



# HOW TO MEET DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES

A HANDBOOK FOR INSPIRATION  
AND ACTIONS IN NORDIC  
MUNICIPALITIES AND REGIONS

2012

Appendix 1:  
COLLECTION OF EXAMPLES



**NORDREGIO**  
Nordic Centre for Spatial Development



**How to meet  
demographic changes**

**A handbook for inspiration and actions  
in Nordic municipalities and regions**

**2012**

**Appendix 1  
Collection of examples**



# **How to meet demographic changes**

**A handbook for inspiration and actions  
in Nordic municipalities and regions**

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Collection of examples**

**2012**



**NORDREGIO**  
Nordic Centre for Spatial Development

How to meet demographic changes;  
A handbook for inspiration and actions in Nordic municipalities and regions  
2012  
Appendix 1, Collection of examples

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### **Nordic co-operation**

takes place among the countries of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, as well as the autonomous territories of the Faroe Islands, Greenland and Åland.

### **The Nordic Council**

is a forum for co-operation between the Nordic parliaments and governments. The Council consists of 87 parliamentarians from the Nordic countries. The Nordic Council takes policy initiatives and monitors Nordic co-operation. Founded in 1952.

### **The Nordic Council of Ministers**

is a forum of co-operation between the Nordic governments. The Nordic Council of Ministers implements Nordic co-operation. The prime ministers have the overall responsibility. Its activities are co-ordinated by the Nordic ministers for co-operation, the Nordic Committee for co-operation and portfolio ministers. Founded in 1971.

### **Nordregio – Nordic Centre for Spatial Development**

works in the field of spatial development, which includes physical (spatial) planning and regional policies, in particular with a Nordic and European comparative perspective. Nordregio is active in research, education and knowledge dissemination and provides policy-relevant data and analysis. Nordregio was established in 1997 by the Nordic Council of Ministers. The centre is owned by the five Nordic countries and builds upon more than 40 years of Nordic cooperation in its field.

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# Preface

Appendix 1 to the demographic Handbook contains Part 4 of the handbook. Part 1, 2 and 3 are in the handbook itself. It is only due to the size of Part 4 it has been separated from the other parts.

In the appendix are listed 159 projects from the Nordic countries. The distribution according to nationality is: Finland 24 projects, Åland Islands 7, Sweden 29, Denmark 26, Norway 25, Faroe Islands 8, Iceland 14, Greenland 5, and transnational projects 21. A transnational project is a project involving actors from more than one of the Nordic countries.

The selection of the projects is based on a wide definition of what a project is. We have included projects in a strict sense understood as a process with a clear start and a clear end. We have also included projects understood as a shift in administrative practice. These projects have a clear start, but they have no clear defined end. Less than 35 % of the projects in the appendix can be characterized as a shift in administrative practice.

The reason for including both types of projects is a wish to show different kinds of responses to the demographic changes. A new response typically will be developed within the frame of a traditional project with a start and an end. If the evaluation of such a project is positive, the praxis might be implemented as a shift in administrative practice. On the other hand a shift in administrative practice does not necessarily have to be developed as a project before it is implemented.

As it has been a goal in itself to include as many relevant projects as possible the selection criteria has been broad. The main emphasis has been on projects which have been active within the last ten years. More than 70 % are still active in 2012, and more than 90 % of the projects have been active in 2010 or later.

No quality assessment has been applied to the included projects. Many projects have presumably been successful while other projects might have been concluded as unsuccessful projects and yet other projects might have been evaluated as bad projects. It is not the scope for the handbook to select projects to be included on the basis of evaluation assessments. This is due to the fact that much can be learned also from less successful projects.

Many relevant analyses of the projects could be made. To mention just one example here a project could be measured according to its impact level – on legislation level, on administrative level, or on an individual (local or institutional) level. No matter how relevant they might be such analysis has not been a part of the development of the demographic handbook. The only analysis presented here is the selected four initiatives in chapter 10 for which in-depth description are provided. These four initiatives have been presented at the workshops that were held from February to June 2012 arranged to disseminate and get feedback on the handbook.

Further, in chapters 11 and 12 are indexes of the start year of the projects and the end year of the projects. The purpose with the indexes is to illustrate the temporal distribution of the projects.

We encourage all who might know of projects which are responses to demographic changes to provide us with information about such projects in order to make it possible for us potentially to include these projects in a expected update of the demographic handbook.

Lisa Hörnström and Klaus Georg Hansen

Stockholm, 18 June 2012



# 1.0 Finland

## **FI-1: Loppukiri housing community for mid-life and elderly people**

Loppukiri is a housing community for mid-life and elderly people. It is an outcome of a six year project of the Active Seniors Association that was founded in 2000 in order to introduce the concept of a housing community for elderly people. The community house is the first of its kind in Finland. The future residents were closely involved already in the planning and designing phase of the community house and together the residents look after the home, keep it clean and cook and enjoy common meals. The decisions concerning the community are made in community meetings.

The house is owned by a private housing corporation and the residents are its shareholders. The pioneer project has also been granted some external funding from the City of Helsinki, the Finnish Centre for Health Promotion. The residents stand for the managing costs of the house according to their number of shares. The minimum age of at least one inhabitant in a flat is 48 years and the residents are expected to take part in the community life. The Active Seniors Association is still the legal mother body for the LOPPUKIRI community but gradually the community will become more independent while a strong link of collaboration in training and many other activities will remain.

More information:

<http://www.loppukiri.fi/yhteystiedot.htm#1> (in English)

Time period: 2000-2006

Geography: Helsinki (Helsingfors)

Theme: 2.2, 2.10

Method: 3.1

## **FI-2: Becoming an entrepreneur as a senior citizen**

The Aalto University School of Economics and the DEMO Regions Network cooperate on examining how the elderly could be encouraged to participate in the labour market and to share their know-how and experiences by becoming entrepreneurs. Cooperation between universities, companies and the public sector established in order to develop new operational models.

The aim is to lengthen working careers especially in sparsely populated areas and areas suffering from the structural change. In sparsely populated areas where a labour shortage is expected it is seen as essential to enable flexible utilisation of the competence and expertise of retired population. Active senior citizens who are moving back to their home regions after retiring and who are participating in the working life for example through different projects, can function as significant additions to a region's labour force.

Pilot groups consisting of employees who are about to retire and interested in entrepreneurship will be formed and a national research project on the position and the possibilities of senior entrepreneurship in Finland will be carried out.

More information:

[http://www.demoverkosto.fi/attachments/text\\_editor/107.pdf](http://www.demoverkosto.fi/attachments/text_editor/107.pdf) (in English)

[http://www2.demoverkosto.fi/sivu.tmpl?sivu\\_id=229](http://www2.demoverkosto.fi/sivu.tmpl?sivu_id=229) (in Finnish)

Time period: 2010-2013

Geography: Kaustinen (Kaustby), Keuruu (Keuru), Nurmes, Sastamala

Theme: 2.4, 2.8

Method: 3.2, 3.7

### **FI-3: YES-centers and entrepreneurship education**

Entrepreneurship education is incorporated into all subjects in Finnish schools and national YES-Centers had been established to offer entrepreneurship education services. The first centre was established in 2002 and thereafter the idea has spread to several Finnish regions. In 2012, there are 18 regional YES-Centers and their tasks include teacher training, offering study material and curriculum services, promoting cooperation between schools and companies and organising business mentorship programmes.

The YES-centers are mainly funded by municipalities through regional development centres, entrepreneur organisations and by the National Board of Education through the Leverage from the EU programme. The centers also have own regional partners. A National YES-association supports and coordinates the network of the regional YES-centers.

More information:

[http://www.yes-keskus.fi/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=79&Itemid=0](http://www.yes-keskus.fi/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=79&Itemid=0)

(in English)

Time period: 2002-

Geography: Finland (national)

Theme: 2.5, 2.6, 2.8

Method: 3.2, 3.7

### **FI-4: The HEMAASU model**

The forecasting model HEMAASU was developed in cooperation between the Finnish Ministry of the Interior and the Regional Council of Pohjois-Savo. It is a model for reconciling the supply of and the demand for labour and it has been introduced in all of the Finnish regions. The project on developing the tool was funded with regional development funds.

The HEMAASU model functions as a tool for regional councils to make long-term (15-35 years) population and labour force projections. Earlier models were seen as either too complicated or too simple and the regional councils needed a new model that was easy to use and understand and that could be widely used in all regions. The model consists of a demographic part and an employment and economy part. The demographic part includes forecasts on the population and the supply of labour whereas the employment and economy part concentrates on anticipation of demand for labour and the gross regional product.

More information:

[http://www.urenio.org/futurreg/files/1st\\_Workshop/Kylmala\\_M\\_HEMAASU\\_Model.pdf](http://www.urenio.org/futurreg/files/1st_Workshop/Kylmala_M_HEMAASU_Model.pdf)

(in English)

[http://www.intermin.fi/intermin/images.nsf/files/b02f581ce4fd0ccfc2257092003f2eb2/\\$file/hem\\_loppuraportti\\_260905.pdf](http://www.intermin.fi/intermin/images.nsf/files/b02f581ce4fd0ccfc2257092003f2eb2/$file/hem_loppuraportti_260905.pdf) (in Finnish)

Time period: 2005-

Geography: Finland (national)

Theme: 2.4

Method: 3.2, 3.5

### **FI-5: Regional relocation of state government offices**

For more than ten years, there has been an initiative in Finland to relocate state government offices from Helsinki to other (often sparsely populated) regions in order to balance the regional structure and strengthening regional competitiveness. At the relocated offices, almost all of the public servants have changed because the employees in Helsinki have not been willing to move. Teuvo Metsäpelto from the Ministry of Finance states that losing competent workforce has been a problem and that the state has lost decades of competence and expertise during the relocation processes. According to Minister of Public Administration and Local Government Henna Virkkunen, the decisions on relocating state government offices has not been evaluated or monitored very well.

