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# Common Perspective

Cross-border Academy of Development

**ENI CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMME  
POLAND-BELARUS-UKRAINE 2014-2020**

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# Common Perspective

Cross-border Academy of Development



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# HERITAGE

## – LET’S DISCOVER IT TOGETHER

Lviv, 19 September 2017

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## THE SECOND CROSS-BORDER ACADEMY OF DEVELOPMENT

Cultural, natural and historical heritage undoubtedly constitute a topical subject and value for any society that it can identify with. This is an area constituting part of the cross-border cooperation where the purpose of any activity undertaken jointly is to reinforce and support the development of contacts between communities and local authorities. The aim of heritage is to protect and promote historic and cultural heritage of cross-border regions, enhance cultural links, but also improve the image and attractiveness of regions – and this in turn is connected to the development of cross-border tourism. During this year's edition of the Cross-border Academy of Development organised by the Joint Technical Secretariat of the Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2014-2020 you could attend lectures from the thematic objective: heritage, conducted by independent experts from Poland, Belarus and Ukraine.

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## OPENING OF THE SECOND CROSS-BORDER ACADEMY OF DEVELOPMENT

On 19 September 2017, the second Cross-border Academy of Development entitled „Heritage – Let’s Discover it Together” was held in Lviv. The event is an effect of the ENI Cross Border Cooperation Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2014-2020. The Programme is addressed to Polish, Belarusian and Ukrainian borderland regions. The purpose of the seminar was the discussion and provision of the most important information concerning the acquisition of EU funds for small projects under the above perspective. The meeting was attended by several hundred participants, including representatives of science, business and local administration from Poland, Ukraine and Belarus. The conference was opened by Dr Leszek Buller – Director of the European Project Centre, who stated that it was a planned cycle of conferences which is to be held in three countries. As a reminder, the first Cross-border Academy of Development took place in Janów Podlaski in Poland, this year the conference is held in Lviv in Ukraine, next year’s edition was to take place in Belarus – all this to connect the world of science, business and local government, creating a venue for the exchange of views.



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## SUPPORT FOR AND DEVELOPMENT OF BORDERLAND REGIONS

The network of presentations by independent experts was kicked off by Lolita Gedo, an expert and the manager of the Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2014-2020 Programme. She spoke about support and development of borderland regions in Poland, Belarus and Ukraine, emphasising that the Programme created opportunities for the commencement of cooperation between three neighbouring states, focusing on four thematic objectives – heritage, which in the opinion of the Programme Manager is enjoying great interest of beneficiaries, accessibility, broadly understood security of citizens, and border management. Under the heritage thematic objective, the Programme will support two priorities. The first one is the development of the cultural and historic heritage – local initiatives which support the preservation of joint monuments, establishment of joint cross-border trails, and broadly understood development of shared values of the borderland regions. In the second priority, the Programme supports development and promotion of natural heritage conservation, including among other things nature reserves and shared natural monuments.

## PROJECT CYCLE MANAGEMENT – METHODS AND EVALUATION

Dr Rafał Wiśniewski, together with Dr Marcin Zarzecki, presented a lecture on the project cycle management. In its first part they presented the project cycle management theory, including methodology, at the same time introducing several definitions of the term 'evaluation'. According to one of them, evaluation constitutes a systematic study, conducted using varied methods, composed of data collection, analysis, assessment and provision of information about results. During the lecture, issues connected with different project management methods were also presented briefly. Speakers pointed out that in the situation of growing pressure on optimisation and justification of public expenses, with the indication of practical benefits and effects of project measures, applicants should use the most appropriate methodology, i.e. the same one that is used for the purpose of evaluation. It was emphasised that no earlier trend had had greater impact on the development of evaluation in the last decade than the continuously expanding global reach. International institutions developed complex guidelines concerning the conducting of evaluation. Individual domestic associations performed a review of and adopted Evaluation Standards developed by the Joint Committee for Evaluation Standards, adapting them to their own socio-political context, and at the same time emphasising that evaluation should be assessed from the angle of their usefulness, feasibility, correctness and accuracy. Among the evaluation methods and techniques, they singled out among other things the SWOT analysis, logical models, interviews or questionnaire surveys. They also noted that a good evaluation report should be characterised among other things timeous preparation, it should contain a summary, have an appropriate introduction, contain evaluation ratings. Equipped

with this knowledge, potential beneficiaries will be able to prepare applications of better quality.

