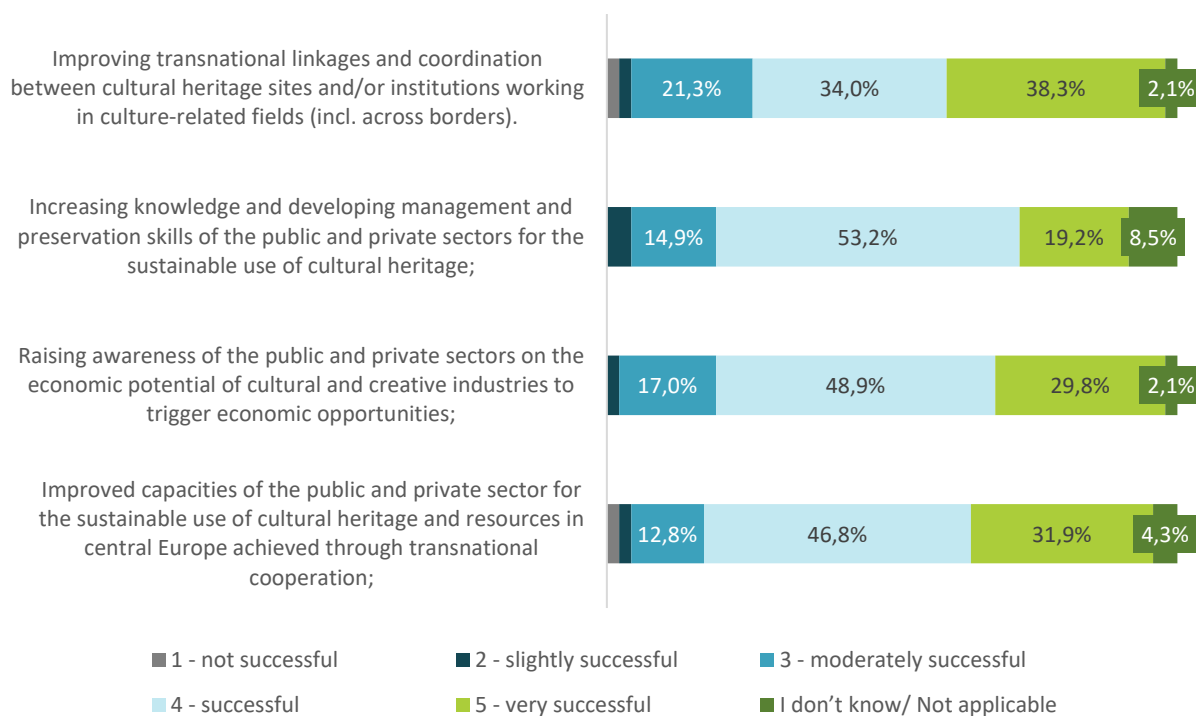
SO2.3. (N=12)



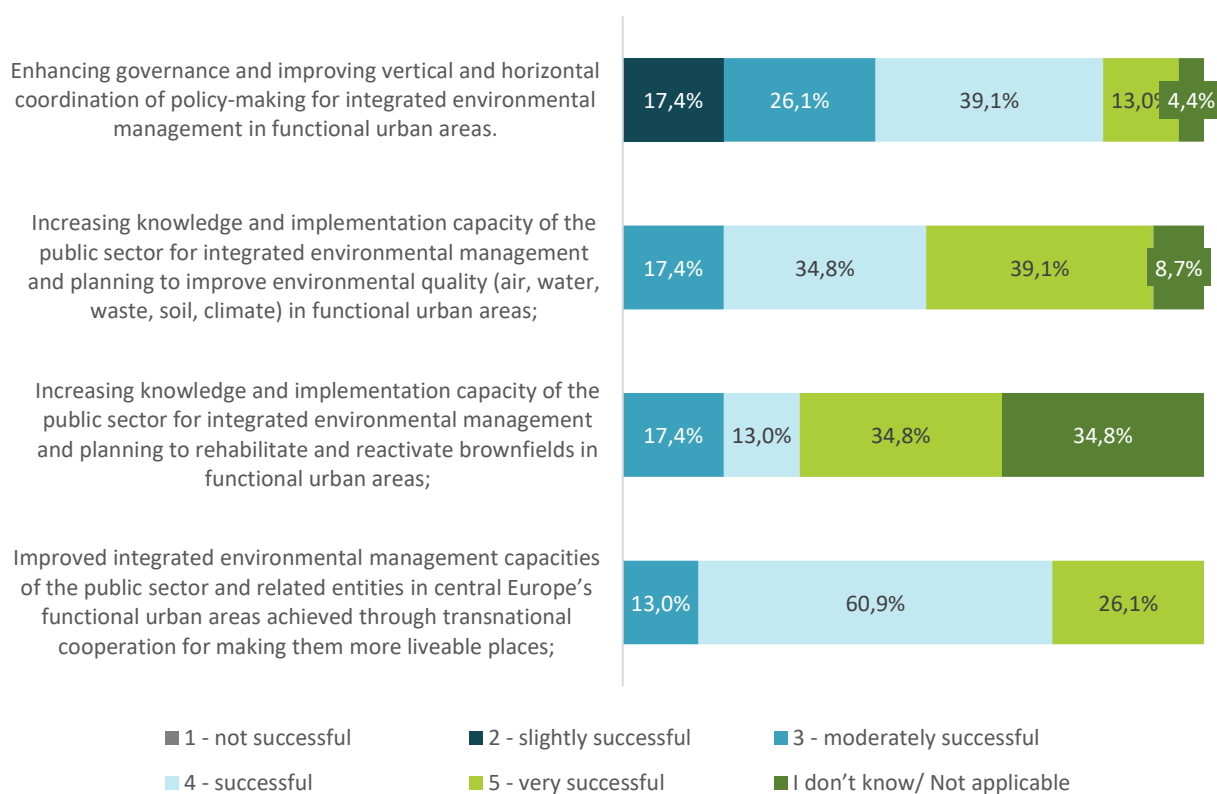
SO3.1. (N=31)



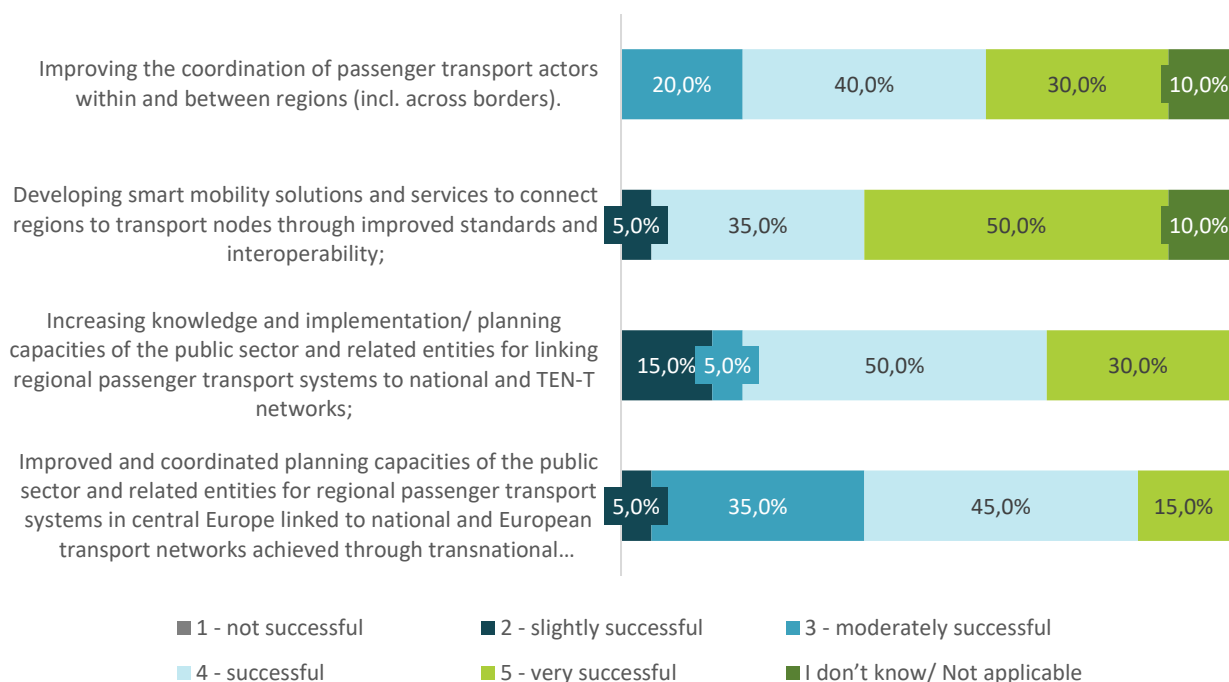
SO3.2. (N=47)



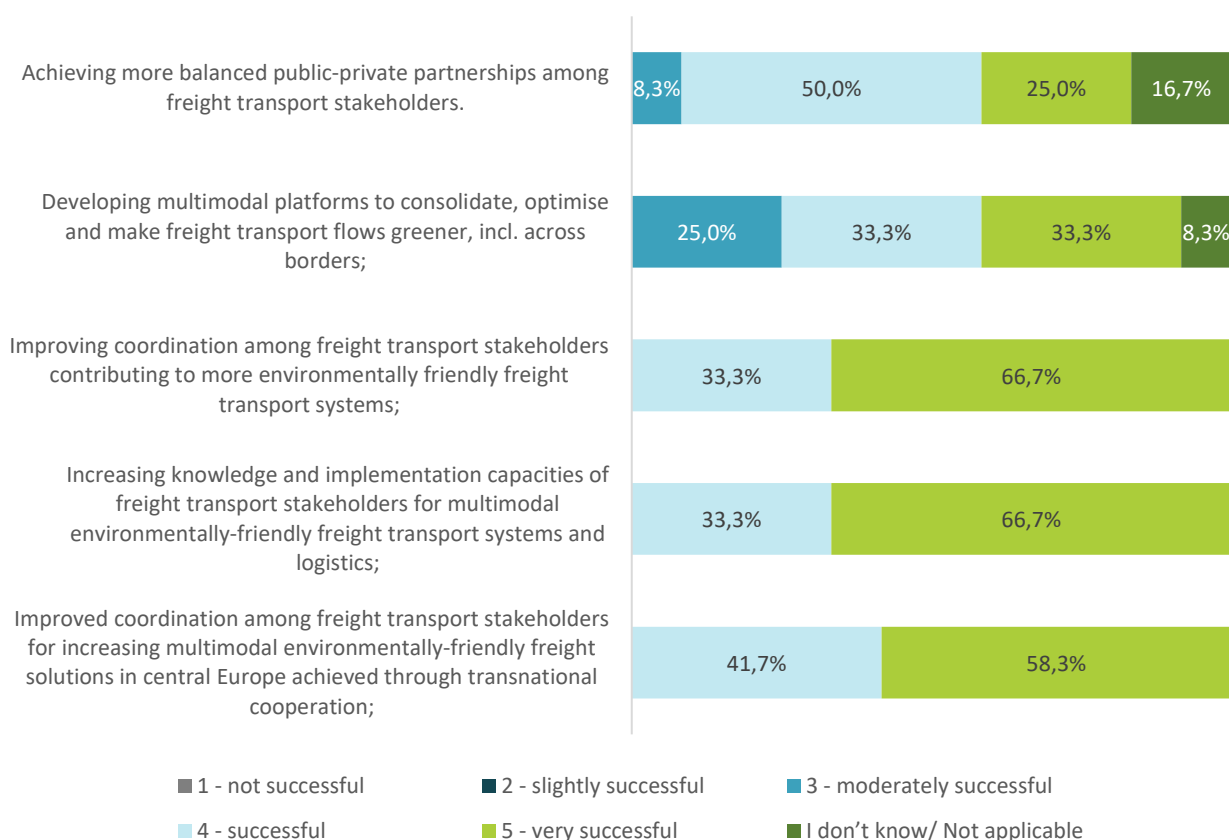
SO3.3. (N=23)



SO4.1. (N=20)



SO4.2. (N=12)

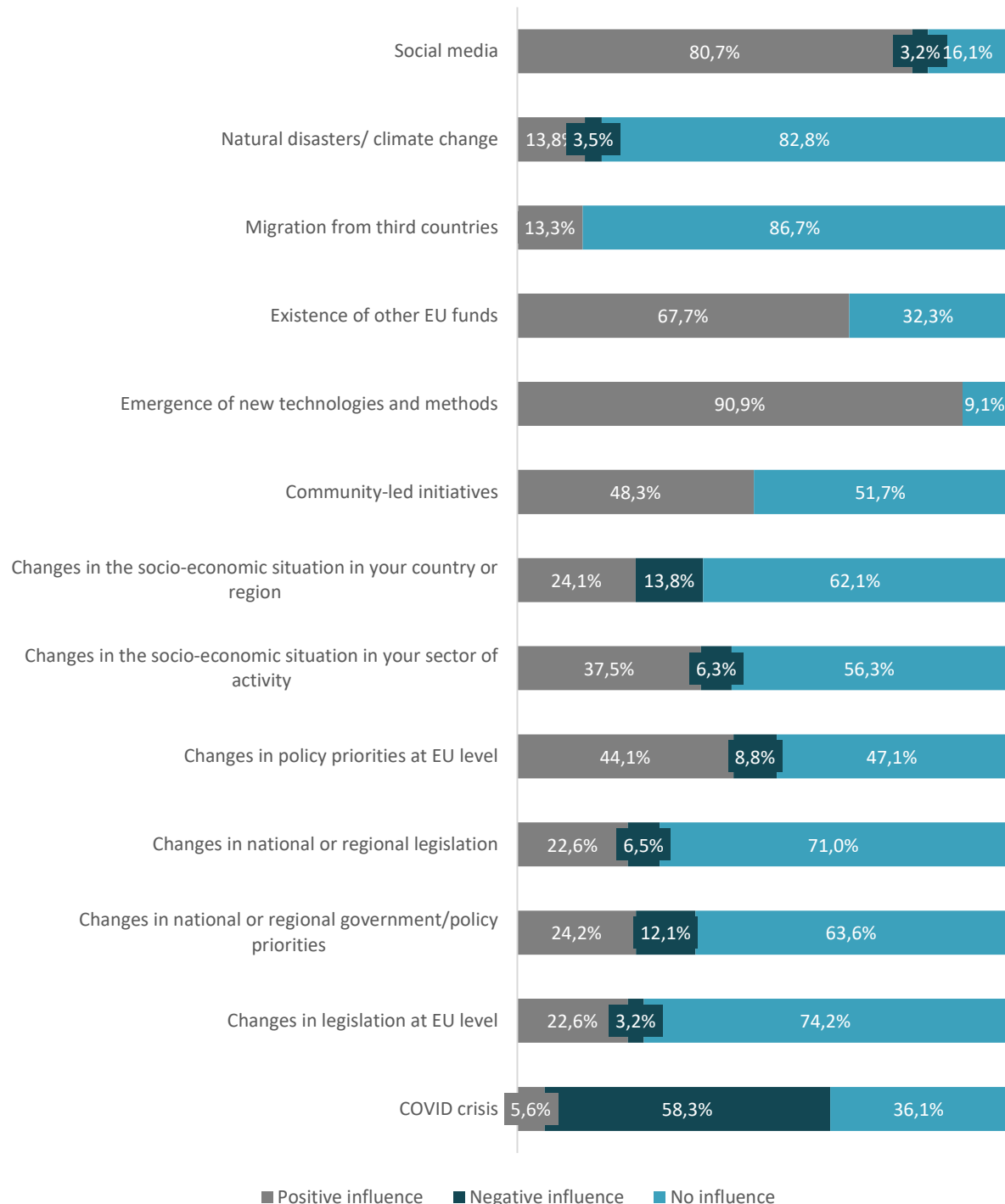


- Very valuable experience. Tackling the complex and long-term challenges of Central and Eastern Europe deserves further support. The importance of the implementation of tasks also arises from the point of view of the Green Agreement for Europe.

Q2.5./Q11. Please select the external factors that influenced the results of your project and provide details on this influence (you can select as many as you want)

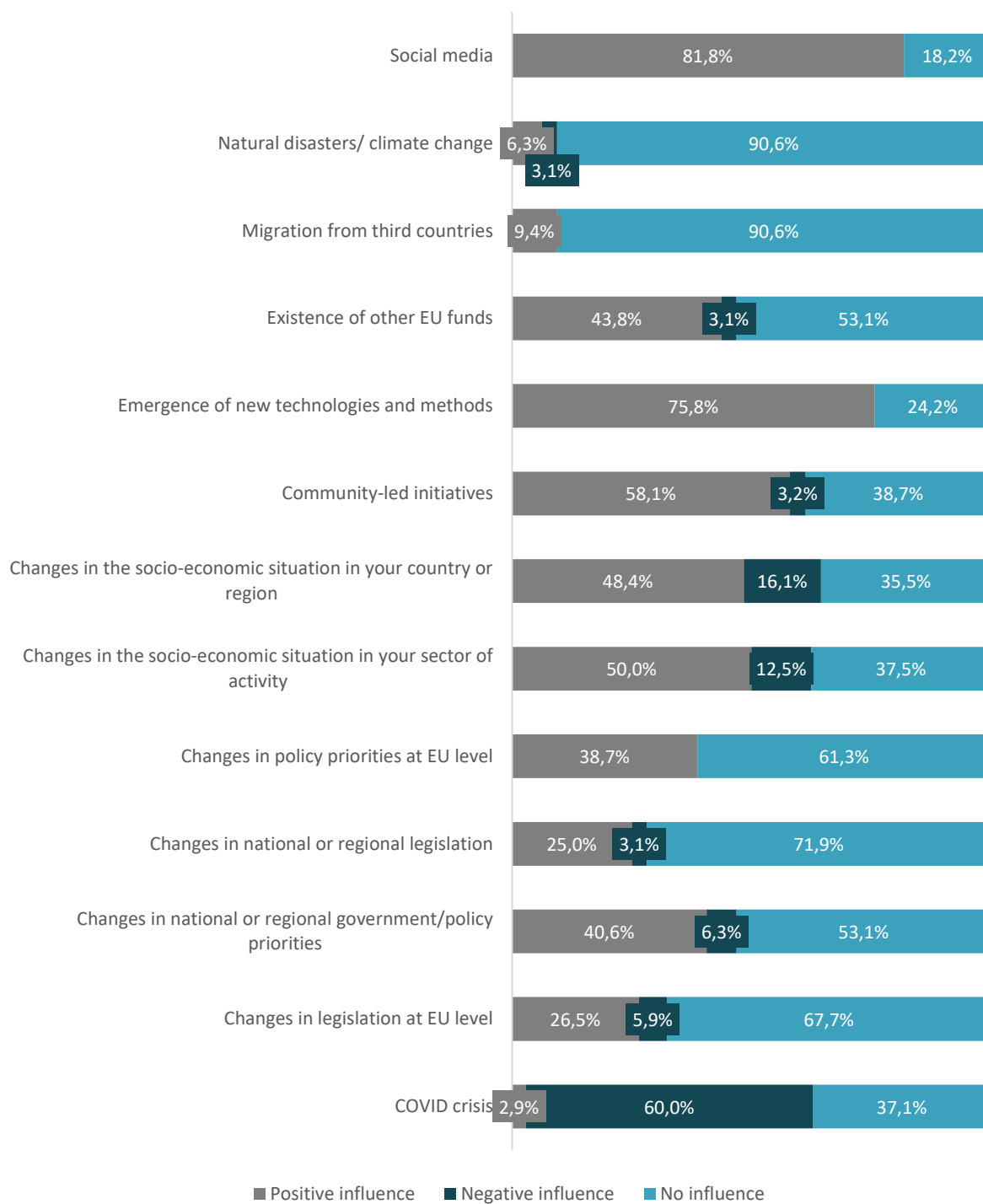
Positive/ Negative influence

SO1.1. (N=38)

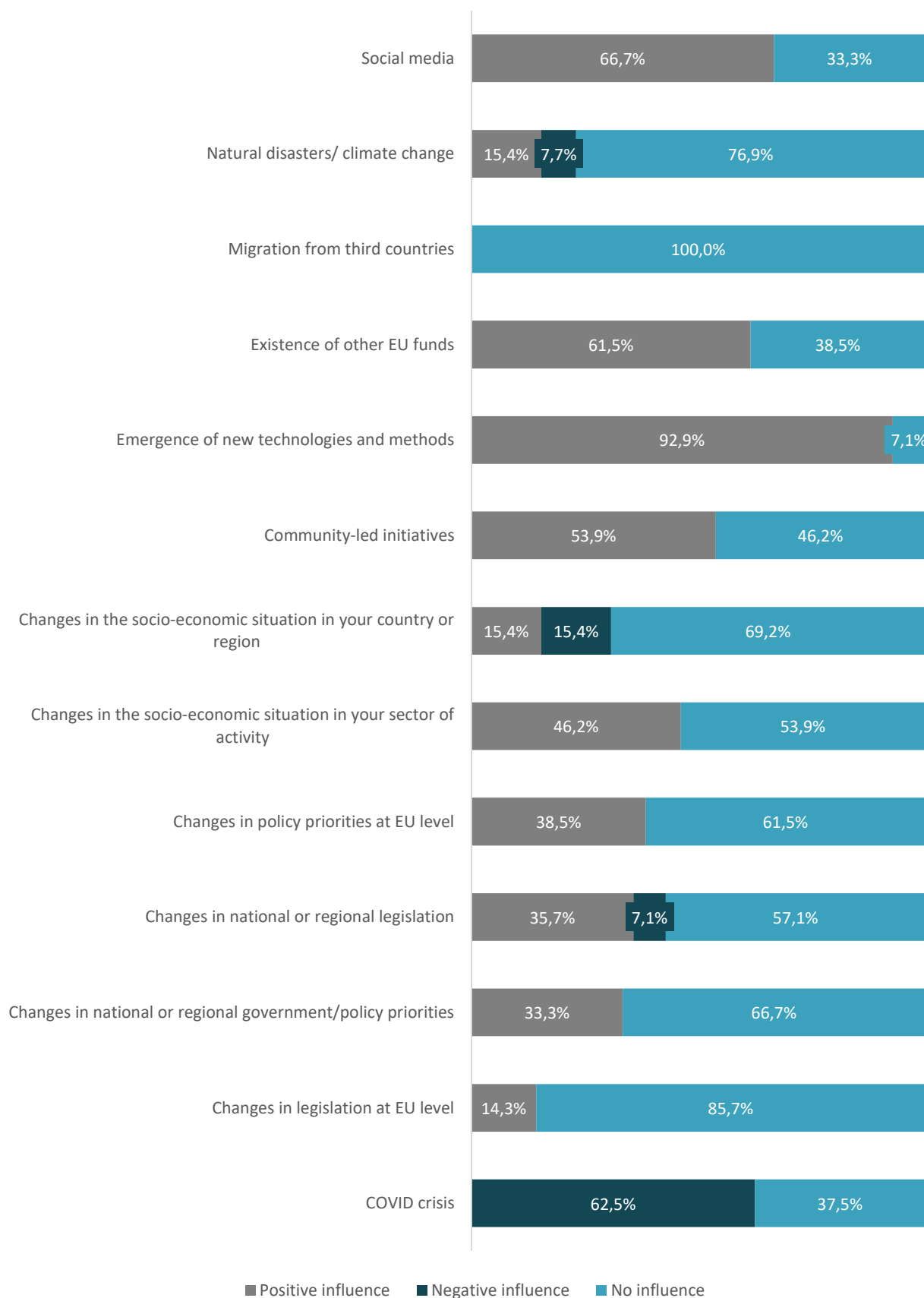


- Lack of understanding for PPI from public procurement users

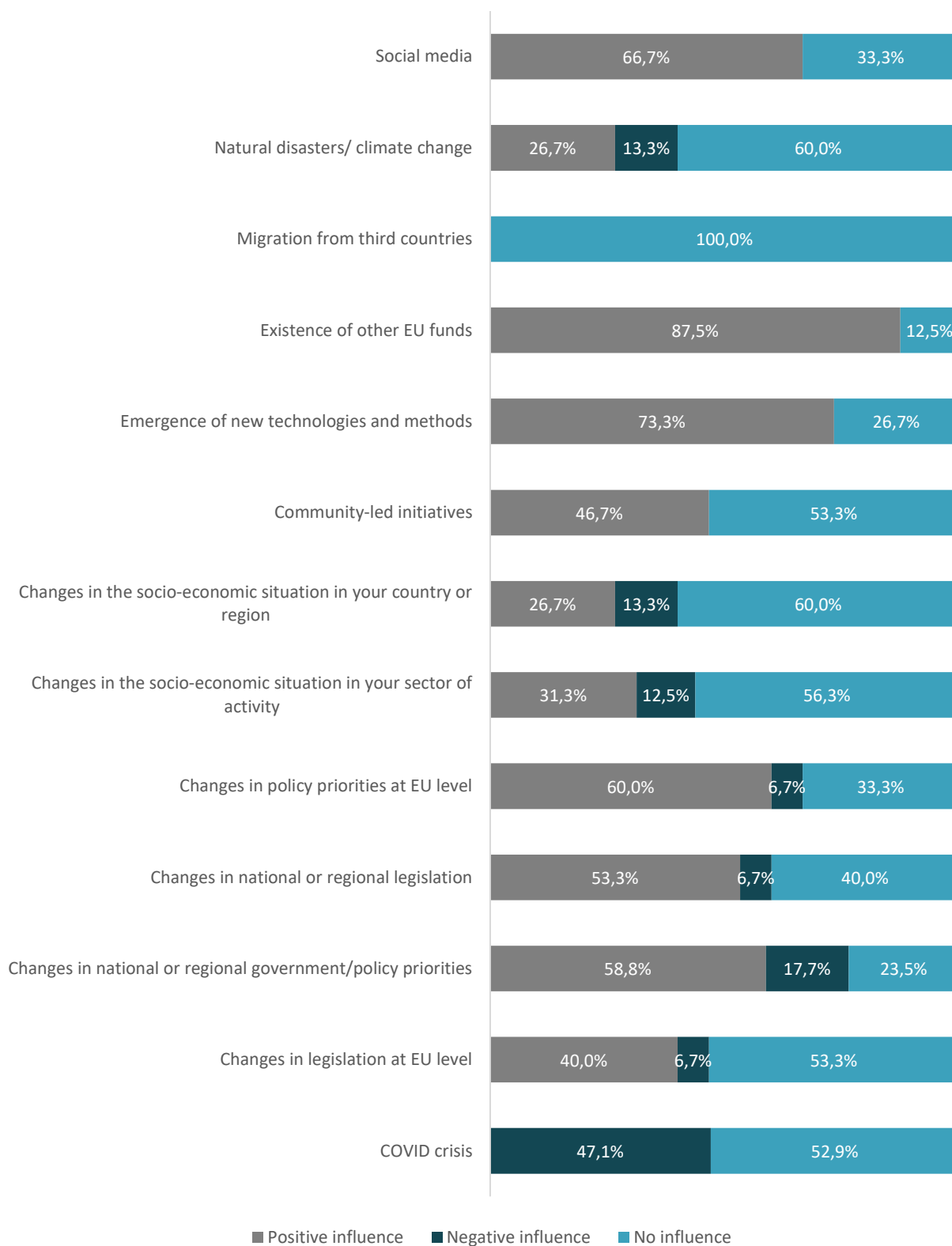
SO1.2. (N=36)



SO2.1. (N=16)

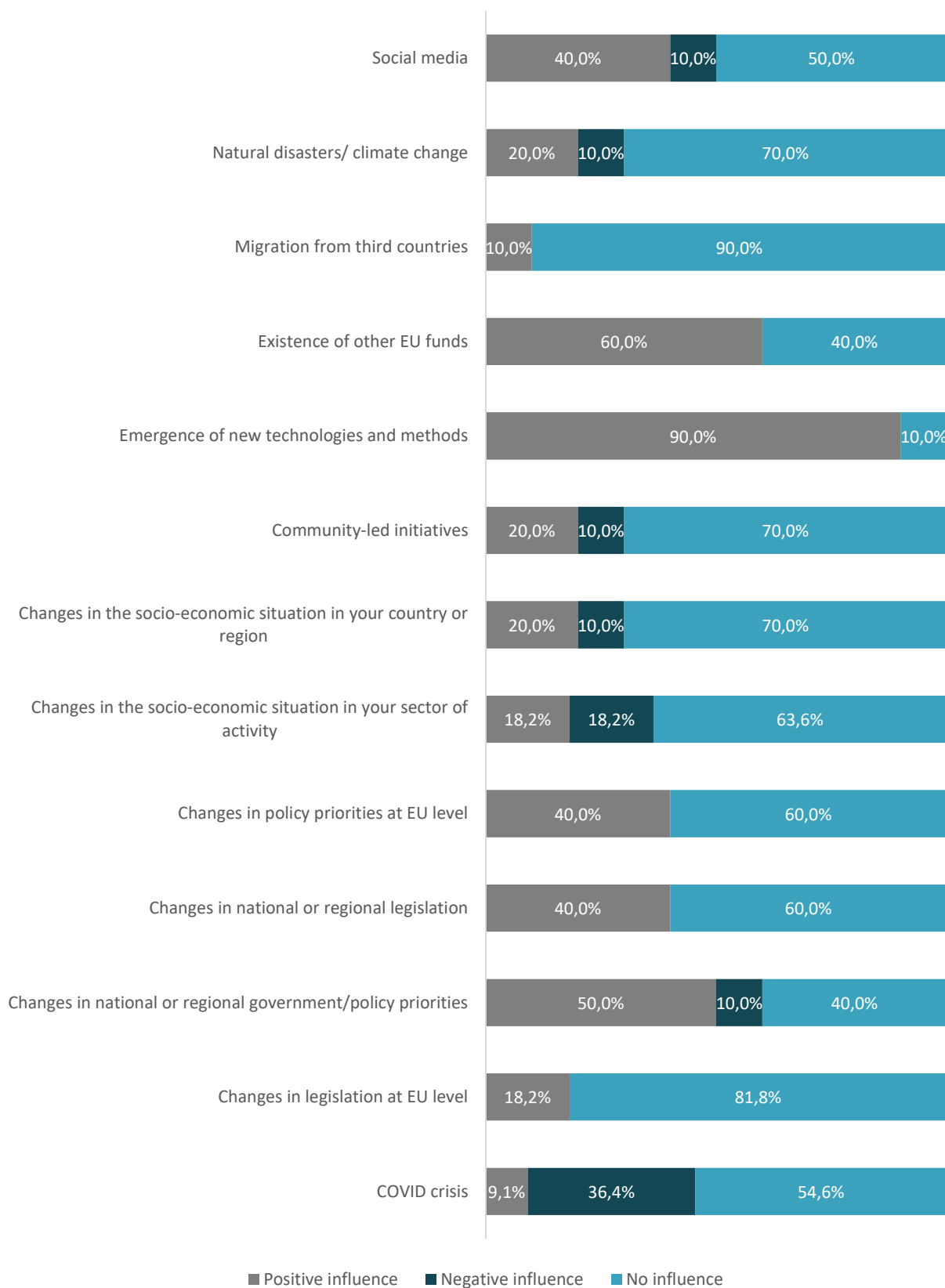


SO2.2. (N=18)

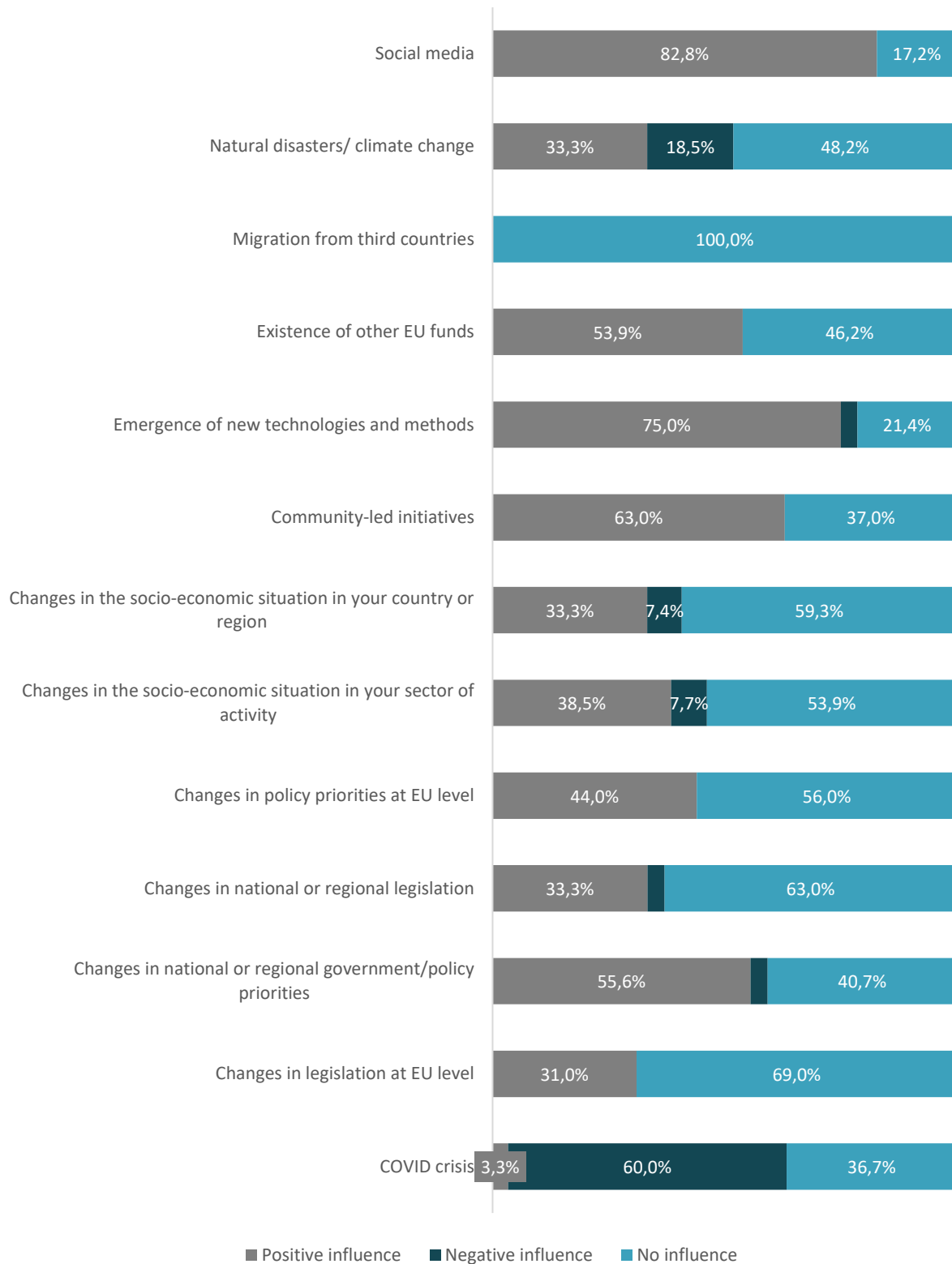


- Bottom-up approaches, growing understanding and support to the topic in CE area

