

# Thematic workshops

PO4 “education, training and lifelong learning”,  
Interreg-specific objective (ISO) “a better cooperation  
governance”

CB Joint Strategy project

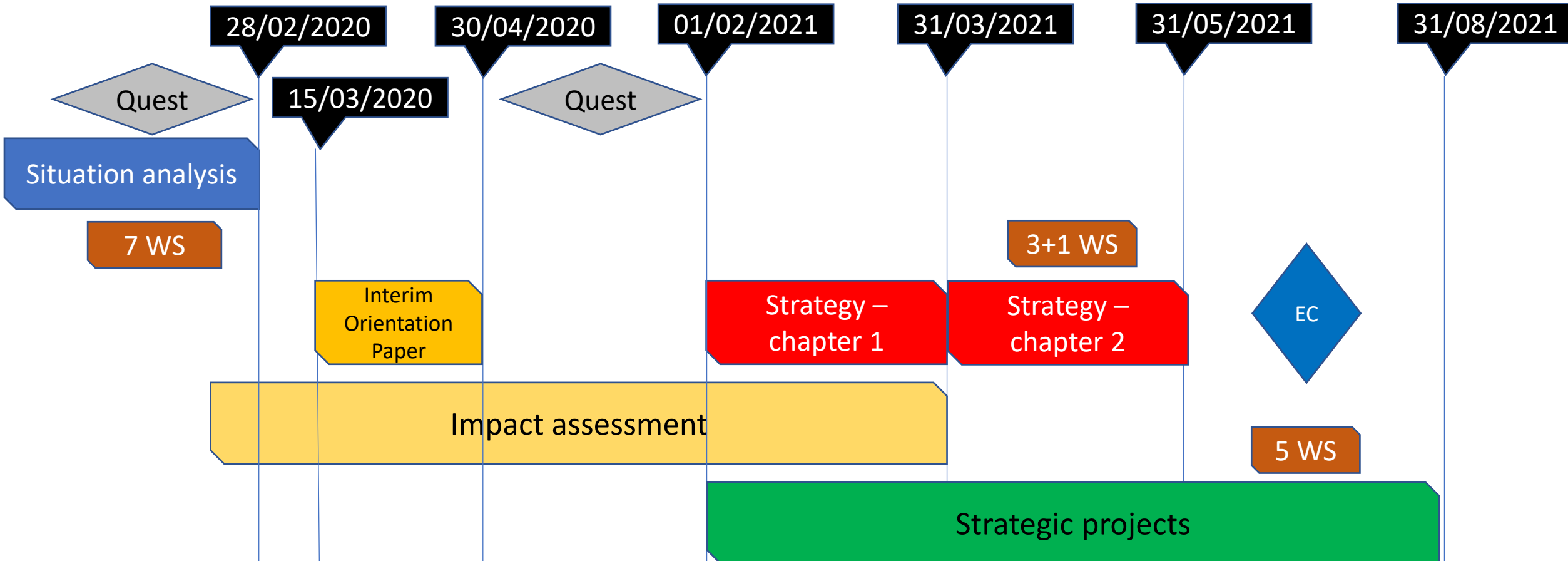
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- Dissemination about the selected policy objectives (PO) and specific objectives (SO) of the future Interreg Programme Hungary-Croatia 2021-2027;
- Sharing experience of the ongoing Interreg V-A Hungary-Croatia Cooperation Programme – related to the selected thematic fields;
- Collecting valuable input for the in-depth elaboration of the new programme.