More information:

[http://m.hs.fi/inf/infomo?site=hs&view=news\\_kotimaa\\_child&feed:a=hs.fi&feed:c=news&feed:i=1305546327332](http://m.hs.fi/inf/infomo?site=hs&view=news_kotimaa_child&feed:a=hs.fi&feed:c=news&feed:i=1305546327332) (in Finnish)

Time period: 2000-

Geography: Finland (national)

Theme: 2.4, 2.9

Method: 3.3, 3.4

### **FI-6: Young People for Young People**

YP4YP is a project in coordinated by Pielinen Karelia Development Ltd. and it is part of the DEMO network and mainly funded by the national DEMO network and the Regional Council of North Karelia. Aging is a problem in all of the participating regions (Pielinen Karelia, Central Finland and Pirkanmaa) and the project aims at hearing young people's ideas and point of views on developing the regions. One important objective is to develop and activate associations in project areas as well as develop municipal services and the images of municipalities. In the long run, the objective is to raise the attractiveness of the participating regions among young labour force. Testing and developing participatory methods is also an important method and goal.

By presenting the young people's viewpoints, the project wants to complement the development work related to entrepreneurship, living conditions, distance working and remigration that is carried out in the regions.

More information:

<http://www.pikes.fi/yp4yp> (in Finnish)

Time period: 2011-2013

Geography: Pielisen Karjala (Pielinen-Karelen), Keski-Suomi (Mellersta Finland), Pirkanmaa (Birkaland)

Theme: 2.9

Method: 3.1, 3.2, 3.6

### **FI-7: The SEUTURA model**

The SEUTURA project aims at identifying job openings caused by the high level retirement in 2011-2015 in Pielinen Karelia region and tracing out what kind of competence will be needed. Based on the information, a recruitment plan will be drawn up for 2012-2015. One of the aims of the project is also to find part-time placement that are difficult to fill and develop practises that combine short term part-time jobs and build long term full time placement that are easier to fill. The measures of the project will be targeted to employers both in the private and public

sectors and the development needs of the employers will be identified. The project is coordinated by Pielinen-Karelia Development Ltd. and it has received funding from the European Social Fund.

More information:

<http://www.pikes.fi/web/seutura-pikes/etusivu> (in Finnish)

Time period: 2011-2013

Geography: Pielisen Karjala (Pielinen-Karelen)

Theme: 2.4

Method: 3.5, 3.7

### **FI-8: Reorganising regional state administration**

The Finnish regional state administration was reorganised in 2010 and 15 new Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment and six new Regional State Administrative Agencies were established. The aim of the reform was to make the regional administration more efficient and client-friendly by bringing regional administration assignments related to state control into one organisation and transferring some of the regional development tasks to regional councils. (Lindqvist et al. 2010)

More information:

[http://www.vm.fi/vm/sv/04\\_publicationer\\_och\\_dokument/03\\_ovriga\\_dokument/20090925ALKUpr/alku\\_sv\\_170909.pdf](http://www.vm.fi/vm/sv/04_publicationer_och_dokument/03_ovriga_dokument/20090925ALKUpr/alku_sv_170909.pdf) (in Swedish)

Lindqvist et al. (2010). *Regional Development in the Nordic Countries*. Nordregio Report 2010:2

Time period: 2010

Geography: Finland (national)

Theme: 2.9

Method: 3.3, 3.4

### **FI-9: MONIKKO**

Monikko project was initiated within the DEMO Network and it is implemented and coordinated by EDGE Lab in Tampere University of Technology in cooperation by the regional council of Tampere region and six participating municipalities. The aim is to gather information and to produce new information on community housing and different community models. The focus is especially on the housing and nursing needs of the older population and on creating alternative housing opportunities for elders. Each of the six participating municipalities will get their own pilot programme for community living. The project is financed by municipalities, the Ministry of Employment and the Economy and the Tampere University of Technology.

More information:

<https://wiki.tut.fi/Monikko/WebHome?redirectto=/Monikko/WebHome?redirectto=/Monikko/WebHome?redirectto=/Monikko/WebHome?redirectto=/Monikko/WebHome?;language=en;language=fi> (in Finnish)

Time period: 2011-2012

Geography: Loimaa, Mikkeli (S:t Michel), Mänttä-Vilppula, Närpiö (Närpes), Tampere (Tammerfors), Turku (Åbo)

Theme: 2.1, 2.2, 2.10

Method: 3.2

#### **FI-10: EETU**

Eetu project creates possibilities for knowledge-intensive and creative distance working. By improving the prerequisites for studying, entrepreneurship and distance working, the project aims at decreasing the out-migration of working-age population. In-migration is encouraged through improving the quality of life. The project is funded with European Regional Development funds and local funding from the regional council and municipalities.

More information:

<http://lieksanyhteispaivelut.wordpress.com/linkit/eetu-projekti/> (in Finnish)

Time period: 2010-2012

Geography: Pielisen Karjala (Pielinen-Karelen)

Theme: 2.4

Method: 3.7

#### **FI-11: The New Municipality 2017 development programme**

Finnish municipalities will undergo extensive reforms in the coming years even after the PARAS reform project ends. The Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities has drawn up their own New Municipality 2017 development programme where it states that its main objective is that in 2017 as many municipalities as possible will be strong municipalities that are able to provide welfare services and create prerequisites for vitality and democracy. The programme emphasises the role of local citizens and regional differences. It further aims at improving the municipal structure as a whole.

More information:

<http://www.localfinland.fi/en/authorities/newmunicipality2017/Pages/default.aspx> (in English)

<http://www.localfinland.fi/en/authorities/newmunicipality2017/Documents/New%20Municipality%202017%20Development%20Programme.pdf> (in English)

Time period: 2011-2017

Geography: Finland (national)

Theme: 2.9

Method: 3.3

#### **FI-12: PARETO – Adapting Care Systems for an Ageing Society**

The aim of the project is to “find and implement new and innovative solutions and working methods that would adapt the service systems to better serve the needs of the ageing population in Finland.” The project partners include a university, a research centre and municipalities and hospital districts. It is funded by the European Regional Development Fund and the participating municipalities.

Because of the problems related to the rising need of care, shortage of workforce and diminishing financial resources, current modes of operation cannot be afforded anymore and changes have to be made on structural and administrative levels in order to secure a functioning care system. The project includes sub-projects such as building new well-being campuses or welfare centres and reorganising and restructuring care operations and services.

More information:

[http://hema.tkk.fi/en/research/research\\_projects/pareto/](http://hema.tkk.fi/en/research/research_projects/pareto/) (in English)

Time period: 2008-2012

Geography: Espoo (Esbo), Järvenpää (Träskända), Kouvola

Theme: 2.1

Method: 3.2, 3.3

### **FI-13: PARAS – project to restructure local government and services**

The main objective of the PARAS reform is to ensure the availability of high quality services in all Finland and to build a vital and functional municipal structure. The project was initiated in 2005 and the project period will end in the end of 2012. By the end of the project period, there will have been 59 consolidations of municipalities and there will be one hundred municipalities less than before the project. According to Lindqvist et al. (2010), the consequences of the process have been varied and the effects have not been only positive and in some cases, the cooperation between pre-reform municipalities has disappeared or weakened after the amalgamations.

More information:

<http://www.kommunerna.net/sv/serviceomraden/struktureform/Sidor/default.aspx> (in Swedish)

<http://www.kommunerna.net/sv/kommunforbundet/media/pressmeddelanden/2012/01/Sidor/strukturprojektet-har-inte-paverkat-utbildningstjansternas-tillganglighet.aspx> (in Swedish)

Evaluation & Research Programme ARTTU

[http://www.kommunerna.net/sv/serviceomraden/arttu/Documents/ARTTU-esite\\_eng\\_ebook.pdf](http://www.kommunerna.net/sv/serviceomraden/arttu/Documents/ARTTU-esite_eng_ebook.pdf) (in English)

Time period: 2005-2012

Geography: Finland (national)

Theme: 2.9

Method: 3.3, 3.4

### **FI-14: Futuuri – Women entrepreneurs and managers in the future**

The Futuuri project aimed at creating growth in enterprises led by women. Earlier projects in the project region of North Savo had concentrated on creating prerequisites for starting new businesses and Futuuri focused on developing existing enterprises by for example offering coach services to help the entrepreneur to find new solutions and to support their development work. Education on for example electronic services was also provided which encouraged several entrepreneurs to establish web shops. The project was funded by the European Social Fund and the Finnish Government and it was implemented by Ylä-Savo Municipal Federation of Education and administrated by the Centre for Economic Development, Transport and Environment for North Savo.

More information:

[http://www.rakennerahastot.fi/rakennerahastot/tiedostot/hyvaeae\\_hanketoimintaa\\_EN/yrittajyyys\\_tasa-arvo\\_Futuuri\\_ENG\\_lores.pdf](http://www.rakennerahastot.fi/rakennerahastot/tiedostot/hyvaeae_hanketoimintaa_EN/yrittajyyys_tasa-arvo_Futuuri_ENG_lores.pdf) (in English)

Petterson et al. (2012). *Supporting Women's Entrepreneurship in Nordic Sparsely Populated Areas*. Nordregio Working Paper 2012:1.

