



B-4 presents:

1. Good „great” practices in projects
implementation funded by ESF
2. Partnerships



Good practices by B-4

Project title: Business For Start

Basic info: Where?, When?, What?, How much?

Where?

podkarpackie voivodship

When?

02.05.2009 - 31.12.2010

What?

Priority VI: The labour market open for all, **Measure 6.2**
Support and promotion of entrepreneurship and self-employment

How much?

3 516 754,67 PLN
(around € 850 000)

By the end of 2008 in our region:

- the unemployment rate was 12,6 %
- the long-term unemployment rate was 59,2%
- the number of the unemployed living in the rural areas 62,3%
- the number of unemployed women was increasing 58,8%



Business For Start

Project participants	Main project objective	What B-4 offered	Results
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 80 unemployed persons living in the podkarpackie voivodship including:• persons without the employment for at least 12 consecutive months during the last 2 years• persons living in a rural area• women returning to the labour market or entering it for the first time	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increasing professional activity among the 80 unemployed persons who live in the podkarpackie voivodship through providing them with comprehensive support (advisory, training, financial support) when opening and running their business	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 320 hours of advisory in regards to Individual Action Plans• training module of total of 448 hours on interpersonal and social skills, on how to run own business• 893 hours of advisory on how to run their own new business	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 76 persons completed a training programme• 45 persons started their own business activity and received grants of 40 000 PLN• 45 persons received financial support to cover the basic costs of running their bussines for 6 months

Business For Start

Results as March, 2012:

32 persons (68%)
still run their own
business

7 new job positions
have been created



Business For Start – data for 2012

As of March, 2012:

32 persons (68%)

still run their own business

7 new job positions
have been created



Project title: Knowledge and Entrepreneurship



- Where? małopolskie voivodship
- When? 01.02.2011 - 31.12.2011
- What?
Priority VIII. Regional human resources for the economy, **Measure 8.1.2.** Support for the cooperation between science and business
- How much? 434 018,00 PLN (around € 104 643)

Małopolskie voivodship with its academic centre occupies a leading position among Polish regions in terms of its scientific potential. In Cracow there are many prestigious universities:

- Jagiellonian University,
- AGH University of Science and Technology,
- Cracow University of Technology.

Despite a large number of universities and R&D units, there is still insufficient knowledge about technology commercialization.

Knowledge and Entrepreneurship

Project participants	Main project objective	What B-4 offered	Results
30 students: graduates, PhD students and researchers interested in starting their own business	equipping them with knowledge and skills required to set up and run their own business	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• training on technology transfer 32 hours• training on how to run own business 200 hours• training on sources of business financing 48 hours• training on successful business plans 104 hours.• individual advisory 180 hours.• „The Best Business Plan” competition	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 30 persons completed training programme• 6 persons set up their own business• 4 new job positions have been created

Project title:
Ecological, pneumatic propulsion
systems in the ultralight aviation



- Where? whole Poland
- When? 01.02.2011 - 30.06.2013
- What? **Operational Programme Innovative Economy, Priority V. Diffusion of Innovation, Measure 5.1.** Support for the development of supra-regional cooperative relation
- How much? 9 911 600,00 PLN

Who is the project for?

Subcarpathian Aviation Cluster was established on the 7th of January, 2008 as the initiative of the B-4 Association. Initially, our Cluster had 13 members, however to date now the cluster has 23 members, both from Poland and abroad; we signed cooperation agreements with aviation clusters from Hungary and New Zealand in 2011.

www.aerocluster.eu

Low access to modern technologies in light and ultralight aviation

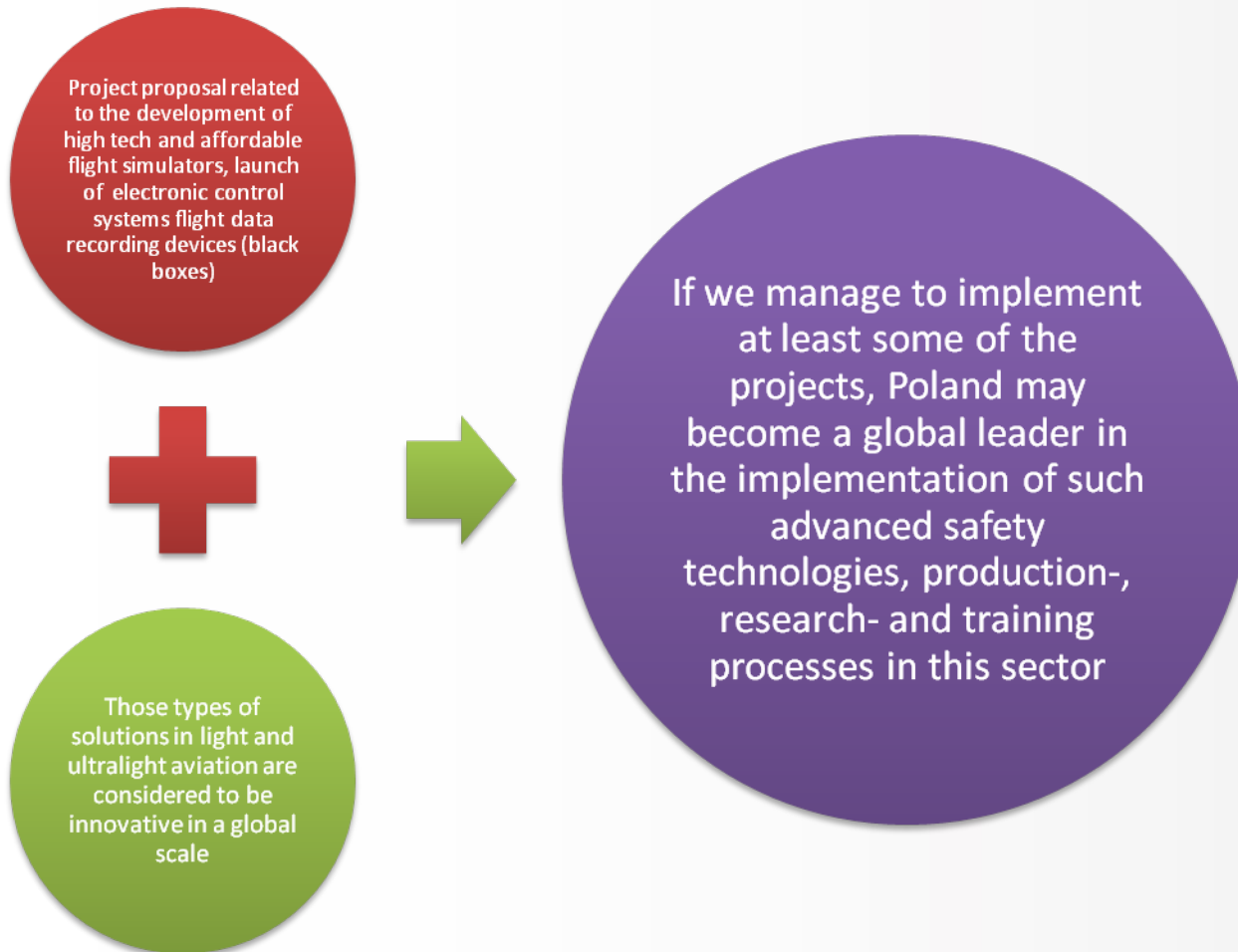
Lack of financial and technical capabilities of the existing regional scientific and R&D units, of SMEs