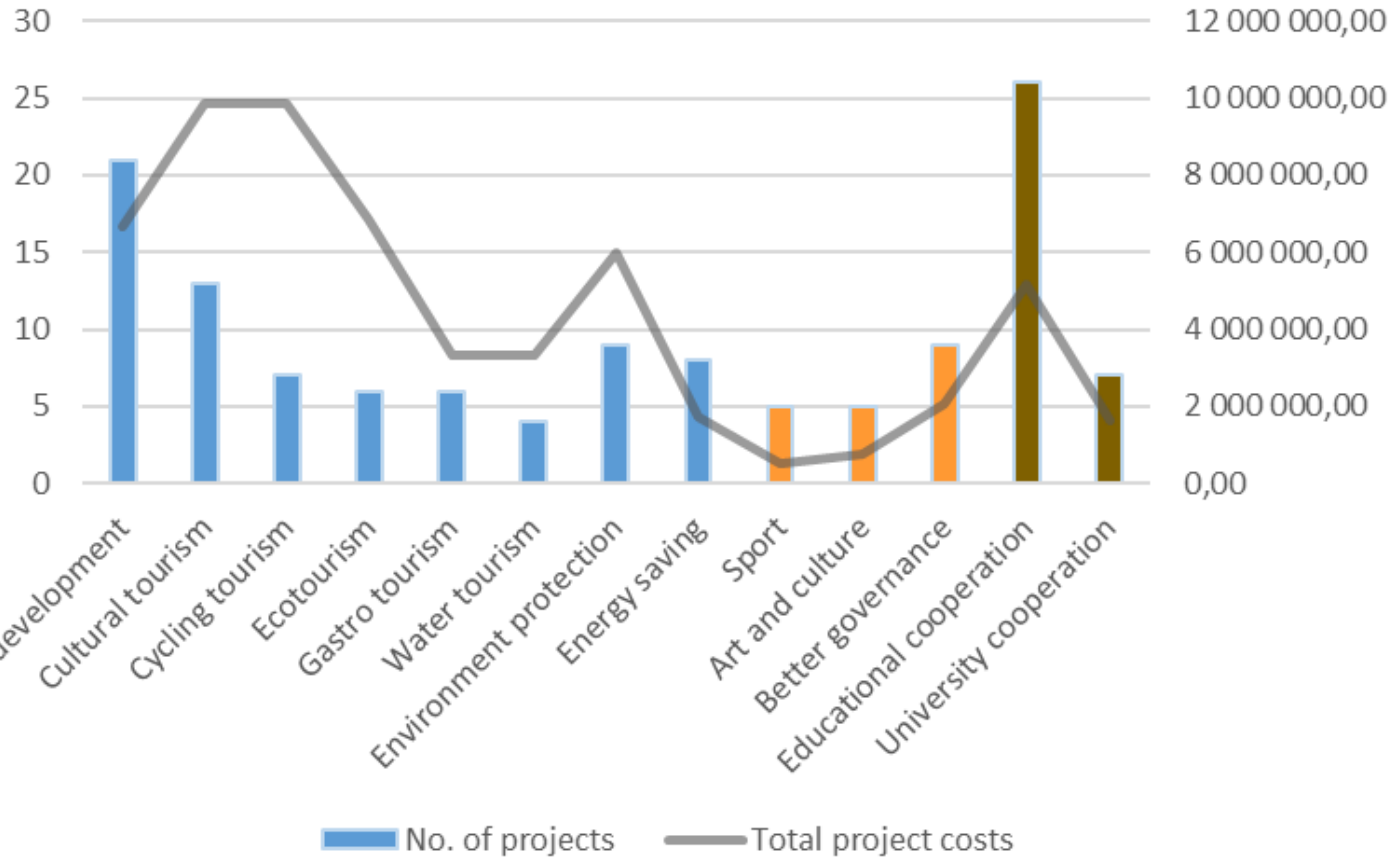
# The Schedule



- Analysis phase (2020)
  - Online questionnaire survey (Jan-Feb 2020);
  - Stakeholder interviews (10 pax – Feb 2020);
  - Territorial workshops (7 counties) in each border county (HU and HR – Feb 2020).
- Interim Orientation Paper
- Strategy phase (2021):
  - Online questionnaire survey (Dec 2020–Jan 2021);
  - Stakeholder interviews for strategy and assessment (11 pax – Mar 2021);
  - Thematic workshops (4 topics – Apr 2021).