Time period: 2008-2011

Geography: Pohjois-Savo (Norra Savolax)

Theme: 2.5, 2.8  
Method: 3.2, 3.7

#### **FI-15: Innokyla.fi**

The innovation village provides an open environment to all social- and healthcare sector actors. In the web environment, the social- and healthcare professionals can find each other, network, engage in development projects together and spread new ideas and innovations. Innokylä is a cooperation project between the Finnish Society for Social and Health, the Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities and the National Institute for Health and Welfare and it is funded by Finland's Slot Machine Association, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health and the Finnish Funding Agency for Technology and Innovation.

More information:  
<http://www.innokyla.fi/web/guest> (in Finnish)

Time period: 2010-2013  
Geography: Finland (national)  
Theme: 2.1, 2.2  
Method: 3.2, 3.7

#### **FI-16: Back on the map development method**

The Project aims at finding new ways to develop Finnish "region towns", towns that are not the biggest or the most important in their regions but do have an important role and are central to a smaller commuting area. In the project, it is stressed that in addition to the countryside, even smaller towns can suffer from problems caused by out-migration, economic restructuring and deindustrialisation.

Through an analysis of the special characteristics of the participating municipalities and their operational environments, the project will come up with a special concept that can be used to strengthen the operational environment and the vitality of the municipalities. In the new concept, developing the built environment in the participating towns has an important role in contributing to the usability and quality of the municipalities. The project is implemented in cooperation between the municipalities, the Tampere University of Technology, the Ministry of Employment and the Economy and the Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities. It is partly funded by the European Regional Development Fund.

More information:  
<http://www.kunnat.net/fi/asiantuntijapalvelut/tuke/hankkeet/seutukaupungit/takaisinkartalle/Sivut/default.aspx> (in Finnish)

Time period: 2010-2011  
Geography: Finland (national)  
Theme: 2.9  
Method: 3.2, 3.6

#### **FI-17: Vetovoimainen hyvinvointiala Hämeenlinnassa / Attractive welfare sector in Hämeenlinna**

The welfare sector in Hämeenlinna will in the coming years suffer both from increased aging population and the shortage of competent workforce. The project aims at developing new ways to respond to the challenges by e.g. identifying the needs of the aging population, finding out

what the factors are that can make the welfare sector appealing, drawing up a strategy on new technologies and creating a multiproducer model where the cooperation between actors is increased. Häme Development Centre coordinates the project and the City of Hämeenlinna and Innopark Programme Oy participate in its implementation. The project is funded with European Social Funds and funding from the City of Hämeenlinna.

More information:

[http://www.kehittamiskeskus.fi/portal/kehittamiskeskus/suomeksi/seudun\\_kehittaminen/kehittamiskeskuden\\_hallinnoimat\\_hankkeet/vetovoimainen\\_hyvinvointiala\\_hameenlinnassa\\_hanke/](http://www.kehittamiskeskus.fi/portal/kehittamiskeskus/suomeksi/seudun_kehittaminen/kehittamiskeskuden_hallinnoimat_hankkeet/vetovoimainen_hyvinvointiala_hameenlinnassa_hanke/) (in Finnish)

Time period: 2011-2014

Geography: Hämeenlinna (Tavastehus)

Theme: 2.1, 2.4

Method: 3.2, 3.7

### **FI-18: PAWTH – Pedagogy Assisting Workforce Transition**

PAWT was an international development project (1.10.2009-31.11.2011) with participants from seven different countries (Finland, Lithuania, Slovenia, Ireland, Romania, Bulgaria and Turkey). From Finland, the Pielinen Karelia region was attending the project that was financed by the EU Lifelong Learning Programme. The objective was to increase employability of older people through education and training. The project aimed at developing e.g. comprehensive pedagogic framework to address the skill needs of older people. The framework was designed to be person centred as well as flexible and able to facilitate learning in different environments and on different platforms.

More information:

<http://www.pikes.fi/en/web/pawt-pikes/the-project> (in English)

Time period: 2009-2011

Geography: Pielisen Karjala (Pielinen-Karelen)

Theme: 2.4, 2.6

Method: 3.2, 3.7

### **FI-19: Neda Ordym**

The project is implemented in the Finnish Sámi area as well as in one Komi region and one Nenets region in the Russian Federation. The main objective of the project is to increase the attractiveness of the Sámi, Nenets and Komi regions, consolidate their identity and to explore and expand local investment opportunities. Concrete tourism products will be developed based on the needs of the local population and the entrepreneurs and administrators will be educated. The Sámi Education Institute is the lead partner of the project and the project is funded EU's Kolarctic ENPI CBC –programme, the Finnish Ministry for Foreign Affairs and local actors.

More information:

<http://nedaordym.fi/> (in Finnish)

<http://nedaordym.fi/index.php/en> (in English)

Time period: 2010-2013

Geography: Lappi (Lapland)

Theme: 2.5, 2.9

Method: 3.2, 3.6, 3.7

### **FI-20: Workforce Fell-Lapland**

The enterprises in the Lapland regions have been suffering from a lack of workforce and the tourist industry in the region is very seasonal. The aim of the project was to create an opportunity for those employed in the tourist industry to be employed all year round in different seasonal positions e.g working in skiing centres in winter and on ferries and other tourist enterprises in the islands of Southwestern Finland in summer. The employment offices in Lapland and in Southwestern Finland decided to establish an “exchange programme” for tourist industry workers and different dissemination events and fairs were organised. Further, a model for surveying tourist industry workforce was developed. The project was partly funded by the European Social Fund.

More information:

[http://www.rakenerahastot.fi/rakenerahastot/tiedostot/hyvat\\_kaytannot\\_esr\\_hankkeissa/From\\_projects\\_to\\_good\\_practices.pdf](http://www.rakenerahastot.fi/rakenerahastot/tiedostot/hyvat_kaytannot_esr_hankkeissa/From_projects_to_good_practices.pdf) (in English)

Time period: 2001-2004

Geography: Lappi (Lapland), Varsinais-Suomi (Egentliga Finland)

Theme: 2.4

Method: 3.2, 3.7

### **FI-21: Kommunjobb 2010**

The objective of the Kommunjobb 2010 project was to secure the availability of competent labour force in municipalities in the future. During the 2001-2010, 160 000 new employees were needed in the municipal sector because of the high retirement level and at the same time the service structure of the municipalities was changing and the aging population needed more and more of different welfare and health services. The aims of the project included for example developing the employer policies in the municipalities by for example promoting the possibilities of combining work and family time. One of the aims was also to develop the educational system to better meet the labour demand and to become more flexible. The Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities, the Local Government Employers and the KEVA Local Government Pensions Institute collaborated in the project.

More information:

<http://www.kuntatyonantajat.fi/ImportedDocuments/1BC619ABE7264ED1AEED559C5AA9DDAF.pdf> (in Finnish)

Time period: 2010

Geography: Finland (national)

Theme: 2.2, 2.4

Methods: 3.2, 3.7

### **FI-22: Immigration in Närpes**

Sydösterbotten is a region of 18,000 inhabitants and three municipalities. The largest municipality Närpes has received a substantial number of immigrants during the latest years and at the moment 7 % of its residents are immigrants. Most of the immigrants work with greenhouse production, fur farming and metal industry and nursing assistant education has also been provided.

The region suffers from birth deficit caused by the high percentage of elderly people and without the work related immigration; the region would not be able to maintain a sufficient labour supply. The unemployment rate of the area is one of the lowest in Finland (3.5 %) and

the town of Närpes has made significant investments on the integration of the immigrants. Further, the role of the employers has been important.

More information:

<http://www.lontagaren.fi/lt2011/lt-04-11/lt-130911-t1.html> (in Swedish)

[http://www.kommuninfo.net/k\\_perussivu.asp?path=255;264;76738;77724;145286](http://www.kommuninfo.net/k_perussivu.asp?path=255;264;76738;77724;145286) (in Swedish)

Time period: 2008-

Geography: Närpiö (Närpes)

Theme: 2.4, 2.5, 2.9

Methods: 3.6

### **FI-23: Junior model**

The city of Espoo in Southern Finland has initiated a junior model in order to make young people interested in working for the city and facilitating their employment by the city. A newly graduated person or a person who is approaching the end of their studies can be employed for a two years and get a personal workplace trainer. The personal trainer familiarises the new worker with their tasks and with working in public administration.

More information:

[http://www.espoo.fi/enUS/Jobs\\_and\\_enterprise/Espoo\\_employer/Young\\_employee/Junior\\_model](http://www.espoo.fi/enUS/Jobs_and_enterprise/Espoo_employer/Young_employee/Junior_model) (in English)

Time period: 2000-

Geography: Espoo

Theme: 2.4

Method: 3.7

### **FI-24: DART – Declining, Ageing and Regional Transformation**

DART is an INTERREG project with partners from 13 regions that are affected by ageing. From Northern Europe, the region of North Carelia participates in the project. The aim of the project is to define new indicators for measuring decline and other symptoms of demographic change as well as identify good practices and come up with policy recommendations to regional and European stakeholders. DART aims to develop an integrated approach for policy recommendations to adapt regional policies and public services.

More information: <http://www.dart-project.eu/> (in English)

Time period: 2010-2012

Geography: North Carelia

Theme: 2.2, 2.9

Method: 3.2

## 2.0 Åland Islands

### **AX-1: Företagsjuntan**

'Företagsjuntan' is a network for female entrepreneurs and it is coordinated by Åland Technology Centrum. The goal of the network is to promote forming new contacts and exchanging knowledge. It further aims at promoting personal and professional development of current and future female entrepreneurs in Åland. The project is financed by European Regional Development Fund.