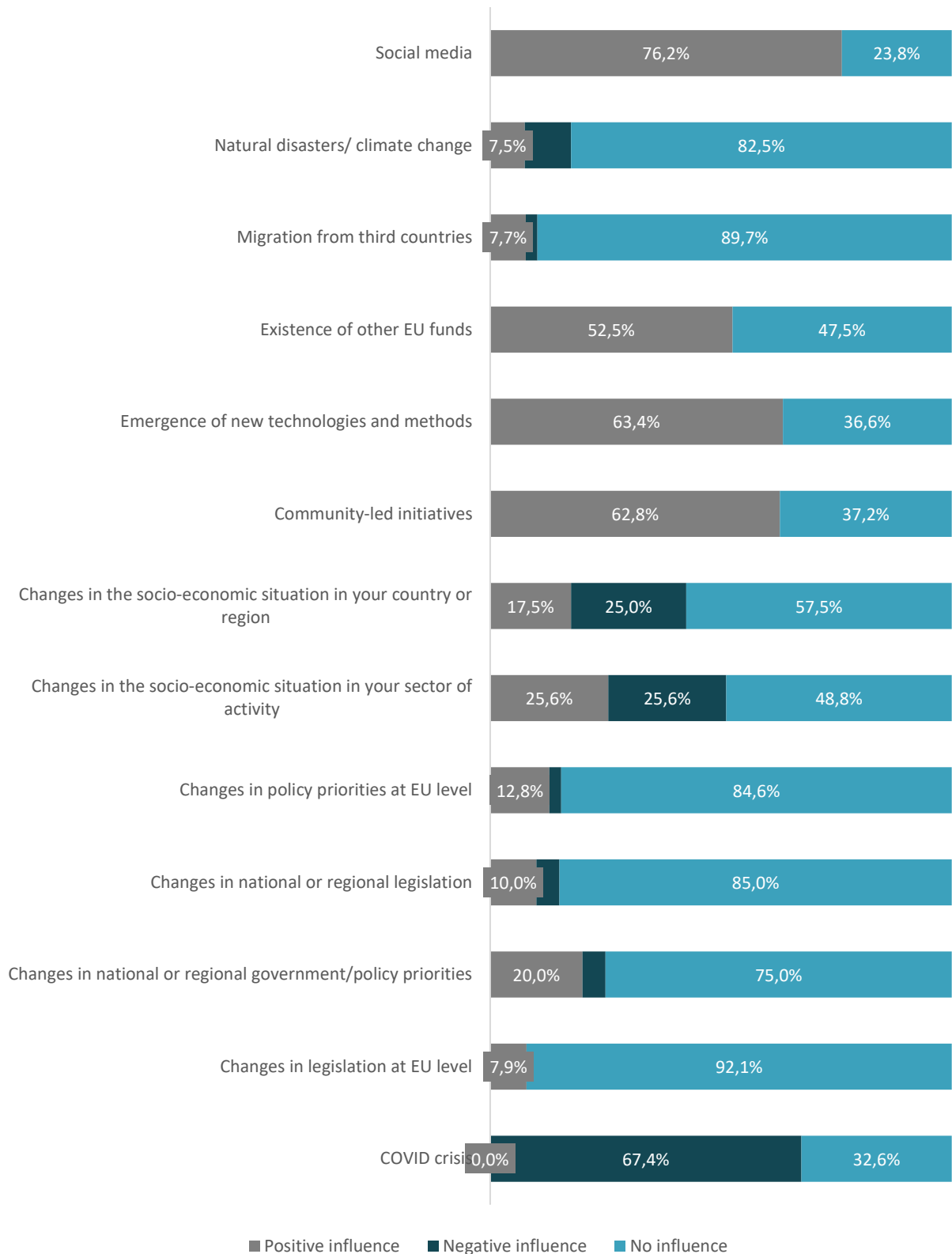
SO2.3. (N=12)



SO3.1. (N=31)

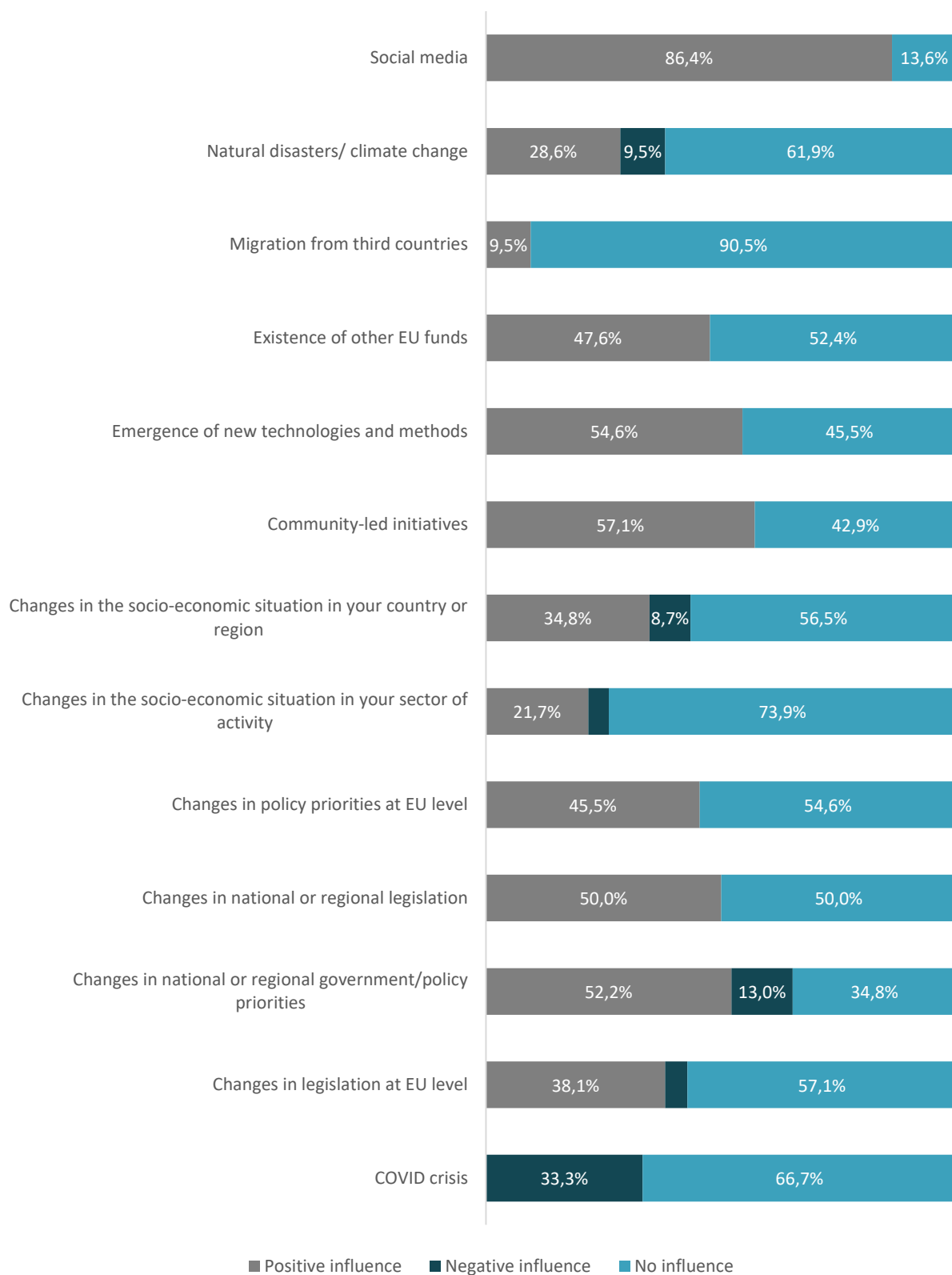


SO3.2. (N=47)

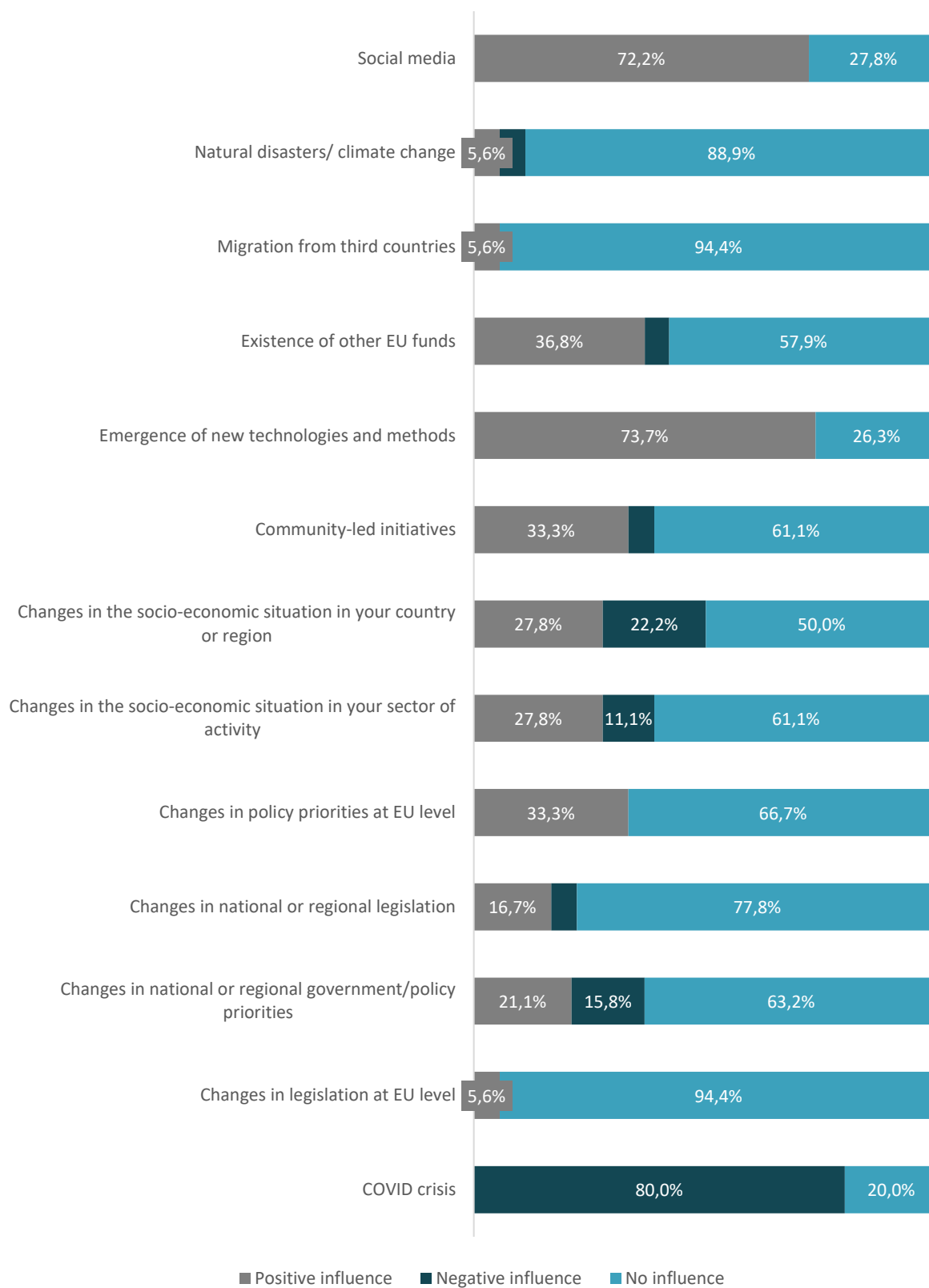


- Our project had been influenced negative by the high fluctuation of involved employees at Lead partner and the project partners as well.

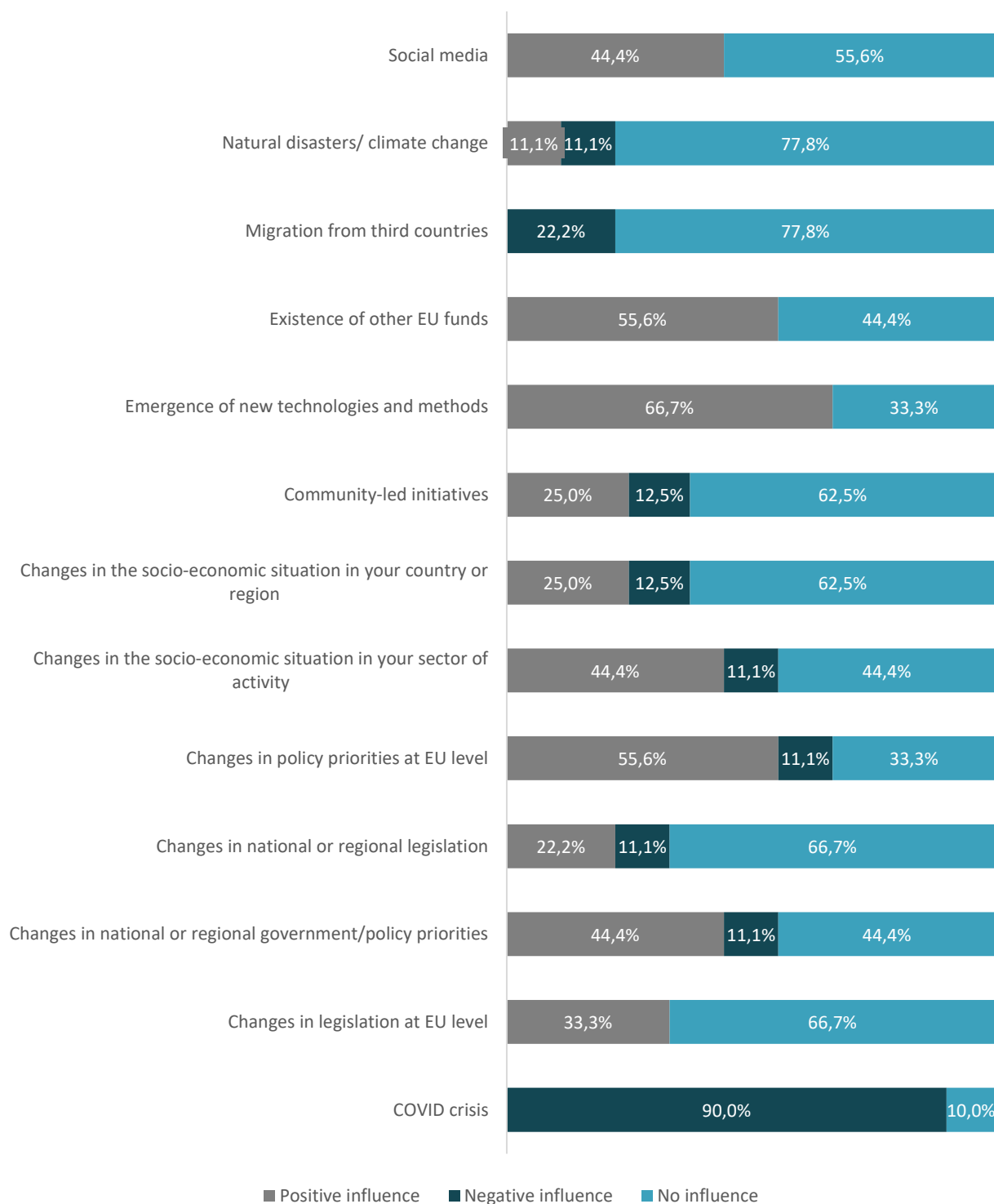
SO3.3. (N=23)



SO4.1. (N=20)



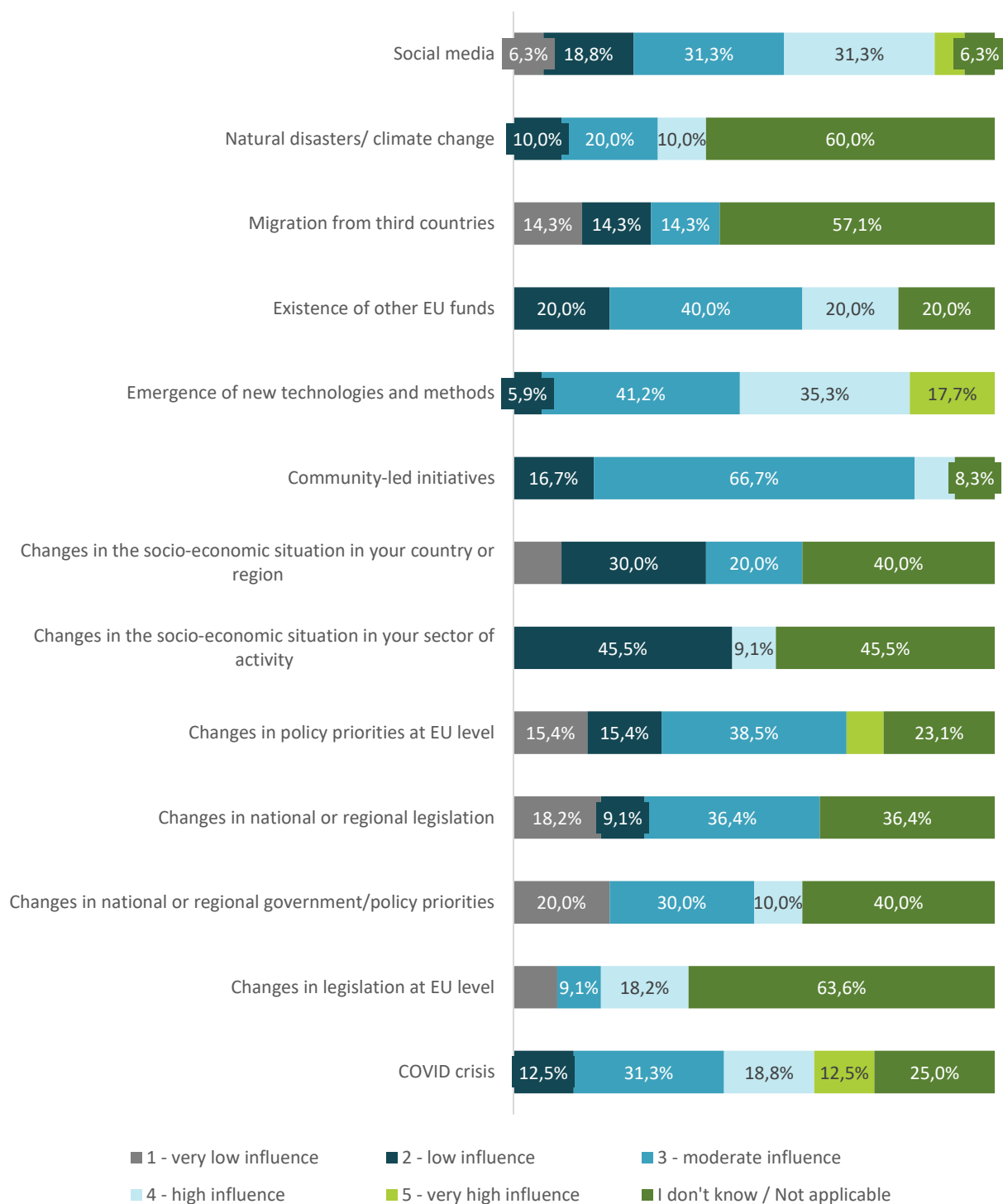
SO4.2. (N=10)



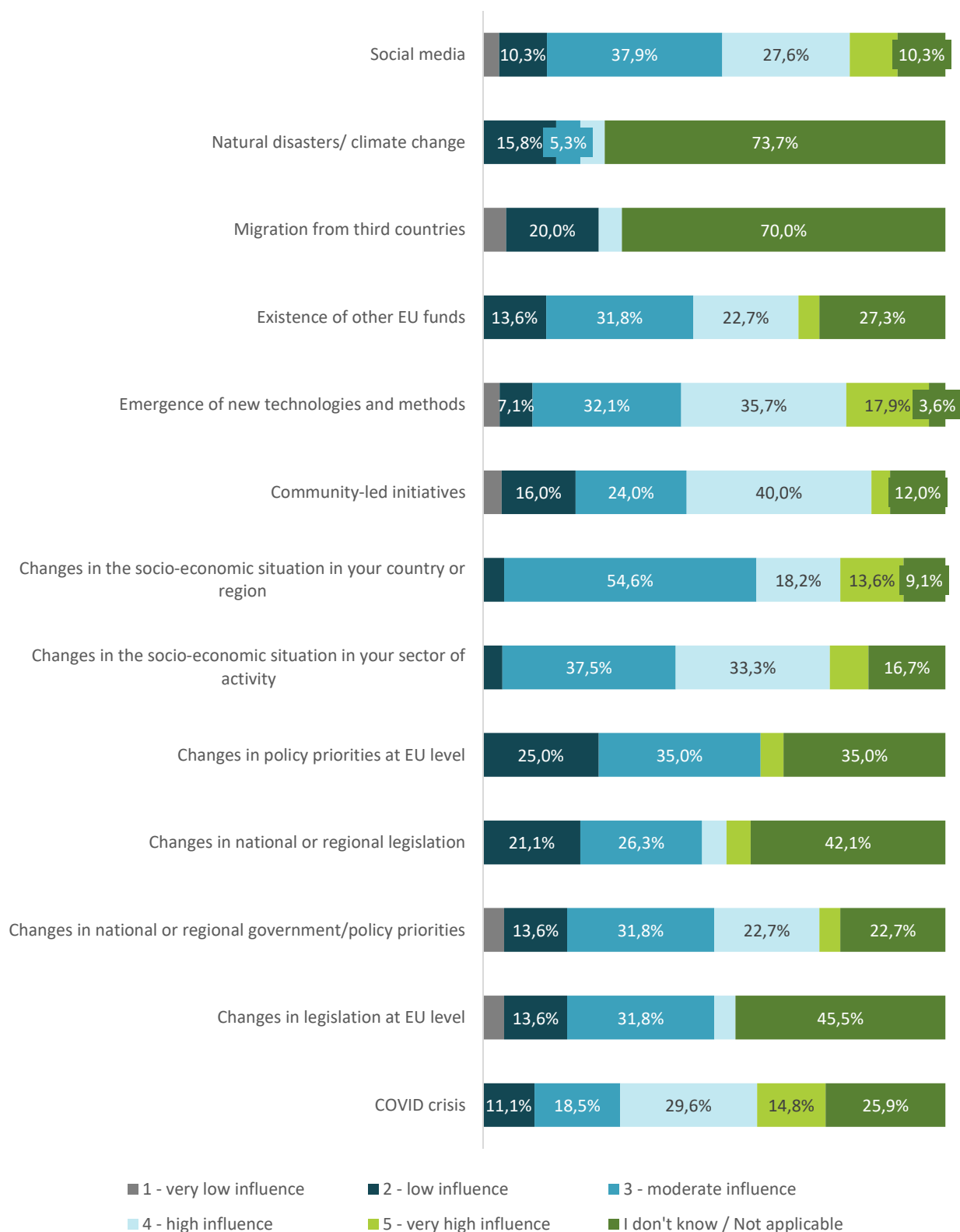
- COVID19 also had a positive effect: since all the events were moved online, it was able to seize more dissemination and communication opportunities than in normal times at zero cost. This allowed to achieve all foreseen target groups by the end of RP3.

Intensity of influence

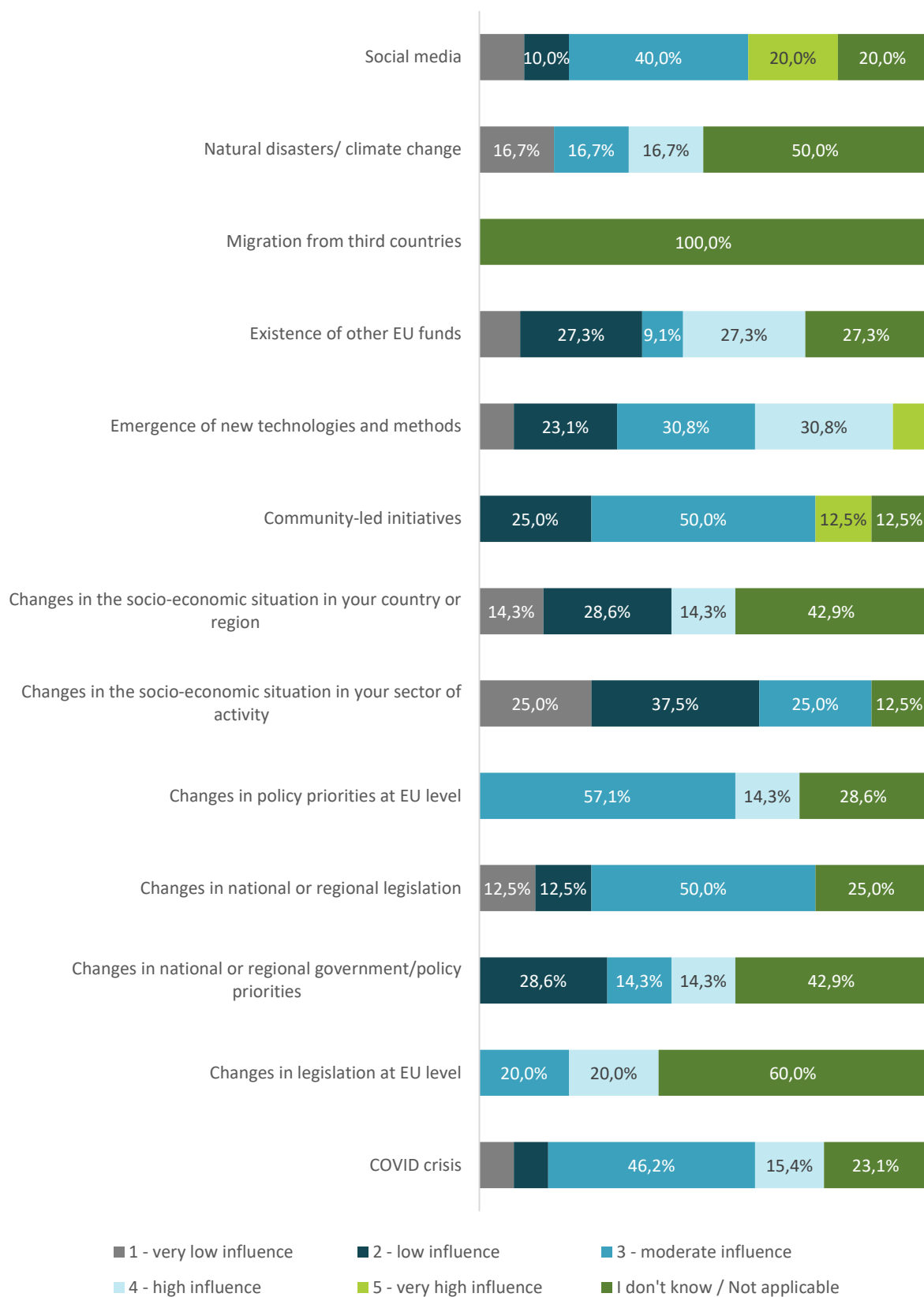
SO1.1. (N=23)



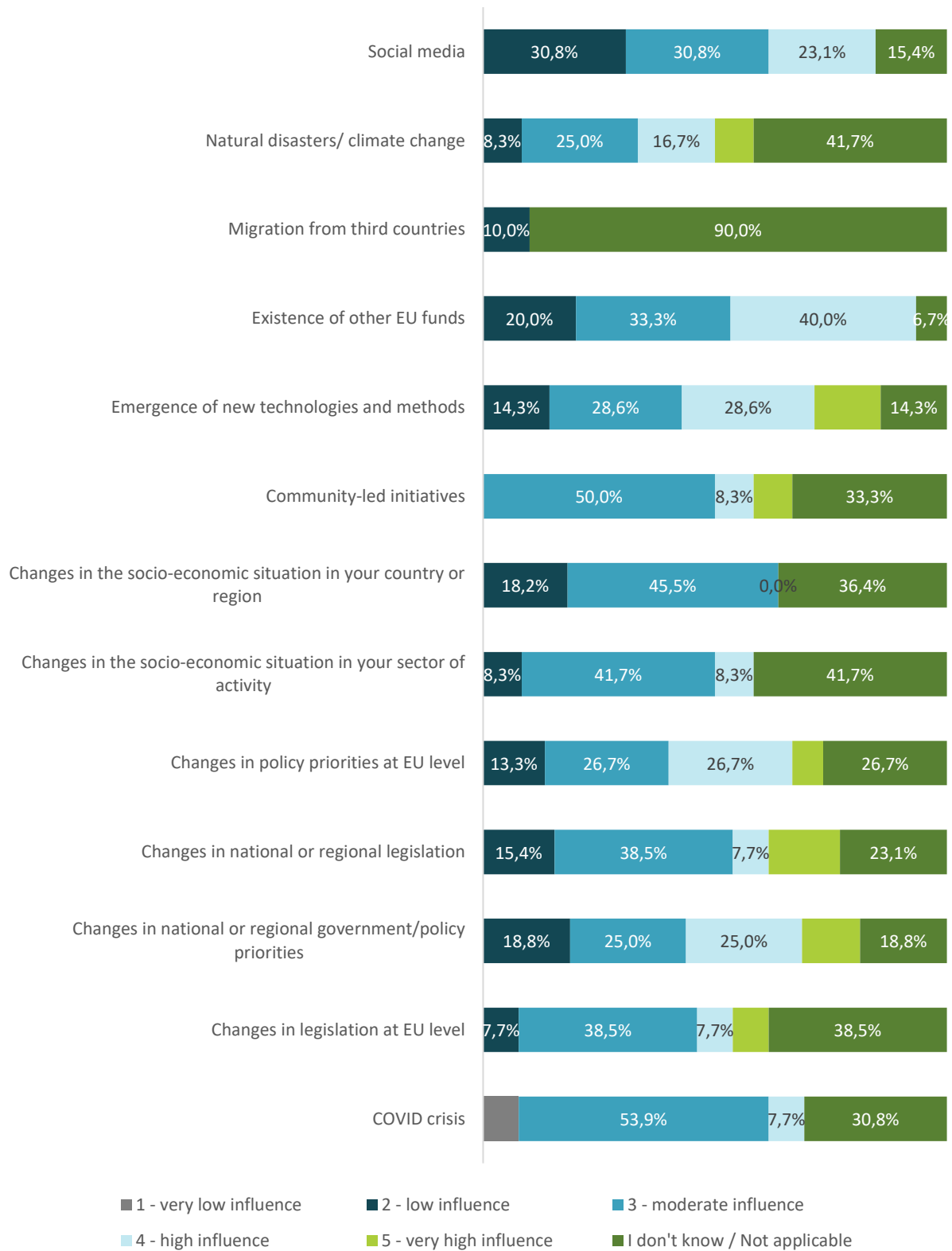
SO1.2. (N=36)