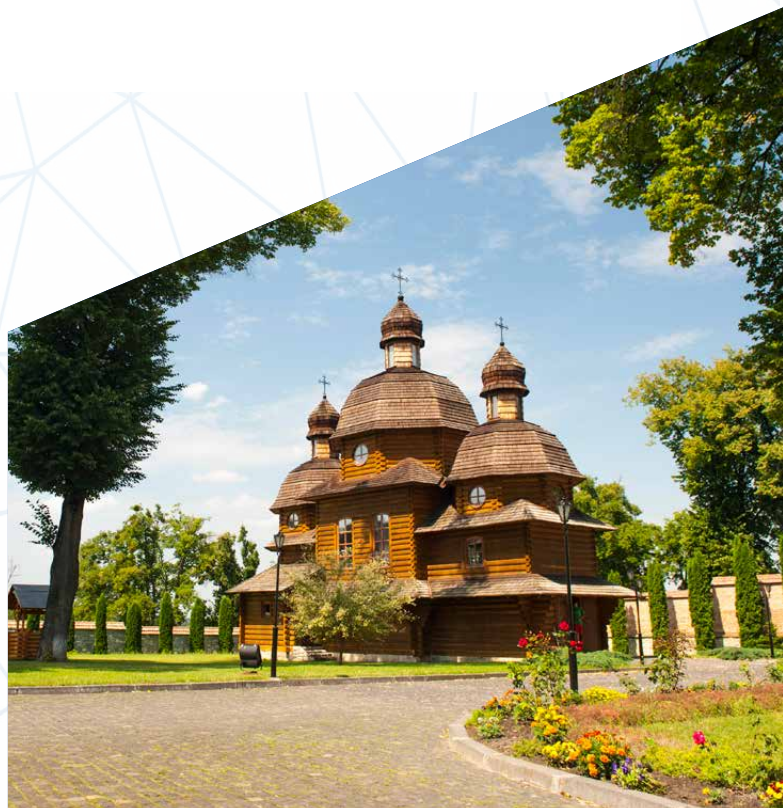
In the second part of the lecture, Dr Rafał Wiśniewski, Prof. of the Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University (UKSW), presented the Grant Programme of the Minister of Culture and National Heritage of the Republic of Poland, implemented by the National Centre of Culture and the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage. Under the "Gaude Polonia" Grant Programme, participants may apply for a grant in one of the following fields: film, photography, history and art, music, theatre and film review, conservation of works of art, literature/translation, museology, music, visual arts, theatre. Such grants may be applied for by persons who are citizens of Belarus, Ukraine or other Central and Eastern European countries. In his speech he also presented the Polish-Ukrainian youth exchange where young people from Poland and Ukraine have the opportunity for meeting and learning about each other's cultures, showing cultural similarities and differences. In each of the projects the compulsory components are: "Local history", "Culture of the region", "Learning the neighbour's language". At the end, the Grant Programme for students of the Belarus Art Academy in Minsk was presented, implemented together with the National Centre of Culture and the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw. Students take part in study workshops at the Art Conservation and Restoration Faculty of the Warsaw Academy of Fine Arts, under the academic care of lecturers of that university. Students expand their skills in the area of art conservation, they participate in practical classes conducted in selected conservation workshops. All of the activities described are aimed at promoting the idea of shared discovery of heritage.

