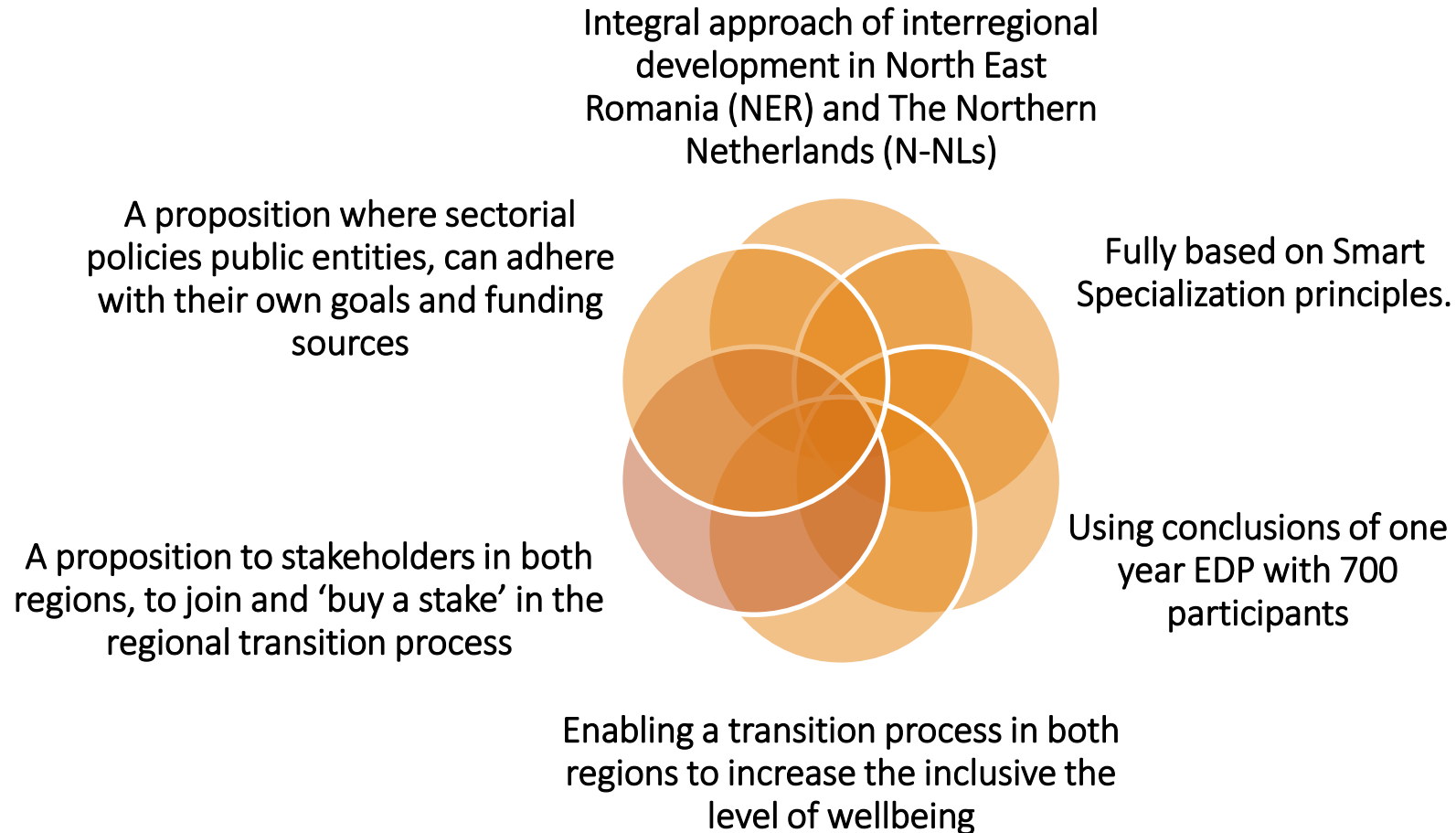


Joint Cooperation Programme under S3 North-East Romania – Northern Provinces of Netherlands

05.04.2017

Programming framework



Integral approach

Multipoint interventions in 2 regional societies, to generate enough transition power

Based on installed 'transition engines' based on Living labs and innovation incubators

Joint Cooperation Program is intended to last about 7 years securing development

Different from existing national and European programs and funding schemes with:

Across 2020 barrier

National political periods

The bottom-up construction of the integrated process

The capacity to align projects in terms of timing and content

Seeking that funding is directed where it is actually needed and has the highest impact.