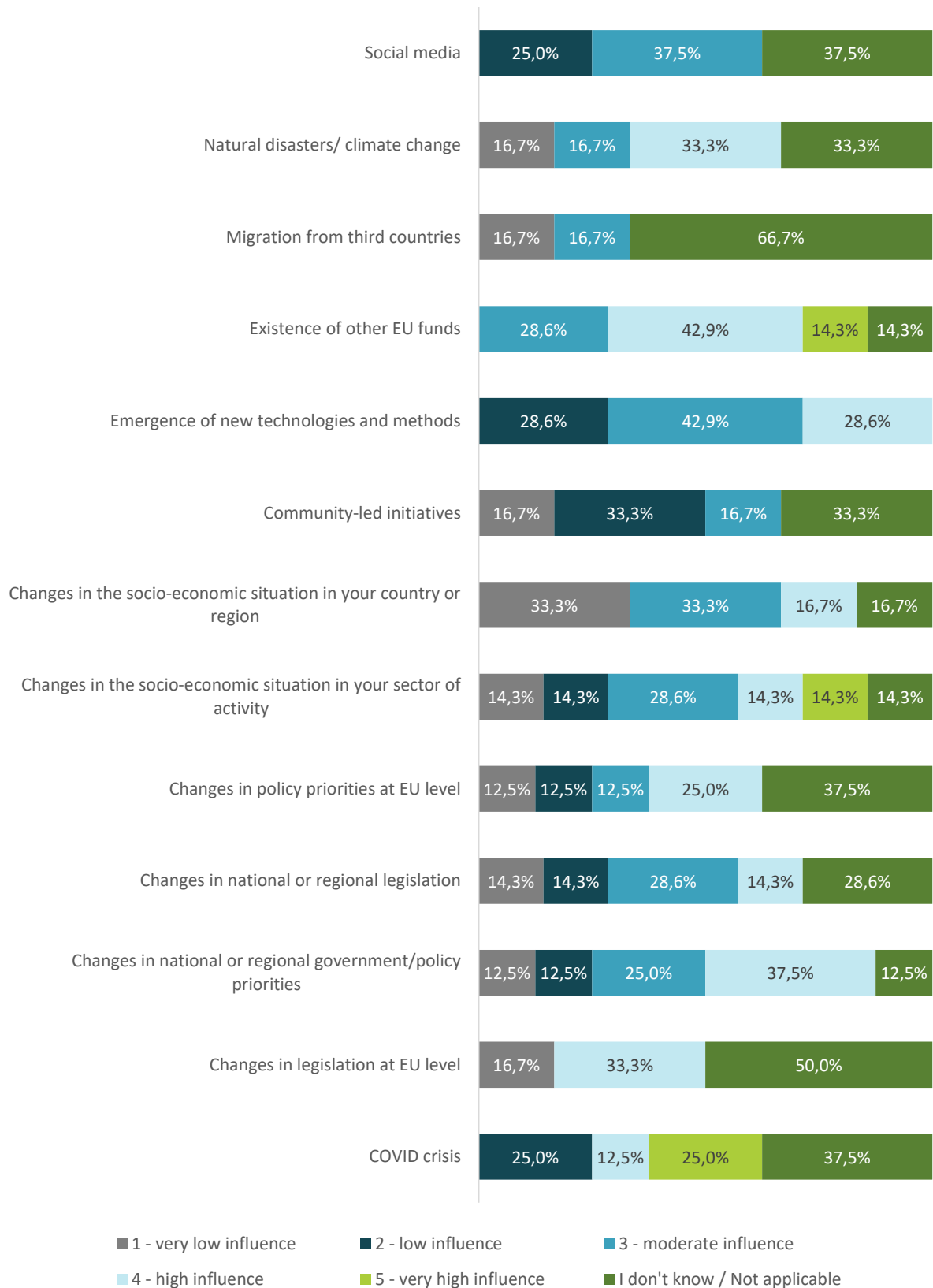
SO2.1. (N=16)



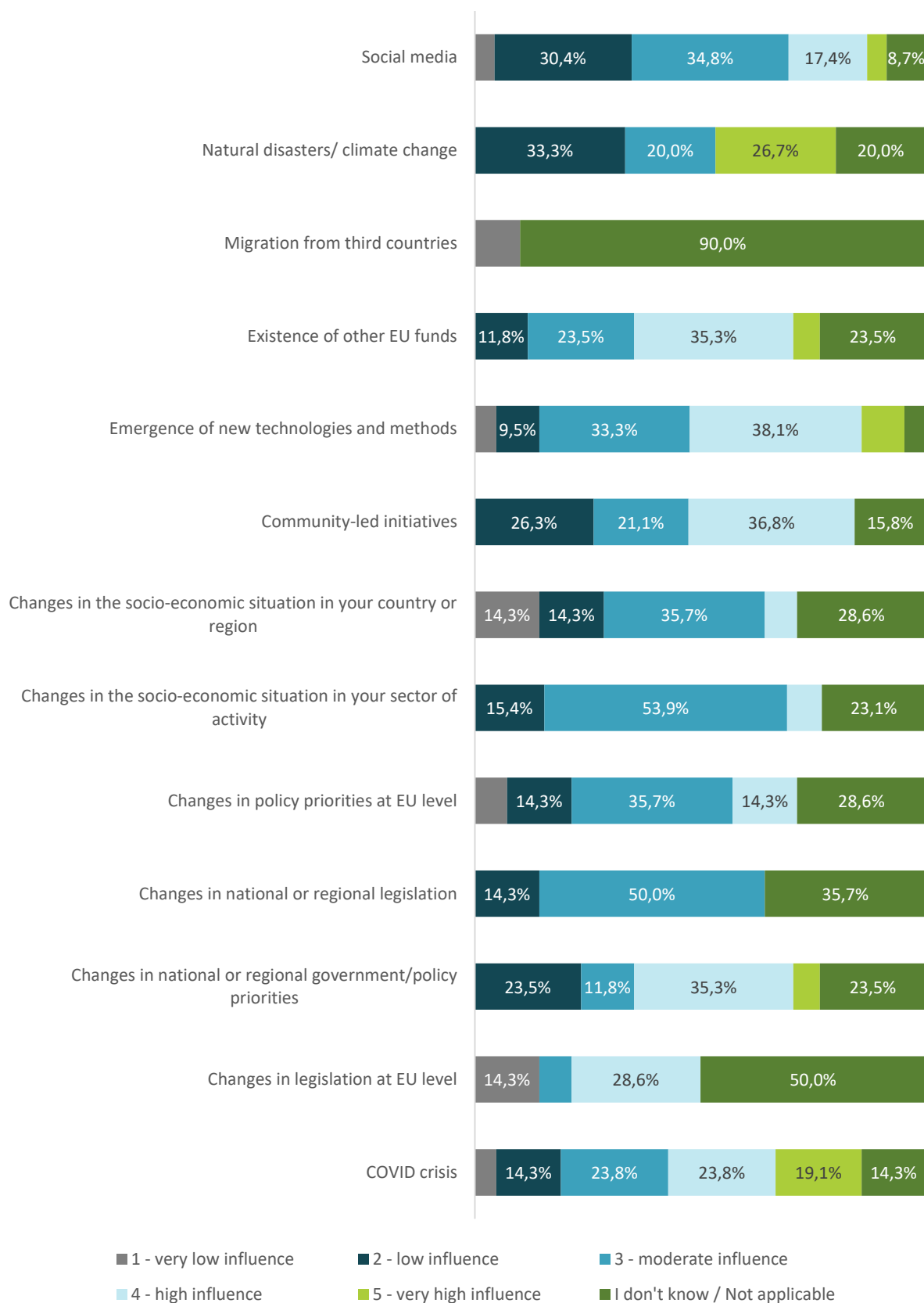
SO2.2. (N=18)



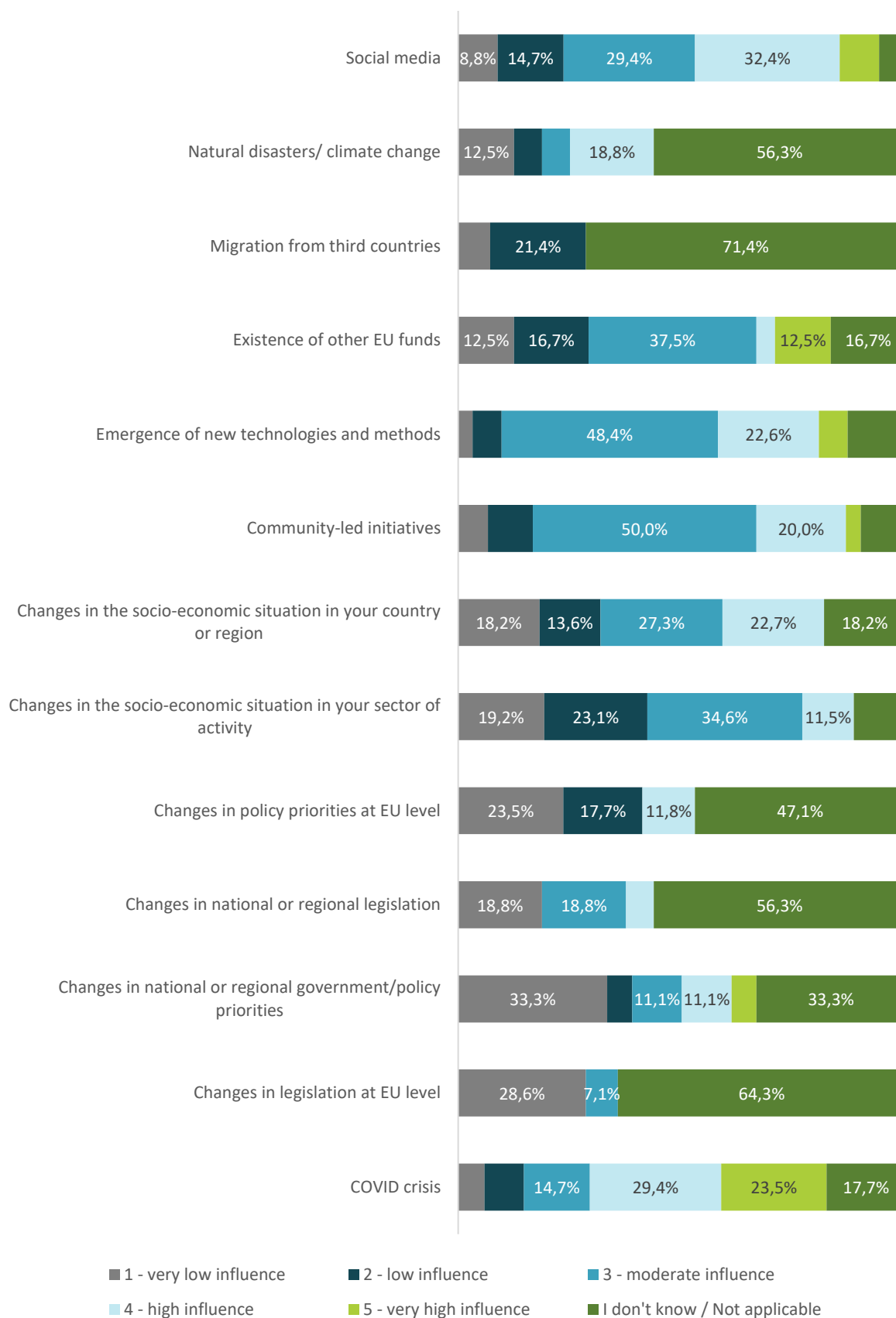
SO2.3. (N=12)



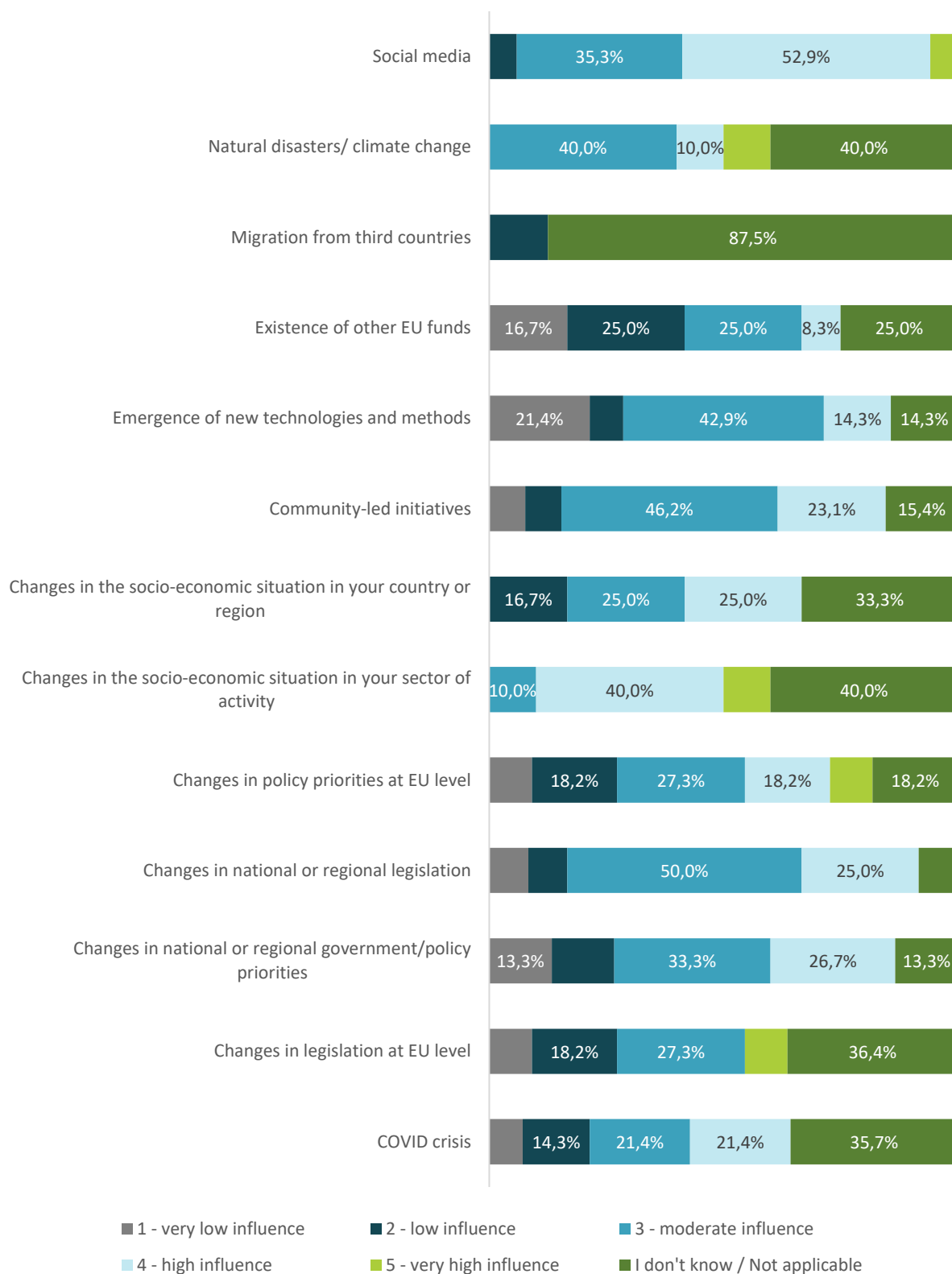
SO3.1. (N=31)



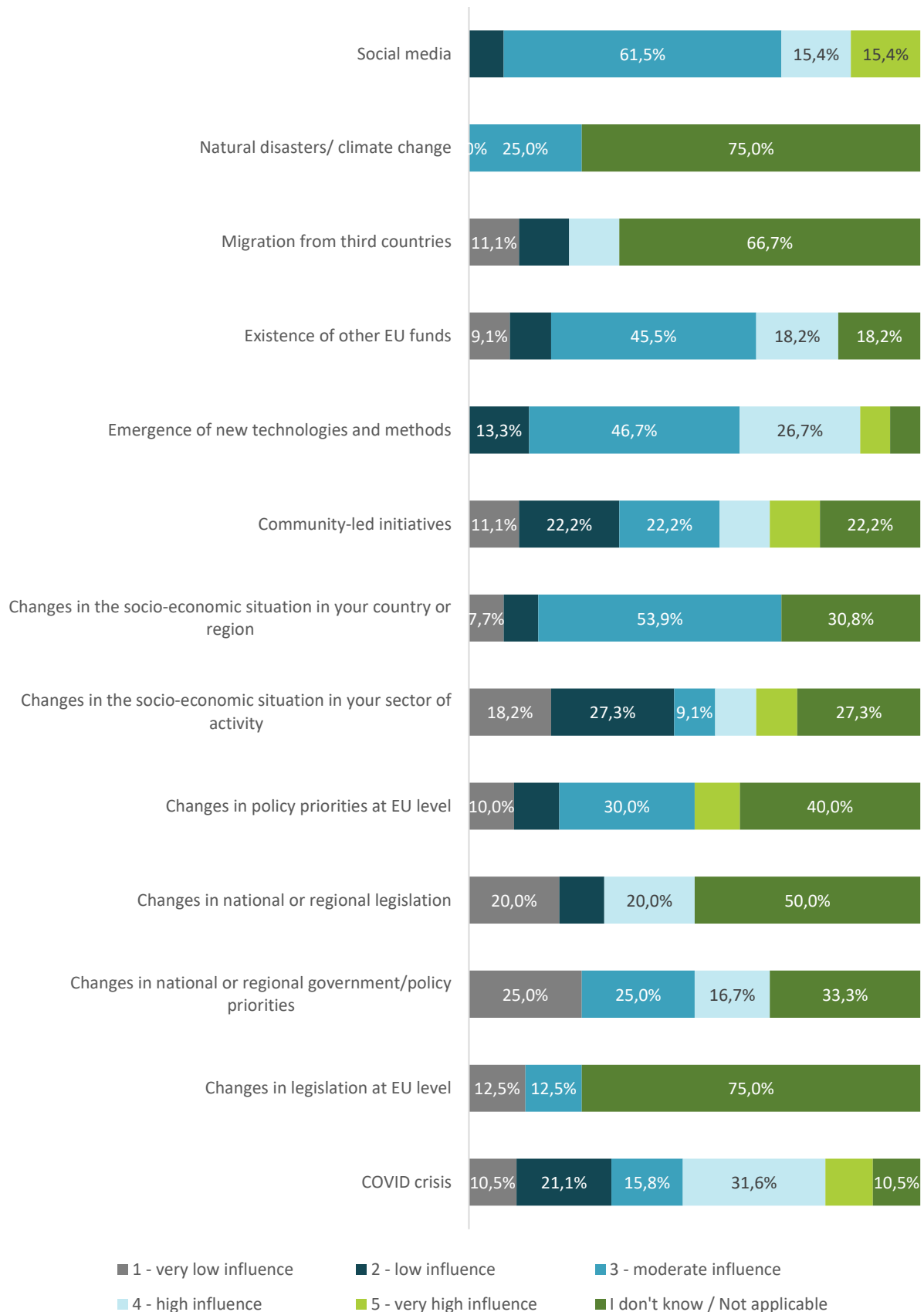
SO3.2. (N=47)



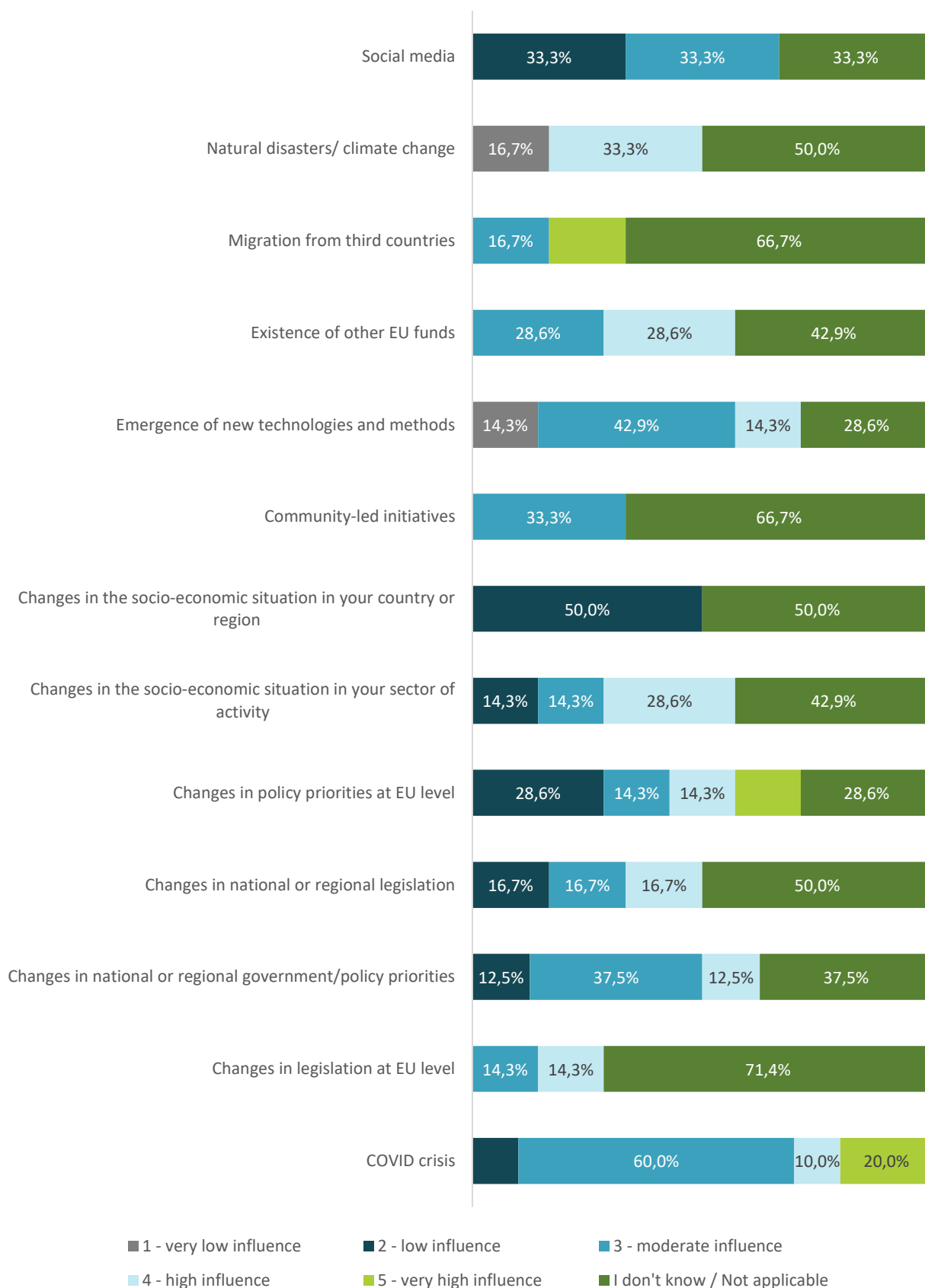
SO3.3. (N=23)



SO4.1. (N=20)

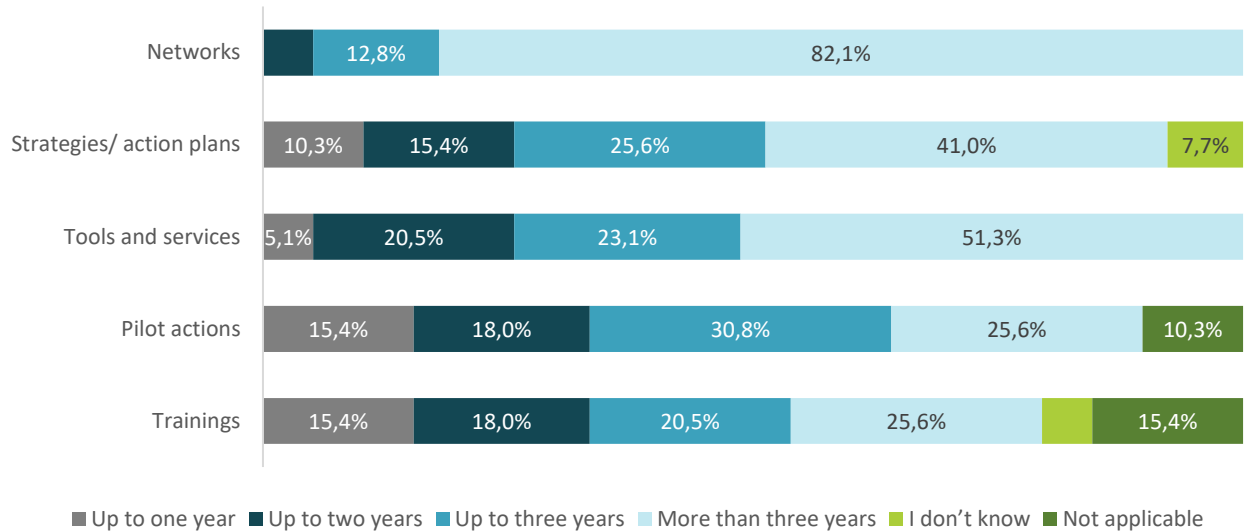


SO4.2. (N=10)

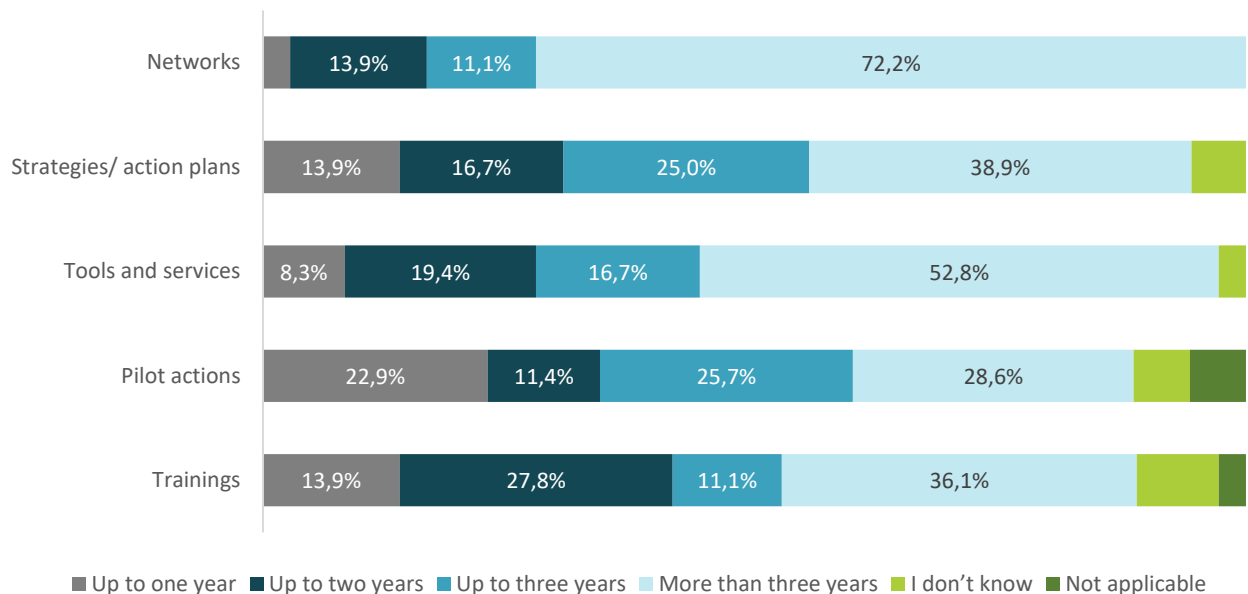


Q2.6./Q12. In your opinion, how long do you think the main outputs of your project will be sustained (used, implemented, monitored, maintained active) after the project end? Please check and provide estimates for all that apply to your project.

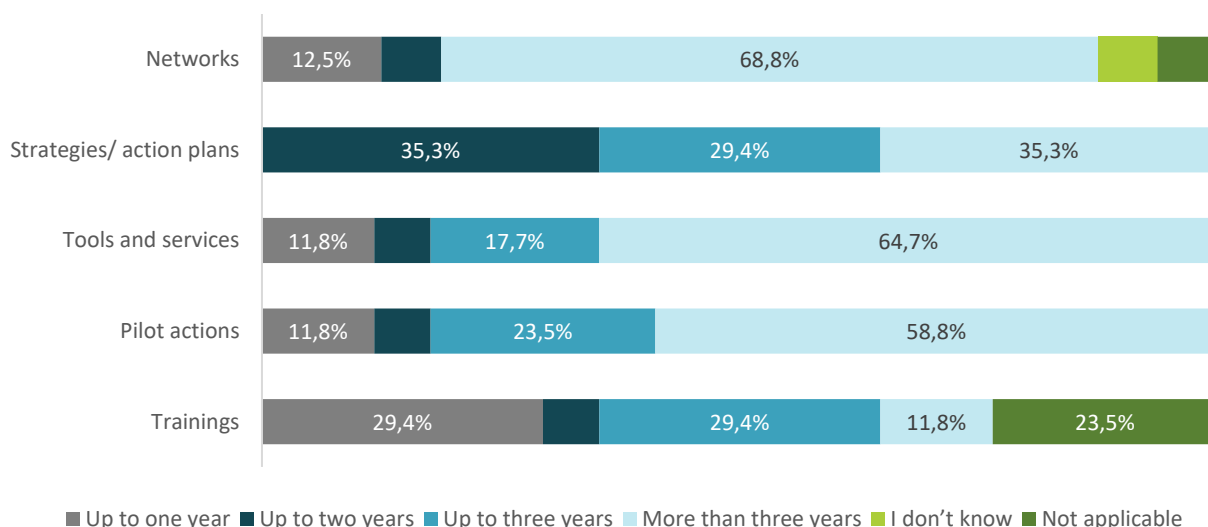
SO1.1. (N=39)



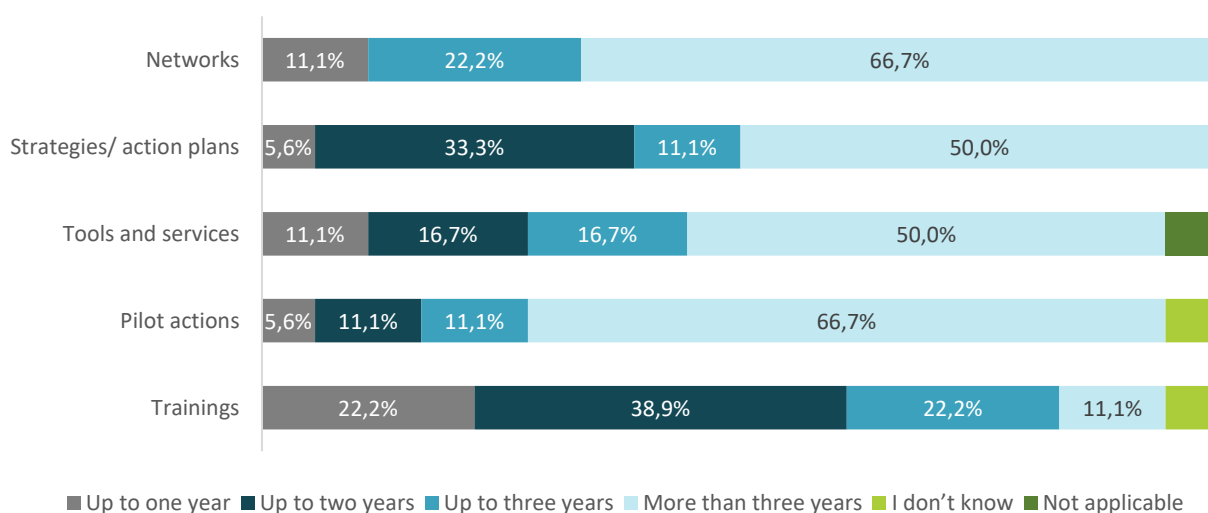
SO1.2. (N=36)



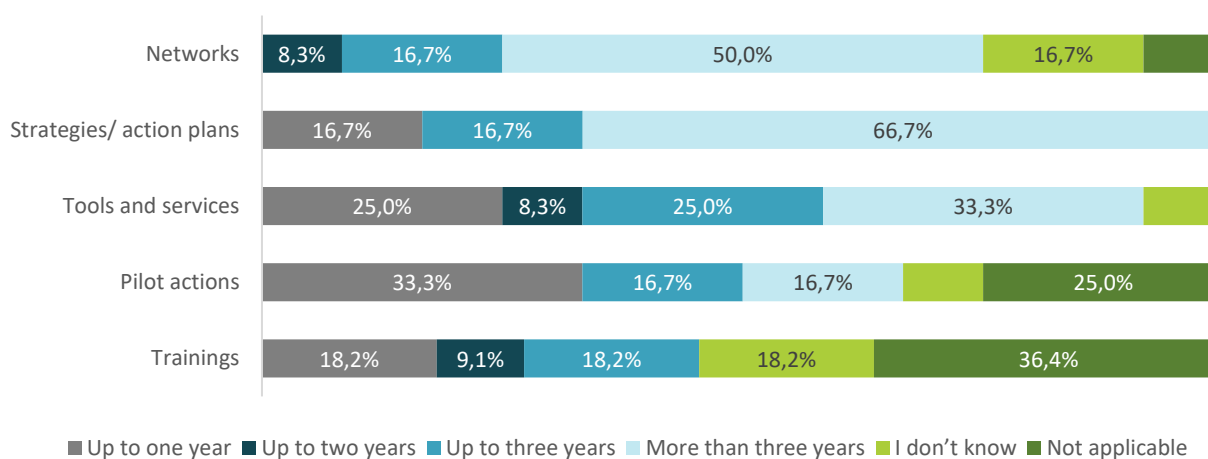
SO2.1. (N=17)



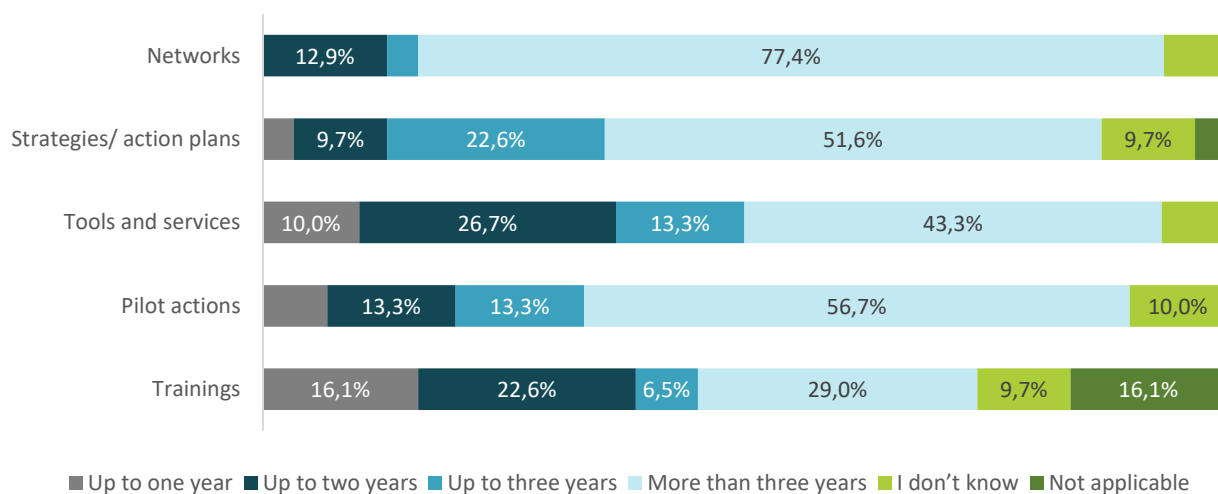
SO2.2. (N=18)