More information:

<http://www.atc.ax/text2.con?iPage=32&m=45> (in Swedish)

Time period: 2009-2011

Geography: Åland Islands (national)

Theme: 2.5, 2.8

Method: 3.7

### **AX-2: Startaaget.ax**

Startaaget is an internet portal on how to become an entrepreneur or how to further develop an enterprise. The entrepreneurs are provided with information about being an entrepreneur and for example different steps that need to be taken while starting an enterprise are presented. It is a collaboration project between Åland University of Applied Sciences, Åland Technology Centrum, the Åland Government, the Åland Chamber of Commerce and the Entrepreneurs' Association in Åland.

More information:

<http://www.startaaget.ax> (in Swedish)

Time period: 2008-

Geography: Åland Islands (national)

Theme: 2.5, 2.8

Method: 3.2, 3.7

### **AX-3: Integration.ax**

The aim of the project is to enhance the integration of new-comers into the Åland communities. It has been identified that it is difficult for new-comer to become part of the community and to be able to utilise their competences and skills. The project focuses on people who do not have Swedish as native language and a new integration model will be developed consisting of e.g. a course that combines studies in Swedish and the Society with practical training. The project is coordinated by the Citizens' institute and funded by the European Social Fund.

More information:

<http://www.integration.ax> (in Swedish)

Time period: 2010-2013

Geography: Åland Islands (national)

Theme: 2.2, 2.4, 2.6

Method: 3.2, 3.7

#### **AX-4: Arbeta och bo på Åland**

The project aims at attracting people to settle down in the Åland islands by marketing the islands and providing accessible information on all aspects of life in Åland for people who are interested in the working and living opportunities in Åland. The website is coordinated by Ålands arbetsmarknads- och studiemyndigheten.

More information:

<http://www.komhem.nu/> (in Swedish)

Time period: 2000-

Geography: Åland Islands (national)

Theme: 2.9, 2.10

Method: 3.6, 3.7

#### **AX-5: Arbete i Fokus / Work in Focus**

Arbete i Fokus is a project funded by the EU Social Fund and the Åland Government. It helps citizens with difficulties in finding their place in the labour market. It provides occupational psychology services as well as extensive support in career planning. The planning will take place in cooperation with the participant and different support units.

More information:

[http://www.ams.ax/sv/ovrig\\_service/yrkesplaneringsprojektet\\_arbete\\_i\\_fokus](http://www.ams.ax/sv/ovrig_service/yrkesplaneringsprojektet_arbete_i_fokus) (in Swedish)

Time period: 2010-2013

Geography: Åland Islands (national)

Theme: 2.2, 2.4

Method: 3.2, 3.7

#### **AX-6: The future educational needs in Åland**

The project "Det framtida behovet av utbildning på Åland" analysed the current and future educational needs of Åland's population and developed a tool for forecasting and analysing the educational needs to be used by educational institutes. The project was funded by the European Social Fund.

More information:

[http://www.regeringen.ax/utbildning\\_kultur/utbildningsbehov.pbs](http://www.regeringen.ax/utbildning_kultur/utbildningsbehov.pbs) (in Swedish)

[http://www.regeringen.ax/composer/upload/utbildning\\_kultur/Utbildningsprojektet.pdf](http://www.regeringen.ax/composer/upload/utbildning_kultur/Utbildningsprojektet.pdf)

(in Swedish)

Time period: 2004-2006

Geography: Åland Islands (national)

Theme: 2.6

Method: 3.5, 3.7

**AX-7: Ett livskraftig Centrum / A vital centre**

The project focuses on city centre regeneration. The participants want to improve the city centre's prerequisites to help all Åland to live and develop. The aim is to promote regional and local attractiveness in Åland. Cooperation of municipalities, enterprises, inhabitants and organisations is central and meetings with different interested parties as well as meetings open to the public will be organised. The project is funded by the European Regional Development Fund and the City of Mariehamn.

More information:

<http://www.naringsliv.ax/sv/projekt/EttLivskraftigtCentrum> (in Swedish)

Time period: 2011-2013

Geography: Mariehamn

Theme: 2.9

Method: 3.1, 3.2, 3.6



## 3.0 Sweden

### **SE-1: Team Företagande / Team Entrepreneurship**

Team Företagande is a resource team at the Swedish Board of Agriculture. It aims at strengthening entrepreneurship in the countryside in order to make the countryside business life as varied and broad as possible. They for example promote the possibilities of the countryside in media, map the enterprise structure in the countryside and provide information about funding possibilities.

More information:

<http://www.jordbruksverket.se/amnesomraden/stodtilllandsbygden/livskraftigtforetagandepalandsbygden.4.71828f571158338f31a8000642.html> (in Swedish)

Time period: 2007-

Geography: Sweden (national)

Theme: 2.5, 2.8

Method: 3.7

### **SE-2: Etableringslots – Establishment navigator**

*Etableringslots* is part of a state level reform in Sweden that aims at immigrants getting employed faster. Different activities are offered for example to help the immigrants to integrate and learn Swedish. In whole, the reform is about the state aiming at taking more responsibility for the 20-64 years old immigrants. According to a report from the Swedish Public Employment Service, smaller municipalities can have few opportunities to offer the services that the immigrants have right to get and it can among other things be difficult to find an *etableringslots* to be responsible for the integration process in small municipalities.

More information:

<http://www.dn.se/nyheter/sverige/integrationssatsning-missgynnar-smastader?rm=print> (in Swedish)

<http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/orebro/Sv/manniska-och-samhalle/integration/Pages/reform-om-nyanlandas-arbetsmarknadsetablering.aspx> (in Swedish)

<http://www.eductus.se/NyiSverige/Etableringslots.aspx> (in Swedish)

Time period: 2010-

Geography: Sweden (national)

Theme: 2.4

Method: 3.3, 3.4, 3.7

### **SE-3: Region Skåne responsible for public transport**

Since 1999, the Skåne Regional Council has been responsible for organising the public transport in Skåne region. According to the Regional Council, there have been extensive changes since the council got the responsibility for traffic solutions and the public transport system has been widely developed. In 2009, the Uppsala Regional Council also carried out a project where the opportunities related to new owner structure were identified.

More information:

[http://www.sknetrafiken.se/upload/Dokumentbank/Styrdokument/Trafik%C3%B6rs%C3%B6rjningsplan/Trafik%C3%B6rs%C3%B6rjningsplan\\_2011.pdf](http://www.sknetrafiken.se/upload/Dokumentbank/Styrdokument/Trafik%C3%B6rs%C3%B6rjningsplan/Trafik%C3%B6rs%C3%B6rjningsplan_2011.pdf) (in Swedish)  
<http://www.regionuppsala.se/?pageID=503&projectCategoryID=14&projectID=434>  
(in Swedish)

Time period: 1999-

Geography: Skåne

Theme: 2.3

Method: 3.3

#### **SE-4: Botniabanan**

The planning, financing and building process of Botniabanan from Ångermanälven to Umeå took 12 years and Botniabanan is one of the longest railways in Sweden as well as one of the financially biggest railroad projects in the country. The aim of the project was to contribute to building a sustainable economy in the region and to enable regional enlargement through cooperation. The objectives of the project included also building synergy between the transport system and settlement areas and contributing to good environment and sustainability.

More information:

[http://www.botniabanan.se/upload/pdf/informationsmaterial/samhallsbyggnad/hela\\_samhallsbyggnad.pdf](http://www.botniabanan.se/upload/pdf/informationsmaterial/samhallsbyggnad/hela_samhallsbyggnad.pdf) (in Swedish)  
<http://www.botniabanan.se/> (in Swedish)

Time period: 1999-2010

Geography: Västernorrland, Västerbotten

Theme: 2.3

Method: 3.2

#### **SE-5: NetPort Karlshamn**

NetPort Karlshamn is a Triple Helix organisation that aims at creating better prerequisites for sustainable economic growth and development in and around Karlshamn where economic difficulties have accumulated and where it has for example been difficult to attract postgraduate students to the region. It also aims at promoting cooperation between Blekinge Institute of Technology and the public and private sector actors. The focus of organisation is on digital media and intelligent transport systems and it promotes development and spreading of competence, education and research in the field.

More information:

[http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/projects/stories/details\\_new.cfm?pay=SE&the=51&sto=1565&lan=7&region=ALL&obj=ALL&per=2&defl=EN](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/projects/stories/details_new.cfm?pay=SE&the=51&sto=1565&lan=7&region=ALL&obj=ALL&per=2&defl=EN) (in English)  
<http://www.netport.se/netport/om-netport/> (in Swedish)

Time period: 2001-

Geography: Karlshamn

Theme: 2.5, 2.8

Method: 3.2, 3.6, 3.7

### **SE-6: Broadband for the Far North**

In Northern Sweden, it is unprofitable for the private sector enterprises to install broadband infrastructure but within the Broadband for the Far North project, it has been possible to lay out some 3000 km of fibre optic cables. The installation was a cooperation project between a council owned company and 14 municipalities in the council. Furthermore, the project was funded by the EU and it has been reported to have led to 60 jobs and three new companies as well as broadband being accessible in 300 villages.