Ecological, pneumatic propulsion systems in the ultralight aviation

Main objective	Main actions	Some of the results
Support of the development and competitiveness of the enterprises acting together as a cluster in the light- and ultra light aviation industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• purchase of R&D and industrial infrastructure along with the necessary machinery plant• construction of a hall for the R&D and industrial purposes• strengthening the connections between the enterprises and science	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 13 SMEs have started selling their products and providing services• 6 new product devices have been or will be developed• 2 patents have been obtained abroad

Future plans of the Subcarpathian Aviation Cluster



Partnerships

Forms of cooperation of self-government and government administration with business environment institutions



Forms of cooperation allowed in Poland

In Poland we have six forms of financial cooperation of administration with non-governmental sector:

- delegation of execution of public task with granting subsidy to fund its implementation;
- supporting performance of public task with granting subsidy to co-fund its implementation partially;
- local initiatives;
- partnership agreements;
- public-private partnership;
- international agreements referring to non-reimbursable means from foreign sources

Purposefulness and added value of partnership projects

- 1.** The reason for formation of the partnership, which is most frequently pointed to by the leaders (leading partners) is to enhance the likelihood of achieving expected results. For partners the important factor influencing on the decision to establish the partnership was a convergence of objectives with the objectives of other participants in the partnership

Purposefulness and added value of partnership projects

2

Partnership projects generate benefits for both the target group and the implementers themselves, which the benefits would not be possible to achieve if implemented without the participation of partners.

Purposefulness and added value of partnership projects

3

The deadweight effect is significantly greater than in case of project leaders than in case of partners. Nearly a third of the leaders declare that they would manage the implementation of the project activities in the same extent and at the same time independently, without the necessity of cooperation with partners.

Purposefulness and added value of partnership project

4

Among the entities which play the role of leaders there was identified a relatively large effect of experience, which includes knowledge and skills related to applying for funds acquired during the partnership project.

Purposefulness and added value of partnership projects

5

The sustainability of cooperation is supported by the fact that more than a half of leaders have undertaken further cooperation (unrelated to the evaluated project) with the entities with which they jointly started the implementation of the project. In case of entities serving as partners the durability of cooperation is a bit lower - over 40% of entities decided to cooperate further with other participants in the partnership.

Purposefulness and added value of partnership projects

- 6.** ■ The vast majority of the partnership projects implementers found that they would decide to implement the project in the form of partnership.

Strengths & weaknesses of partnerships

Strengths

1. Broad catalogue of entities entitled to apply for support (beneficiaries) in the particular HCOP activities allowing the entities representing different sectors and institutions join to the partnership.
2. Guidelines for the beneficiaries within the elements of the partnership agreement and a model of partnership agreement (HCOP).
3. The possibility of incurring eligible expenses by the partners.

Weaknesses

1. Unfavorable legal regulations establishing partnerships and in particular accounting the partnership projects.
2. Limited possibilities to incur the costs of construction and service of partnerships within the eligible expenses.
3. Difficulties associated with the financial flows between partners from different sectors (public and private

Strengths & weaknesses of partnerships

Strengths

4. Criteria for subject-matter assessment promoting implementation of the project in a partnership form.
5. Statutory provisions allowing the creation of agreements between local government units.
6. Liquidation of the possibility of submitting partnership projects with subordinate entities.

Weaknesses

4. Rules of selecting partners from outside the public finance sector by public sector entities consisting of the open recruitment of partners.
5. Little involvement of partnership participants other than leaders in preparing the grant application.
6. A large amount of work from leaders in project management.

Strengths & weaknesses of partnerships

Strengths

7. Variety of resources (financial, human, organizational, technical) contributed by the implementers.
8. The experience of the entities carrying a partnership project in implementation of subject-matter tasks provided for the project.
9. Differentiation of added value types generated by the projects implementation in the partnership.

Weaknesses

7. Niewielki poziom zaangażowania finansowego partnerów (wkład finansowy) w stosunku do zaangażowania finansowego liderów



Thank you for your attention
Have a great weekend!

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