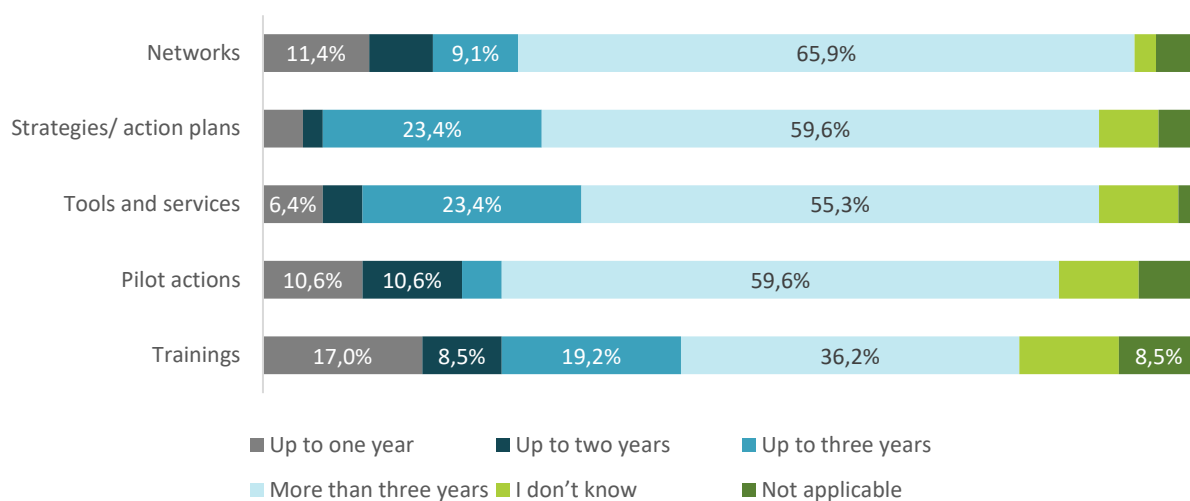
SO2.3. (N=12)



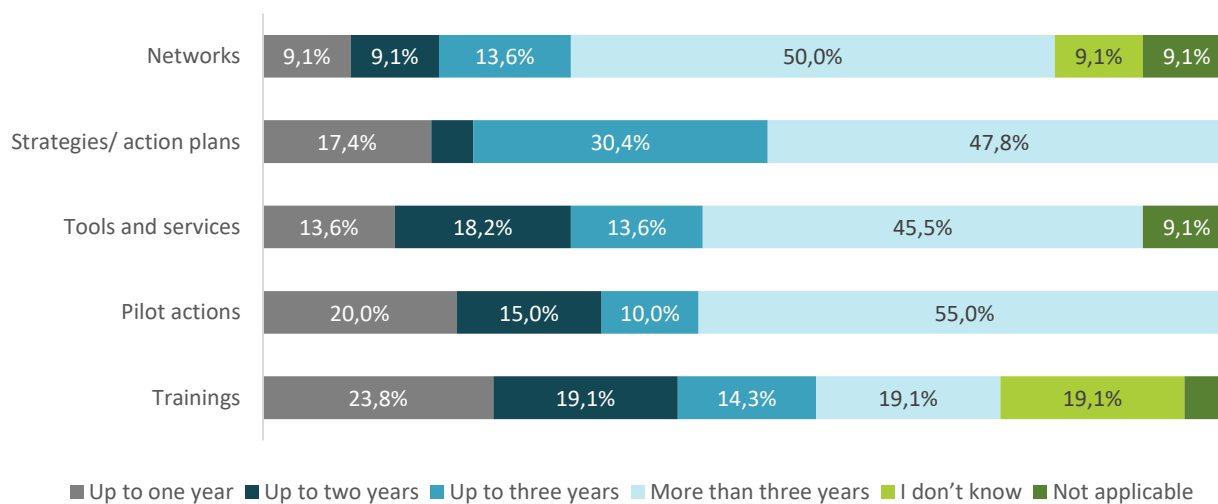
SO3.1. (N=31)



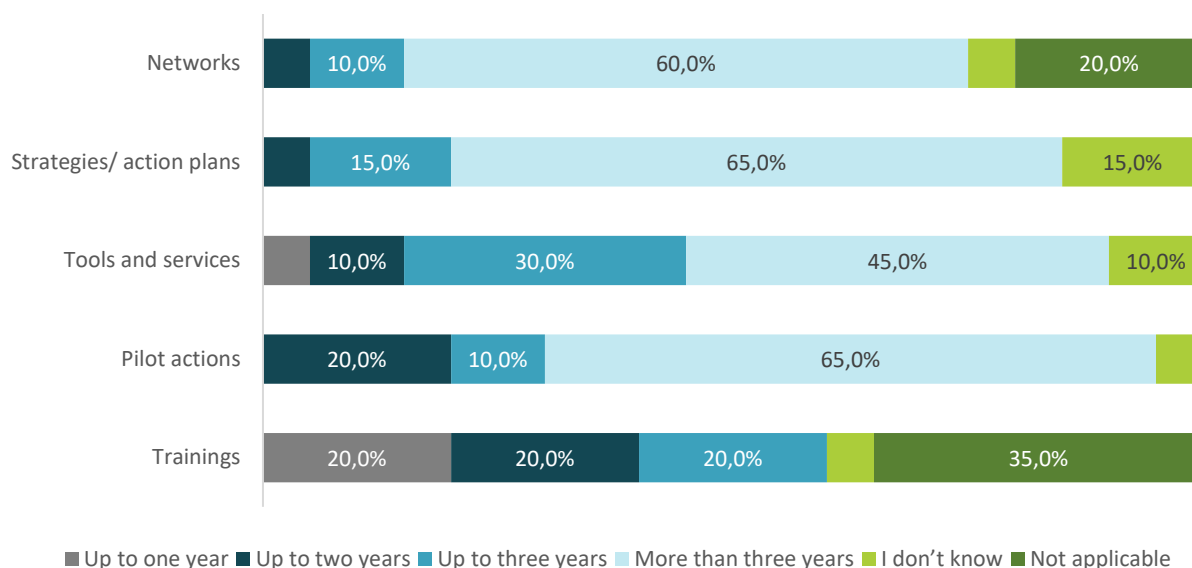
SO3.2. (N=47)



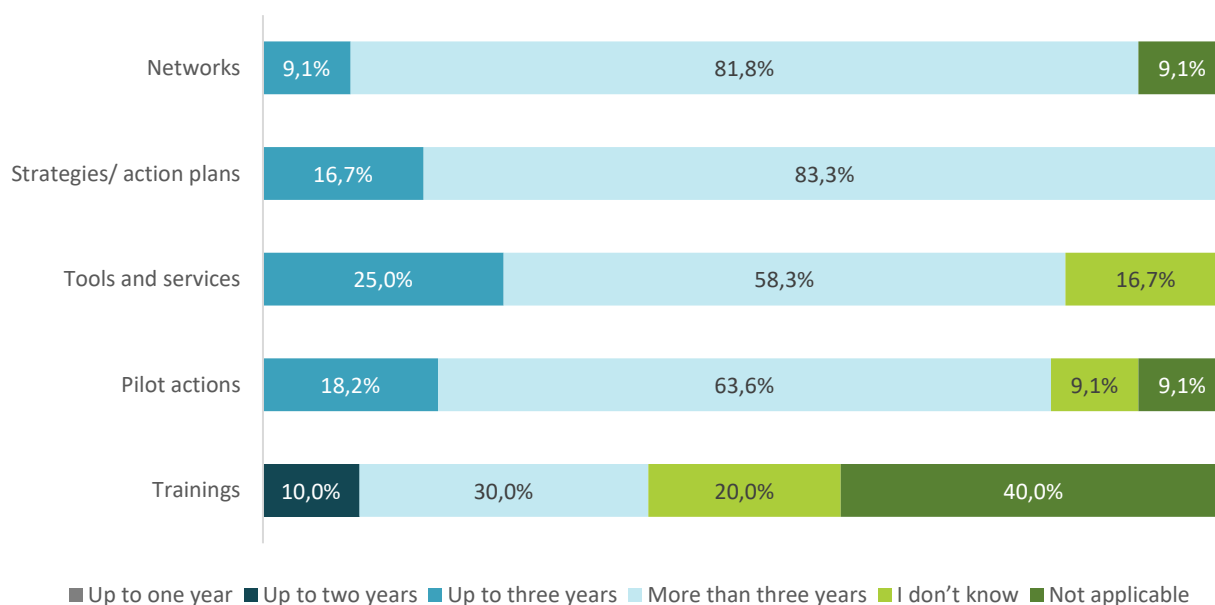
SO3.3. (N=23)



SO4.1. (N=20)

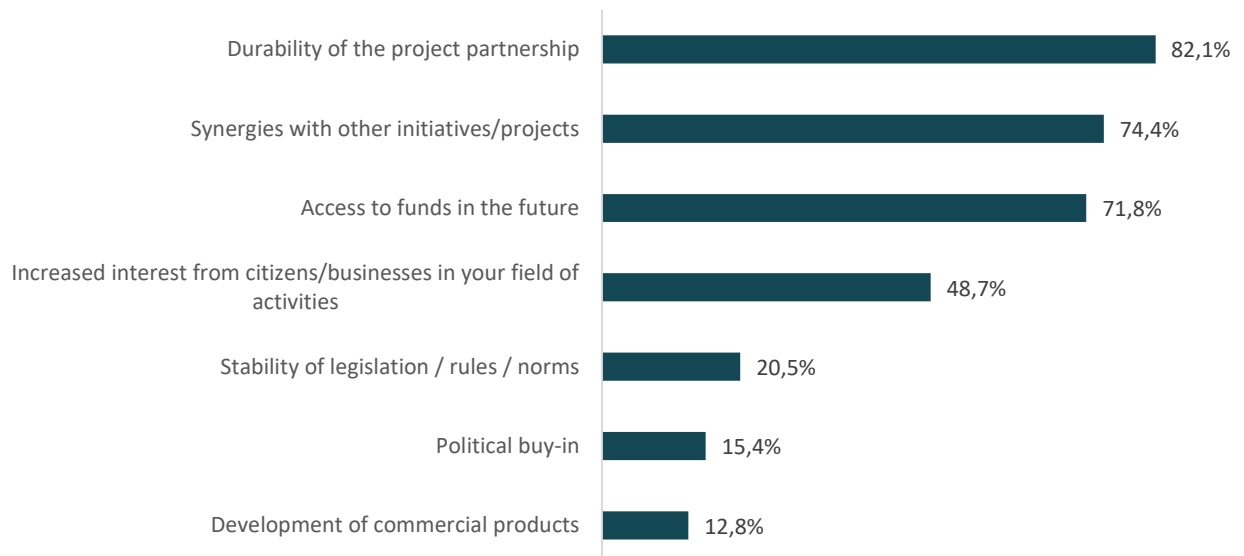


SO4.2. (N=12)



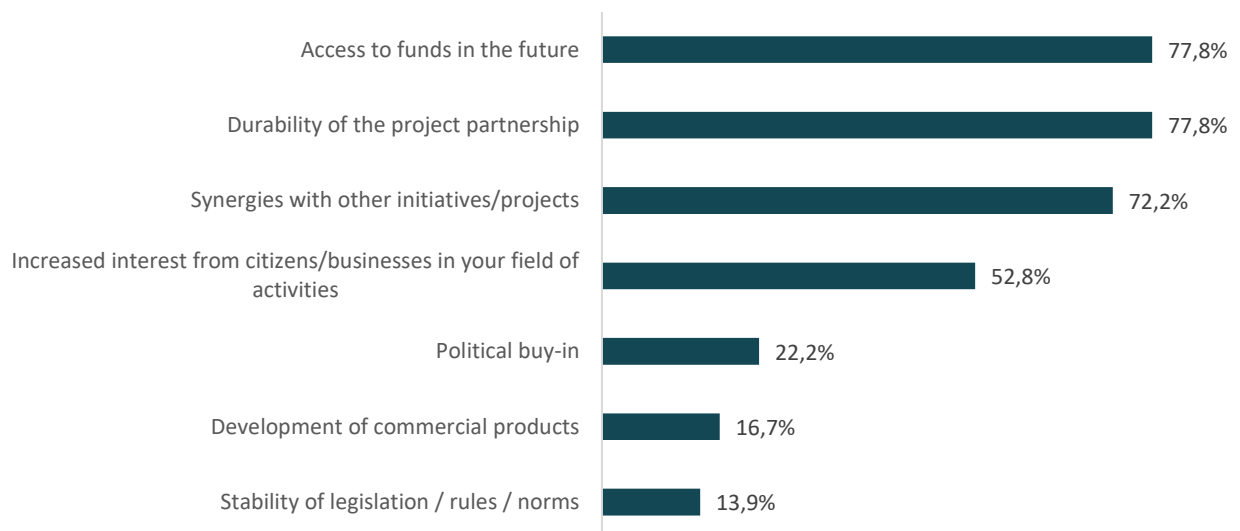
Q2.7./Q13. Please select the factors which are likely to positively influence the sustainability of your project outputs and results. (You can select as many as you want)

SO1.1. (N=39)



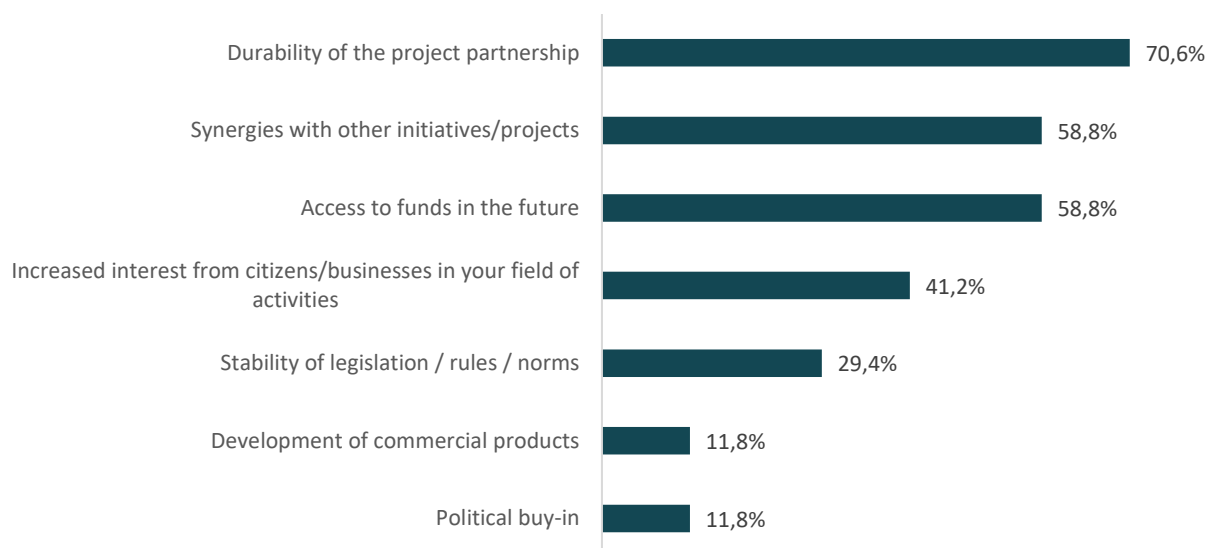
- sustainability and resilience of personal networks of the actors, lived co-operation culture and attitude, which must not be based not based on "funds-hopping", but on common interests and values

SO1.2. (N=36)

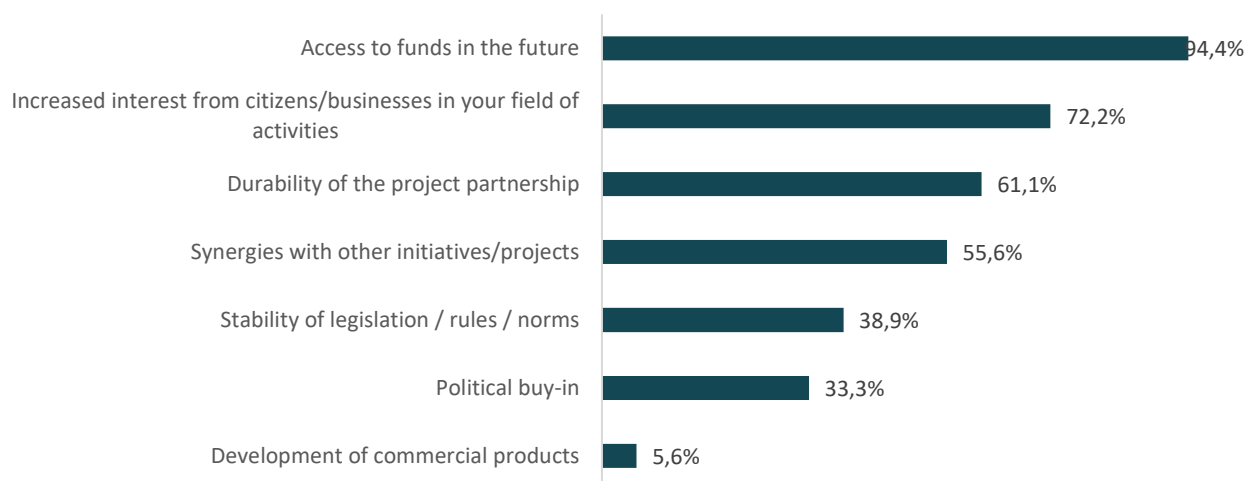


- Commercial products are not allowed in Interreg Programs.
- durability of international network for social enterprises and growth of social enterprises in new entry countries

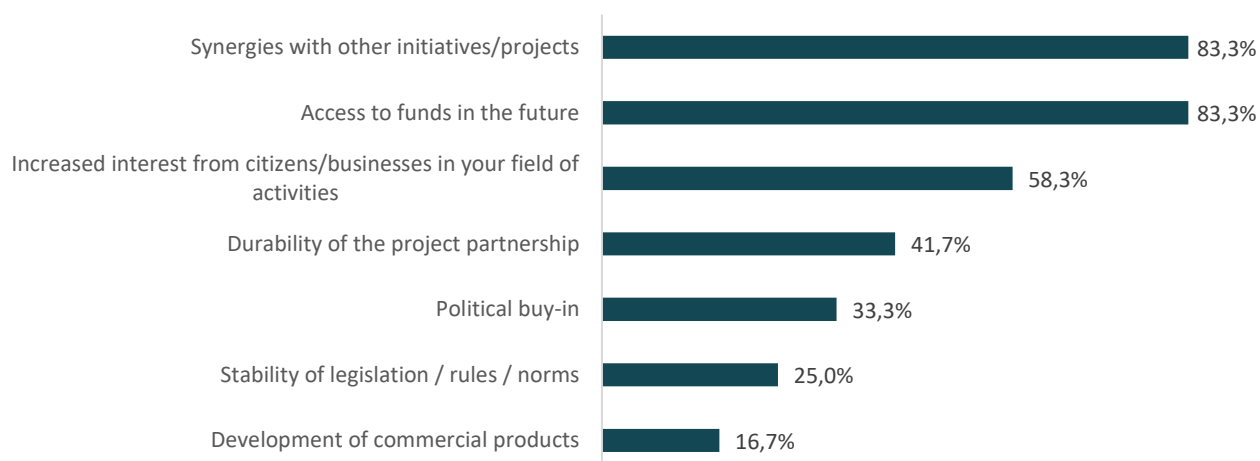
SO2.1. (N=17)



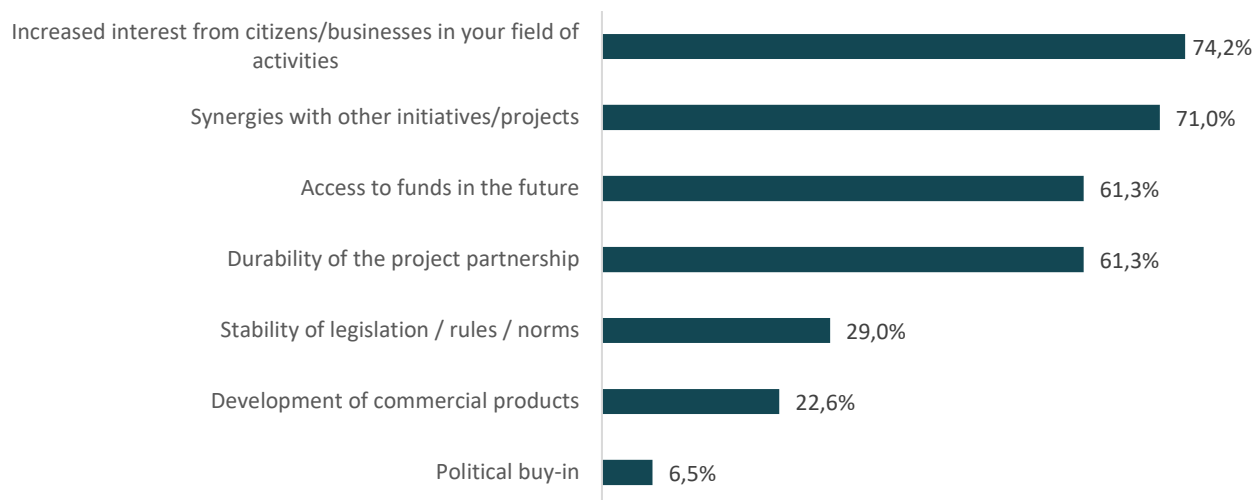
SO2.2. (N=18)



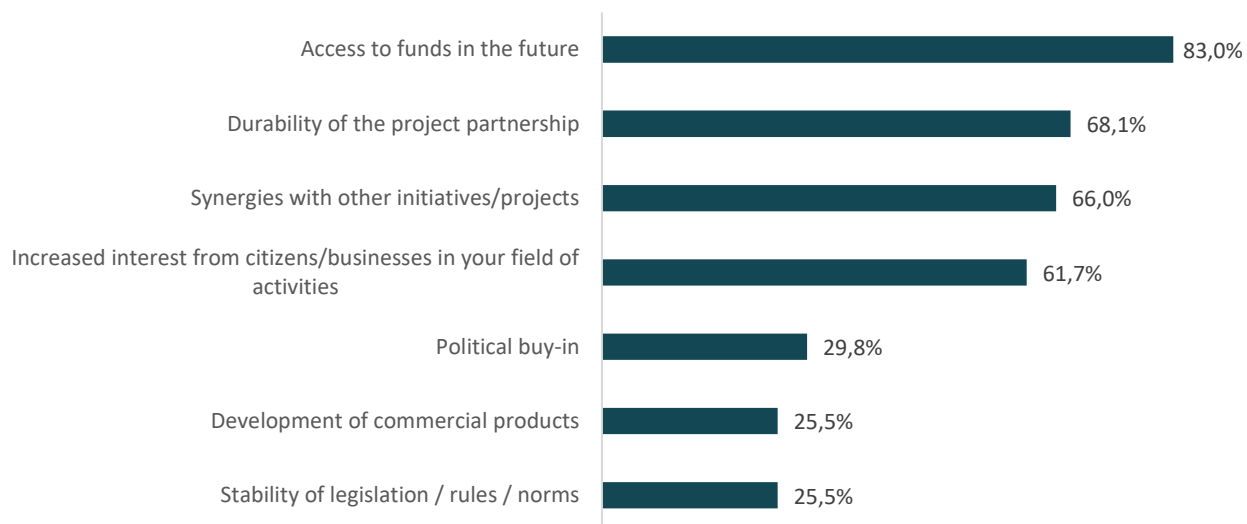
SO2.3. (N=12)



SO3.1. (N=31)

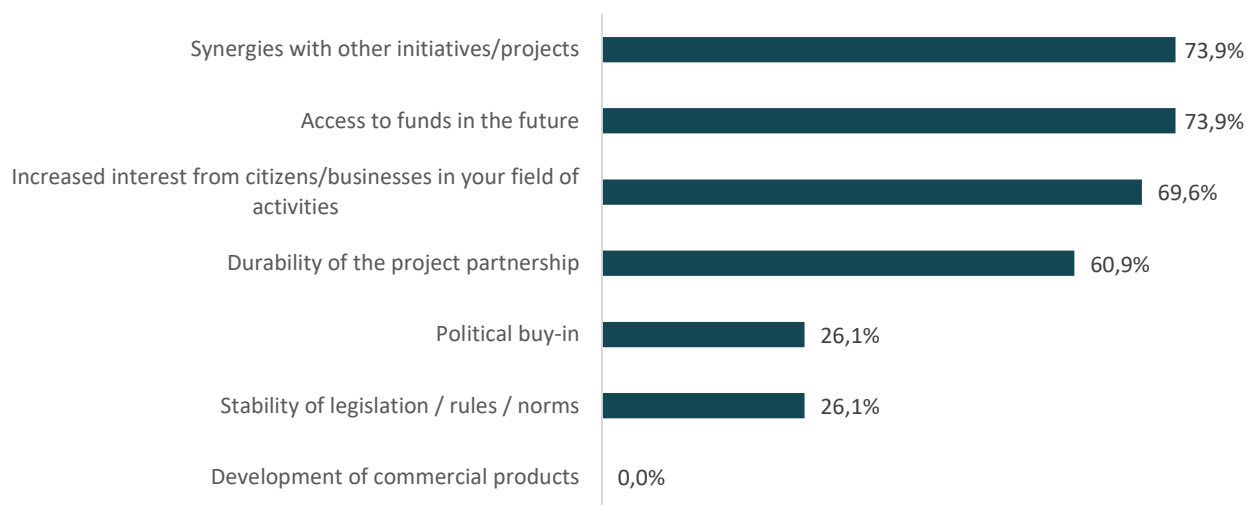


SO3.2. (N=47)

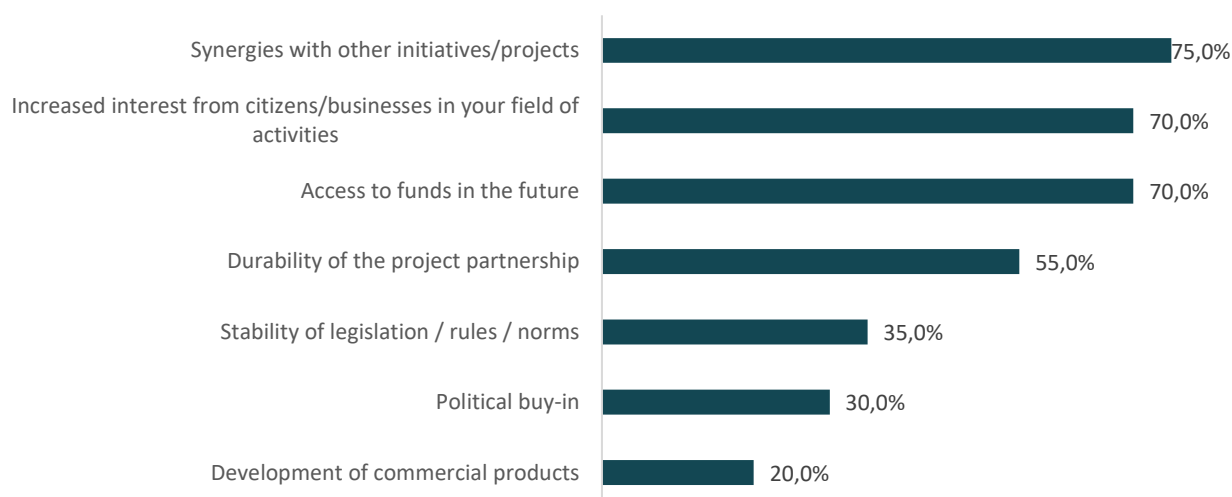


- Practicability and applicability of the developed tools and outputs

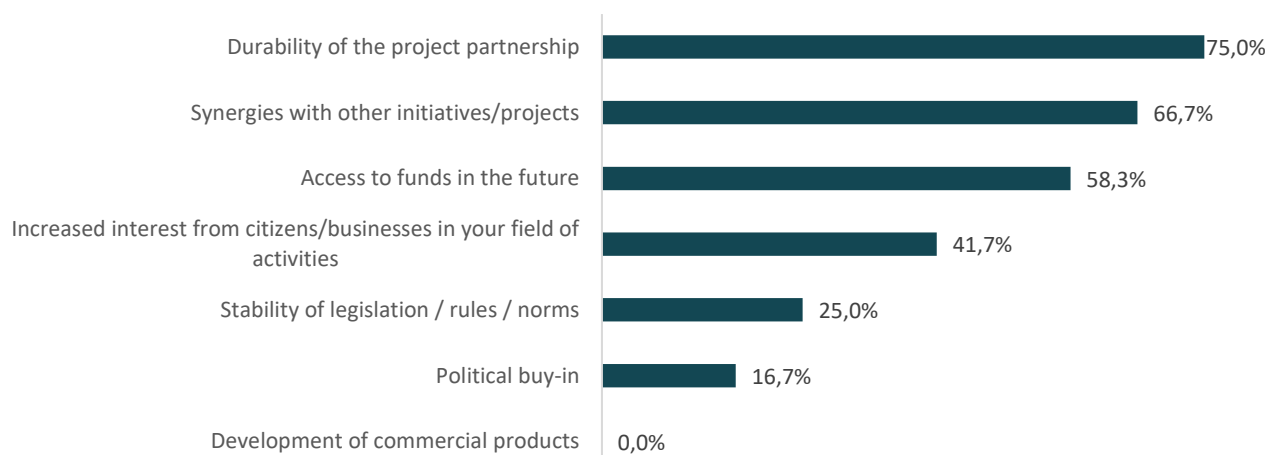
SO3.3. (N=23)



SO4.1. (N=20)

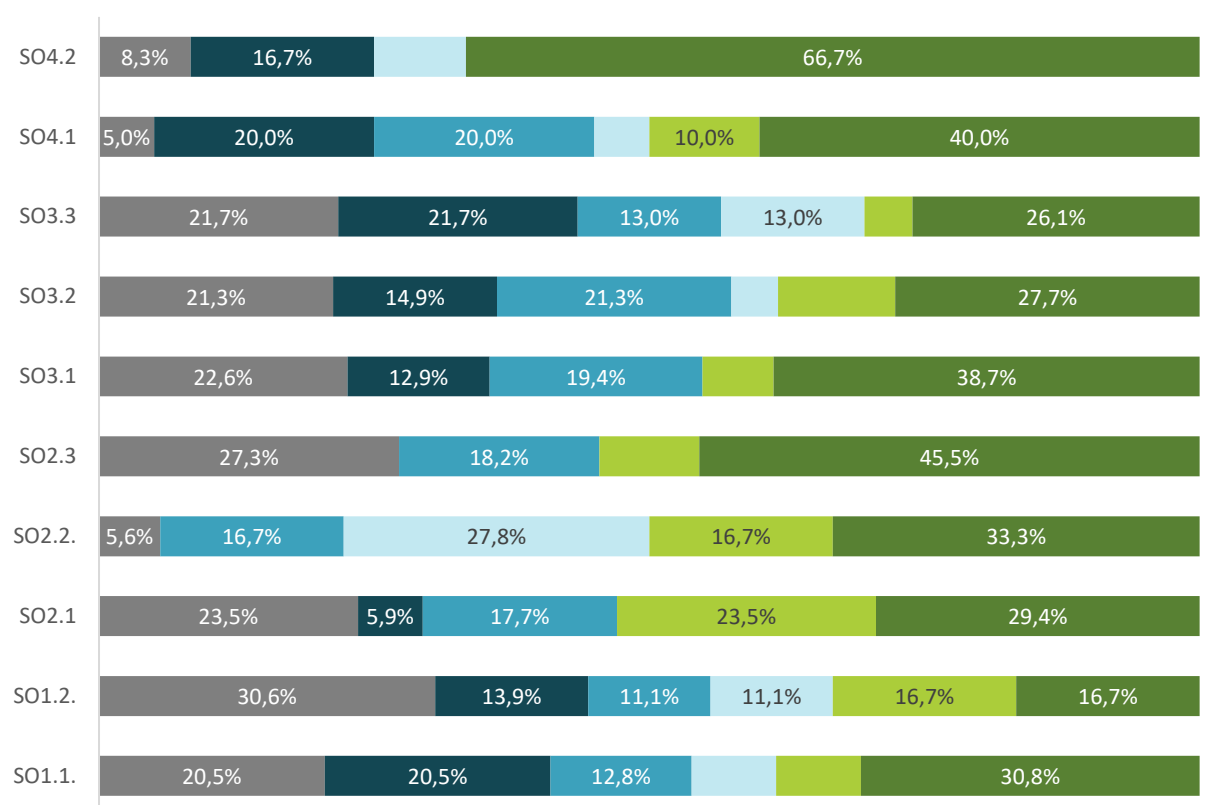


SO4.2. (N=12)



Q2.8./Q14. Did your project accelerate and/or lead to follow-up leverage of funds (related to the project theme)?

	SO1.1.	SO1.2.	SO2.1.	SO2.2.	SO2.3.	SO3.1.	SO3.2.	SO3.3.	SO4.1.	SO4.2.
Answered	43	37	21	21	17	34	55	26	27	15
N	39	36	17	18	11	31	47	23	20	12



- 1 - no leverage of funds
- 2 - low leverage of funds (less than 100.000 EUR)
- 3 - moderate leverage of funds (100.000 - 500.000 EUR)
- 4 - high leverage of funds (500.000 EUR - 1.000.000 EUR)
- 5 - very high leverage of funds (above 1.000.000 EUR)
- I don't know/ Not applicable

SO1.1.

- 6,3 mi € have been acquired from H2020 for innovation and technology transfer support for SMEs +smaller bilateral cooperation between SMEs and RTOs, which they finance from private sources in the initial phase
- Pilot actions resulting in international cooperation, were financially supported.

SO1.2.