PO	SO	Priority	Components
<b>PO 1 – a smarter Europe...</b>	<p>(i) <i>developing and enhancing research and innovation...</i></p> <p>(iii) <i>enhancing sustainable growth and competitiveness of SMEs...</i></p>	1. Enhancing innovative business cooperation and cross-border trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Fostering cross-border and international trade</li> <li>➤ Joint innovative developments</li> </ul>
<b>PO 2 – a greener, low-carbon Europe...</b>	<p>(i) <i>promoting energy efficiency...</i></p> <p>(ii) <i>promoting renewable energy...</i></p>	2. Greener and low-carbon border region	➤ Joint energy saving initiatives
<b>PO 2 – a greener, low-carbon Europe...</b>	<p>(iv) <i>promoting climate change adaptation...</i></p> <p>(vii) <i>enhancing protection and preservation of nature ...</i></p>		➤ Protection of natural assets
<b>PO 4 – a more social and inclusive Europe...</b>	<p>(v) <i>enhancing the role of culture and sustainable tourism...</i></p>	3. Economic development based on culture and tourism	➤ Development of sustainable nature and culture-oriented tourism of international relevance
<b>PO 4 – a more social and inclusive Europe...</b>	<p>(ii) <i>improving access to inclusive and quality services in education...</i></p>	4. Raising competitiveness of education	➤ Joint educational initiatives
<b>ISO 1 – a better cooperation governance</b>	<p>(b) <i>enhance efficient public administration...</i> <i>or</i> <i>(f) other actions to support better cooperation governance</i></p>	5. A cooperative border region	➤ Fostering governmental cooperation
<b>ISO 1 – a better cooperation governance</b>	<p>(c) <i>build up mutual trust, in particular by encouraging P2P actions</i></p>		➤ Supporting civil cooperation

Thematic distribution of projects



- Share of funding:
  - Cooperation: 5.9%
  - Education: 11.8%
- Share of projects:
  - Cooperation: 19 out of 126
  - Education: 33 out of 126
- Croatia:
  - Borderside counties more active
  - Osječko-baranjska 1st in coop.
  - Koprivničko-križevačka 1st in edu.
- Hungary:
  - Baranya 1<sup>st</sup>
  - Zala 2nd in cooperation
  - Somogy 2nd in education