## JOINT HERITAGE OF POLAND AND UKRAINE IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE

Vladimir Shvets – professor of accounting and audit, spoke in his lecture among other things about the shared heritage of Poland and Ukraine in the economic area. He pointed out that the joint heritage of Poland and Ukraine in the economic sphere does not have a lot of accessible information reserves. The main reason for the lack of the information reserves is the balanced period of economic political involvement and the governing elite of the economic system. Training experience of economists in the involved countries is very important for the improvement of this situation. According to the professor, the historical experience of economic development should be used in the process of education of specialists at the university level because it is one of the methods of adapting to new economic conditions and is part of the shared Polish-Ukrainian heritage. This heritage has been formed under the conditions of Polish and Ukrainian lands being part of the Austrian state which was one of the most developed countries in Europe and was characterised in particular by democratic transformations in the economy. Important research, necessary for students studying the history of money and banking in the borderland territories, are subjects of heritage from the monetary circulation. Providing access to this heritage will help increase organisational and methodological resources adapted to the local conditions, allowing for national awareness which at the end of the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century allowed the achievement of

significant successes in the economic area.

To sum up the information presented above, it must be mentioned that such experience in the area of professional training at the university level and post-graduate studies will enable the development of the future specialists' professional outlook on life and create additional opportunities for maximum utilisation of historical heritage in the resolution of contemporary problems. The purpose of the presentation was to turn attention to main areas constituting components of the shared Polish-Ukrainian heritage in the economic sphere.





## CONTEMPORARY THREATS FOR THE CULTURAL SECURITY OF NATION-STATES IN THE GLOBALISATION ERA

Dr Robert Paruzel focused in his presentation on the globalisation era and threats to the cultural security of nation-states existing in it. The globalisation process in the contemporary world plays an important role in the social and economic development of the state. This is an intensive process, impossible to halt. Globalisation concerns in particular the sphere of economy, commerce and culture. It also forces measures to be undertaken on the global scale in politics and security. Globalisation is a progressive process of region integration which leads to the creation of a global market of goods, services and capital. The expert pointed out that the problem of cultural security of the state, which unlike typical threats, including those military, financial, commercial, etc. is in itself rather vague. It refers to the issue of identity of large social groups with culture preferred by the political governance centre dominant within their territory. The affiliation to and active participation in the given culture means adoption of its individual features as one's own. Globalisation has its opponents, but there is also a considerable number of supporters of this process. Thanks to its development, states create conditions for the cooperation of societies. On behalf of the international society, in 1965 UNESCO spoke in defence of cultural diversity by adopting a convention which clearly states that "culture is the soul of a nation and there is no culture beyond what is determined as cultural identity." "Each culture presents a set of unique and irreplaceable values. Only through its traditions and forms of expression may

each nation let the whole world know about it". This organisation decided that the safeguarding of cultural diversity is one of the most important features of contemporary civilisation and this is why on 20 October 2005 in Paris it adopted another document entitled "Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions". The purpose of this agreement is developing interactions between cultures in order to build bridges between nations, emphasising relations between cultures and development of all countries in the spirit of solidarity and partnership, and confirming the sovereign right of states to apply, adopt and enact policies and measures which they deem appropriate in order to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions within their territory. Thanks to projects implemented under the Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2014-2020, we may care for the development of shared heritage, so important for us all.



## LOCAL IDENTITY AS A FACTOR FOR DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL CULTURE AND HISTORICAL HERITAGE

In his speech, Prof. Yuriy Pachkovskyy presented the process of transformation of the Ukrainian society at the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century. This cycle is characterised by complex socio-cultural processes and search for goals of further development towards European integration processes. One of the factors affecting the development of the Ukrainian society in the nearest future is finding their own identity and heritage in the globalised society. The Ukrainian society has the necessary hierarchies of values which are directly connected with the place of residence. This is why history is so important here. Local identity is the consequence of a person identifying themselves from the point of view of a certain point in the physical space – which has a symbolical meaning and value. That person is shaped by experiences of collective and individual interactions within the local community. Local identity is demonstrated in the creation of certain values and behavioural norms of residents of that territory. To conclude, results of sociological studies were presented, indicating that the Ukrainian local identity is characterised by considerable static stability. Using this information, local authorities have an opportunity to attract investments and participate in grant programmes for the development of tourism and activities promoting historical and cultural heritage of regions.

## INTERCULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS POLAND - BELARUS - UKRAINE

The speaker in the following section was Prof. Aliaksandr Kapilau – President of the Institute of Contemporary Knowledge in Minsk. In his speech he presented scientific research from Polish-Ukrainian-Belarusian intercultural relations and the prospects of practical implementation of joint projects. He focused on the architectural heritage, pointing to the significant influence of Polish architects on the Belarusian architecture. Moreover, in his essay, he discussed the theatrical links between Poland and Belarus, which also have a long tradition. Furthermore, he looked at methods of development of Polish-Belarusian relations in musical contexts. Here, he referred to the main centres of amateur music on the Belarus-Poland border, composers and musicians. When summarising his speech, he emphasised that particular importance was attached to shared development of folk music. His lecture encouraged potential beneficiaries to implement projects consisting in the cooperation between Belarusian and Polish folklorists, anthropologists and ethnologists.

### THE SECOND CROSS-BORDER ACADEMY

**OF DEVELOPMENT** was another opportunity for exchanging views and hearing lectures of independent experts. The result of the second Cross-border Academy of Development will be the opening of the call for proposals for small projects in 2018. In the new EU perspective these are micro-projects worth up to EUR 60,000. The total pool of subsidies for cross-border projects is EUR 5,200,000. Under those funds, projects connected both with the cultural heritage of Poland, Ukraine and Belarus, as well as natural heritage may be implemented, promoting shared values on the borders of those three countries.



**TOTAL INDICATIVE  
BUDGET  
FOR THE CALL**



**THE MINIMUM GRANT  
FOR A PROJECT**








**THE MAXIMUM GRANT  
FOR A PROJECT**

## **HERITAGE AS THE MAIN SUBJECT OF CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SMALL PROJECTS.**






The main objective of the Programme is supporting cross-border development processes on the borders between Poland, Belarus and Ukraine. The Programme Strategy corresponds to domestic and regional socio-economic development strategies, implemented through strategic objectives of the Programme. The purpose of the heritage objective is to protect and promote historical and cultural heritage of cross-border regions, strengthen cultural links and cooperation, improve the image and attractiveness of the region, and increase the potential of local communities.

In accordance with the decision of the Joint Programming Committee, under the TO Heritage (Promotion of local culture and preservation of historical heritage), cross-border integration based on interpersonal initiatives will be supported, i.e. special financial support will be granted through small projects.

### **Small projects are projects:**

-  implemented under the TO Heritage;
-  in relation to which the process of selection, contracting and implementation is simplified in comparison with regular projects;
-  in relation to which the amount of EU subsidy may not exceed EUR 60,000;
-  for which the investment costs (works, deliveries) may not exceed 20% of the value of the EU subsidy;
-  the time of implementation of which may not exceed 12 months.