- new partnership and proposal for other EU initiative in the same sector
- I don't know the status in other partners (13 partners). In Slovenia, the tools will be further used/upgraded in other projects.
- New projects that were built upon this initiative
- Helped to raise over 115 000 € in a form of supported crowdfunding campaigns

- The funds leveraged based on project achievements amount 16,4 million Euro almost 3 times the planned target. The figure comes from: 1) follow-up projects submitted by PPs and financed (>3 million Eur); 2) new revenue streams for the SMEs that took part into the project pilot action (> 6,4 million €); 3) 6,6 million € of private a/o public funding for further development of pilot projects obtained or to be applied for by the SMEs by the end of 2022.
- Start-ups our project supported, gained funding through crowdfunding campaigns
- launch of telemedicine

SO2.2.

- Based on the developed strategy of the project a regional pilot programme was installed (more than 3 Mio. EURO)
- a follow-up project was funded but only for authority institutions
- We developed models for use of financial instruments in the new programming period. Practical implementation of the instruments will definitely leverage private funds; however, it's hard to predict concrete amount.
- further investments in innovative equipment and investments took place in pilot local communities, as well other follows (with other sources of finances)

SO 2.3

- Not yet
- no leverage of funds yet. Expected in the coming MAF 2021-27

SO3.1.

- Based on the CEETO experience, the technical documents produced, and the activities carried out during the project are capitalized in follow-up projects on sustainable tourism in collaboration with local stakeholders. Mainly the action plans and follow-up projects are aimed at: connect sustainable tourism to other business field, increase the local wellbeing, promote and developed sustainable infrastructure and services. The estimated amount of funds leveraged based on project achievements which will invest in the next 5 years is as follows, by partners: PP01-LP: 21.000 EUR; PP01-EPEC: 45.000 EUR (action plan) ; PP01-PNATE: 58.000 EUR (action plan) and PP01-PRDP: 198.000 EUR (action plan & follow-up project); PP03: 384.181 EUR (sustainable tourism implementation); PP04: 79.956 EUR (two follow-up projects); PP06: 119.000 EUR (action plan); PP09: 112.214 EUR (action plan); PP10: 586.500 EUR (action plan & follow-up project); PP11: 68.663 EU (follow-up project).
- Our project was a nature conservation project targeted on saving the biodiversity, not making business/profit.
- We tried to establish partnerships also between commercial companies to exchange waste and other byproducts, but confidentiality was the main issue, so we don't have the information regarding the numbers.

SO3.2.

- COVID stroke at the very end of the project and we could not adopt any mitigation measure. The project was strongly connected to tourism
- Some partners also after the project conclusion provide funds to implement the action plan defined, other partners co financed some activities and pilot actions.
- especially public authorities decided to dedicate funds to implement pilots (especially infrastructural works) beyond the project

- Acquisition of further private and public funds (including crowd) through stakeholders

SO3.3.

- capitalization of results with participation to another Interreg project
- Output: Integrated tools and methods for sustainable development in more countries and regions.

SO4.1.

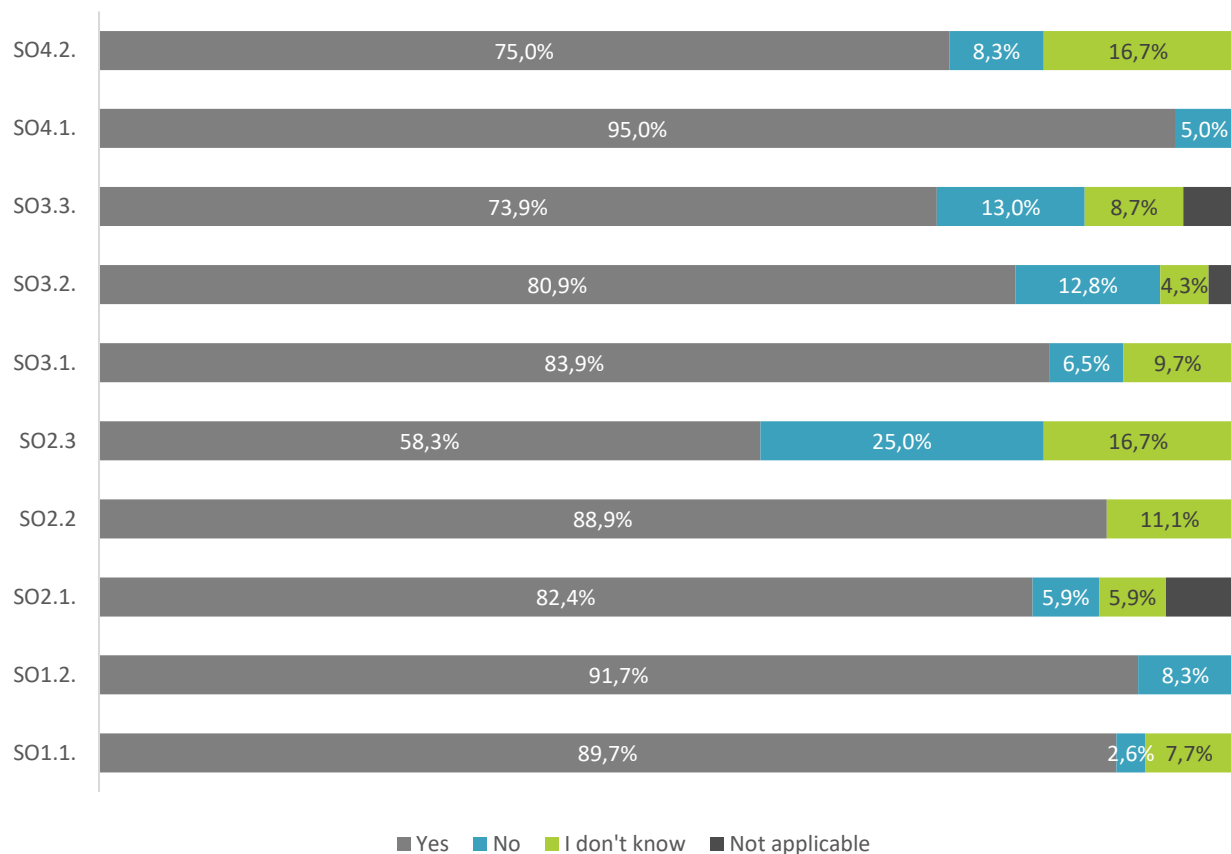
- It contributed to the upgrade of Kőszeg border towns' station to a regional multimodal hub.
- the project leveraged 2.776.972,22 €
- 8.5 million euros leveraged
- The project supports very high leverages of funds; but the project is not the only reason

SO4.2.

- The project was about ICT application to freight transport, it was not strictly related to investments.
- project gave its partial contribution to big investments
- The program is being prepared; it will be possible to evaluate it later.

Q2.9./Q15. Did your project lead to new partnerships or cooperation opportunities?

	SO1.1.	SO1.2.	SO2.1.	SO2.2.	SO2.3.	SO3.1.	SO3.2.	SO3.3.	SO4.1.	SO4.2.
Answered	43	37	21	21	17	34	55	26	27	15
N	39	36	17	18	12	31	47	23	20	12



SO1.1.

- Partnership with several SMEs, leading to mutual projects and contract research.
- Interreg Europe Project CircPro on circular procurement
- it reinforced collaboration with different departments of local universities and supported the establishment of new national and international linkages with research centres and service providers
- project partners got involved in new joint tech transfer projects, SMEs and other regional stakeholders started follow-up collaborations
- A collaboration agreement was signed. The partnership is applying for new collaborative projects.
- Project partnership created a network for future potential cooperation, and pilot actions brought international connections to the Partner's institution.
- we have identified new partners, and now we are working jointly on developing new transfer & cooperation actions

SO1.2.

- Discussion in progress about new/implementing projects in new partnerships both nationally and internationally
- Project under the Erasmus+ programme
- among the project partners
- Capitalized in BLUE CROWDFUNDING project
- Cooperation with crowdfunding actors in the country was established (platforms, policy makers, business support organizations)

- With other projects and partners with synergies as well as new ideas.
- Initiation of new project initiative within the Danube Transnational Programme, Development of pan-European network for tackling challenges in celiac disease management.
- some of the PP developed together new project proposals. The lead partner and another partner were the promoters of a capitalization project funded by the 4th call of the CE programme
- Erasmus+ (with Hungarian partner Campden)
- Two new projects were prepared and are implement now.
- New Interreg consortia
- the network of partners is strong and is leading to new collaboration; also the network between research partners and social entrepreneurship has growth and is leading to new and fruitful collaboration
- We engaged new partners in the implementation of the project in rural Hungary.
- We got new partners in a country with which we continue project work
- among the project partners

SO2.2.

- Maybe a new project will be designed
- potential European partners have been found for future projects
- Future cooperation activities arose- partners agreed to work on the topics covered by project also in other funding opportunities, also the topic was presented in capitalisation event in other transnational programs
- regional partnership established; transborder partnership established for future actions
- PPs cooperating in other funding projects
- cooperation at local level has been established
- It enhanced synergies at European level and allowed to capitalize on know-how and best practices from other countries
- Established new contacts for future cooperation

SO 2.3

- We participate as partner in a follow-up project submitted within the CE capitalization call (2019) without success.
- Under H2020
- with some partners we built on previous partnership and applied for new project proposals.

SO3.1

- Mainly at national level.
- We still have a very good cooperation with all project partners even though the project was finished. We would like to continue working together and have a follow up project.
- Yes, a new project proposal. We were invited, but didn't participate due to the topic, who was out of the scope for our region/area.
- Robust partnerships have been set among the Partners

SO3.2.

- Tentative project proposals submissions
- In the future we can evaluate to capitalize and implement some actions and activities defined in the action plan of the project jointly. In the local context in line with the project aim new synergies has been created between local operators of different sectors.
- especially between stakeholders
- It led to local partnership with local stakeholders and community members as well as new or strengthened partnerships internationally
- More cooperation with associations for people with disabilities.
- Success and durability of partnerships remain to be seen

SO3.3.

- local agreement
- For example rainman and teacher (CE) or management strategies in urban areas
- WE built a network of experts and stakeholders supporting the development of a best practice

SO4.1.

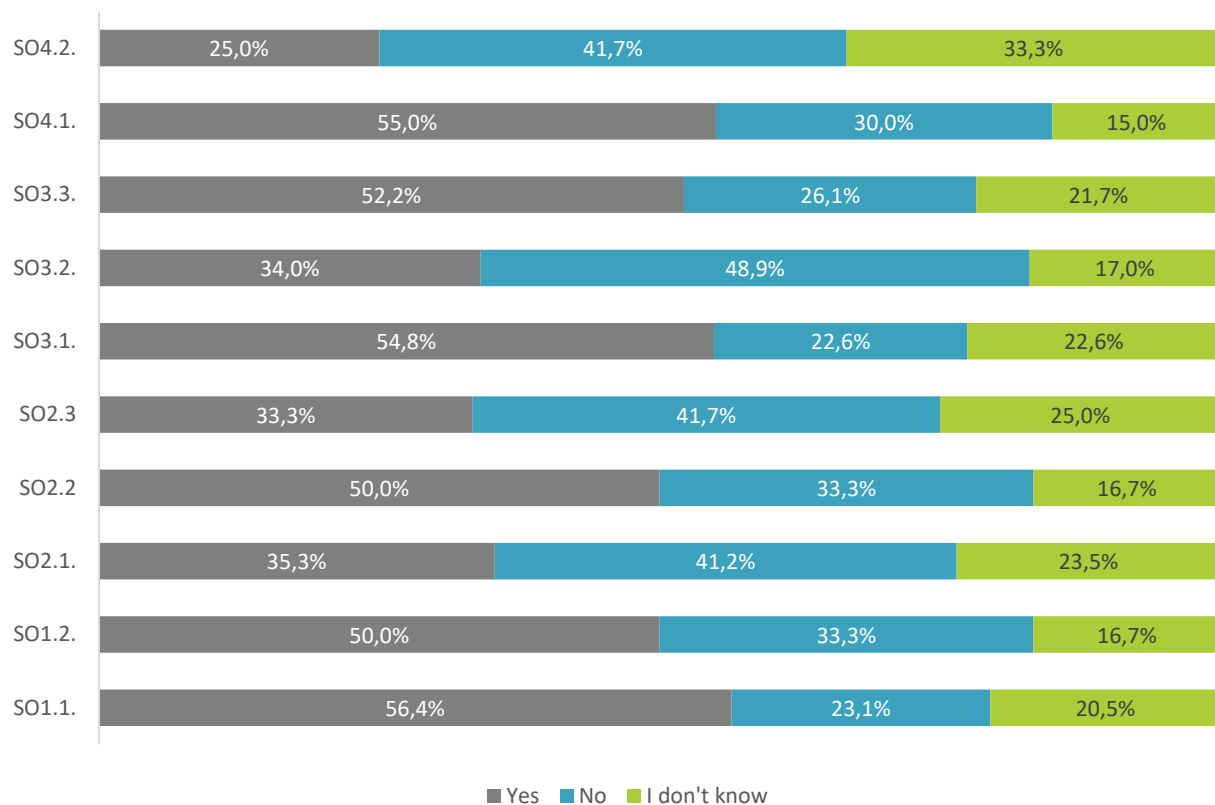
- opportunities yes, might "materialise" in the upcoming calls Interreg B 2021 +

SO4.2.

- The cooperation with one of the PPs was further strengthened, leading to increase cooperation also in other EU Programmes
- Further cooperation under discussion

Q2.10.Q16. In designing / preparing your project, did you specifically consider coordination with initiatives or projects funded from other instruments and programmes?

	SO1.1.	SO1.2.	SO2.1.	SO2.2.	SO2.3.	SO3.1.	SO3.2.	SO3.3.	SO4.1.	SO4.2.
Answered	43	37	21	21	17	34	55	26	27	15
N	39	36	17	18	12	31	47	23	20	12



SO1.1.

- Successful project application i M-era-net call (additive technology for special ceramic materials).
- We also had similar INNOSUP H2020 project with many identical partners
- We built the international collaboration on the basis of our long-lasting experience in Enterprise Europe Network
- we considered Enterprise Europe Network, its structures and tools, further VANGUARD-initiative, ADMA and I4MS/ DIH
- We used a tool developed in a previous Life project.
- exploiting the outcomes from H2020 project
- Interreg Ce, Interreg Baltic Sea, Horizon 2020

SO1.2.

- Other Interreg projects, H2020 projects
- We sought possibilities to establish as many links as possible to other projects with similar topics (social innovation)
- at that time the topic covered was quite new a
- ACCESS, CLOUD
- We were looking for projects, which we could connect, when we start with project implementation.
- Horizon 2020, Interreg Danube
- Our organization is active in numerous Interreg project for developing social enterprise sector, on policy levels, financing, etc.

SO2.1.

- Due to a legal change, we inherited the project from our legal predecessor.
- EURONET50/50 MAX, SUSREG (Intelligent Energy Europe Programme) and SERPENTE (Interreg IVC Programme). They were also lead partners and partners in projects implemented within Austrian-Czech cross - border cooperation, e.g. project ENERGY FUTURE, FUWA

SO2.2.

- Our Project cooperated in terms of knowledge sharing with other Alpine Space project
- Our sister Project GRETA (Alpine Space)
- in our case, we prepared the CLLD strategy, based on the knowledge gained in the project, also some other topics were addressed in connection to national circumstances - Natura 2000 areas.
- Horizon; LIFE Programmes, EIB, etc
- We took in account projects developed in the same fields of activity under Horizon and territorial cooperation

SO 2.3

- TEN-T programme

SO3.1

- local KEMs (climate & energy managers)
- You always have to be aware of what is going on in your field and which projects are being prepared so that you do not double the effort with another team.
- LUMAT (Interreg Central Europe program), ALPES, Los_DAMA (Alpine Space program), LIFE SAM4CP (Life program)
- LIFE projects
- Locally we co-operated with the project Symbi, INTERREG EUROPE, the partner there was a government office, so we could reach better impact on the policy level.
- The consistency with similar initiatives has been considered to provide an added value
- Coordination with a project funded by ELER

SO3.2.

- regional projects
- URBACT project
- In the designing of project, partners considered the possibility to coordinate other initiatives with other project candidates on another European programme and/or national regional funds. During the activity's realization these synergies as possible as has been realized and some partners realized integration between projects financed by ETC funds/national funds.
- Public tender for the selection of operations "Promotion of creative cultural industries - Centre for Creativity 2020-2021"
- i.e. Leader actors
- I did not take part in designing or preparing the project.

SO3.3.

- Most partners were involved in other activities

- f.e. national and regional brownfield revitalisation programs.
- ROP projects

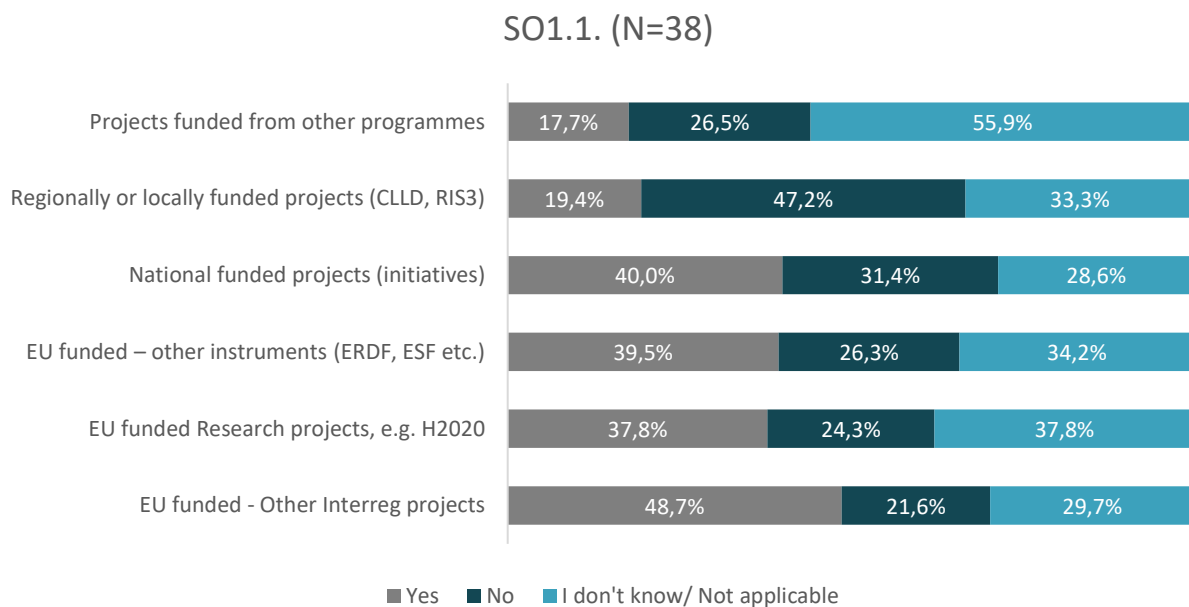
SO4.1.

- ESI funds
- H2020
- National funding

SO4.2.

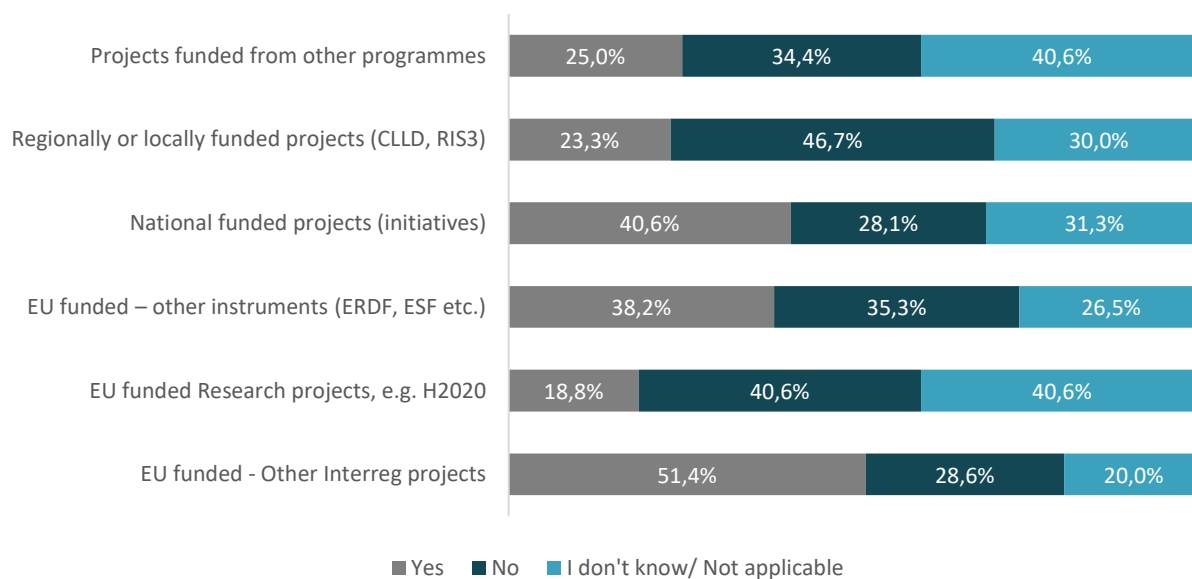
- During project preparation, other similar projects led by us from other EU Programmes were taken into consideration.

Q.2.11./Q17. To your knowledge, was your project implemented in synergy with other initiatives funded from:



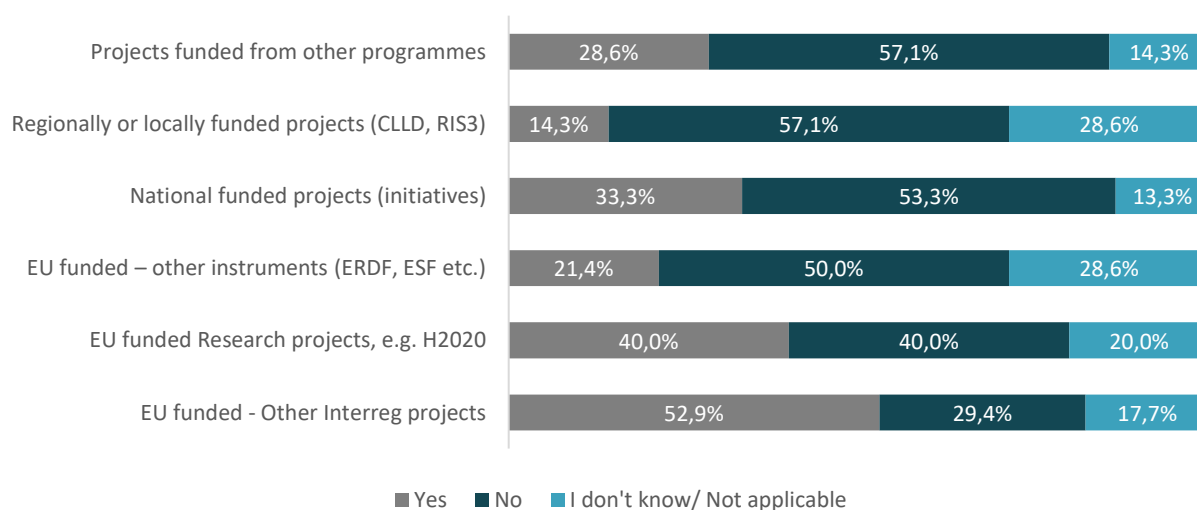
- COSME (for EEN)
- COSME

SO1.2. (N=36)

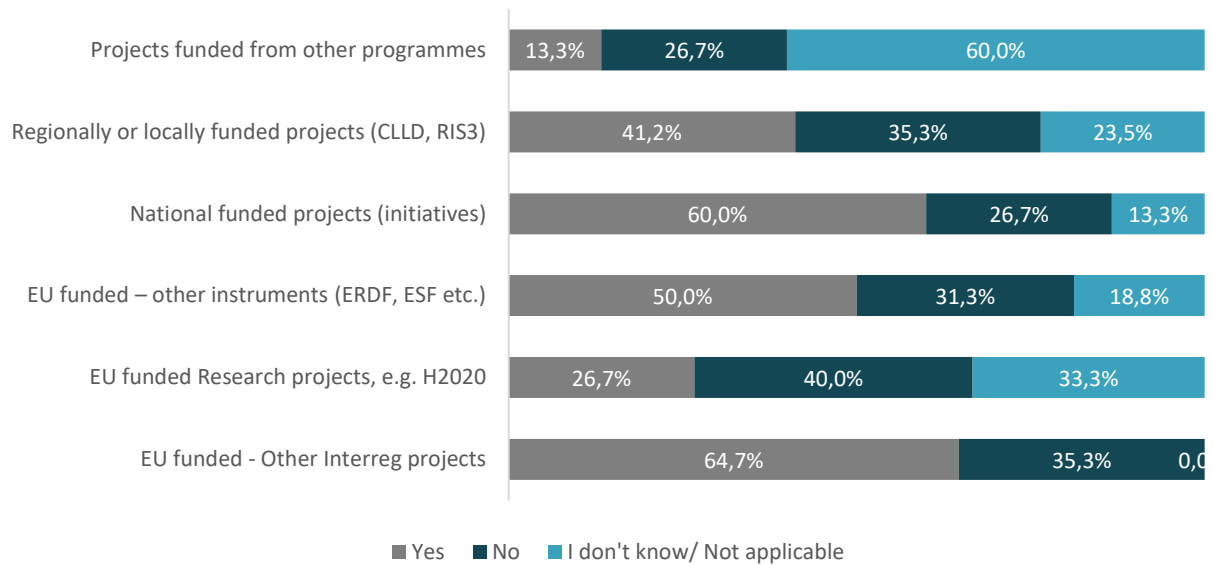


- EaSI
- Erasmus
- the Croatian partner received fund from other national programme
- public health program
- EaSI
- the croatian partner received fund from other national programme

SO2.1. (N=17)

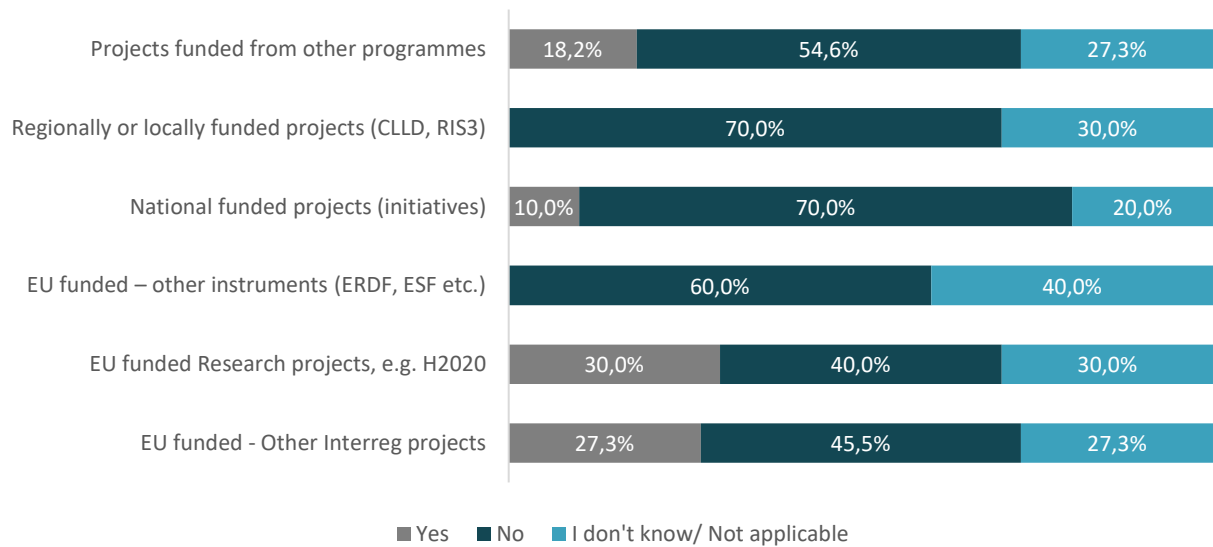


SO2.2. (N=18)



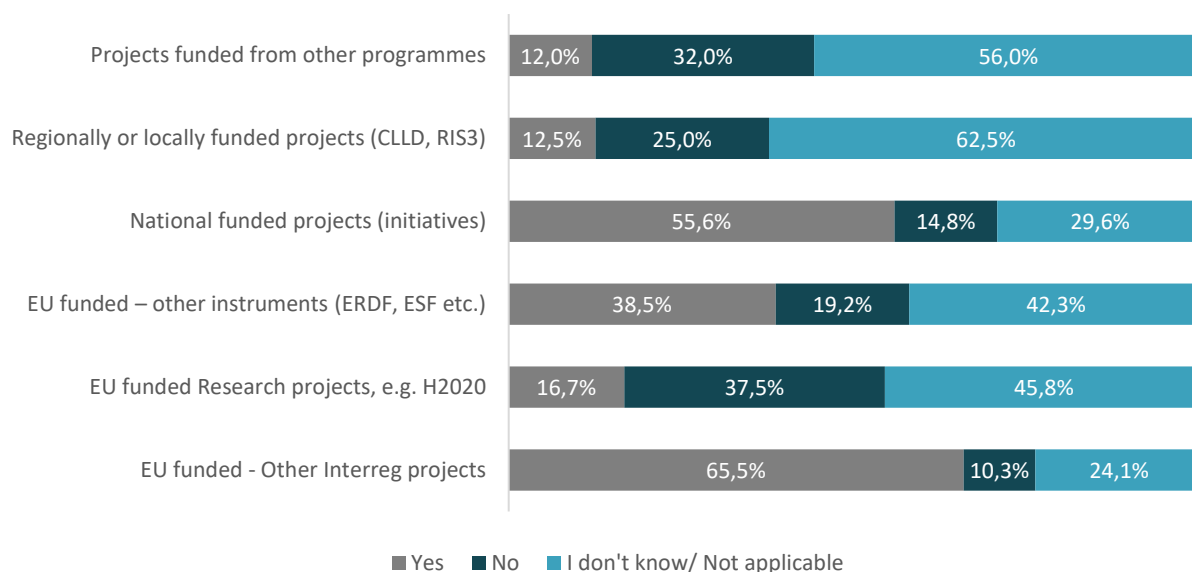
GRETA project

SO2.3. (N=12)



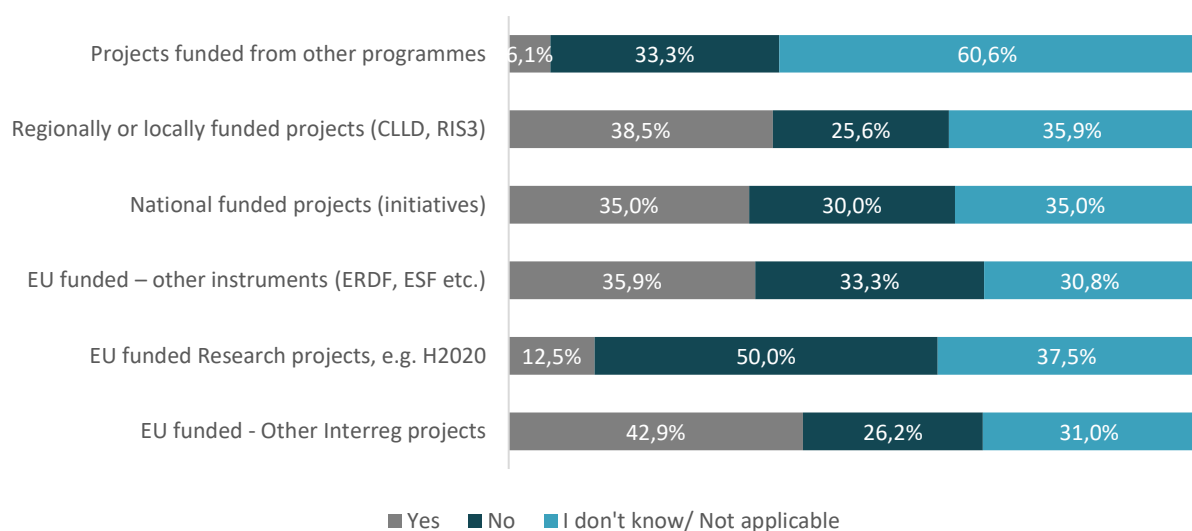
- TEN-T

SO3.1. (N=31)



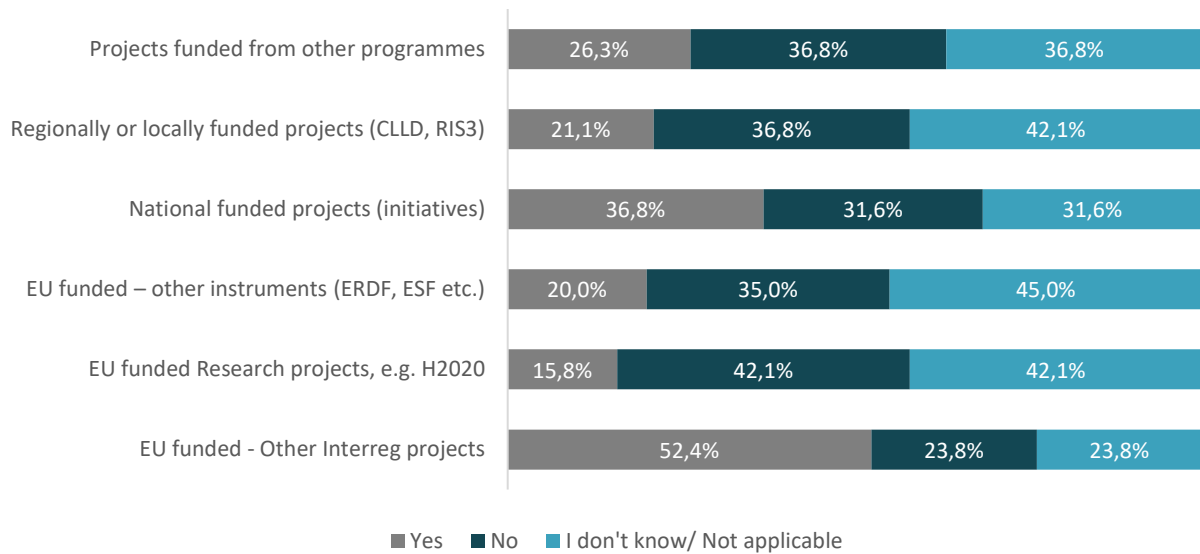
- LIFE
- Interreg Danube Transnational Programme