More information:

[http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/projects/stories/details\\_new.cfm?pay=SE&the=45&sto=1563&lan=7&region=ALL&obj=ALL&per=2&defL=EN](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/projects/stories/details_new.cfm?pay=SE&the=45&sto=1563&lan=7&region=ALL&obj=ALL&per=2&defL=EN) (in English)

Time period: 2000-2006

Geography: Norrbotten

Theme: 2.3

Method: 3.2

### **SE-7: Campaign “Bo i Nyköping”**

Bo i Nyköping is a campaign aiming at getting more people to move to Nyköping in order to e.g. maintain the basic services in the municipality. Nyköping has an annual advertising campaign in Stockholm and it has an employee who informs about Nyköping and helps those who consider moving to the area in various ways working as an “ambassador of Nyköping”. The officer for example organises individual tours for single families and bigger groups interested in moving to Nyköping.

More information:

<http://www.nykopingsguiden.se/sv/boinykoping/> (in Swedish)

<http://www.nykoping.se/Kommun--politik/Om-Nykoping/Bo-i-Nykoping/> (in Swedish)

<http://www.sktftidningen.se/artikel/far-stockholmarna-att-flytta-56789> (in Swedish)

Time period: 2003-

Geography: Nyköping

Theme: 2.9, 2.10

Method: 3.6

### **SE-8: Focus on the Customer**

The Focus on the Customer project was carried out in Skellefteå in 2010-2011 and the aim of the project was to strengthen the gender perspective among business advisors through education.

“Judging by the interviews carried out with four participants and by the feedback to Euniq”em the aim of the course was achieved. Not all of the participants interviewed explicitly expressed having gained increased knowledge on gender perspectives. However, all of them did stress having gained insights into differences in need and behaviour between different kinds of customers as well as into their own prejudices.” (Pettersson et al. 2012)

More information:

Pettersson et al. (2012). *Supporting Women’s Entrepreneurship in Nordic Sparsely Populated Areas*. Nordregio Working Paper 2012:1.

Time period: 2010-2011  
Geography: Skellefteå  
Theme: 2.5, 2.8  
Method: 3.2

### **SE-9: Local sustainable service solutions**

The objectives of the project were related to finding the key success factors related to creating dynamic local services in rural and sparsely populated areas and to present concrete good examples. Local cooperation was promoted in order to develop good service and to focus on the needs of the citizens. 15 areas from all Sweden participated in the project and by the end of the project, seven of them had established new local service points and the rest of the areas had created good conditions to start developing local service points in 2011-2013. The project was funded by the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth together with the Swedish Village Action Movement, municipalities and county administrative boards

More information:

[http://www.helasverige.se/fileadmin/user\\_upload/HSSL\\_Kansli/PDF/Projektet/lokal\\_service/Service/serviceprojektet-lowres.pdf](http://www.helasverige.se/fileadmin/user_upload/HSSL_Kansli/PDF/Projektet/lokal_service/Service/serviceprojektet-lowres.pdf) (includes several more detailed single “good examples” from the participating regions) (in Swedish)

Time period: 2010-2011  
Geography: Borgholm, Västervik, Nybro, Kalmar, Vetlanda, Katrineholm, Lindesberg, Askersund, Strömsund, Örnköldsvik, Haparanda, Arvidsjaur, Kiruna, Boden  
Theme: 2.2, 2.7  
Method: 3.2

### **SE-10: Landsbygd 2.0 / Countryside 2.0**

Landsbygd 2.0 is a method for dialogue on rural development. A dialogue between generations is promoted and the opinions of the local inhabitants are in focus. One of the main objectives of the project is to come up with a new method for youth participation in the countryside. The project is coordinated by the Swedish Village Action Movement.

More information:

<http://www.helasverige.se/kansli/vi-arbetar-med/demokrati-inflytande/projekt/landsbygd-20/> (in Swedish)

Time period: 2009-2010  
Geography: Sweden (national)  
Theme: 2.9  
Method: 3.1

### **SE-11: Små skolor i utveckling / Small schools in development**

The project wants to draw up a development strategy with pilot schools. Using the Internet and new technologies, the teachers, parents and pupils will work together and develop the school as an instrument for bridging distances. The aim is also to build a “knowledge bank” that consist of people from different competence areas in the regions and that teachers can use in their work. Financing is needed from the participating schools, municipalities and regions.

More information:

<http://www.helasverige.se/kansli/projekt/byskolor/> (in Swedish)

Time period: 2011

Geography: Sweden (national)

Theme: 2.6

Method: 3.1, 3.2

### **SE-12: Hållbara servicelösningar / Sustainable service solutions**

The project aimed at finding new creative ways to maintain commercial and municipal services in sparsely populated areas. It was implemented in cooperation between the private, the non-profit and the public sector. In addition to the Regional Council of Västerbotten, for example the ICA chain of grocery stores and the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth participated in the project. GIS technology, local e-marketplaces, speedbox system were used to create transport systems and to create a new models for sustainable service solutions.

More information:

<http://www.hallbarservice.se/> (in Swedish)

Time period: 2010-2011

Geography: Västerbotten

Theme: 2.2, 2.5, 2.7

Method: 3.2

### **SE-13: Virtual EU project office**

The EU funded project aims at providing competent support on EU issues so that the amount of EU project in the region will grow and the competitiveness and development of the region and its enterprises will strengthen. It is a cooperation project of Umeå University, the County Council of Västerbotten and Skellefteå and Umeå municipalities. The focus is on strengthening the international collaboration in the region as well as creating innovative environments.

More information:

<http://www.vll.se/default.aspx?id=53625&refid=53677> (in Swedish)

Time period: 2005-

Geography: Västerbotten

Theme: 2.5, 2.9

Method: 3.2, 3.7

### **SE-14: Västerbotten Investment Agency (VIA)**

Västerbotten Investment Agency (VIA) is a regional investment agency that promotes Västerbotten as an attractive option for foreign investors and companies. VIA informs about business opportunities and provides support for companies. VIA is also the regional partner of the Official Investment Promotion Agency of Sweden.

More information:

<http://www.viavasterbotten.se> (in English)

Time period: 2009-  
Geography: Västerbotten  
Theme: 2.5  
Method: 3.6, 3.7

### **SE-15: Nya ostkustbanan**

Nya Ostkustbanan is a project where private and public actors aim at improving the railroad infrastructure in order to create regional enlargement and integration. By showing what kind of positive effect the new railroad would have on for example competence provision and the economy in the region, the project tries to speed up the decision making process on building the railroad. The project group consists of local authorities, politicians as well as entrepreneurs. The project is partly funded by the European Regional Development fund.

More information:  
<http://www.okbab.se/index.html> (in Swedish)

Time period: 2011-2014  
Geography: Gävleborg, Västernorrland  
Theme: 2.3, 2.9  
Method: 3.2

### **SE-16: On the right track – a transport and infrastructure project**

“On the right track” is an extensive infrastructure process where all the regions within the infrastructure area of Stockholm-Mälars region work together in order to e.g. raise the competitiveness of the region and promote a regional structure with multiple centres. The participating regions have been working on common transport plans for several years. In addition, a system analysis on the strengths and weaknesses of the transport system of the region was carried out in 2008.

More information:  
<http://www.enbattresits.se/hem.aspx> (in Swedish)

Time period: 2006-  
Geography: Stockholms län, Örebro län, Södermanland, Uppsala län, Västmanland  
Theme: 2.3  
Method: 3.2

### **SE-17: Försörjningstöd och den ekonomiska krisen / Income support and the economic crisis**

In the project, the aim is to use documented experiences and strengthened competence to contribute to the financial crisis preparedness of the municipalities in Halland. The project also documents the development of income support in the municipalities and raises the awareness of how the municipal structure affects the development of income support in economic crisis.

More information:  
<http://www.regionhalland.se/sv/utveckling-och-tillvaxt/omrade/socialcentrum/projekt/forsorjningsstodet-och-den-ekonomiska-krisen/> (in Swedish)

Time period: 2009-2012  
Geography: Halland  
Theme: 2.2  
Method: 3.5

### **SE-18: Bästa grannen / The best neighbour**

The bästa grannen initiative aims at strengthening the cooperation between Örebro region and its neighbours both in Sweden and around the Baltic Sea. The aim is to actively look for cooperation partners and to form different constellations that can support development and growth. The region wants to actively work together with other regions in building an international competitive growth region in Scandinavia and in the Baltic Sea region.

More information:

<http://www.regionorebro.se/blameny/regionalttillvaxtarbete/utvecklingsstrategi/bastagrannen.4.334d665912f00dba07480002484.html> (in Swedish)

Time period: 2011-2015  
Geography: Örebro län  
Theme: 2.9  
Method: 3.2, 3.6

### **SE-19: Folkhälsan för regional utveckling / National health for regional development**

FRUSAM was a collaboration project between several regional councils, the Swedish National Institute of Public Health, the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth and the Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis. The project is financed by the Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth. The aim of the project was to promote integration between regional and local development work and health work. It aimed at finding concrete examples in order to show how the different sectors can support one another.

More information:

<http://www.frusam.se/> (in Swedish)

Time period: 2010  
Geography: Norrbotten, Östergötland, Jämtland, Halland, Skåne, Uppsala län, Västra Götaland  
Theme: 2.1, 2.9  
Method: 3.2

### **SE-20: GAS project**

The aim of the GAS (“gymnasieutbildning, arbetsliv, samverkan”) is to develop the upper secondary education in Västerbotten in order to secure the competence needed in the area. The upper secondary programmes will strengthen the region’s development strategies and contribute to regional growth and development. The project also wants to promote cooperation between educational institutes and employers.

More information:

<http://www.regionvasterbotten.se/det-haer-goer-vi/naeringsliv-och-samhaellsbyggnad/utbildning-och-kompetensfoersoerjning/gas-projektet.html> (in Swedish)

Time period: 2009-2012  
Geography: Västerbotten  
Theme: 2.4, 2.6  
Method: 3.7

### **SE-21: Mini Europe**

Mini Europe is an INTERREG project with participants from the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Hungary, Romania, Spain, Greece, Italy and Sweden. The project aims at exchanging and developing regional policies in SME development. Promoting entrepreneurship and providing infrastructure for innovation to SMEs are the main themes of the project that was initiated by regional politicians. In Sweden, the Mid Sweden region participates in the project.