# Lessons learnt from the ongoing Interreg V-A programme

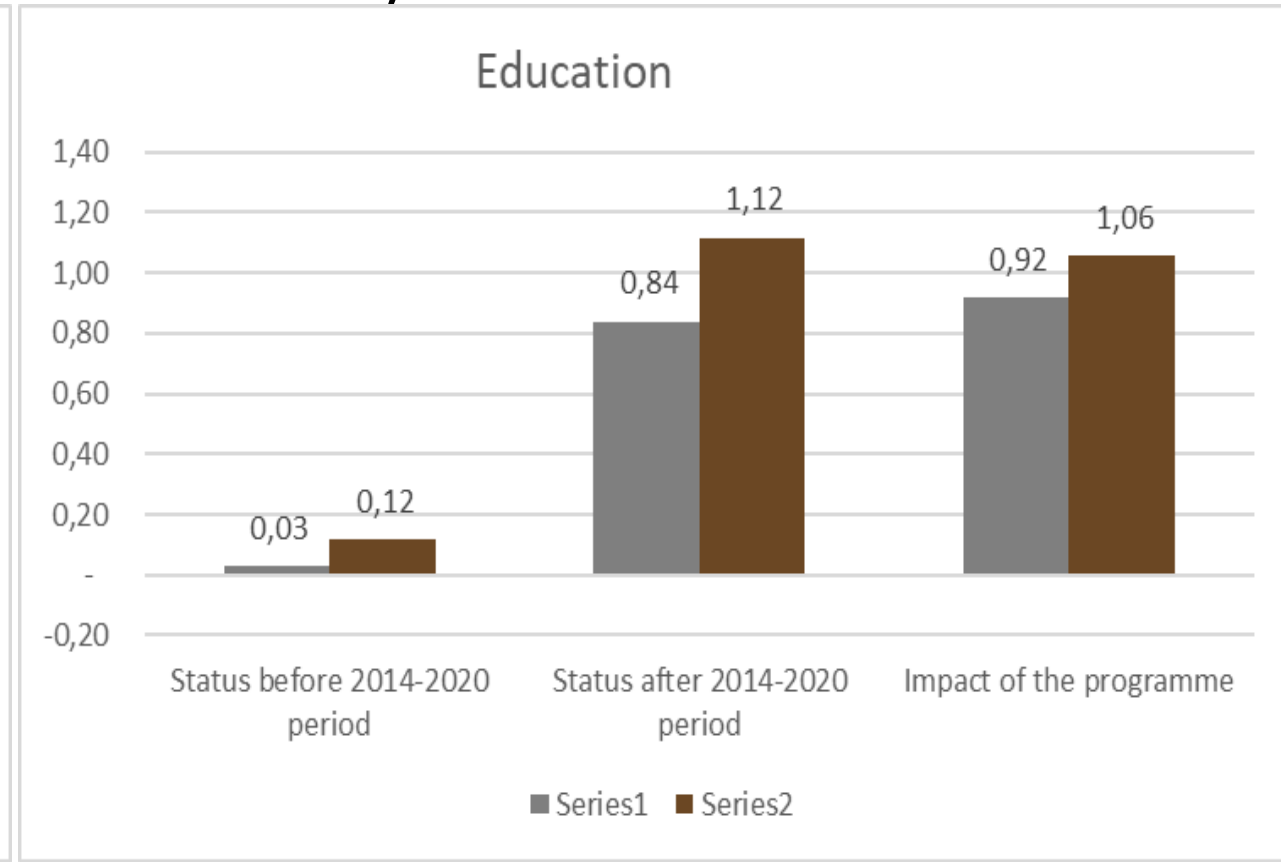
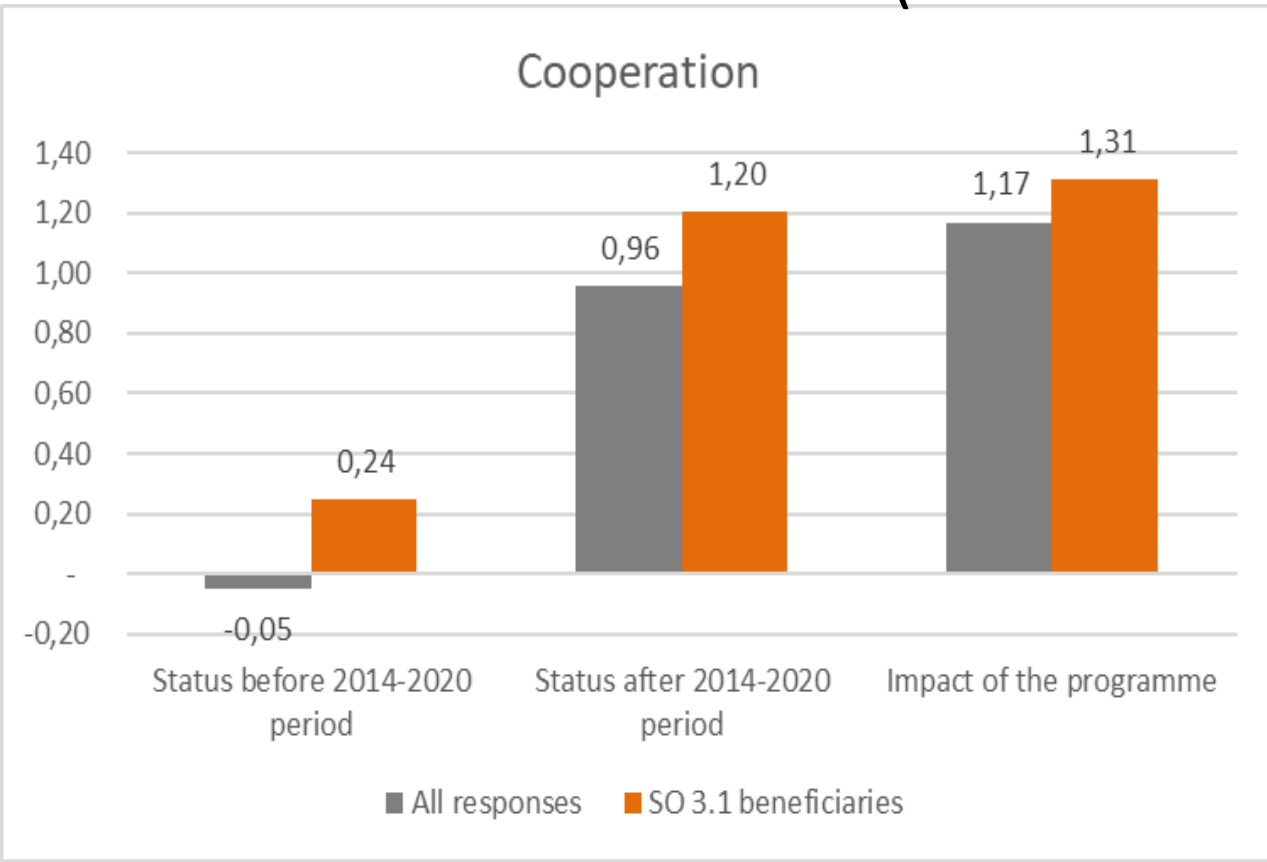
Main result indicators (and targeted increase by 2023):