SO3.2. (N=47)



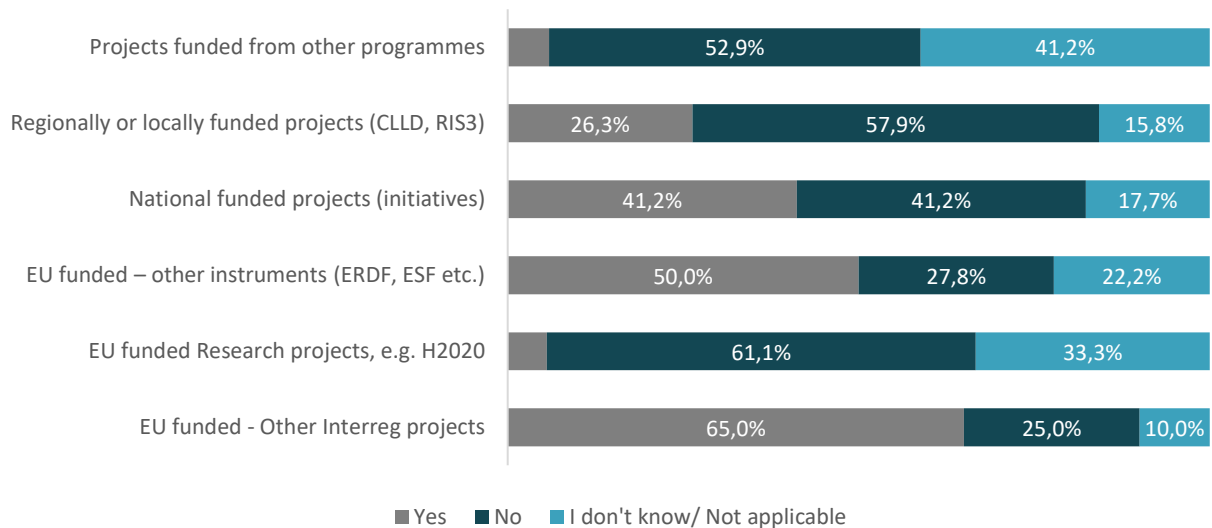
- Internal funding on Institutional building

SO3.3. (N=23)



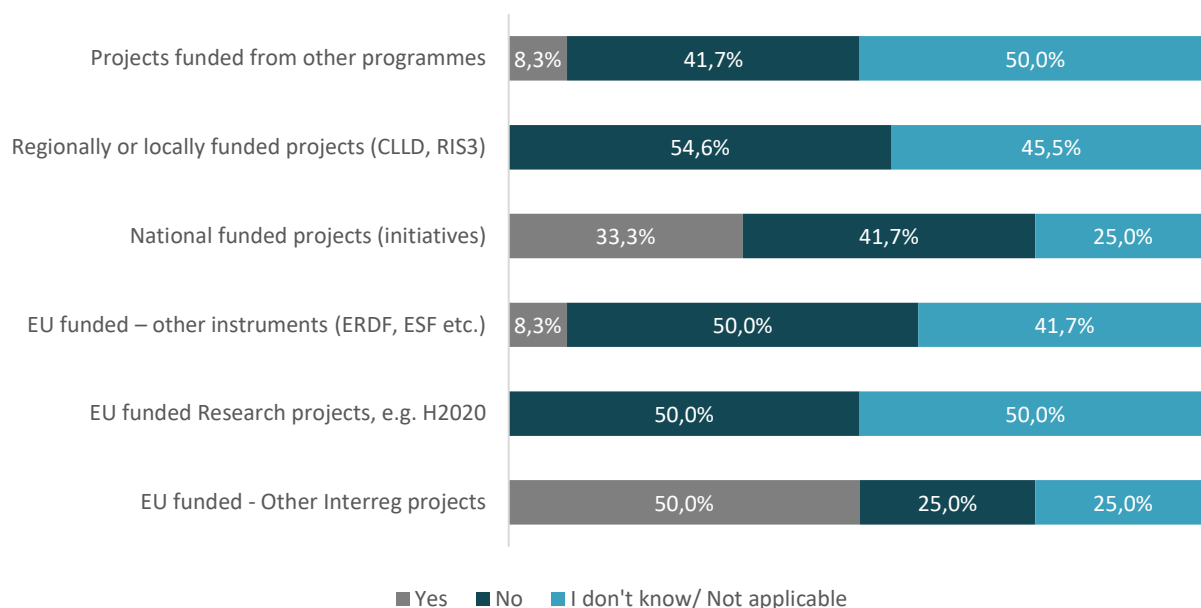
- Life
- No fundation
- Urbact
- In the same time the City was involved in EU co-funded projects in other areas in CEP and other programmes - culture, smart cities, biodiversity

SO4.1. (N=20)



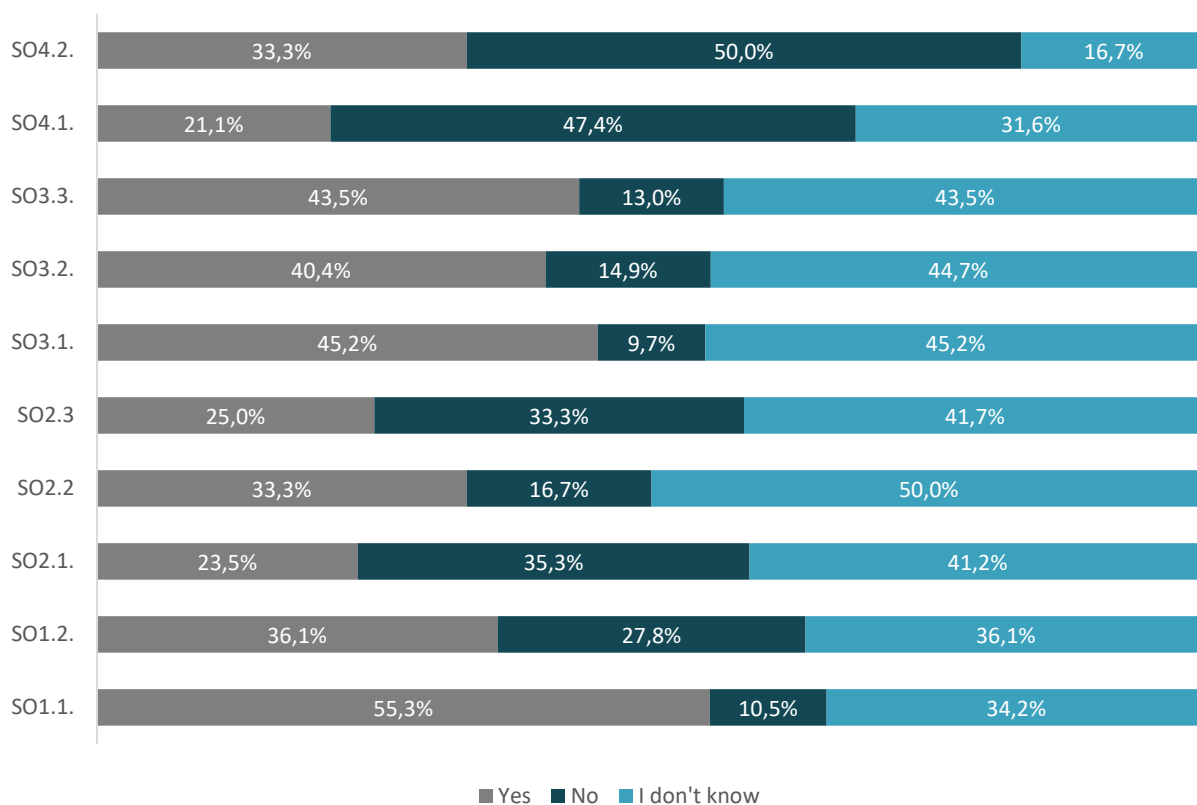
- national co-financing

SO4.2. (N=12)



Q2.12.Q18. To your knowledge, were the results and outputs of your project transferred to other sectors?

	SO1.1.	SO1.2.	SO2.1.	SO2.2.	SO2.3.	SO3.1.	SO3.2.	SO3.3.	SO4.1.	SO4.2.
Answered	43	37	21	21	17	34	55	26	27	15
N	38	36	17	18	12	31	47	23	19	12



SO1.1.

- Additive technologies and circular economy applications in multi-disciplinary production activities (e.g. development of degradable/compostable paper products).
- not yet!
- Through Pilot actions the project helped build networks that supported research and technology development and solutions.

SO1.2.

- Some of the results were transferred to third level educational sector
- of course the training materials shall be used in for profit SMEs too
- The project original target group were SME's but the outputs reached also other subjects (NGO's, public authorities, business support organizations)
- Packaging industry / Food processing industry (diary, bakery)
- the project was addressing the WISE (work integration social enterprises) but it also addresses the social enterprises in general
- It was aimed to one specific sector
- Educational sector

SO2.1.

- education

SO2.2.

- The developed tool for choosing RES system can be used by any sector
- the results were transferred also to ICT sector - new technology with innovative service
- linkage with the transport sector and mobility developments

SO3.1.

- regional planning authorities, local KEMs (climate & energy managers)
- Again in a biodiversity focused project you can hardly transfer the results to other fields than nature conservation/biodiversity research.
- Yes, Ministry of economy (circular economy sector)
- The third day of the Circular Economy Week was held at the premises of the Croatian Chamber of Economy in Split, on November 18, 2019, also organized by JU RERA SD. The event was attended by representatives of interested companies, non-governmental organizations, public and local authorities and municipal waste management companies.
- we will create a synergy in the next programming period 2021-27

SO3.2.

- it has started several regional based activities
- Management of public buildings
- Some methodologies and tools developed in the project could be adapt and transferred in different sectors; thanks the involvement in the project of public authority, policy makers and also private operators that could guarantee this transfer
- Transfer of financing models

- Tourism and Education
- Funding possibilities in general (are applicable also to another sectors)

SO3.3.

- In each other sector: political, planning, social because the results are "integrated" in IT of Local and also in the IT of Saxony.
- Participative approach and methodology is used in budgetary planning at the level of municipality

SO4.1.

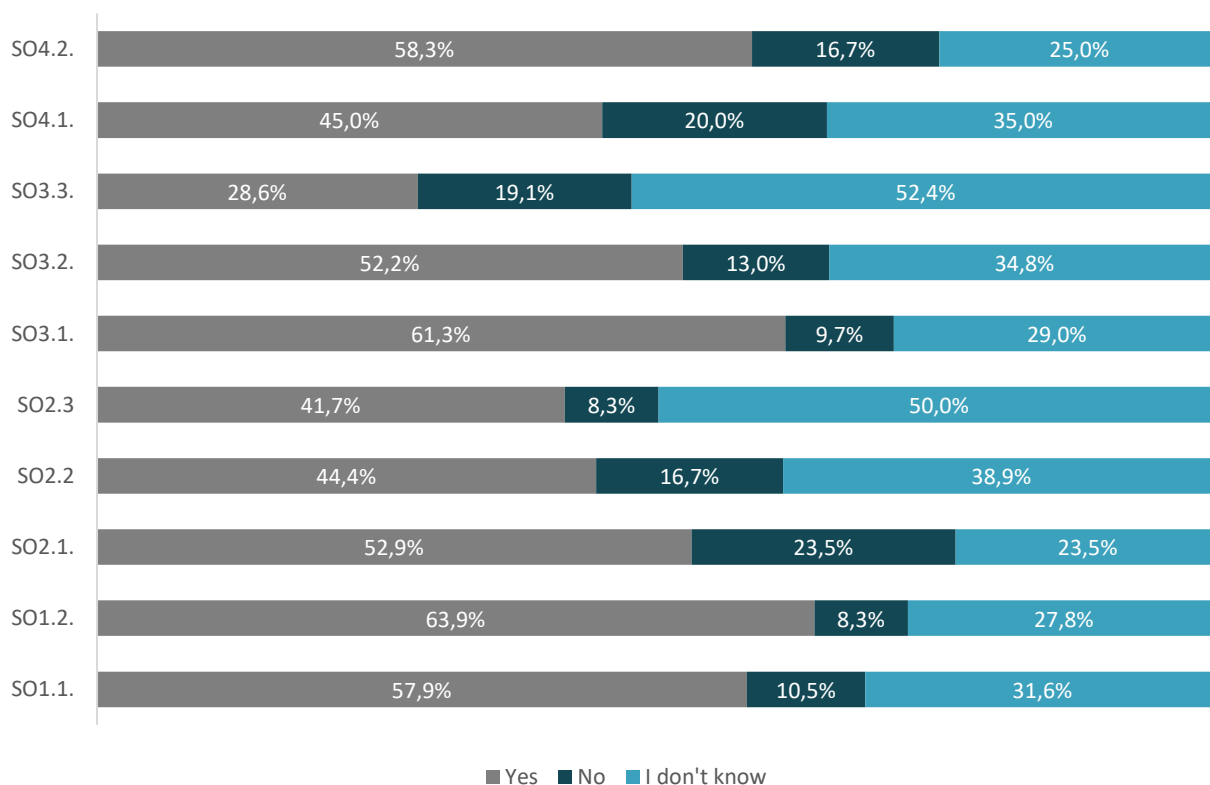
- Same sector but other EU regions.
- private sector

SO4.2.

- The results and outputs are related only to the freight transport domain

Q2.13.Q19. To your knowledge, were the results and outputs of your project transferred to other territories (e.g. to other regions, to territories with a different demographic/economic structure than yours etc.)?

	SO1.1.	SO1.2.	SO2.1.	SO2.2.	SO2.3.	SO3.1.	SO3.2.	SO3.3.	SO4.1.	SO4.2.
Answered	43	37	21	21	17	34	55	26	27	15
N	38	36	17	18	12	31	46	21	20	12



SO1.1.

- Southern Bohemian region.

- Baltic Sea Region and NW Europe - requested to become part of the partnership
- Dissemination activities were organized in other member states not represented directly within the partnership (i.e. Austria, Slovakia, Slovenia, Croatia)
- International cooperation enabled research and technology solutions to cross borders.

SO1.2.

- The developed MOOC has been spread on 78 countries
- Mediterranean area
- The cooperation within the project was established across the whole country, involving actors from other regions, too.
- At least, other regions in Austria and Germany
- Through the network of ESPGHAN, UEG and ISSCD some tools will be used in pan-European initiatives.
- during the capitalization project of the 4th call the main outputs were transferred to other territories/BSOs
- Upon this project results, new project was prepared and implemented in Interreg MEd regions
- one partner as European network involved and transferred the results in other countries of the CE area and beyond; the entire community of social enterprise of Italy has been informed of the project and its results
- To both national regions

SO2.1.

- tools and living lab we created are available to all and have been promoted to other territories

SO2.2.

- The developed tool for choosing RES system is public and can be used by stakeholders from all over the world.
- Alpine Space
- GIS cadastre and tool were enlarged to UK after the project end.
- via capitalisation events in transnational programmes, via exchange of info -workshops with Balkan countries
- the transferring to other regions was planned, but it didn't happen because of COVID-19
- After project end new partners joined from UK

SO3.1.

- Several projects under development have been widely using our project outputs.
- other regions of the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Croatia
- outputs transferred to other watersheds
- Baltic Sea Region
- The outputs developed within the Project can be used on larger scales
- The project implemented knowledge vouchering activities in each area

SO3.2.

- Piemonte, Emilia-Romagna
- The tools and outputs are also used in other regions
- Other counties within the state and within Italy through other partnerships
- The results of our project were spread through the project created website and institutions from other countries are willing to use the tools we created to raise their accessibility towards people with disabilities.
- Hopefully to project partners
- Funding possibilities (are applicable all regions), Newly created internal structures are national wide.

SO3.3.

- already during project had twinning scheme to address FUAs outside partnership

SO4.1.

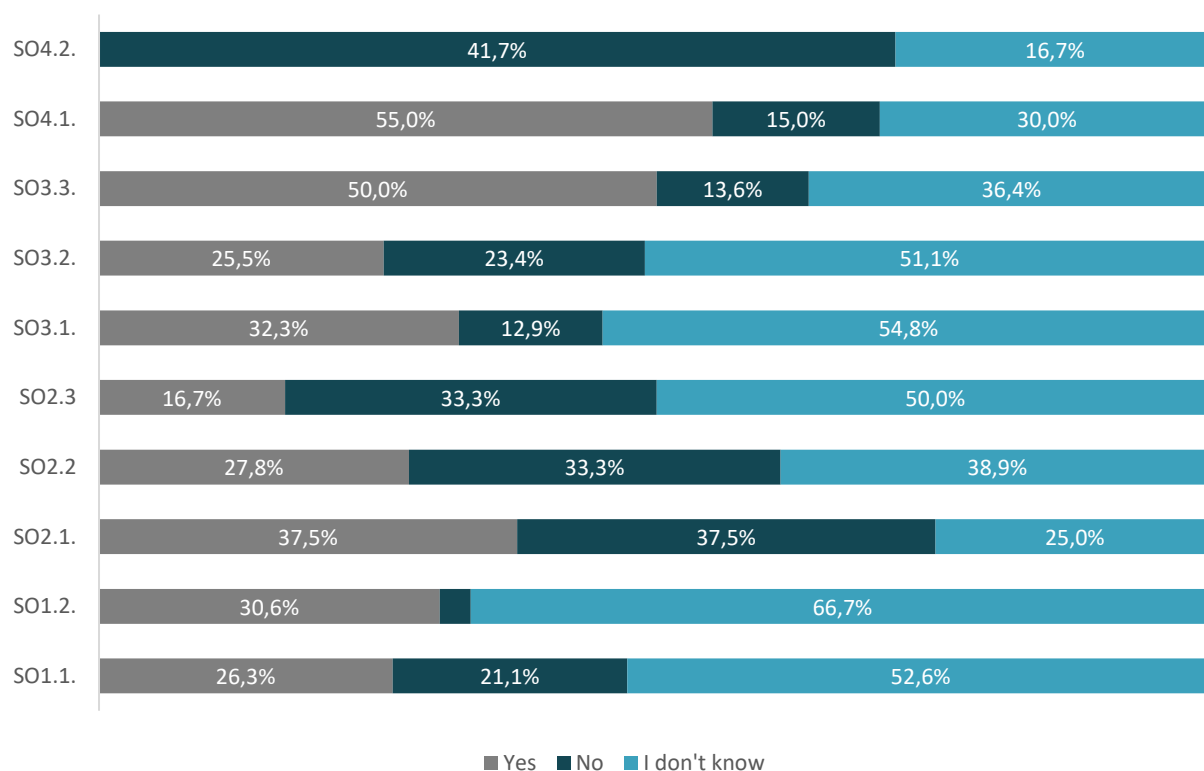
- Rural area, other CE countries
- partner regions of the project partners networks

SO4.2.

- Not that I know of.
- Some outputs have been or are going to be exploited on wider territory, on national/international level

Q2.14./Q20. To your knowledge, were the results and outputs of your project transferred to / adopted by other levels of governance (e.g. from the local to the regional, national or transnational level, or EU level)?

	SO1.1.	SO1.2.	SO2.1.	SO2.2.	SO2.3.	SO3.1.	SO3.2.	SO3.3.	SO4.1.	SO4.2.
Answered	43	37	21	21	17	34	55	26	27	15
N	38	36	16	18	12	31	47	22	20	12



SO1.1.

- It partially impacted the development of new measures at regional level
- Various levels of governance were informed about the project and its benefits for fostering international as well as regional development. Transferring to higher levels of governance was not specifically analysed.

SO1.2.

- 22 institutions applied the developed tools
- Some of the project outputs (e.g. analyses, surveys) were used in a working group on crowdfunding within EC structures
- As above
- Ministry of agriculture and Strategic development partnership for Food (national association)
- EU commission on social affair was informed; in Slovenia the results of the project have been proposed at regional level
- National

SO2.2.

- The transnational strategy how to implement EEPs has been adopted by regional governments.
- A new innovative regional Programme was implemented
- not so far, but there exist ideas for cooperation with other transnational areas, where there is a need for the change in governance
- Ministries at National level have been involved

SO3.1.

- Yes, but not "upward", only "downward", from regional to local.
- from national & regional (province) to local level (municipalities)
- national
- RIS
- "Action Plan for the Development of the Circular Economy in the Split-Dalmatia County" developed within the project "CIRCE2020" (Expansion of the CIRcular economy concept in the Central Europe local productive districts)- adopted by Split Dalmatia county. The action plan includes a detailed analysis of the state of waste management at the County level and a strategic concept that defines key objectives, priorities and measures.
- The project implemented in each project area a regional action plan for circular economy

SO3.2.

- Regional level adopted policies
- In this moment I don't if the results and outputs are been already transferred, because the project has been concluded by some months
- at national level
- Stakeholder from regional government benefits from Transfer of best practices

SO3.3.

- local level
- Our results were worked out for local (Leipzig and bordering) and transferred out into the further region.
- Based on FUA approach it was discussed widely on national and international level.

SO4.1.

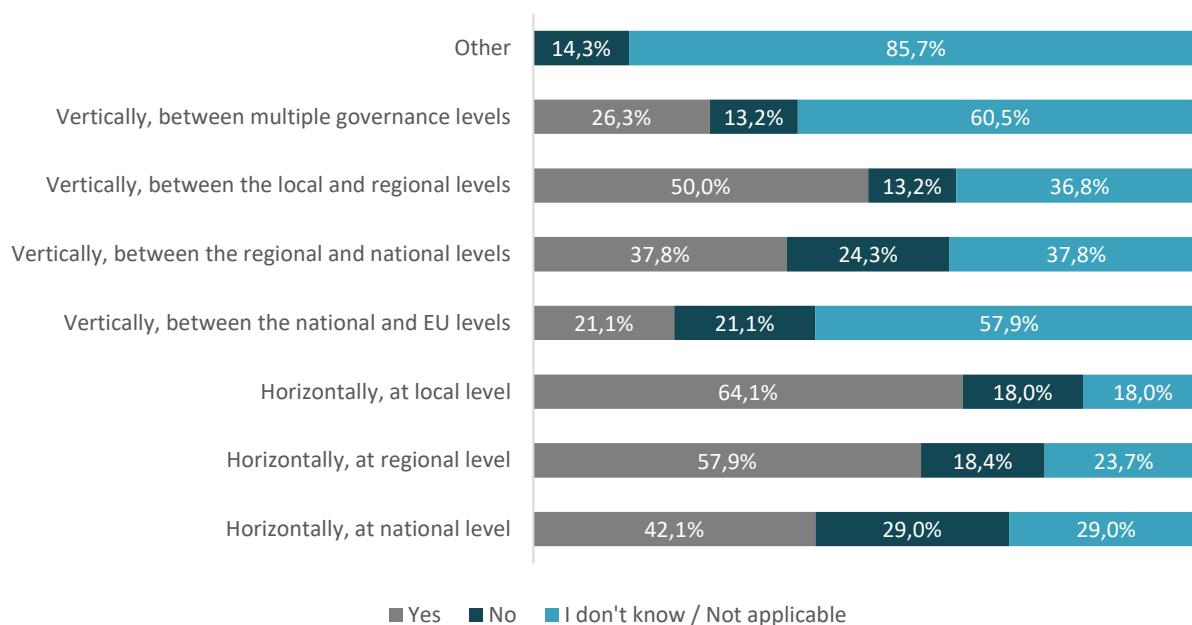
- Other EU countries
- Our results were spread to EU level via workshop and stakeholders.
- local/regional level in which pilots were implemented plus national level if involved in the realisation of pilots
- From the regional level to the local level

SO4.2.

- Not that I know of.
- Project outputs are going to be exploited by national and transnational authorities

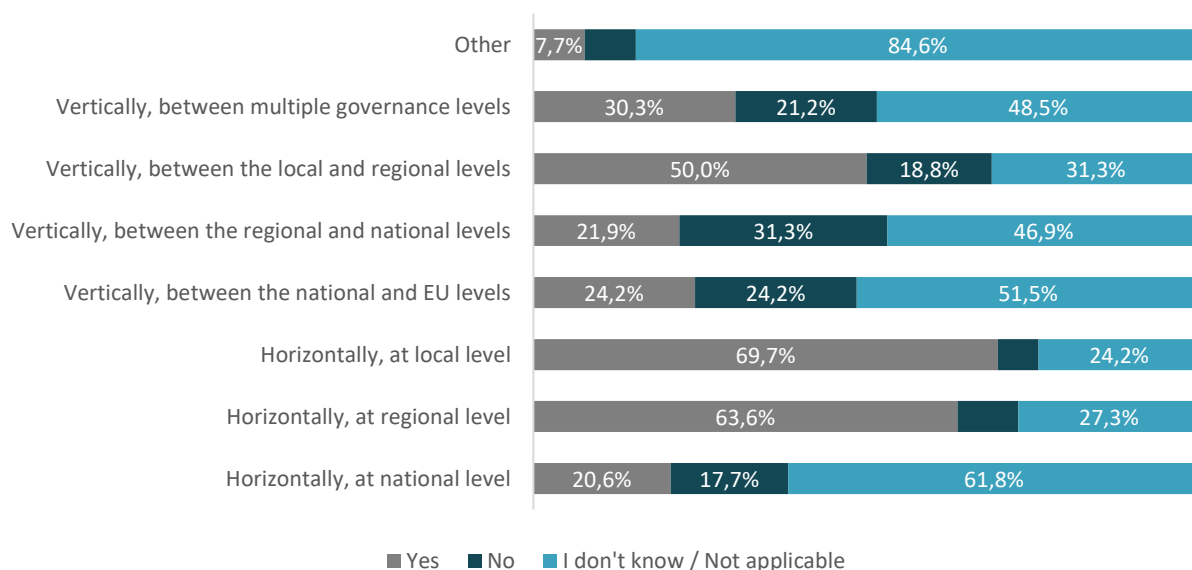
Q2.15./Q21. In your opinion, was the project able to contribute to better coordination between decision - making bodies?

SO1.1. (N=39)



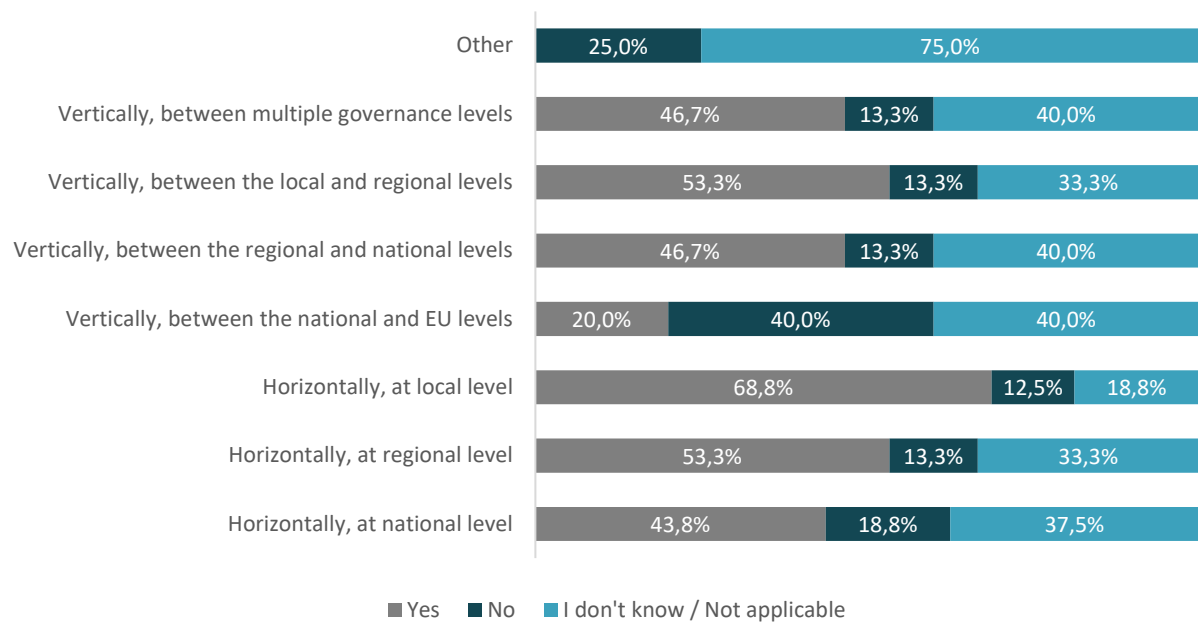
- Project increased visibility of concrete inter-regional collaboration and motivated decision-making bodies for using similar models and concrete personal relationships created within the project.
- the involved innovation actors have improved their coordination and strategic alignment, if you mean political decision makers - not really
- Coordination between decision-making bodies was not specifically analysed.

