

# **Project Idea Generation**

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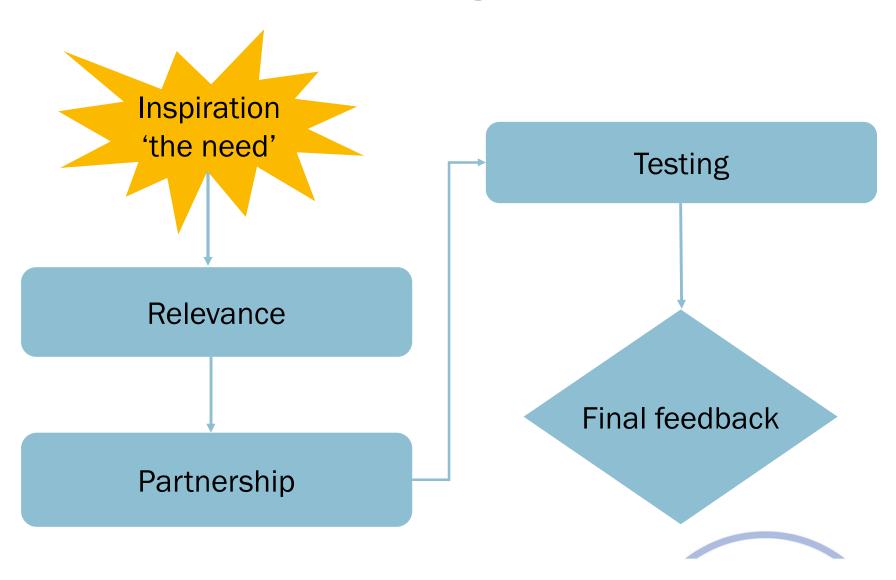
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# What happens at this stage?



# **Inspiration**

Every project starts with an **idea** which is inspired by a **need** or a **problem** that has been insufficiently solved, or not solved at all.

joint need vs. common need

#### Relevance

- Does the project idea fit into the programme strategy?

   (i.e., What are the relevant territorial challenges addressed by the project?)
- Does the project idea link to other strategies/policies on the regional / national / EU level?
- Have previous work and knowledge been taken into account?
- Does the project demonstrate new solutions that go beyond the existing practice in the sector/programme area/participating countries, or does it adapt and implement existing solutions?

# **Partnership**

There is no one golden solution for the right partnership.

It depends on what is to be achieved.

In general, the right partners are those who can turn your idea into a unified set of activities and convincing results.

Key criteria for partners are:

- Shared needs and complementary expertise
- Knowledge of the relevant issues
- Commitment, enthusiasm and trust
- Financial reliability

Partnerships must not be put together to impress the programme!

# **Fine-tuning**

#### The project idea:

- needs to reflect the interests of all involved partners;
- should represent a joint agreement of what is to change, where and for whom.

The evolution of the idea and the project partnership is an independent process.



The project final project idea is influenced by the partners. Likewise, the final partnership is shaped by the purpose and the scope of the project.

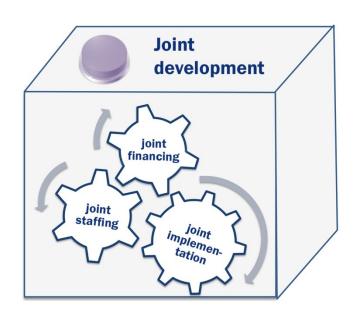
# Testing, testing, 123

- To test the project idea's relevance through research, possible pilot activities and the involvement of key stakeholders.
- To contact the programme and check if the project idea fits the programme strategy and requirements.
- To contact the relevant coordinator of a macro-regional strategy, where relevant.

#### **Partner roles**

- Lead partner
- Project partner
- Assimilated partner
- Associated partner / Observer





- Project manager
- Work package leader
- Working group leader

# **The Lead Partner Principle**



The Lead Partner Principle (LPP) is one of the most important features of Interreg programmes.

The lead partner is the formal link between the project partners and the respective programme.

Main (key) responsibilities:

- Partnership-building process.
- Formulating objectives together with other partners; project plan and structure of activities.
- Coordinating between project partners, keeping them involved and ensuring that their suggestions are taken on board.

### **Responsibilities: LP vs PP**

Project idea generation

Project development

Contracting and start-up

Project implementa tion

Project closure

Lead partner (LP)

Owner of the idea (usually)

Coordinates the process

Coordinates the process

Signs and submits the application

Coordinates clarification process

Signs subsidy contract

Prepares partnership agreement

Overall coordination

Verifies expenditures and submits progress reports to the programme

Receives payments from the programme

Transfers funds to the partners

Pays back any amounts which have to be recovered to the programme, and recovers these funds from the PP

Project partner (PP)

Actively involved

Actively involved

Provides necessary doc

Signs partnership agreement

Implements assigned activities

Ensures that expenditure has been certified

Submits reports to the LP

Responsible and liable for irregularities in the expenditure it has declared



# **Cooperation works**

All materials will be available on:

www.interact-eu.net

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