### **Besides the conditions mentioned above, small projects must meet the following conditions:**

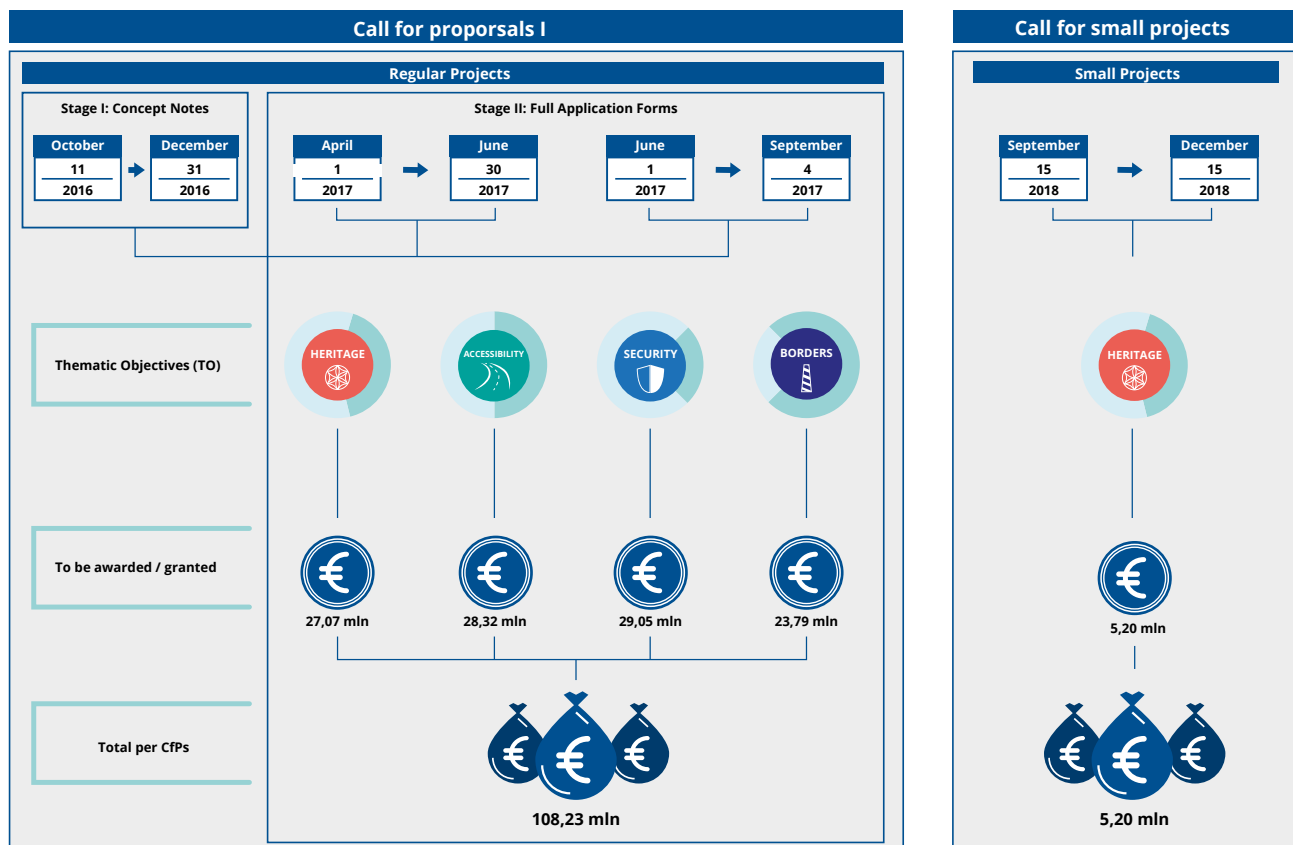
-  contribute to the implementation of the Programme and its objectives;
-  have a strong and clear cross-border effect;
-  have a reasonable budget;
-  be ready for implementation;
-  fulfil criteria concerning partnership.

# SCHEDULE OF CALL FOR PROPOSALS UNDER THE CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMME POLAND-BELARUS-UKRAINE 2014-2020

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Thematic  
Objectives (TO):

**HERITAGE**  
Promotion of local culture and  
preservation of historical heritage

**ACCESSIBILITY**  
Improvement of accessibility to the regions, development of sustainable  
and climate-proof transport and communication networks and system

**SECURITY**  
Common challenges in the field  
of safety and security

**BORDERS**  
Promotion of border management and border  
security, mobility and migration management

**WE WOULD LIKE TO INVITE YOU TO SUBMIT  
APPLICATIONS FOR SMALL PROJECTS.  
THE CALL FOR PROPOSALS WILL BE OPENED  
IN SEPTEMBER 2018.**



## **THE CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMME POLAND-BELARUS-UKRAINE 2014-2020**

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### **ODDZIAŁ WE LWOWIE**

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