SO1.2. (N=35)

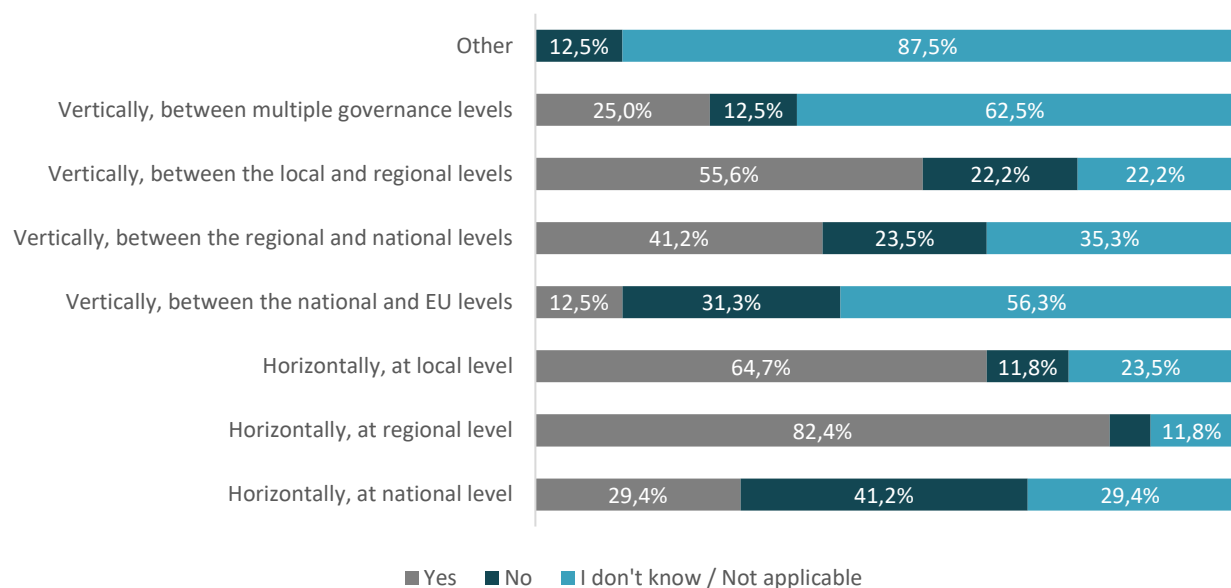


- stakeholders, EDP Process, RIS3

SO2.1. (N=17)

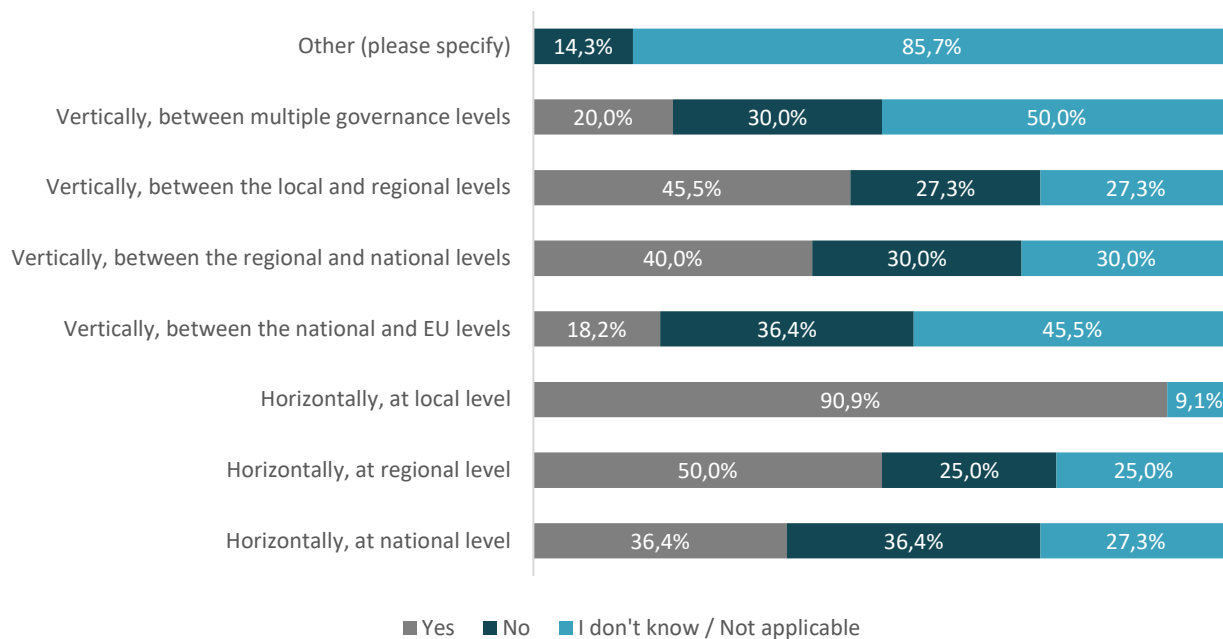


SO2.2. (N=18)

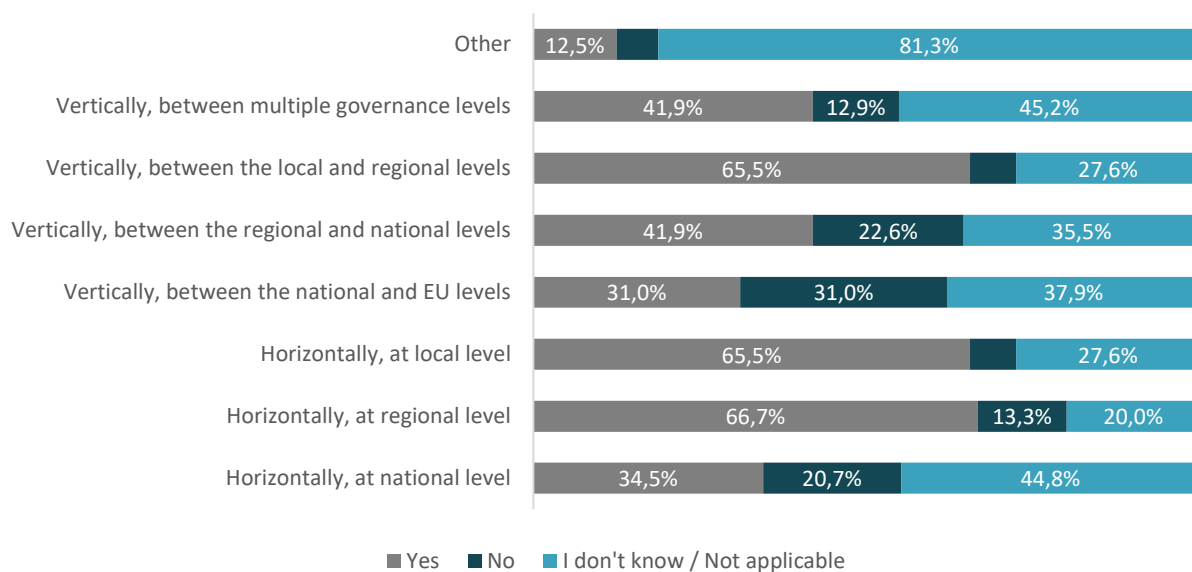


- Local and regional governments cooperate in implementing EEPs

SO2.3. (N=12)

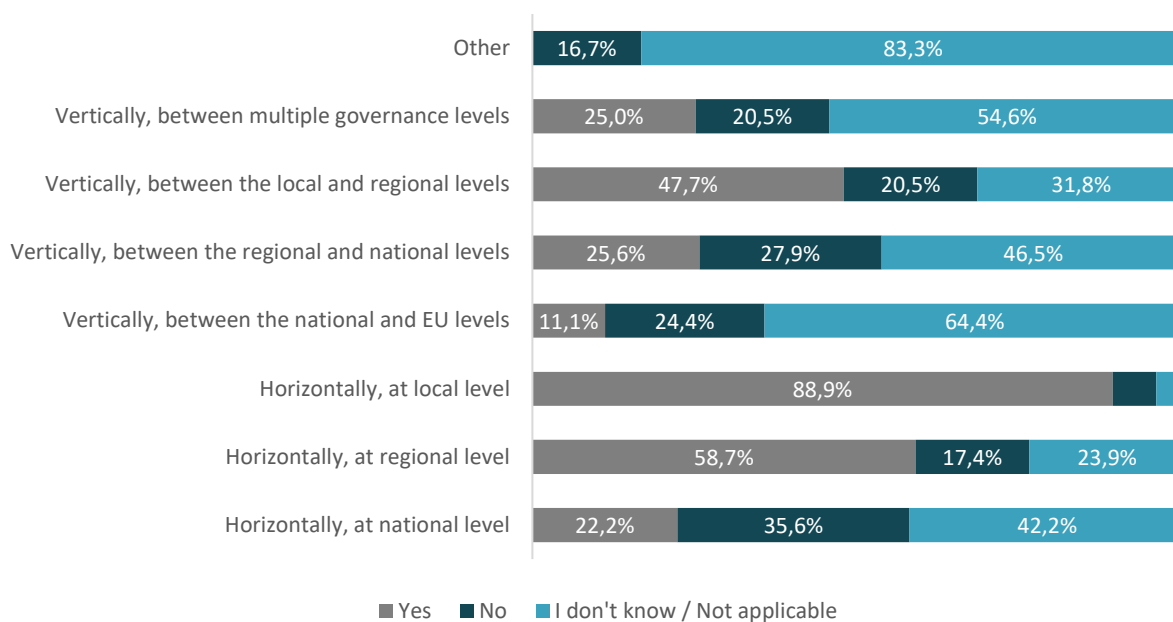


SO3.1. (N=31)



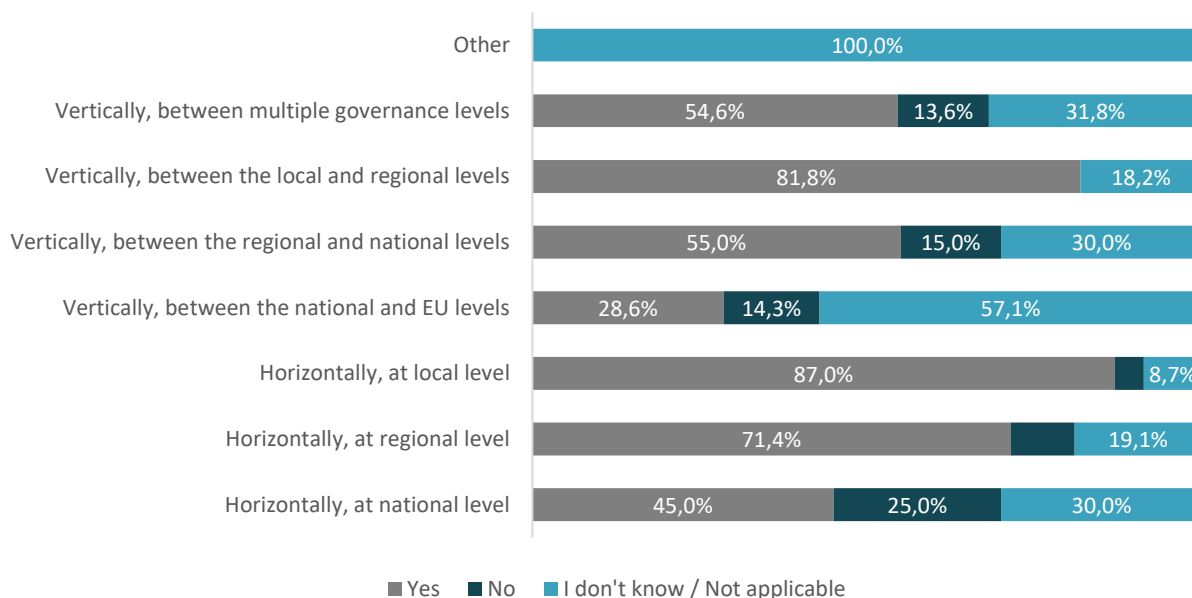
- Barely from lower to higher levels, more effective in the downward direction.

SO3.2. (N=47)



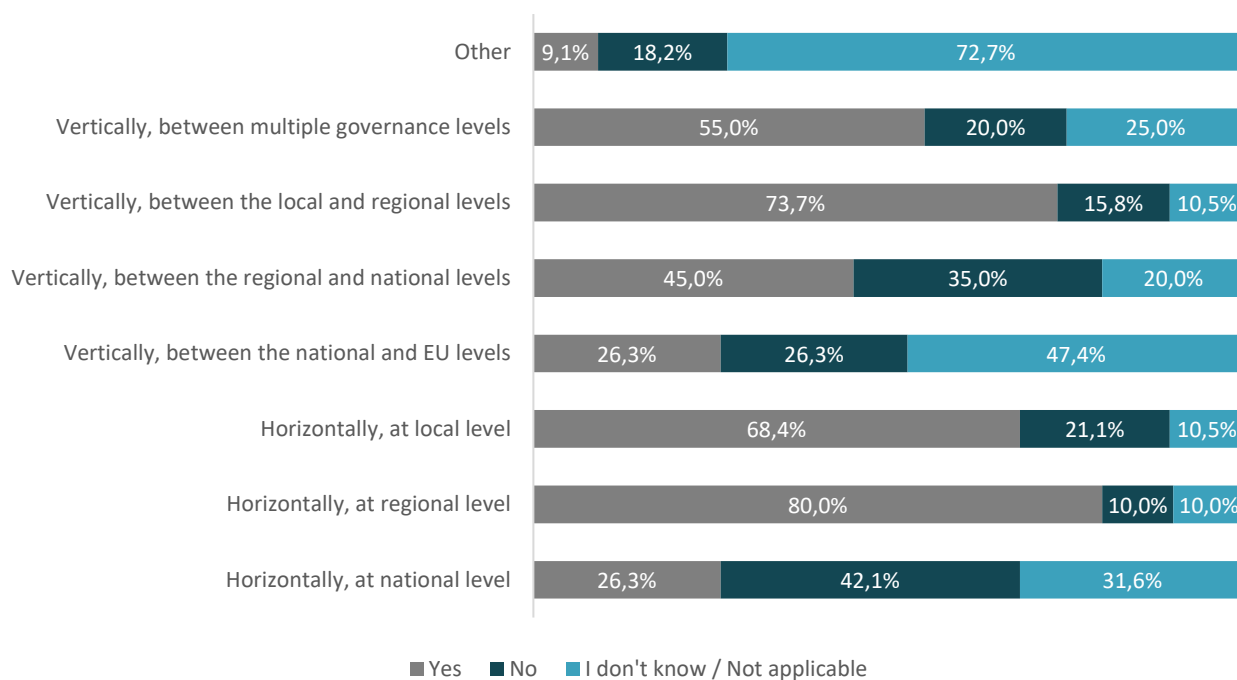
- Involving the Associated partners from different levels created perspective for improving coordination. Participation at EU level events had given potential for improving the coordination at EU national level.

SO3.3. (N=23)



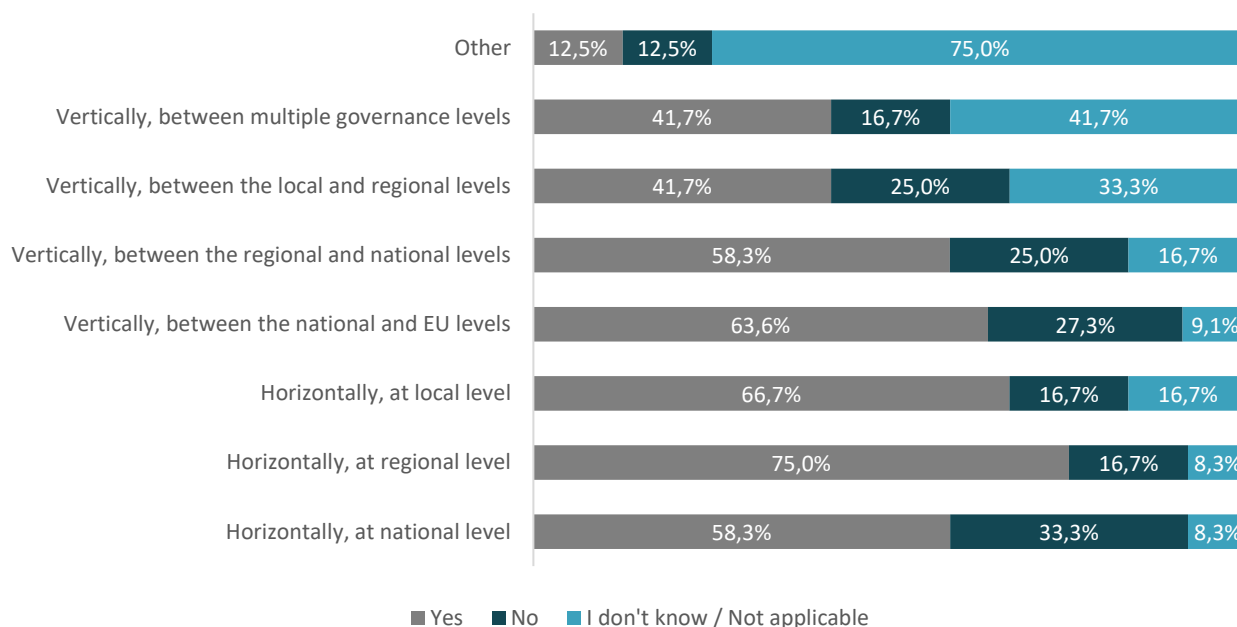
- It was an Integrated project. We worked it out together with local, regional and national colleagues in some parts of the project. So the results were in a better coordination.

SO4.1. (N=20)



- Horizontally, between regions belonging to different countries

SO4.2. (N=12)



- The project was labelled as EUSALP-relevant, its results being presented to the wider Alpine community.
- The crucial was the transport flow and cooperation which previously had not existed, project results and its dissemination were a basis for further discussions among various level authorities

Q2.16./Q22. In your view, is there a type of territory (urban areas, rural areas, industrial areas, touristic areas, economically or demographically growing/shrinking areas, etc.) for which your project has produced significant benefits and why?

SO1.1. (N=29)

- Our project is about public-private co-investment system so this might be useful for each territory at some point.
- It was addressed to industrial areas and, because of the particular linkages existing at local level, it was helpful for local industrial networks
- Industrial areas
- no, it is not specific
- No.
- Italy
- The project was focused to industrial companies, we think companies can obtain benefits from our results
- Trento
- Health sector
- Not related to specific type of territory, but applicable generally in all types of settings - new approaches pilot-tested in variety of environments.
- Benefits stemming from the project did not specifically address any one type of territory.
- support for the digitalisation of the industries
- Industrial areas as the tools we developed support producing companies in their performance;
- Industrial Areas
- The technology to support healthcare systems is to be understood pervasive of the entire territory, however integrated digital solutions can be more advantageous in rural areas, far from large cities.
- Industrial areas - improved accessibility to new technologies for SMEs.
- No
- Industrial areas. Because of the technical support to manufacturing SMEs
- Na
- industrial areas
- design area (rethinking of packaging industry aspect)
- Rural areas since they don't have access to the services offered by the project.
- Industrial areas
- Urban areas- city of Varaždin has implemented PPI for innovative energy renovation of kindergarten (<https://procuraplus.org/awards/>)n (
- industry technology development in SMEs
- no specific territory
- for cities medium at least, because of linking NGO and companies, no number of them had to be involved

- As partner we involve the City of Zagreb to Fab City Network, but city doesn't benefit or understand potential
- economically or demographically growing/shrinking areas

SO1.2. (N=26)

- agricultural and food area, incl. new technologies
- Rural areas in our case, but it is applicable in urban areas, economically shrinking areas
- Central Europe
- It is not applicable to very defined area
- In Krakow, the project has brought benefits to the post-industrial district. It managed to launch a business innovation support centre and a social initiative support centre. NGOs and entrepreneurs from this district have contacted start-ups and universities to support the business.
- urban areas
- urban areas, rural areas
- Marginal areas (social and geographically marginal)
- Not applicable
- rural areas
- I would say it targeted mostly the demographically shrinking areas, where social economy is most active
- disabled people
- NO
- Project produced significant benefits for urban, suburban and rural areas, where more people plan to establish start-ups.
- Rural areas - social economy
- Eastern countries
- Urban areas and industrial areas seem to benefit most from the project since, as an alternative entrepreneurial funding source, they tend to be located in urban and industrial territories
- Certain rural areas, due to work on local WISEs
- no specific territory
- rural area
- healthcare to improve the quality level in our country
- no special type of territory
- Urban areas
- Areas affected by economic transition and industrial areas: the project contributed to the expansion of the business portfolio
- touristic area in Slovenia (where there was a strong interest of the partners); rural area in Poland where the need was higher
- urban, rural and industrial areas, because of skills and knowledge development

SO2.1. (N=14)

- Rural areas
- Rural areas
- urban - encouraging citizens to become part of the changes in the city through crowdfunding
- rural
- In my view it is not possible to specify for any territory. Our project was implemented in Paks city involving public buildings so the city has benefitted from the results of the project. But it isn't question of type of territory but the question of site where the project was implemented.
- rather communes where project results were implemented, eg. during pilot actions
- not at the moment, in the next years urban areas could have some benefit
- The project was mostly beneficial for urban areas because it harmonized the knowledge about EE levels of the buildings. This info could be used later - for ex. during various planning (renovation planning) phases.
- The project benefitted individual settlements with the pilot action and produced benefits on national/regional level with trainings.
- The project has produced significant benefits at urban level in the energy management of the school and public buildings involved
- densely inhabited towns
- urban areas
- Local
- Urban - public lightning

SO2.2. (N=14)

- urban and rural areas, touristic areas, shrinking areas
- not a specific type of territory
- No
- Our project was oriented to rural areas - Promote the Sustainable Use of Renewable Resources and Energy Efficiency in Rural Regions
- for rural areas because this is what its focus area was
- improving transport links between the city centre and peripheral areas
- Industrial areas
- As the project focus were SME's so the industrial areas have benefited the most form the project activities. The dissemination of pilot action results and recommendations concerning the use of financial instruments increased awareness and attention of stakeholders and SME's to invest into EE/RES and so contribute to the leverage of investments into EE/RES in the region. In order to assure the sustainability of the Pilot Action results and transferability to other territories and stakeholders each project area signed the Memorandum of understanding with Regional authorities to capitalise the assessment Tool and the outcomes of pilot actions. On its basis the IT Tool and the assessment procedure have been offered for public authorities, financial agencies, intermediates, professionals, SMEs in each partner country.
- Rural areas - they were the target of the project, to utilise RES usage in rural areas

- urban areas
- Outputs of the project were used to create a regional programme were more than 1.000 tons of CO2 per year will be saved.
- on regional level (urban as well as rural) in the pilot regions, information on topic for different stakeholders available now
- industrial areas, urban areas
- urban areas

SO2.3. (N=10)

- Urban and touristic areas, because the project focused on them
- The project worked on FUA level. For some project partners the type of territory was also an important touristic area at national and international level.
- URBAN AREAS
- Yes, as it was focused on airport areas and how to better link airports with cities. Airports are not situated in the middle of nowhere, and they must be parts of their cities. LAirA project found a stable link (airport employees) and based itself around this topic, which can spill over to other related issues like decreasing CO2, promotion of modal shift, soft mobility and e-mobility, implementation of carsharing and MaaS.
- In other Urban areas near our area the project has produced important benefits also due the guide lines inside the Sump
- urban areas in small/medium sized cities
- Project produced potential significant benefits for areas around airport since the solutions have been developed to increase the share of public transport in commuting to the airport.
- Yes, for the functional urban areas
- Urban area
- urban

SO3.1. (N=24)

- water management sector
- Industrial area - new solutions; economically - new approach
- industrial areas (project addressed to local productive districts)
- Rural areas and protected areas permitting a better sustainable use and exploitation of water resources
- no
- The pilot actions implemented in industrial areas developing new enterprises
- rural catchment areas
- Touristic "potential" areas, which got aware on possible ways to exploit some socio-economic potential from their territories, contributing to fighting the depopulation of territories (especially mountainous ones), and obtaining resources for the conservation of natural heritage.
- Yes, because it can be applied to a wider area
- n/a

- urban areas
- rural areas
- natural valuable areas and their ecosystems
- touristic areas - sustainability of CH
- Touristic areas. National parks Sumava and Bavarian Forest and other protected areas hosting the lynx population. Because the lynx serves as a flagship species of the region.
- not applicable
- rural areas and periurban areas
- rural areas and natural areas
- Urban areas, rural areas
- don't know
- No
- All territories can benefit from improving and protecting the environment.
- industrial areas (better use of materials) rural and forest areas (protected from new greenfield developments, mostly for industry)
- rural areas - improvement for adaptation to climate change

SO3.2. (N=43)

- urban areas
- Rural, touristic areas - because identified resources and suggested methods for utilizing those
- industrial areas in West Bohemia
- For our region. Increased local awareness about cultural heritage
- The project contributed to the local level development of rural areas in improving the quality of tourist product based on natural and cultural heritage and therefore to protecting, maintaining and exposing their values.
- rural areas for the richness of intangible traditions to be enhanced and exploited for their socio-economic potential
- Urban areas where effects of climate change on cultural heritage is multiplied
- yes - for rural area and touristic area
- Rural areas; through raising awareness
- Benefits for the city of Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki and other cities of the project partners
- Project interconnected areas of living (small scale activities) cultural heritage potential with tourism (strategic objectives).
- urban and touristic areas - protection of cultural heritage, sustainable use of cultural heritage as economic benefactor
- The project made awareness on promotion of cultural heritage
- Urban areas where the pilot action and cross visit was conducted
- touristic areas
- Yes, the project produced benefits for rural areas.

- Urban areas and Touristic areas.
- industrial regions
- Yes, for some rural areas
- Urban areas because it improved the capacity to plan
- touristic area - role model
- urban areas
- urban, rural and industrial areas - engagement of the local community, substantial revitalization plans
- The project benefits impacted on all type of territory not only for a specific area, considering that in the project has been defined methodologies, actions plan, training processes that could be apply in all territorial context.
- urban, historical old towns, for the benefit of their inhabitants
- development strategies in urban brownfield recoveries
- urban area because the pilot action implemented in the project was made in urban area
- No
- other industrial areas
- no
- Solutions presented during project implementation can be easily transferred to urban, rural and touristic areas and transform them into innovative, educational and accessible areas.
- Urban area, regional territory, international territory
- no, our results are significant for urban and rural regions
- urban areas - development of underused historic parks
- Steirisches Vulkanland
- rural areas
- For rural areas, as they can use tools that were previously mostly used in urban areas
- touristic areas and rural areas
- touristic areas
- urban areas
- Touristic areas
- Touristic area as tourists looks for accessible places.
- the benefits of our project produced horizontal results applicable to different types of territories.

SO3.3. (N=13)

- Project had impact on degraded City area, tests have been performed, contaminated sites have been located, awareness of citizens increased
- urban areas
- I don't know
- functional urban areas

- only urban areas, as the centres have been more in focus
- yes
- FUA
- Residential areas. We made changes in citizens opinion about their living area.
- local areas around our city - increased awareness
- The type is urban scale together with then green borders. There is no big urban quality in anticipation if there is no quality in the rural borders.
- urban area
- urban areas - access to second-hand, cheap products, activation of disable people
- urban areas

SO4.1. (N=17)

- for urban areas, because the main idea was to improve the mobility for people who live in these areas.
- The project has benefited principally rural areas, but also urban areas
- integration of two different public transport modes from different region/country
- Yes, reducing transport exclusion and developing tourism
- urban areas
- It helped to recognized the potential of rural areas as tourist areas. This enabled the economic growth of local businesses and community development.
- urban and rural areas, more efficient and enhanced connectivity
- Rural and tourist areas
- Border and rural areas
- rural areas
- low-demand areas, thanks to the development of ad-hoc solutions
- The project activities of our project were designed to expand the existing integrated public transport system, so it has produced benefits for both urban and rural areas by creating a better connection via unified public transport services between them.
- rural areas
- rural areas, demographically growing/shrinking areas: project has demonstrated, that solutions exist to balance rural needs with scarce public resources
- rural, peripheral and cross border areas have been benefitted by the solutions developed in the project (i.e. new smart sustainable public transport solutions)
- Rural and touristic areas because they get a good product which can turn many people to use the public transport.
- transnational cross-border areas; project was oriented on the difficulties in co-operation among borders

SO4.2. (N=9)

- Project focused on the transport infrastructure to increasing/ implementing of green transport within transforming industry regions

- Yes. Better communication between businesses, carriers and the multimodal transport operator. Yes, the economically shrinking region NUTS 2 Severozápad, improving the cargo transportation
- outputs focused on inland ports, therefore are quite specific
- transport infrastructure
- higher awareness of environmental protection
- Port and RRTs were the focus of the project
- transport sector is not dedicated to a particular region/ type, the crucial is connection of all regions - the project contributed to better connection of regions, central Europe and beyond
- EU

Q2.17./Q23. In your view, is there a target group (local/ regional/ national public authorities, interest groups, universities, research institutes, enterprises, education/training centres and schools, business support organizations for which your project produced significant benefits and why?

SO1.1. (N=34)

- Yes, we are building the linkages between them and we boost the ecosystem (public-private co-investment): start-ups, providers of public leverage and business angels
- Yes. For universities who cooperated in an international setting to develop new training programmes, for enterprises who had access to international based training programmes and to public authorities who learned new ways to implement local supporting measures linked to ERDF funds
- Research Institutes and BSO
- SMEs, business support and some RTOs - better understanding of the needs for efficient innovation support and innovation that leads to successful business development for SMEs
- Universities. Through high level training modules.
- Industrial companies
- Local innovation Communities
- local hospital
- For the main project topic and outputs - testing of participatory approaches, not specifically, rather all the target groups got familiar with participatory approaches and their importance in design of services/tools. New cooperation models utilized by esp. regional public authorities and BSOs.
- BSO because of transfer of knowledge, and SMEs by getting support
- Research institutions and small-to-medium enterprises benefitted most significantly due to new R&D collaboration opportunities
- beside industries (SME's), our regional policymakers could benefit from the project
- Business enterprises - implementation of a good practice, tools for developing the business potential of companies using an innovative solution.
- Business Support Organizations, because they were the target group being trained into expert hubs on specific topics;
- to research, cooperation opportunities
- SMEs, companies active in advanced manufacturing, universities, research institutions

- enterprises, education/training centres and schools
- Each target group has achieved significant benefits as long as it is part of the quadruple helix approach promoted by the project. As for the governmental part, the regional level can better trigger cooperation between the different actors, compared to the local and national level.
- interest groups for the strategy developed; enterprises for pilot actions, research institutes for knowledge
- Research institutions - reduced "nationalist" behaviour, built mutual trust, started real collaboration and co-ordination; SMEs - open opportunities for implementation of new (often expensive) technologies.
- Local governments have great potential to apply project results.
- SMEs and research institutes. Because of the possibility to find collaboration partners
- Yes, the project target group (public procurers)
- research institutes and interest groups
- enterprises (rethinking of packaging concept I design area)
- Yes, because we have invited them to co-design the services meant for them early in the project.
- SMEs, because they have been introduced to the RRI topic
- regional public authorities, universities, research institutes, enterprises, business support organizations
- Target group (local/ regional/ national public authorities, interest groups, universities, research institutes, enterprises, education/training centres and schools, business support organizations for which your project produced significant benefits in gaining new knowledge on PPI in general as well as recognizing the importance and international networking as well as transferring good practices of all project partners
- no
- SMEs: the project was one of the first initiatives to support them in digital transformation
- NGOs, government, companies - the project answers to needs of NGO, helps local authorities design program, funds; develops CSR competences in companies
- I believe EU level understand and benefit then national and local unfortunately
- It was RIS3 project with impact to all of them.

SO1.2. (N=33)

- regional institutions, general public
- It should benefit national and regional public authorities.
- Regions represented in the project
- yes schools, education centres
- Yes. First of all, start-ups, NGOs and entrepreneurs from the Nowa Huta district (post-industrial district). The project helped increase the activity of NGOs and start-ups in this district. The project also helped them establish international contacts and improve cooperation with the local government.
- work integration social enterprises
- universities, research institutes, enterprises

- cancer Centre
- enterprises, social enterprises, CSR oriented enterprises
- Public bodies (producing new tools to assess impact and effectiveness of policies and private interaction)
- The training programme and tools were used by third-level educational school
- enterprises
- Yes, it was especially designed for WISE (Work integration social enterprises), so mostly targeting the sector of social economy
- disabled people
- social business support organisations - gained knowledge and experience; social entrepreneurs - gained knowledge, built experiences
- manufacturing sector in the whole program area
- no
- Project produced significant benefits for youth, students, young entrepreneurs / start-ups, business environment institutions, universities and public authorities.
- Social enterprises
- SMEs
- WISEs, due to the objectives of the project
- SME's but also NGO's, initiatives, associations - all of these find crowdfunding as a great occasion to raise additional funds or use crowdfunding for other purposes (market penetration, promotion, pre-sale etc.)
- The young and older (50+) unemployed
- NGOs - patient organisations; Infrastructure providers; training centres and schools; research institutions
- enterprises, business support organisations, interest groups
- enterprises, business support organizations
- SMEs in food processing rural areas
- patient associations
- start-up, entrepreneurs, due to trainings about crowdfunding and support in preparation of crowdfunding campaigns
- SMEs
- Enterprises: new, marketable services. Business support organizations: exchange of knowledge and good practices, new services, networking.
- interest group, as network of WISEs and Social enterprises - enterprises as main target of the project -
- universities, enterprises, education/training centres, due to the development of new training programmes

SO2.1. (N=13)

- Local and regional authorities

- local and regional authorities
- local schools
- The users of the buildings and finally the local authority itself since the electricity and water bills are reduced up to 10-15%
- local authorities and multiservice utilities
- Mostly beneficial group was energy planners and urban strategists.
- Local public authorities benefitted from trainings and pilot actions, whereas local/regional and national authorities, companies would benefit from the training materials.
- Local public authorities
- Above all, schools and public institutions benefitted from the project because they improved their skills in managing energy efficiency in public buildings.
- ministries
- there are many target groups
- No
- local authorities, interest groups, enterprises, etc. - innovative public infrastructure

SO2.2. (N=16)

- local, national public authorities, interest groups, enterprises, due to transfer of knowledge, know how, technologies, services, also behaviour change took place
- regional authorities in charge of managing EU funds
- Local level, interest groups
- Yes, for local and regional public authorities - the pilot investment and the strategical plan.
- Not applicable
- Airport workers - by changing their commuting behaviour
- Regional public authorities: we developed a regional strategy for waste heat together with lots of supporting material and data. As well, private investors interested in waste heat has now available a decision support system to support their ideas of investment
- Target groups - actors addressed by the project include: local and regional authorities, Financial and business intermediaries and SME's. They were involved at different stages of the project including trainings and study visits (increasing competences and knowledge) and pilot actions, which provided It Tool helpful in the decision-making process by managing authorities, both at the regional and national level. The dissemination of pilot action results and recommendations concerning the use of financial instruments increased awareness and attention of stakeholders and SME's to invest into EE/RES and so contribute to the leverage of investments into EE/RES in the region.
- Local and regional public authorities due to the trainings to help them develop and implement EEPs in the future.
- urban areas
- Rural areas
- Communities developed and implemented energy related investments.
- strategies for regional authorities, data and information planners and other interest groups

- National public authorities, Financial institutions
- local/ regional/ national public authorities, interest groups, universities, research institutes, enterprises - by providing new datasets to plan policies and strategies on sustainable energy
- local/regional public authorities

SO2.3. (N=12)

- The project produced some benefits for local government
- The local public authorities directly involved in the project could benefit from the Tools and the Action Plans developed during the project
- local public authorities
- local public authorities, universities
- Not applicable
- The development of airports' areas is a complex topic, and many different actors are involved. Without this mix and shared interest, airports and cities can't grow sustainably. All target groups mentioned above can benefit as they all can find something relevant.
- At local level we are sure that project has produced good benefits and also for schools. First of all because the project showed different approaches to sustainable mobility
- local and regional - as an example of how to reshape public transportation system
- Project produced potential significant benefits especially for local and regional public authorities since the project supported better organization of public transport.
- local, regional, national public authorities, SME, business support organization
- All
- all kinds of organizations

SO3.1. (N=23)

- national public authorities
- local/ regional/ national public authorities, interest groups, universities, research institutes, enterprises, education/training centres and schools - circular economy approach, new analysing tools, trainings, networking,
- The second day of the Circular Economy Week was held at the Faculty of Civil Engineering, Architecture and Geodesy in Split. Assist. dr. sc. Hrvoje Bartulovic from the Faculty of Civil Engineering, Architecture and Geodesy presented the topic "Circular Economy in Recycling Building Materials", and prof. dr. sc. Jure Margeta "Impact of the circular economy on wastewater management on the islands". This was followed by a lecture by Toni Livak, also from the Faculty of Civil Engineering, Architecture and Geodesy in Split, on "Green Public Procurement - Practices and Examples". Ph.D. Merica Pletikosic, Head of Sustainable Business Sector CEMEX Croatia Ltd., delivered a lecture on "Establishment of a Construction Waste System in Split-Dalmatia County - Status", and addressed the participants by Prof.Dr.sc. Branka Andric from the Faculty of Chemistry and Technology in Split with the theme "Disposal of biodegradable plastics". Doc. dr. sc. Ivo Andric from the Faculty of Civil Engineering, Architecture and Geodesy in Split stated that the observation of the circular economy with the example of industrial waste is a clear example that today we should increasingly think of waste as raw material for reuse, not waste that can no longer be used. He pointed out that the participation of scientists and researchers in such projects enables the results of the research, in addition to the professional

public and scientific circles, to reach the general public, and thus contribute to raising awareness of the benefits of introducing the concept of circular economy.

- National public authorities by tools supporting their decision making
- no
- regional authorities, universities, business support organizations, education/training centres and schools
- universities, research - publications, regional authorities new strategic plans
- During the project lifetime, meeting, workshops, marketplace and dissemination events took place to reach specifically local stakeholders picked permanently informed about the project progress. Representatives from municipality, mayors, local communication officers and local/regional/national tourism administration officers (plus hundreds of local stakeholders), were involved and worked in close collaboration with the partnership to establish a long-lasting forum aimed to discuss challenges and implement sustainable tourism.
- absolutely because all users are effects
- not applicable
- local/ regional/ national public authorities, interest groups, universities, research institutes
- all of the mentioned ones
- whole public sector, citizens, transport companies, etc.
- local communities
- Regional and national public authorities, because they had an opportunity to deal with the issue of lynx protection in much needed detail. They had staff, money and equipment for the lynx monitoring and also staff and money to deal with the strategical issues.
- yes, Lynx conservation strategy will be used on national level and international trilateral level, trainings will be used
- local authorities, interest groups, citizens
- local/ regional public authorities
- creation of a database which could readily be used by many actors
- Schools
- Best to use by local and regional authorities, since the plans are based on a local/regional level.
- Private companies with usable waste and by-products, regional and national authorities to get new knowledge and tools and vertical co-operation
- local public authorities - gained tools for improving environment in their municipalities

SO3.2. (N=44)

- research institutes, other local authorities
- Local primary producers and customers the awareness of whom has been raised
- enterprises
- The technology in which the results were presented increased the interest of schoolchildren
- It brought benefits to local public authorities, enterprises and NGO in respect to enhancement of cooperation and working out and apply new and innovative tools to safeguard and maintain local natural and cultural heritage and create attractive tourist product of educational values.