- SO 3.1 Entities involved in cross-border cooperation (36%)
- SO 4.1 Education institutions with joint courses or region-specific content (310%)
- Survey based indicator with uncertain results
- HUHR projects themselves meet SO 3.1 target but fail SP 4.1 target

Most project level indicator targets are already reached or will be met

# Lessons learnt from the ongoing Interreg V-A programme

2021 survey: Change of status and overall programme impacts  
(scale between -3 and +3)





- Supported types of action, their contribution to the specific objectives, macro-regional strategy (EU Strategy for the Danube Region);
- Definition of indicators (output and result) – pre-defined menu;
- Target groups;
- Specific territories targeted;
- Indicative breakdown of funding.

# Priority 4: Raising economic competitiveness of education

- Why?
  - Low labour productivity in the border area;
  - Strong mismatch between skills and demand of the labour market;
  - Decreasing number of students in higher education;
  - Low participation in adult education.
- What?
  - Joint education programmes: curricula, training programmes;
  - Exchange of good practices in labour-oriented education;
  - Small-scale infrastructure development actions.
- How?
  - Open calls for the whole border area.

# Priority 4: Raising economic competitiveness of education

## Dilemmas, questions

- Should supported projects focus on economic competitiveness (higher and vocational education) or the whole spectre of education?
- If both, should competitiveness-related education be separated from „general” (primary, general secondary, pre-school)?
- Should eligible costs include infrastructure development?

# Priority 4: Raising economic competitiveness of education

## Experiences 2014-2020: 4.1.1 Co-operation in higher education

- 6 projects / 17 project partners.
- Topics vary: applied training courses related to sustainability (2), basic medical education (1), agriculture-related (2), business-academia cooperation for better labour market alignment (1).
- Most frequent partners: Uni Pécs (3), Uni North (2), Kaposvár (1+1), Križevci (2), Osijek, Pannon Nagykanizsa, Varaždin (1) + other supporting institutions.
- Activities concentrated in the university towns/cities;
- Highest scores in „jointness” of activities and organisational compatibility.

# Priority 4: Raising economic competitiveness of education

## Experiences 2014-2020: 4.1.2 Co-operation in preschool, primary and secondary education and adult education

- Significant organisational mismatches: Klebelsberg Centre in Hungary vs. Schools as legal persons in Croatia;
- Improvement of the organisational issue in the 2nd call: KK school districts appeared as beneficiaries.
- High number of small projects: 25 projects / 82 project parts.
- Projects with skills development, technical knowledge dominate.
- Projects with vocational schools: 5 – with adequate Hungarian partner: 3
- Various beneficiaries:
  - Other education and training institutions: 43;
  - Public regional: 19 (mostly agencies and chambers);
  - Public local: 10 (mostly Croatia);
  - University and higher education: 4;
  - NGOs: 4;
  - Private non-profits: 2

# Priority 5: A cooperative border region

- Why?
  - Significant differences in public administration and governance – low level of territorial integration.
  - Positive and cooperative relationship between the two sides;
  - Active civil and cultural organisations.
- What?
  - Identifying obstacles of cooperation;
  - Exchange of experiences;
  - Targeted areas: public administration + cultural, sport, youth and minority associations.
- How?
  - Open calls for the whole border area;
  - Small project fund / projects with limited financial volume.