More information:  
<http://interreg-minieurope.com/> (in English)

Time period: 2008-2011  
Geography: Västernorrland, Jämtland  
Theme: 2.5, 2.8  
Method: 3.2, 3.7

### **SE-22: Mobile X-ray**

The Regional Council in Skåne has in cooperation with municipalities established a mobile X-ray service. The patient does not have to leave home and the system provides patients with security and saves resources because less personnel is needed. The demand of the service has been growing and it has been considered as a good example of cooperation between region and municipalities.

More information:  
<http://www.vardforbundet.se/Agenda/Aktuellt/Mobil-rontgen-Lund/> (in Swedish)

Time period: 2008-  
Geography: Skåne  
Theme: 2.1  
Method: 3.2

### **SE-23: Mellan Rum**

The objective of the Mellan Rum project was to create a process to help to prevent young job-seekers from dropping out. The Swedish Public Employment Service and municipal income support and labour market units cooperated in the project that aimed at strengthening cooperation between the actors, identifying new ways to work and at creating a new platform for youth where they can highlight the support they need in order to get into the labour market. The project was funded by the European Social Fund.

More information:  
[http://mellanrum.org/sites/default/files/Slutrapport\\_0.pdf](http://mellanrum.org/sites/default/files/Slutrapport_0.pdf) (in Swedish)

Time period: 2009-2011

Geography: Ale, Alingsås, Göteborg, Härryda, Kungsbacka, Lerum, Lilla Edet, Mölndal, Partille, Stenungsund

Theme: 2.2, 2.4

Method: 3.1, 3.2

### **SE-24: Äldre lär ung**

Within a few years, the region of Dalarna will have a large amount of employees retiring and a small amount of youth entering the labour market while at the same time there is a large amount of young people who have dropped out of the labour market system. New strategies to replace the expertise and competence that is about to disappear from the labour market are needed. The participating young people will be e.g. offered education, traineeships and support.

More information:

<http://www.regiondalarna.se/sv/Nyheter/Unga-till-arbete-genom-Aldre-lar-Ung/> (in Swedish)

Time period: 2011-2012

Geography: Dalarna

Theme: 2.4, 2.6

Method: 3.7

### **SE-25: Grön affärsutveckling**

Through support and inspiration to individual entrepreneurs, the project aimed at strengthening competitiveness and the labour market in the country side. The entrepreneurs' ideas will be strengthened and the project will function as a bridge between the entrepreneur and different support resources that are offered for entrepreneurs. The method of the project is to offer "köksbordsdiskussioner" where discussions are used to stimulate enterprise development. The project is funded by the County Administrative Board, the County of Västra Götaland and Almi Väst AB.

More information:

<http://www.tillvaxtbokuslan.se/download/20461/rapport2009010120090630.pdf> (in Swedish)

<http://www.tillvaxtbokuslan.se/page/976/gronaffarsutveckling.htm> (in Swedish)

Time period: 2005-2009

Geography: Orust, Lysekil, Sotenäs, Munkedal, Tanum, Strömstad

Theme: 2.5, 2.8, 2.9

Method: 3.2, 3.7

### **SE-26: Invest in Norrbotten**

Regional authorities and the municipalities work together in order to create prerequisites for external investments in the region. The aim of the collaboration is also to create new job opportunities in the region through the new external investments as well as reach increased immigration. Invest in Norrbotten wants to raise the market's understanding of the county's advantages and the opportunities it can offer both nationally and internationally.

More information:

<http://www.investinnorrbotten.se/> (in English)

Time period: 2009-2012  
Geography: Norrbotten  
Theme: 2.5, 2.8  
Method: 3.2, 3.6, 3.7

### **SE-27: Heart of Lapland**

The project aims at developing the tourism industry and the tourist information in Lapland. Marketing of the Heart of Lapland will be made more effective and the awareness of the role of the tourism industry today and in the future will be heightened. A growth of 5 % is expected to be reached within the project period.

More information:  
<http://www.heartoflapland.com/> (in Swedish)

Time period: 2004-2013  
Geography: Kalix, Haparanda, Övertorneå, Pajala  
Theme: 2.5  
Method: 3.2, 3.6, 3.7

### **SE-28: Pilotmodell för företagshälsovård i Jämtlands län**

The municipality of Krokom has been one of the municipalities with highest amount of sick leaves in Sweden and therefore a new EU-funded project was established to help change and develop the working methods in occupational health care. A rehabilitation program, leader support programme and coaching were organised to help employees to get back to the labour market. Discussion groups were also arranged in order to find out about employees' experiences of occupational health care. Furthermore, the project focused on improving interaction between actors and taking the gender perspective into consideration.

More information:  
<http://www.esf.se/sv/Projektbank/Projektartiklar/Ett-friskare-Krokom/> (in Swedish)

Time period: 2009-2011  
Geography: Jämtland  
Theme: 2.1, 2.4  
Method: 3.2, 3.7

### **SE-29: The Regional Brand of Dalarna**

An initiative to meet the demographic challenges, such as ageing population, and attract people and investments through regional branding management. The objective of the practice is to create a regional brand based on the core values and assets of Dalarna.

More information:  
<http://www.regiondalarna.se/sv/Verksamhet/Vara-projekt/Bilden-av-Dalarna/> (in Swedish)  
<http://www.slideshare.net/Carmenurbano/collection-of-good-practices-in-territorial-marketing-padima-european-project> (in English)

Time period: 2003-  
Geography: Dalarna  
Theme: 2.4, 2.5, 2.9  
Method: 3.2, 3.6

## 4.0 Denmark

### **DK-1: Sundhedspakken / The health package**

"The health package" is established as a joint project between the Health Center and Employment Center of Næstved. Through the project, the municipality of Næstved has successfully combined and increased health and employment efforts for its citizens, as well as achieving a strengthened municipal economy. Project participants experienced a marked positive success with regard to their current health situation and thereby their readiness to work.

More information:

[http://www.naestved.dk/Service/NytOgPresse/December2011/Sundhedspakkegiverkamp\\_tilstregen.aspx](http://www.naestved.dk/Service/NytOgPresse/December2011/Sundhedspakkegiverkamp_tilstregen.aspx) (in Danish)

Time period: 2011-

Geography: Næstved

Theme: 2.1, 2.4

Method: 3.2, 3.7

### **DK-2: Wound treatment in Sorø / Wound treatment in Sorø**

Due to the focus on wound detection and timely treatment, an increased emphasis on wound treatment in Sorø geriatric care leads to better health and mobility for the citizens of Sorø. To ensure quality and financial viability the municipality of Sorø applies the Kvalicare wound concept, which consists of e-learning, personnel meetings, goal setting, benchmarking, a strategy suggestion and a yearly status meeting.

More information:

<http://kl.dk/Det-nare-sundhedsvasen/Artikler/94439/2011/12/Okonomisk-gevinst-ved-styrket-sarpleje-i-Soro/> (in Danish)

Time period: 2000-

Geography: Sorø

Theme: 2.1, 2.2

Method: 3.2

### **DK-3: Ungeindsats Himmerland / Young Achievers in Himmerland**

The aim of Young Achievers in Himmerland is to increase the number of young people who finish their education. This is done by developing new forms of cooperation and new methods, including guided individual development plans that are initiated with the aim of strengthening competences and establishing various internship networks.

The project is funded by the European Social Fund as well as various educational institutions and job centers in Nordjylland.

More information:

<http://www.vucnordjylland.dk/afdelinger/himmerland/projekt-ungeindsats-himmerland.aspx> (in Danish)

Time period: 2010-2012  
Geography: Vesthimmerland, Mariagerfjord, Rebild  
Theme: 2.4, 2.6  
Method: 3.1, 3.2, 3.6

#### **DK-4: Opfølgende hjemmebesøg i Midtjylland / Housecalls in Midtjylland**

Senior citizens with medical problems in Ringkøbing-Skjern receive follow up housecalls from their doctor and a nurse after they check out of the hospital. During the housecall the patient needs are assessed through an evaluation of what can be done in order for the patient to achieve the same functional level as prior to the hospitalization.

This results in a higher level of self sufficiency and quality of life for the patients and thus less reliance on outside help and support for their well-being. The project is a collaboration between six municipalities and Region Midtjylland.

More information:

<http://www.rm.dk/om+regionen/aktuelt/nyheder?docid=94571> (in Danish)

[http://dsi.dk/udgivelser/?mode=product&id=273&project\\_id=2553&type=book\\_whole](http://dsi.dk/udgivelser/?mode=product&id=273&project_id=2553&type=book_whole)  
(in Danish)

Time period: 2009-2011  
Geography: Ringkøbing-Skjern, Herning, Holstebro, Ikast-Brande, Lemvig, Struer  
Theme: 2.1, 2.2  
Method: 3.2

#### **DK-5: Sår i Syd i Syddanmark / Telemedicine treatment in Syddanmark**

In the project "Sår i Syd" patients are given the opportunity of home treatment. In the municipality of Haderslev the use of telemedicine treatment has resulted in a more efficient treatment since it offers easier access to the doctors. The economic benefits of telemedicine treatment in Haderslev are regarded as positive. The project is a collaboration between four municipalities in Syddanmark as well as Region Syddanmark.