Surface: 36,850 square km
(17.6% of Romania's territory)



Population: 3,302,217 inhabit.
(16.4% of Romania's total population)



3 airports
(Bacau, Iasi, Suceava)

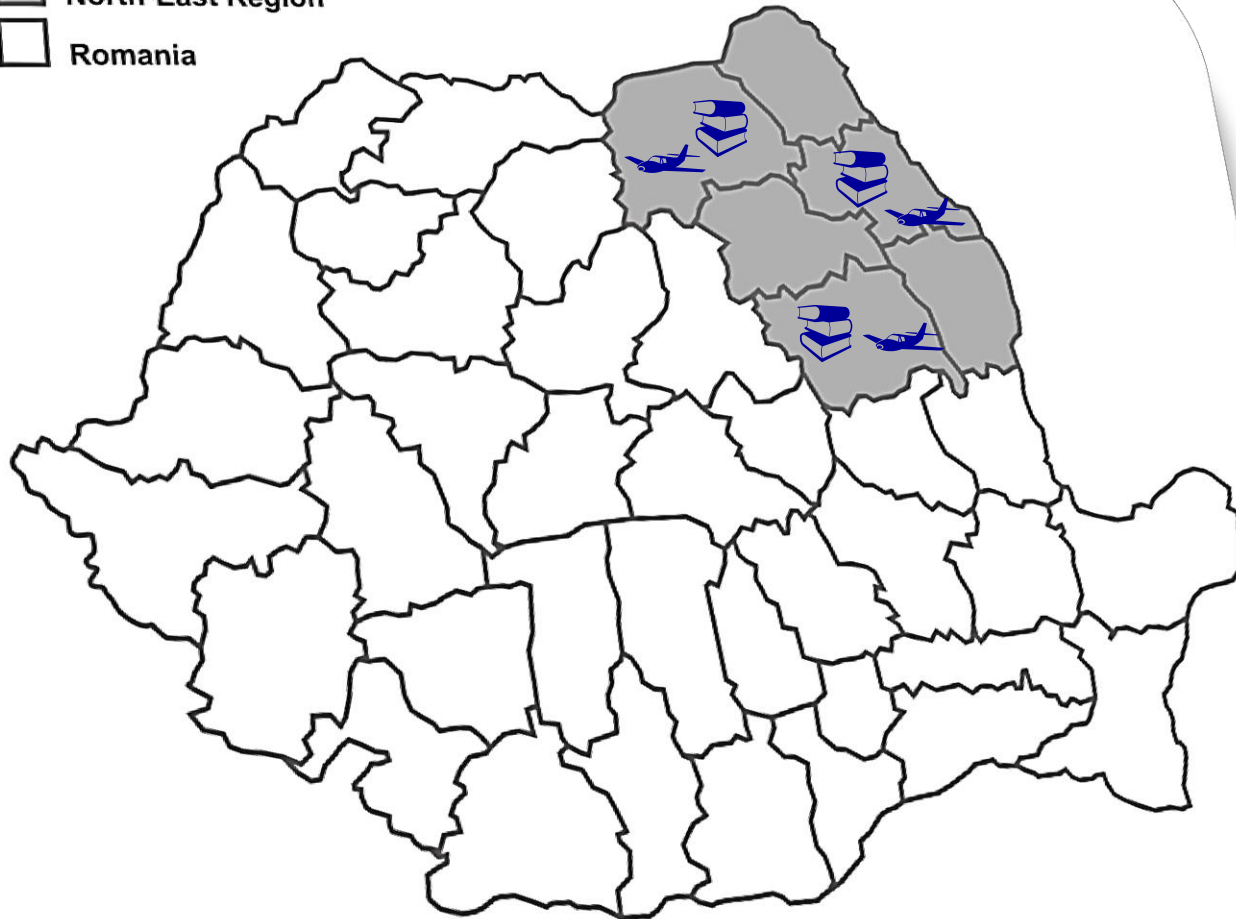


3 university centers
7 state universities
4 private universities
31 PhD schools
(66,356 students)

Regional GDP /inhabitant – 4,619 Euro (2014),
61.19% of GDP/inhabitant at national level;

48,591 active enterprises –
(13.1 enterprises/1,000 inhabitants)

 North-East Region
Romania



What challenges the partners found?