- Cultural operators and cultural entrepreneur whose skills and knowledge have been significantly strengthened
- Public Authorities at different levels
- Yes - interest group, universities, enterprises, education centres, civil organizations
- Yes
- Different stakeholders benefit from transfer of best practices, involving the Associated partners from different levels created perspective for improving coordination. Project contributed to better identification of funding support possibilities from private sector.
- education and training centres, local and regional public authorities - training incentives for preparedness for cultural heritage protection
- Promotion of work of civil society - associations (project is connected with their activities, and promote it)
- A target group: local/ regional/ public authorities, education/training centres and schools. Representatives of local offices and school children, craftsmen participated in pilot action, including trainings
- education/training centres and schools
- For local, regional, special interest groups (handicapped persons) there are significant benefits, because the museum and touristic institutions become more accessible.
- Yes, local communities, namely smaller ones in remoted areas.
- Citizens and small food sellers.
- companies, industrial museums, towns with industrial heritage
- Yes, for tourism sector
- local public authorities who experimented a great example of horizontal collaboration
- museum visitors
- interest groups, education and schools, local public authorities were all actively involved in the pilot actions
- research institutes/universities - substantial new knowledge provided and further cooperation
- The main target groups that benefit of project results could be considered the cultural operators. In fact, the first change in the target regions has been the improvement of management models of Eco museums and of the operators' skills & capacities, namely the transition from "traditional/standard" models into innovative performing ones, foreseeing a tighter public-private cooperation. Other target groups are connected are the young people and in general of target of eco museums (considering the project realized): the increase of qualitative & quantitative offer allowing a wide and quality enjoyment of the immaterial cultural heritage through innovative solutions and models to "tell about identities" & "get through" the targets.
- local authorities. They could new knowledge, find new practises and broaden their point of view on some issues that are tackling historical town centres
- local governments, regional governments, creative business hubs
- interest groups, education/training centres and schools
- The fire fighter teams have learned from pilot action that how they can handle the cultural heritages in a natural damage, eg. flood or fire.

- No
- research institutes
- local
- Solutions and educational tools created during project implementation produced benefits for local public authorities, schools, business support organizations, enterprises and interest groups; it increased knowledge and raised awareness to importance of cultural heritage.
- food producers, small entrepreneurs, tourism operations
- business support organisations and CCI hubs, showcasing that collaboration between creatives and other industrial sectors is not only possible but actually fruitful, triggering innovation processes, solving business challenges with new approaches, and leading to economic growth
- yes, universities and local authorities -project developed tools for directing similar projects
- pupils and EPU's
- local public authorities to implement sustainable management plans and use of cultural heritage and involve local stakeholders
- The project has benefited diverse groups.
- local authority (municipality), universities and research institutes,
- education/training centres and schools,
- local and regional authorities
- Local public authorities, enterprises, business support organisations and training centres
- Should be our interest group but it looks like we did a lot of work for very little response.
- it produced results at policy level (mostly locally and regionally), but also for training centres and schools, and for associations of people with disabilities.

SO3.3. (N=16)

- local public authorities - capacity building
- Documents produced within the project might be useful for Regional Directorate of Environmental Protection, as well as for the City to undertake steps to improve conditions on this area
- developers, administration of roads, housing
- Yes, the project enabled cooperation between offices making decisions in the field of environmental protection and scientific and research units that developed tools for air management.
- interest groups, public and schools for demonstration of the pilot
- Yes, interest on air quality topics for schools and health experts and local administrators
- local authorities
- project was attractive to all target groups
- local authorities, as they increased their capacities, knowledge
- yes
- local public authorities
- Research institutes

- Schools and students
- local and regional level, bring a strategies and knowledge
- NGOs and local authorities - conducting activities on circular economy, waste management and social activity
- public authority, inhabitants

SO4.1. (N=17)

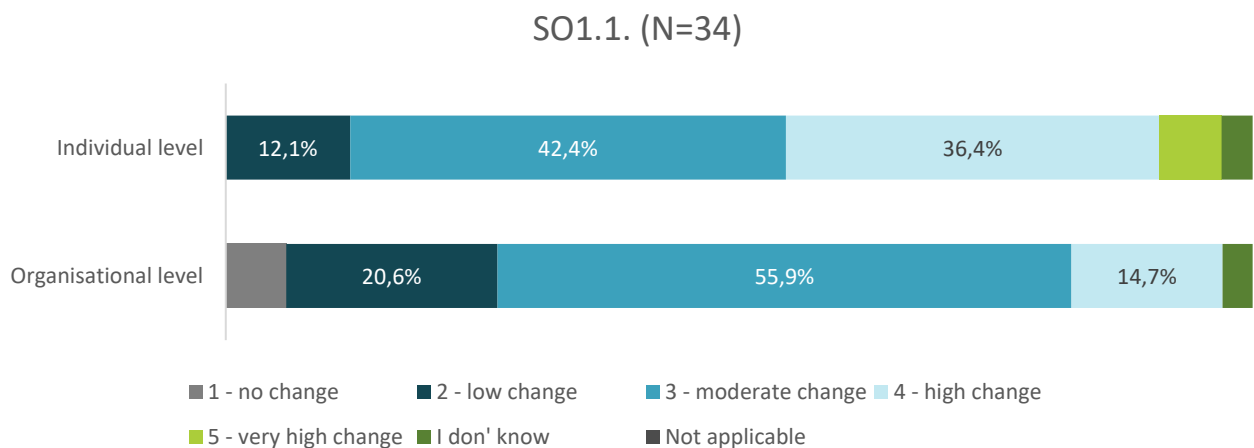
- local authorities and research institutes, because it is transferable and for many institutes a new approach in mobility solutions.
- The main target groups were local authorities, and in general the users of public transport (and the related activities) as we supplied a better way to access to public transport
- public transport providers, national/regional authorities - hot to integrate service/tickets
- Yes
- local
- It produced benefits for the entire rural community (economic benefits), public authorities (communication, planning, cooperation).
- public authorities better planning tools, enterprises better technologies, citizens better services
- General population
- National and regional authorities for transport planning help.
- commuters and citizens in general: better planning of their urban and suburban trips
- regional authorities, through the development of knowledge and pilot actions that improved the transport supply at regional and cross-border level
- The target group of the project were all daily commuters travelling between the cities Bratislava and Trnava.
- local + regional public authorities
- regional level: empowerment of regional bodies as the network cores that initiated change in their region
- particular benefits for the regional authorities responsible for public transport planning have benefitted by the project, thanks to the implemented pilot actions as well as for the guidelines and strategies developed during project implementation
- Schools' education centres - more people will arrive to them having a good quality public transport. Local and regional authorities having a good tool to organize public transport.
- we addressed regional and national level as these have to finance on the long run cross-border rail services

SO4.2. (N=10)

- in my opinion the results of the project have helped the target groups to better understand the modernisation/development of transport infrastructure in transnational context.
- transport and logistics operators
- local/ regional/ national public authorities, interest groups, universities, education/training centres and schools, business support organizations for which your project produced significant benefits and why?

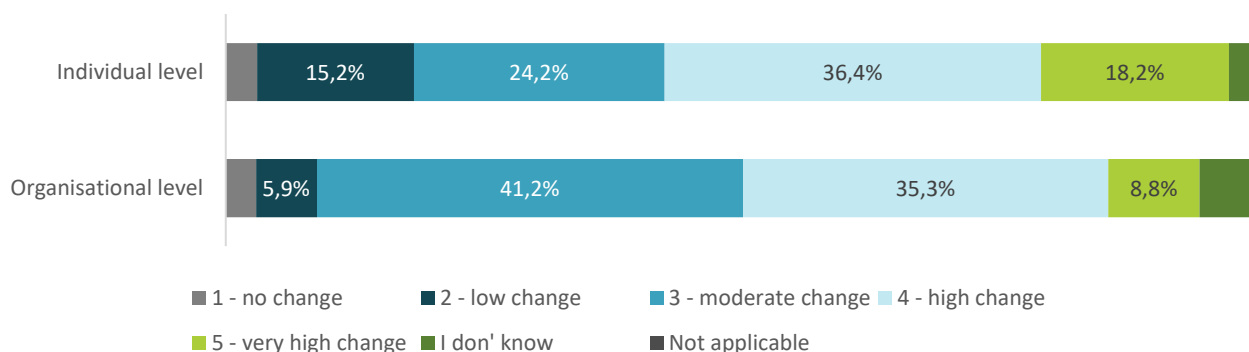
- Universities, research institutes, education/training centres, railway undertakings - they all can take advantage of results of the project
- Yes, the Ministry of Transportation of the Czech Republic
- inland ports - environmental KPIs methodology
- public authorities
- Business support organizations for future possible investments
- Through the project, several ICT innovations were applied to the rail transport, yielding a benefit for logistic and terminal operators.
- Project gave significant impact to various stakeholders and decision-makers, including local, regional, national, European, cross-border authorities and beyond, public and private - directly involved in freight transport system, but eventually to wider groups who will benefit from the **results - better transport flow based on more eco-friendly solutions and less density on roads**

Q2.18./Q24. To what extent did your project results and outputs lead to a change of practices at organisational and individual level for your intended target groups?



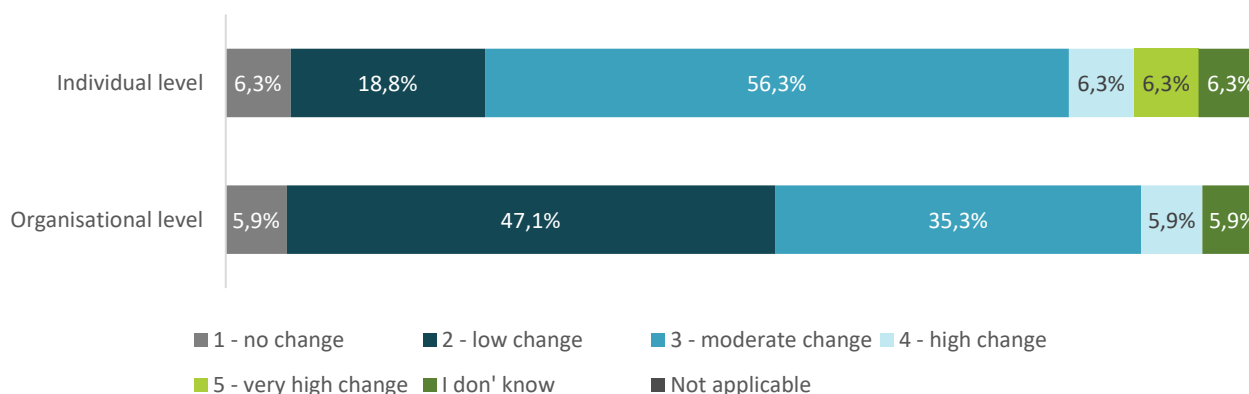
- gaining new knowledge on PPI in general as well as recognizing the importance and international networking as well as transferring good practices of all project partners
- Thanks to the participation of local companies to the training programmes developed
- we have developed with the majority of partners a high, ambitious and respectful cooperation culture. That is a good basis for sustaining the results and networks.
- We provided pilot cases leading to best practices, we provided training courses.
- The project aimed to change the mindset of individuals towards seeking international cooperation but did not aim to change organizational structures in particular.

SO1.2. (N=34)



- People got aware of issue and start taking action to solve it
- The activities under the project have taught cooperation between NGOs, business and local government. They helped show local entrepreneurs (NGOs, start-ups) the need for such cooperation and openness to new ideas. They helped everyone broaden their perspective.
- learning by doing, networking abilities, peer review of the international experiences and pilot actions
- Tools were/will be used by individuals entering/operating in social entrepreneurship
- Individuals were usually very enthusiastic about crowdfunding but when it comes to implementation, the organizations mostly lack structures needed to launch and keep going a crowdfunding campaign. But, in some cases, the processes to established such structures have already started.
- access to concrete expert knowledge and thus transfer to SME (audit, comments, reports, recommendations)
- New practices and knowledge acquired; certified experts within the organization in the field of servitization
- the change is significant mainly in term of mid-set and persuasion to initiate a process; it has been higher in countries where the social entrepreneurship is more recent (like Croatia and Poland)

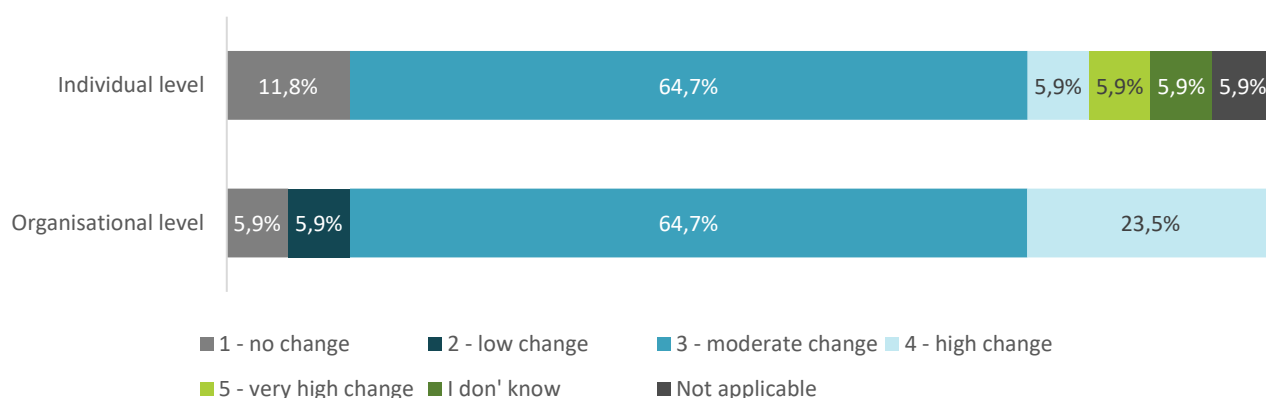
SO2.1. (N=17)



- In terms of changing the behaviour of target groups, much longer projects would be required. Only very much embedded organization could achieve such a huge change in such a short time,

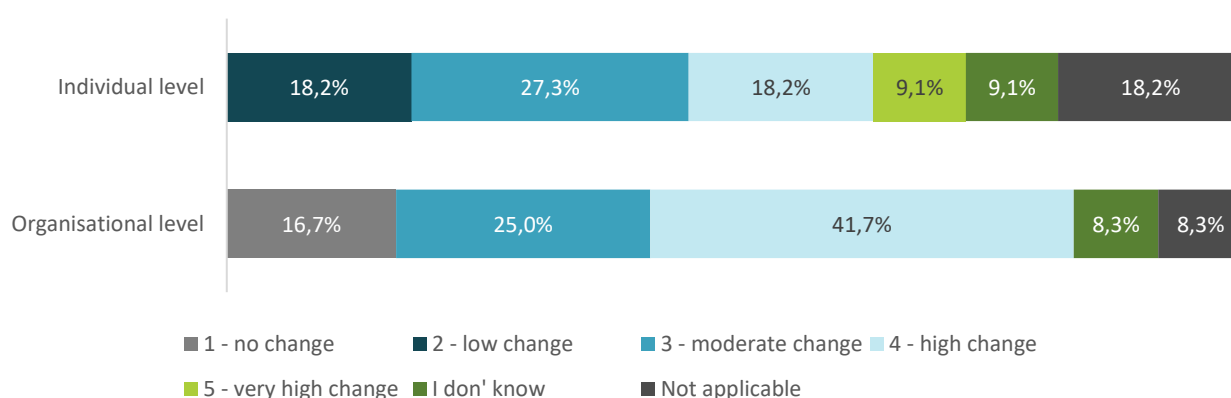
but as usual, those who deal with EU-projects are working within a different working environment than their target groups, even if working within the same organization.

SO2.2. (N=17)

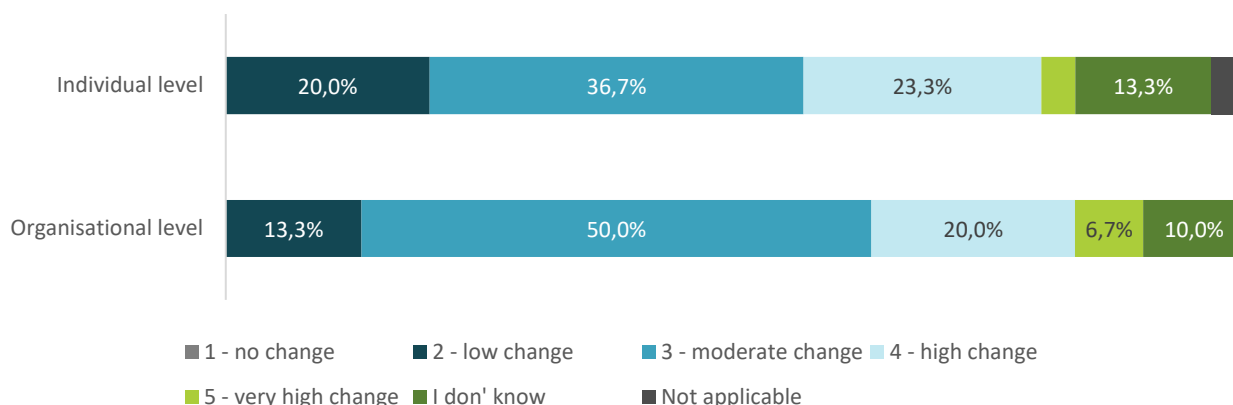


- New topic in organisation - now new knowledge gained to continue the work, Individual very high change - high knowledge and expertise obtained
- change in the managerial competence at organizational and individual level
- new strategies and measures adapted thanks to the project and respective exchange of experience
- impact on changing the mobility behaviour of airport staff
- The Region hadn't a strategy in this field of action and low attention was dedicated to waste heat
- The project assisted involved employees to build their capacities and become more competent in project management as well as in strategic planning, finding funding possibilities etc. This reflects also to organisational level, which is now better governed.
- Change in the structure of the programme leads to change of the individual beneficiaries.
- Change through information gained in the project, adaptation of project results

SO2.3. (N=12)

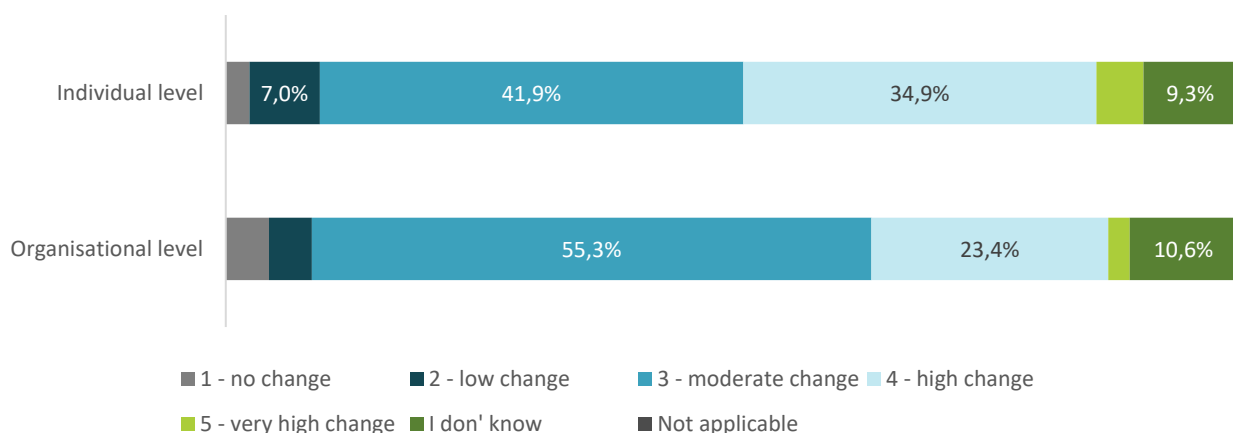


SO3.1. (N=30)



- new opportunities of cooperation, business skills, development
- consideration of further relevant factors for implementation of measures
- New ways of public-private collaboration. New instruments for implementation, monitoring and managing activities.
- the effects of the project enable a change in lifestyle and thus a change in social values, especially the environment, nature, resources ... which are limited
- one of the projects target group were water utilities; we are a water utility
- new collaborations established

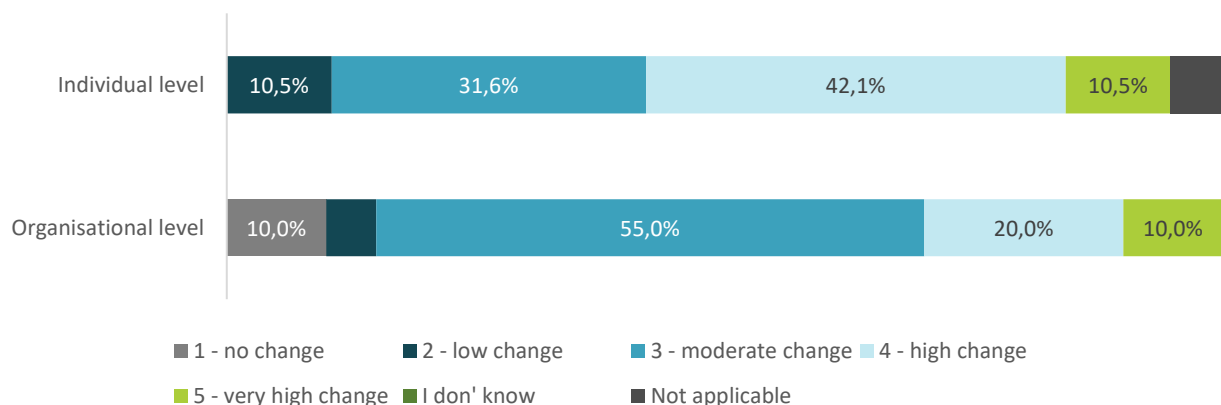
SO3.2. (N=47)



- owners and managers of cultural heritage became more aware of climate change
- New marketing opportunities, raising awareness
- It resulted in better coordination of Eco museums and quality of cooperation. On individual level it helps better understanding of local heritage, mechanisms of its safeguarding and use in local development. esp. in the field of education and tourism
- Creation of internal structures within own organization and new form of inter institutional cooperation of stakeholders.
- people involved (and sectors involved) changed their way to work collaborating more intensively

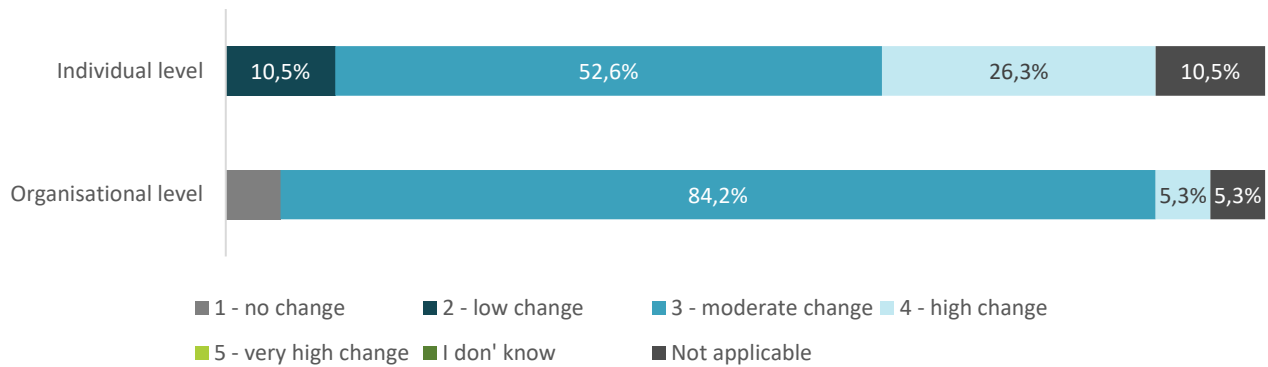
- producing new knowledge
- The first change in the target regions is the improvement of management models of Eco museums and of the operators' skills & capacities, namely the transition from "traditional/standard" models into innovative performing ones, foreseeing a tighter public-private cooperation. The second change is the increase of qualitative & quantitative offer allowing a wide and quality enjoyment of the immaterial cultural heritage through innovative solutions and models to "tell about identities" & "get through" the targets.
- We started to communicate and involve in our activities new target group
- Knowledge of new tools adopted
- collaboration with the creative sector wasn't high on our agenda nor on the agenda of manufacturing companies, with this project we produced the tools and services to initialise and facilitate such collaboration and proofed their benefits for all sides. our organisation / employees have now the necessary skills and competences to facilitate such collaborations. as the service is created, it is also used by our companies.
- To what extent did your project results and outputs lead to a change of practices at organisational and individual level for your intended target groups?
- Usage of new tools and methods form management of ruins
- Not sure if I understand the question

SO3.3. (N=21)



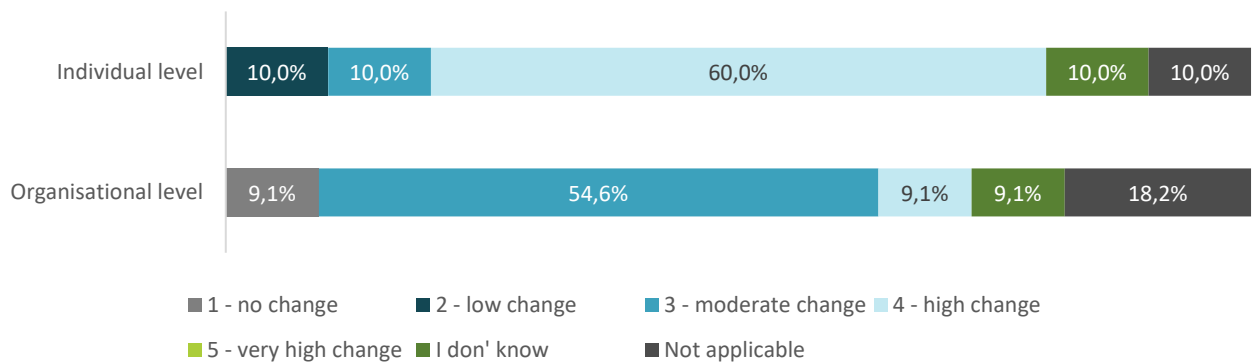
- Knowledge of coworkers about decision making processes and knowledge about tools for better living in residential areas
- Lectures on the topic are now taking place
- I think that we need much more time to changes practises. But CE-Projects do help us.
- Participative approach: onboarding the target group in development as well as implementation of the new solutions. Individual: learning new tools and benchmarking across partnership (exchange of knowledge)

SO4.1. (N=19)



- With the European Projects we are able to give new services, opportunities, guidelines that we otherwise would not have provided
- Individuals that recognized the benefits continued with the activities, organization just supporting it.
- Some more people are aware of public transport in these areas and cross-border trips but still the public transport is not enough attractive in terms of price and flexibility to private car use.

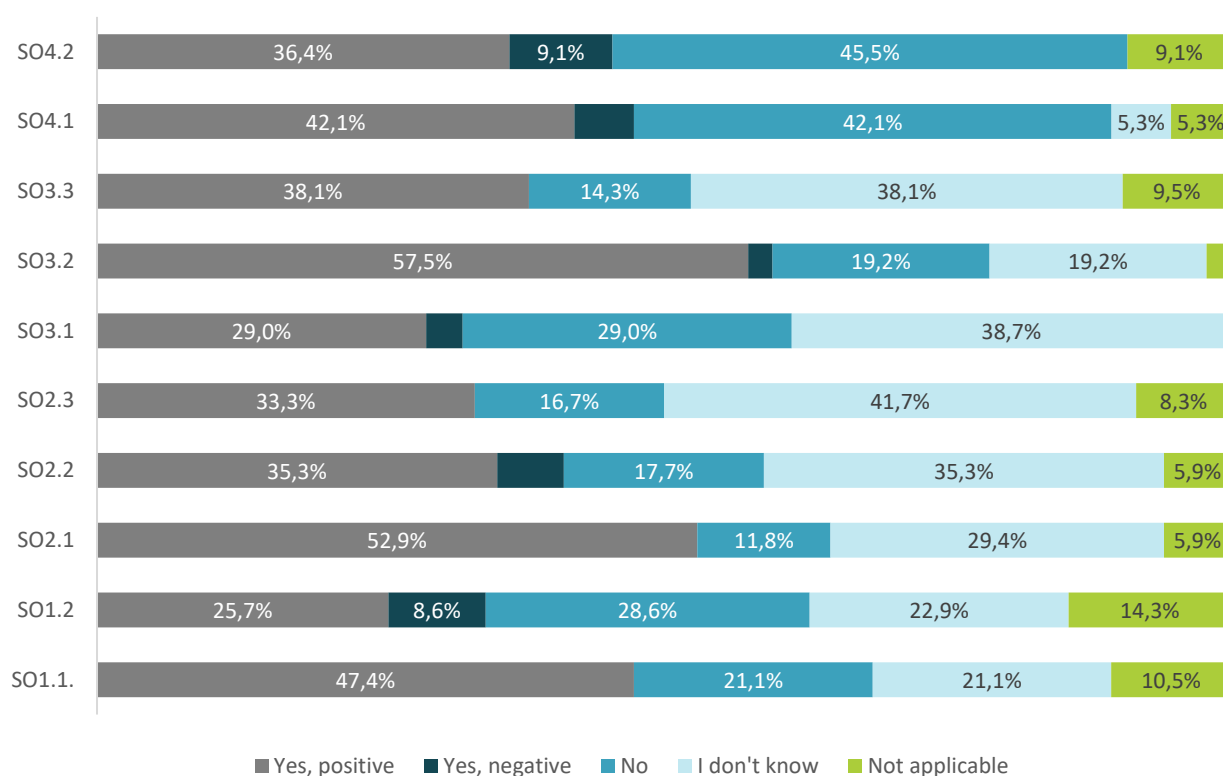
SO4.2. (N=11)



- project deliverables justified other project activities currently ongoing
- Through ICT innovation, our target groups were able to improve their regular, paper-based practices

Q2.19/Q25. Did your project results and outputs have unintended effects, either positive or negative, that were not foreseen at the start of the project?

	SO1.1.	SO1.2.	SO2.1.	SO2.2.	SO2.3.	SO3.1.	SO3.2.	SO3.3.	SO4.1.	SO4.2.
Answered	43	37	21	21	17	34	55	26	27	15
N	38	35	17	17	12	31	47	21	19	11



SO1.1.

- Mainly linked to the creation of new collaborations and linkages
- No unintended effects were observed.
- the tools were further used to improve knowledge and training purpose
- design area (rethinking of packaging concept)
- The cooperation with SMEs and regional TCs

SO1.2.

- Private impact investors were not active as assumed at the planning phase of the project.
- Even after its completion, the participants of the project cooperate with each other (local level) creating new activities. The place that we created as part of the project has become the centre of the residents' activity.
- Covid and pandemic situation
- increasing technological skills
- enabling partners to take a leading role in pan-European initiative; application for another project; development of strong network
- Partnership needed too much time to understand the opportunities of the project (too administrative understanding by few partners, who did not exploit full potential offered)

- A certification scheme has been set up (certified by Bureau Veritas)

SO2.1.

- We have fed in information to the DTP project DanuP-2-Gas.

SO2.2.

- behaviour change of policy level, experts and inhabitants/new approaches wanted and further on supported
- national authorities expressed interest to the project results and asked for more actions
- Private companies didn't want to share data. We had to by-pass this obstacle by obtaining waste heat data from other sources
- opportunities for cooperation and exchange of views between local authorities
- It was not foreseen that some project outputs will be used to launch a new innovative program.
- Interest in waste heat utilization increased at all relevant stakeholders during project implementation - perfect timing.

SO3.1.

- There are new areas for the personal development of people participating in the project
- The tools to be delivered have been improved during the project permitting to arrive to a higher-level supporting approach for the stakeholders
- new scientific cooperation
- the effects were known and predictable
- administrative input to manage the project was too high
- more systemic approach to Brownfields regeneration at the national level

SO3.2.

- He created the basis for further development
- The mechanism of project financing: reimbursement of covered expenses and long and detailed procedures to approve reports endangered the cash flow of the organization and led to our withdraw before project completion.
- An interesting network, synergies and business opportunities have been born, especially at regional level, among the participants of the Project's Pilot Actions
- city promotion
- Project have launched new cooperation channels.
- Friendship with representatives of project partners
- a town decided to fund the opening of an industrial museum, international study visits of students organised
- Higher collaboration among sectors and with university
- further interest for the topic and invitations to participate in knowledge transfer
- new target group that we didn't work with before are now more involved and we have new initiatives for new activities, projects.
- Everything was as expected

- we took collaboration to the next level, from regional to cross-border or transnational.
- public authorities more involved in sustainable valorisation of cultural heritage
- Strengthening actors who were not yet known when the application was submitted
- the target group enlarged from people with disabilities to a for all concept

SO3.3.

- I could not imagine before, that so many people are interested in. I was very surprised.

SO4.1.

- The project was appreciated more than expected and is still active today
- It has been involved in political discussion for cross-border commuting issues.
- Some involved regions started developing new concrete initiatives thanks to the benefits provided by the testing of pilot actions
- additional funding leveraged

SO4.2.

- due to COVID outbreak mutual learning and site visits were significantly limited
- Project gave a basis for further cooperation and potential ideas/ projects