More information:

<http://www.regionsyddanmark.dk/wm284373> (in Danish)

<http://kl.dk/Dokumenter/Artikler/NMI/2011/12/Telemedicinsk-sarbehandling-skaber-kommunalt-raderum/> (in Danish)

Time period: 2006-  
Geography: Haderslev, Tønder, Sønderborg, Aabenraa, Region Syddanmark  
Theme: 2.1, 2.2  
Method: 3.2

#### **DK-6: Yderlig Vækst i Nordjylland / Additional growth in Nordjylland**

The project "Yderlig Vækst" (Additional growth) is a framework programme with the aim of creating development and growth through strategic work and competence development. The target groups are small and medium-sized enterprises in the fringe areas of Nordjylland.

The enterprises will receive strategic counseling, competence boost and association with highly skilled labor. The project is partly funded by EU Structural Funds.

More information:

<http://www.rm.dk/RegionalUdvikling/Nyheder/Nyhedsmappe/StorOekonomiskIndsproejtning/TilVaekstIYderomraaderne.htm> (in Danish)

Time period: 2011-2014

Geography: Region Nordjylland

Theme: 2.4, 2.5, 2.8

Method: 3.2, 3.7

#### **DK-7: Barrierebryderne / Pioneers – mobile adult guidance**

Barrierebryderne is an adult forum for education- and employment guidance which provides one-on-one counseling and guidance for unskilled workers seeking new employment. The goal is to provide skills to the unskilled workforce in the municipalities of Thisted, Morsø and Jammerbugt. The project is partly financed by the EU Social Fund.

More information:

<http://bmvejledning.dk/> (in Danish)

Time period: 2011-2013

Geography: Thisted, Morsø, Jammerbugt

Theme: 2.4, 2.6

Method: 3.2, 3.7

#### **DK-8: BioMed Community**

BioMed Community is a life science cluster in north Denmark. The community is a collaboration between Aalborg University, Aalborg Hospital, the City of Aalborg, the Aalborg Co-operation and 50 MedTech companies with more than 2,000 employees. The project is partly financed by the European Regional Development Fund.

More information:

<http://biomedcom.dk/> (in English)

<http://www.aalborgkommune.dk/erhverv/erhvervsservice/erhvervsprojekter/sider/biomed-community.aspx> (in Danish)

Time period: 2007-

Geography: Aalborg

Theme: 2.1, 2.5, 2.8

Method: 3.2, 3.7

#### **DK-9: STARTUP Aarhus**

The purpose of STARTUP Aarhus is to strengthen business development and increase employment in the Municipality. We accomplish this in cooperation with the corporate sector, business associations and other public sector actors - and we have the experience it takes to help entrepreneurs and businesses flourish. STARTUP Aarhus is financed by the City of Aarhus. The project has changed its name to “Startvækst Aarhus”.

More information:

<http://www.startvaekst-aarhus.dk/page.asp?pageid=236&pagename=In+English&menu1=383> (in English)

Time period: 2011-  
Geography: Aarhus  
Theme: 2.4, 2.5, 2.8  
Method: 3.2, 3.7

#### **DK-10: Fødevarer – development of businesses in the food sector / Development of businesses in the food sector**

Financed by Region Midtjylland and the European Regional Development Fund, the initiative aims to support innovation and added value in small- and medium-sized foodstuff enterprises. Targeted guidance and counseling is offered with a special focus on the needs and challenges that foodstuff enterprises may have. The short term goal is to help the enterprises to deal with concrete problems by helping them to get more innovative. The long term goal is to establish cooperation and networks with suppliers, other actors as well as consumers.

More information:

<http://www.regionmidtjylland.dk/regional+udvikling/v%c3%a6kstforum/indsatsomr%c3%a5der/f%c3%b8devarer/kompetence?> (in Danish)  
<http://www.foedevaremidt.dk/> (in Danish)

Time period: 2011-2013  
Geography: Region Midtjylland  
Theme: 2.5, 2.8  
Method: 3.2, 3.7

#### **DK-11: Sønderborg – job for your partner**

Sønderborg Business and Tourism Centre has established a network whose aim is to help you find a job when your partner/wife/husband has found a job in Sønderborg. Through a dialogue with a range of companies in the Sønderborg area, we have discovered that several of the companies have seen staff quit their jobs because their partners could not find a job in the area. This is a great loss of resources for individual companies and also a loss of knowledge in the area. By the help of the Job For Your Partner network, Sønderborg Business and Tourism Centre (SBTC) aims to provide better opportunities for finding a good and challenging job for your partner.

More information:

<http://www.sonderborg.dk/english/municipality/newcomers-guide/job-for-your-partner/>  
(in English)

Time period: 2006-  
Geography: Sønderborg  
Theme: 2.4  
Method: 3.2, 3.7

#### **DK-12: The business Academy Southwest**

The Business Academy Southwest in Sønderborg has strong links to the regional business and industry but also to international partners. The multi-cultural classes with students from many countries, make the lecture here an experience to remember. Specialists in, among other things, computer science and production technology are trained at Business Academy Southwest. This is something which local businesses benefit from; surveys have indicated that no less than up to

85 % of graduates from these two programmes found jobs with one of the area's companies no later than a month after they had completed their training.

The academy is mainly financed by the Government and all programs at the academy are approved by the Danish Ministry of Education.

More information:

<http://www.easv.dk/service-english/about-us.html> (in English)

<http://www.sonderborg.dk/english/business/education/> (in English)

Time period: 2008-

Geography: Sønderborg

Theme: 2.6

Method: 3.7

### **DK-13: Help to self-help in Tønder municipality**

Everyday rehabilitation assistance from the municipality of Tønder is allocated under the principle "help to self-help". This means that citizens in need of assistance shall be as self-sufficient as possible when it comes to performing every-day tasks at home. The assistance provided is in the form of counseling, aid and training.

More information:

<http://www.swiflet.com/tk/sh/14/1/> (in Danish)

Time period: 2010-2012

Geography: Tønder

Theme: 2.1, 2.2

Method: 3.1

### **DK-14: Guldborgsund og Lolland – Udenlandsk arbejdskraft og bosætning / Guldborgsund and Lolland – Foreign workforce and its settlement**

The municipalities of Guldborgsund and Lolland have focused on foreign workforce and its settlement. The municipalities have examined the possibilities for attracting and retaining foreign workforce. New Insight A/S has conducted a survey in cooperation with Guldborgsund and Lolland. One of the outcomes of the survey is that enterprises within the municipalities have positive experiences in recruiting foreign workforce. The project is partly financed by the European Regional Development Fund.

More information:

[http://www.guldborgsund.dk/da/Borger/Tilflytter/Udenlandsk\\_arbejdskraft\\_og\\_bosaetning.aspx](http://www.guldborgsund.dk/da/Borger/Tilflytter/Udenlandsk_arbejdskraft_og_bosaetning.aspx)  
(in Danish)

Time period: 2008

Geography: Guldborgsund, Lolland

Theme: 2.4, 2.5

Method: 3.2, 3.4, 3.7

### **DK-15: A higher business degree at Fjerritslev high school**

Cross municipal cooperation is in focus at Fjerritslev high school and EUC Nordvest in Thisted. Fjerritslev high school has expanded its educational possibilities with mathematical / economical and market-oriented study orientations at EUC Nordvest.

More information:

<http://www.eucnordvest.dk/HHX-Thisted/Nyheder-HHX-Thisted?recordid2452=905>

(in Danish)

<http://www.jammerbugt.dk/Default.aspx?ID=4008&M=News&PID=11918&NewsID=1295>

(in Danish)

Time period: 2011-

Geography: Jammerbugt, Thisted

Theme: 2.6

Method: 3.2

### **DK-16: Business Network Struer**

If you are an entrepreneur considering to start up your own business in Struer, or are you already running your own business? If so, you have the opportunity to receive free counseling from a business consultant from STARTVÆKST Struer. At their homepage you can also download directions and form for drafting a business plan.

STARTVÆKST Struer provides a personal consultant to assist entrepreneurs with guidance and start-ups in identifying business opportunities and growth potential. STARTVÆKST Struer offers free counselling, overview on the possibilities of receiving counselling and subsidy from regional programs, participation in Mentor Network, networking, entrepreneurship courses, thematic meeting and more.

More information:

<http://www.struer.dk/webtop/site.aspx?p=16711> (in English)

<http://www.startvaekst-struer.dk/page.asp?pageid=340&pagename=IN+ENGLISH+%28hovedmenu%29&menu1=541> (in English)

Time period: 2011-

Geography: Struer

Theme: 2.5, 2.8

Method: 3.7

### **DK-17: Health agreement between Region Nordjylland and the municipality of Vesthimmerland**

The health agreement between Region Nordjylland and the municipality of Vesthimmerland ensures cooperation and a division of responsibilities between the state, regions and municipalities. The agreement secures coordination and cohesion between the contributions in the field of health made by regions and municipalities. The aim is to ensure a coherent patient flow.

More information:

[http://www.vesthimmerland.dk/frameset/run\\_frame.asp?RoomID=233&LangRef=99&Area=&topID=&ArticleID=16934&MenuID=233&moduleid=&Template=../templates/template\\_7.asp&ExpandID=5516&globallangref=99](http://www.vesthimmerland.dk/frameset/run_frame.asp?RoomID=233&LangRef=99&Area=&topID=&ArticleID=16934&MenuID=233&moduleid=&Template=../templates/template_7.asp&ExpandID=5516&globallangref=99) (in Danish)

Time period: 2011-  
Geography: Region Nordjylland, Vesthimmerland  
Theme: 2.1  
Method: 3.2, 3.3

### **DK-18: Help to a healthier life**

The municipalities of Skive and Viborg along with Region Midtjylland have established services to citizens with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, heart problems and/or Type 2 Diabetes. The health center in Skive offers individual solutions with focus on a healthy and active everyday life.