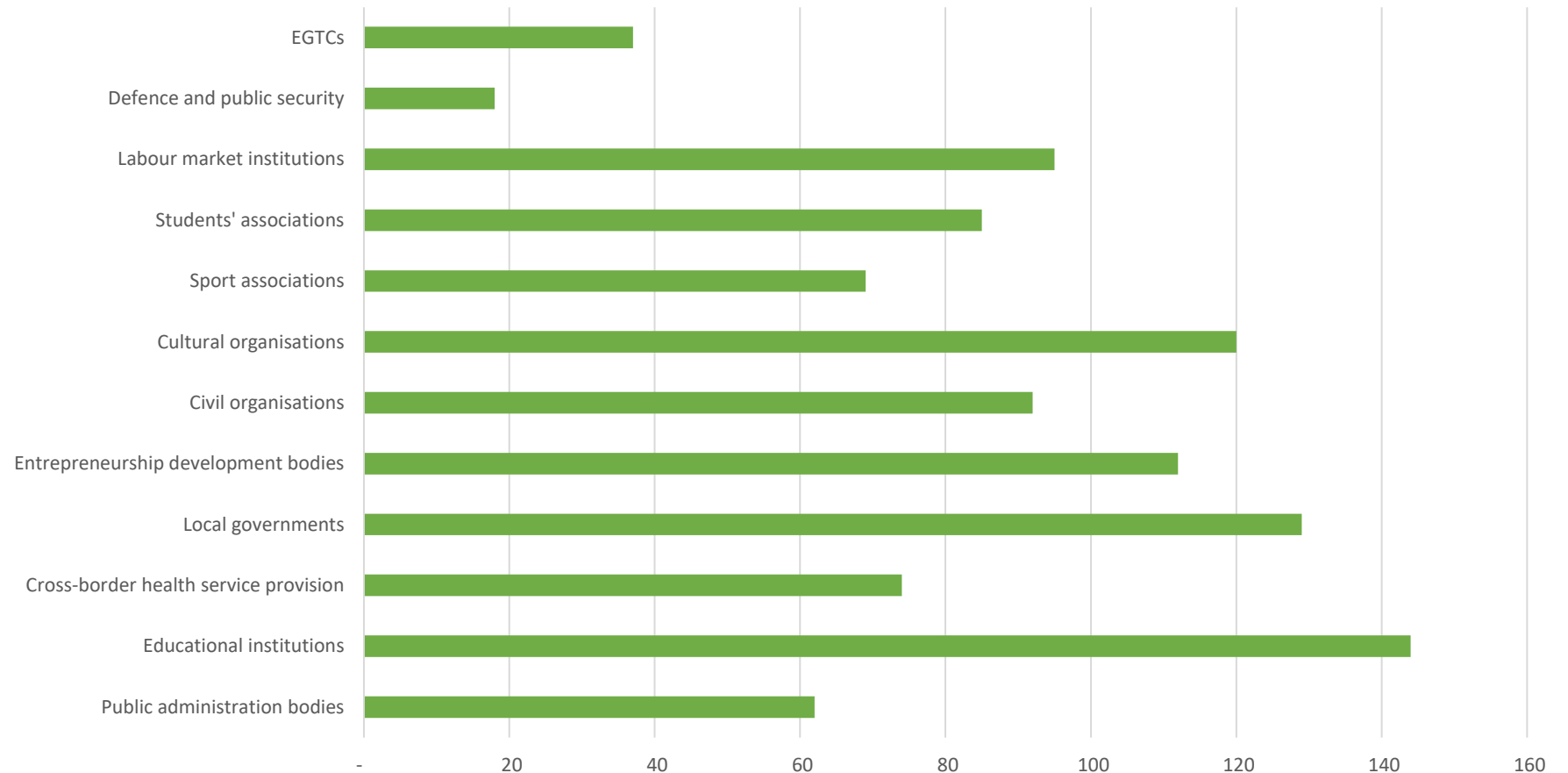
## Dilemmas, questions

- Should „public” cooperation be divided from „classical” people-to-people cooperation (different ISO SO)?
- Should be a small project fund (SPF) established (for P2P)?
  - Possible beneficiary of the SPF?
- Should we apply thematic focus on art/culture, sport, minority and youth?
- Projects with limited financial volume: what simplified costs options (SCOs)?

# Priority 5: A cooperative border region

Preferences based on the 2021 survey

What kind of cooperation projects you would like to support?





## Experiences 2014-2020: 3.1.1 Thematic cooperation

- High number of small projects: 19 projects / 60 project partners.
- Various topics: energy (8); governance (4); environment (2); R&D (2); tourism (2); health, social (1).
- The less territorially concentrated component.
- Diverse partner types involved: dominance of public local and regional bodies.
- High proportion of joint activities and very similar budgets.

## Experiences 2014-2020: 3.1.2 People-to-people cooperation

- High number of small projects: 14 projects / 36 project parts.
- Various topics: art and culture (6); sport (5); tourism, governance, health and social (1-1).
- Partners were relatively concentrated in the close border area;
- The „most joint” in terms of activities;
- Very diverse organisational background: NGOs dominate (18), public local (11).
- Rather similar budgets.

Thank you for your active participation!