North-East Romania is a region with

- high quality health care workers, but a health system based on outdated facilities and non efficient management, to which a large part of the society doesn't connect as an instrument for prevention and healthy living;
- high level university education good research facilities, but with non-optimal connections with society or businesses, an educational environment where innovation and entrepreneurship are not on top of the agenda and where high level vocational training and education are still missing;
- good agricultural soil, human resources with expertise in the field, but with functional issues and limited vision over the potential overall return of agricultural investments towards society;
- main industries composed of a mix of traditional structures with critical mass and specialized sectors with fast growing newcomers in advanced technology areas, enterprises with competitive advantages and interest for innovation, but short term efficiency driven practices, lack of long run development vision and limited capabilities to interact with knowledge actors and apply their R&D results;
- economy with a high potential for self-sustained socio-economic systems, but with a low level of interconnectivity to generate and establish integrated value chains per category of products to ensure resource efficiency.

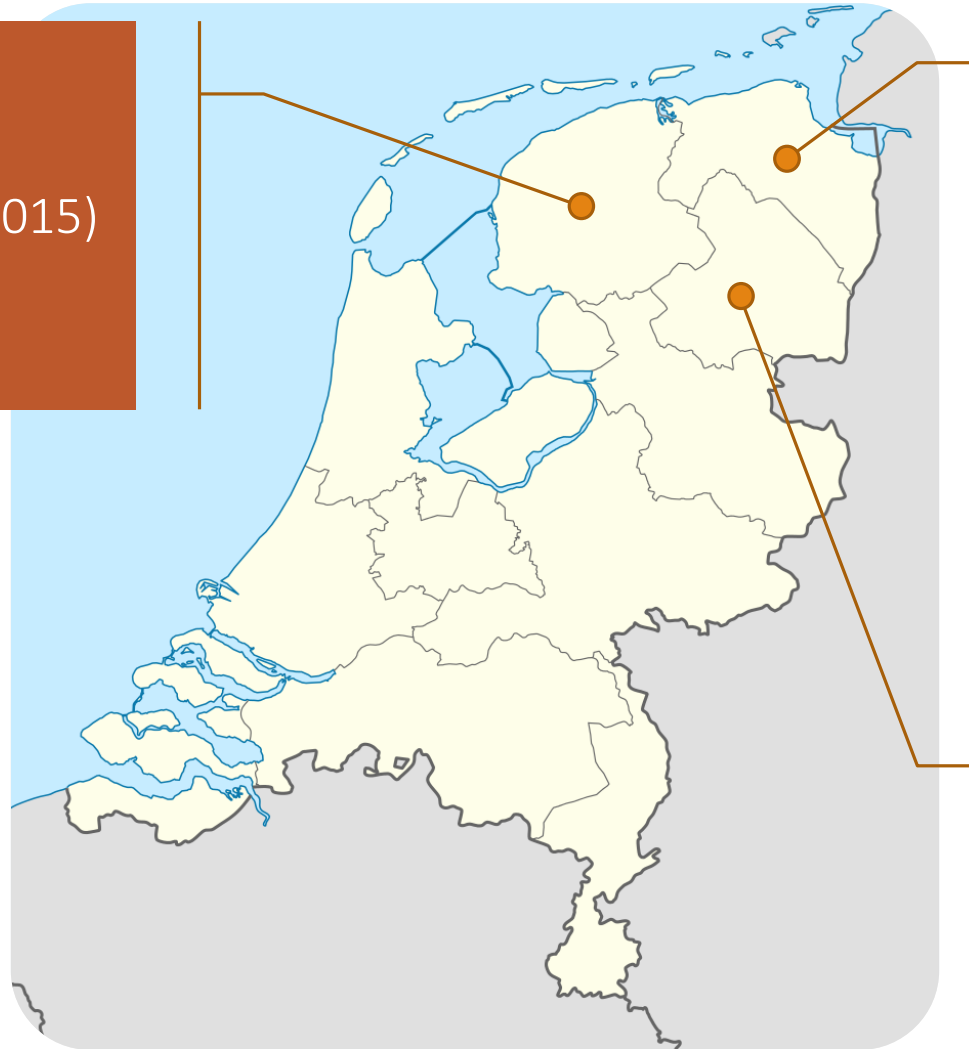
- **Province of Friesland**

Area: 3,349 km²

Population: 646,257 (Jan 1, 2015)

Capital: Leeuwarden

1 university



- **Province of Groningen**

Area: 2,960 km²

Population: 584,342 (Nov 2014)

Capital: Groningen

3 universities

- **Province of Drenthe**

Area: 2,683 km²

Population: 491,867 (Jan 1, 2017)

Capital: Assen

1 university

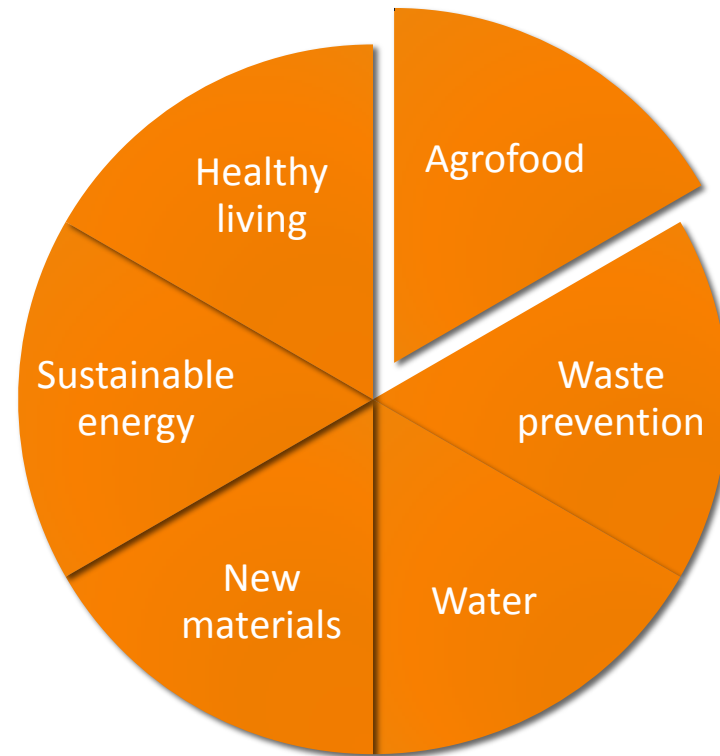
Northern Provinces of
Netherlands – historically strongly tied provinces

What challenges the partners found?

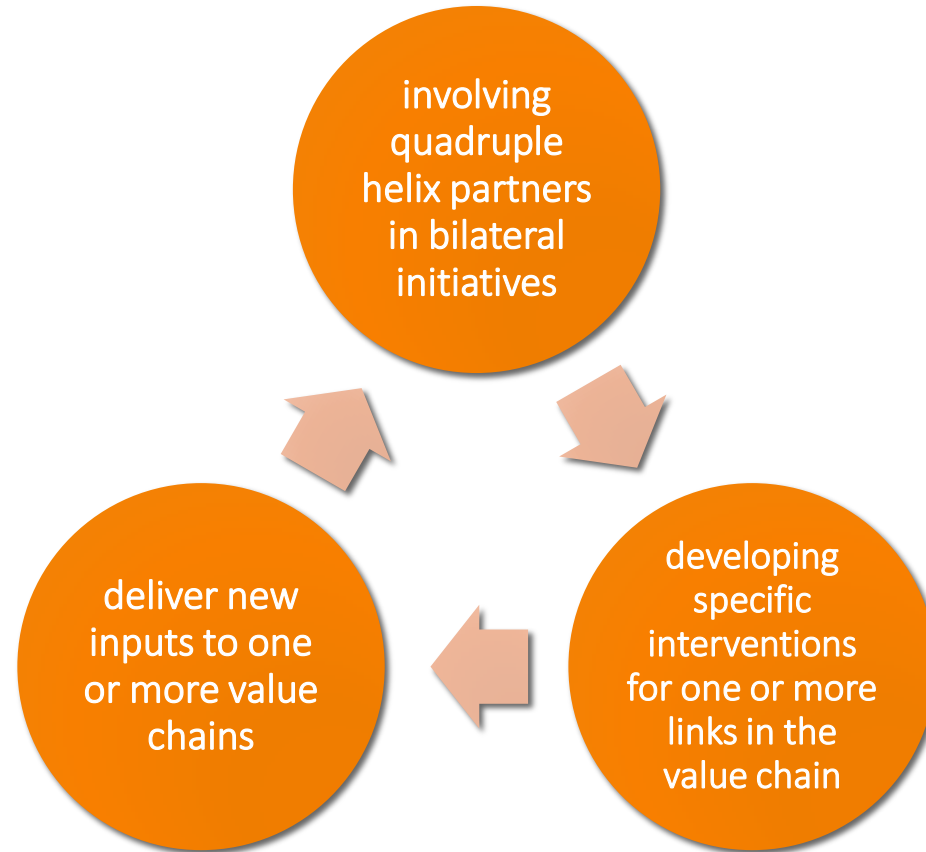
Northern Provinces of Netherlands is a region with:

- an already existing and developed structure of innovative environments, but with inefficiencies in terms of full stakeholder involvement, with self interest predominance and short term vision for overall benefits from engaging with existing organizations;
- several strengths and potential for further development, but with missing links in value chains in various areas;
- a generally good quality educational system, but where particularly at mid level professional education shows serious deficiencies in terms of satisfying future labour market needs;
- particularly higher level professional education and research connects itself more and more to business and society and an outward looking attitude already predominant, but with yet, meagrely exploited potential for businesses to follow in its footsteps.

Value chain assessment in both regions

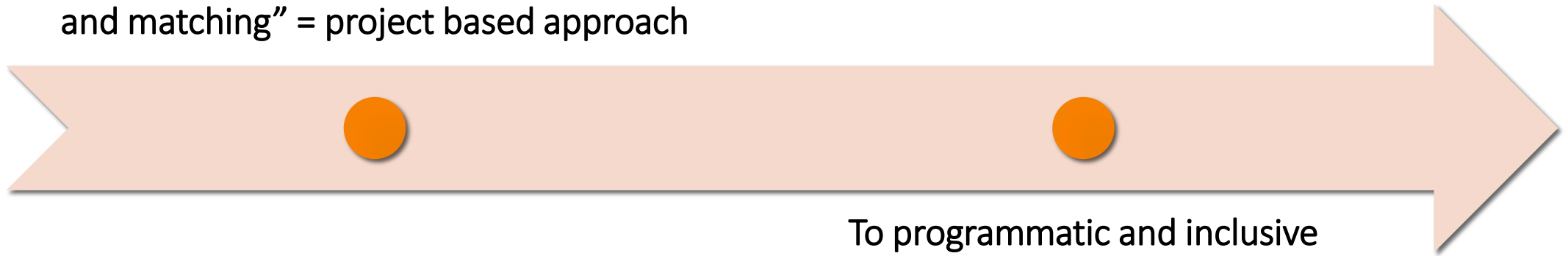


'Closing the loop' in each value chain



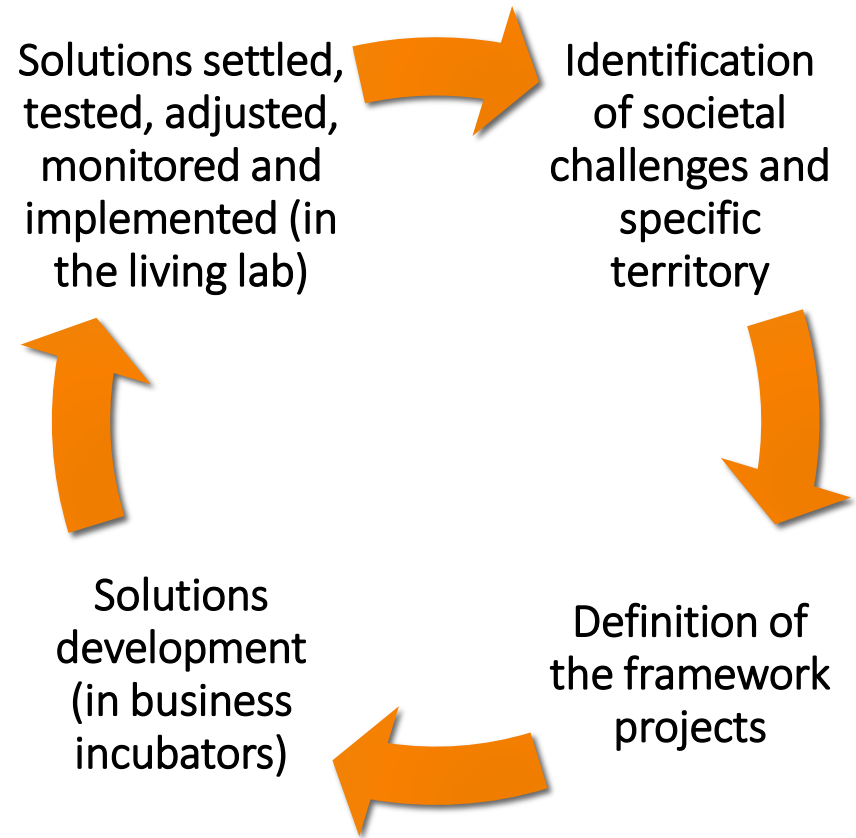
Approach

From working on value chains by “mapping and matching” = project based approach



To programmatic and inclusive approach, with strong framework projects = programming strategy and ‘innovative environments’ = solution’s engine.

How it works



Innovative environments

A Living lab

- is connected to a territory and a set of societal challenges
- is connected to several innovation incubators
- is the center of growth
- is the 'engine' of the regional transition

An innovation incubator

- one for each value chain, which is being addressed
- Is the facility where, through applied science, innovations are developed and valorized
- is connected to societal challenges and living lab environments
- are the "batteries" which deliver the necessary "power" (better knowledge and insight in the societal issues, better applied solutions)

The framework projects

- strategically designed set of coherent and interrelated multi point interventions for a specific living lab
- connected to multiple incubators
- gives direction to the development process
- links the relevant value chains, via the incubators, to the challenges
- closes the loop in the value chain through proposed and applied solutions



All solutions need to fit into each other and together form an integrated solution for an integrated set of challenges.



Transformation from a framework project into an 'operational project' is taking place 'along the way' as an 'iterative' process.

The human factor

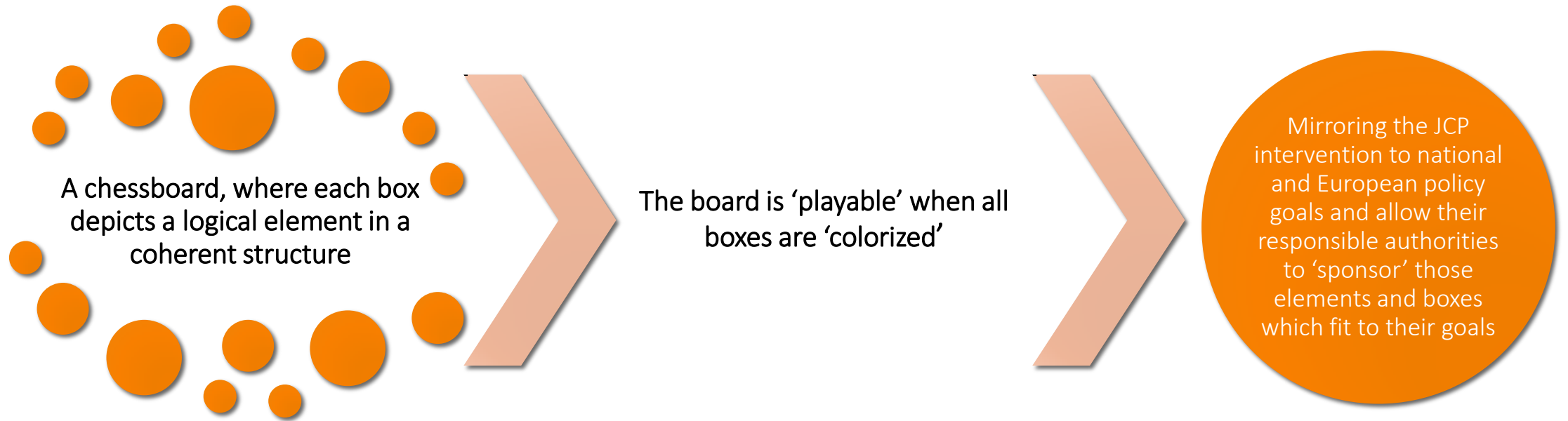
Early commitment of possible 'frontrunners' or 'elephants' for each value chain

For the program implementation management and administrative capacity is needed.

The program include accompanying measures aiming at:

- **the participant actors**
 - creating awareness, fostering change capacity and increasing strategic reasoning;
- **the regional societies**
 - preparing for the uptake of innovations, or 'grass root development';

Funding



Thank you for your attention!