More information:

<http://skive.dk/files/Institutioner2/Skive.dk/SUNDHED%20SYGDOM/Sundhedscenter/Forl%C3%B8bsprogrammer/hj%C3%A6lp%20til%20et%20sundere%20liv.pdf> (in Danish)  
<http://skive.dk/sundhed+sygdom/sundhedscenter+skive/individuel+forl%C3%B8bsprogram>  
(in Danish)

Time period: 2011-2012  
Geography: Region Midtjylland, Skive, Viborg  
Theme: 2.1  
Method: 3.2

### **DK-19: Intelligent Transport Systems Platform in Nordjylland**

The objective of ITS platform is to provide a basis for developing systems that allow motorists intelligent solutions. All interested parties are invited to test applications on the new platform. ITS Platform has a total budget of DKK 34.7 million and a project period of 2010-2013. The project is funded with DKK 17.4 million from EU regional Funds and North Jutland development funds. The remaining funding comes from Aalborg University and two North Jutland companies: Inntrasys and GateHouse.

If Intelligent Transportation Systems are to give the expected contribution to making future traffic safer, more efficient and more environmentally friendly, intelligent communication between cars and between cars and infrastructure is needed. In order for this to happen, close cooperation between governments and companies is necessary

More information:

<http://www.rn.dk/RegionalUdvikling/Nyheder/GodeHistorier/NordjyskTeknologiKanRevolutionereTransporten.htm> (in Danish)  
<http://www.itsplatform.dk/en.html> (in Danish)

Time period: 2010-2013  
Geography: Region Nordjylland  
Theme: 2.3, 2.8  
Method: 3.2, 3.7

### **DK-20: South Denmark as a science region**

The region of Syddanmark has joined forces with the National Centre for education in natural sciences, technology and healthcare which is working to develop municipal strategies and networks. The strategy is in collaboration with the Danish Science Communication

Organization. A key component of the project "South Denmark as a science-region" is to meet the future needs of the labor market.

More information:

<http://www.regionsyddanmark.dk/wm335273> (in Danish)

Time period: 2012-2015

Geography: Region Syddanmark

Theme: 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.8

Method: 3.2, 3.7

### **DK-21: HubNorth – Region Nordjylland**

Hub North is a northern Danish network with targeted profiling within wind energy. The operators are companies active within the windmill industry, directly or as subcontractors to larger manufacturers.

The Port of Aalborg, North Jutland Region, Aalborg University, Danish Industry in North Jutland, Invest in Denmark and Aalborg Municipality's commercial division constitute the network's hinterland.

More information:

<http://www.hubnorth.com/en-GB/Home.aspx> (in English)

<http://www.rn.dk/RegionalUdvikling/Nyheder/GodeHistorier/NetvaerkGiverMedvindOgStyrkeTilIndustrien.htm> (in Danish)

Time period: 2010-2014

Geography: Region Nordjylland

Theme: 2.3

Method: 3.2, 3.7

### **DK-22: Scenekunstnetværket – Region Midtjylland / The Art Scene Network**

The Art Scene Network is composed of professional theatres around Region Midtjylland with the goal to develop and strengthen the arts scene in the region.

More information:

<http://www.scenet.dk/> (in Danish)

Time period: 2010-2012

Geography: Region Midtjylland

Theme: 2.9

Method: 3.1, 3.6

### **DK-23: Service project in Hanstholm**

Staffs at 14 enterprises in Hanstholm attend courses in which they receive new and up-to-date competences in order to help develop new products, increase the turnover and create new workplaces at Hanstholm harbour. The participants are meant to be able to convert learning in a concrete way at their workplaces. This process improves enterprise competitiveness and encourages business development in the area. The project is partly financed by the European Social Fund.

More information:

[http://www.ebst.dk/presse\\_ebst/310479](http://www.ebst.dk/presse_ebst/310479) (in Danish)

<http://www.danishmaritimemagazine.com/Nyheder/nyhed.aspx?NewsID=14525&Titel=Service%20Project%20in%20Hanstholt%20developes%20and%20creates%20jobs> (in English)

Time period: 2011-2013

Geography: Region Nordjylland

Theme: 2.4, 2.5, 2.6

Method: 3.7

#### **DK-24: Go Global – Music from around the world in Nordjylland**

Go Global was a marked cultural- and music event with the aim of increasing Nordjylland's knowledge of global music and foreign cultures, therefore creating greater understanding between western and ethnic cultures. Implemented in 2008, "Go Global" received great attention and contributed in putting Region Nordjylland "on the map".

More information:

<http://www.rn.dk/RegionalUdvikling/KulturTurismeOgOplevelse/GoGlobal.htm> (in Danish)

<http://www.goglobalnord.dk/> (in Danish)

Time period: 2008

Geography: Region Nordjylland

Theme: 2.9

Method: 3.6

#### **DK-25: Pårørende i Psykiatrien / Relatives within the psychiatry**

The results from the cross-country quality-assurance project "Relatives within the psychiatry" was made official in 2009. The project is supported by the Danish Ministry of Health. Four teams from the psychiatry departments in Middelfart, Odense and Vejle have represented the psychiatry department of Region Syddanmark in the project.

More information:

<http://www.psykiatriensyddanmark.dk/wm299001> (in Danish)

Time period: 2008-2009

Geography: Denmark (national)

Theme: 2.1

Method: 3.2

#### **DK-26: Patient at Home**

The aim of the Patient at Home project is to provide patients with better possibilities to live at home utilizing the opportunities that new technologies can offer for health care. The aim is also to make Denmark a forerunner in developing, testing and using welfare service solution through public-private cooperation. The objective of the project is both to promote new business and export and to improve the effectiveness and quality of health care.

More information:

<http://velfaerdesteknologi.nu/nyheder/2011-11-190-mio-til-velfaerdesteknologi-i-region-syddanmark> (in Danish)

Time period: 2012-2018

Geography: Region Syddenmark

Theme: 2.1, 2.5

Method: 3.2

## 5.0 Norway

### **NO-1: Innovativeness in Snåsa**

The background for this project is the reduction of workplaces and companies in town. Through this project the municipality of Snåsa wishes to strengthen the local apparatus which monitors and supports business as well as projects. Concurrently, the municipality encourages a stronger focus on mobilization of entrepreneurs and innovators.

The Project Innovativeness in Snåsa shall create more, diversified and lucrative working places; create a robust business life; increase and encourage in-migration and create a permanent culture of development and innovation. The project lasts from 2009 through 2011.

More information:

<http://www.snasa.kommune.no/nordtrondelag/snasa/snasak.nsf/0/FB54249D63A08CFFC1257663003444F5?opendocument> (in Norwegian)

<http://www.distriktssenteret.no/lokalt-utviklingsarbeid/nyskaping-i-snaasa> (in Norwegian)

Time period: 2009-2011

Geography: Snåsa

Theme: 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8

Method: 3.7

### **NO-2: Agro Business Park**

Agro Business Park (ABP) has a set goal to become a tool to create additional business opportunities within the agricultural sector. ABP acts in order for the agricultural resources to be maximized in the future as well as creating work places, value adding and becoming an area for growth in the agricultural sector. The long-term goal of ABP is to reach a status as a public farming incubator.

The municipality of Gloppen is the formal owner of the project. Additionally, the project is linked to several public and private actors.

More information:

<http://www.distriktssenteret.no/lokalt-utviklingsarbeid/agro-business-park/ProjectSurveyConclusion> (in Norwegian)

Time period: 2006-2009

Geography: Gloppen

Theme: 2.4, 2.5

Method: 3.7

### **NO-3: Ringvirkningsprosjekt Nussir / Copper Mining in Kvalsund**

In the small municipality of Kvalsund in Finnmark there are great expectations in the local community surrounding possible copper mining in the area. "This isn't just a business-project. It also is a valuable community-building project which is very valuable for a small municipality such as Kvalsund", says the chairman of the municipality, Tor Myrseth.

The mining company NUSSIR ASA has mapped resources which indicate possible profitable operations for 20 years since the price of copper is quite stable. Now they are waiting for the

necessary mining permissions. If all goes as planned, the mine can be operational by the end of the year 2013. But people are eager to get going in the municipality of Kvalsund.

More information:

<http://www.regjeringen.no/nn/dep/krd/prosjekter/lokalsamfunnsutvikling/kvaskjer/artiklar/kobber-klondyke-i-kvalsund.html?id=655194> (in Norwegian)

<http://www.ffk.no/docs/b17fcf9d-902e-4a0c-b586-cb1592f53ac0.pdf> (in Norwegian)

Time period: 2011-2013

Geography: Kvalsund

Theme: 2.4, 2.5

Method: 3.2, 3.7

#### **NO-4: Flekkefjord – vilje til vekst / a will to grow**

This is a 3-year joint project between close to 100 companies in Flekkefjord (within industry, commerce, tourism, banks and the local newspaper Agder) along with the municipality of Flekkefjord, the county council of Flekkefjord. The ministry of local government and regional development also supports the project. The project was launched on 10.08.09.

The overarching aims of the project are to create a broad engagement for Flekkefjord to appear as a vibrant town and to secure a common obligation on priorities, also in the long run.

Areas of significance include:

- 1) Identity and to make the town more visible.
- 2) Service and activities.
- 3) Clarification and development.

More information:

<http://www.flekkefjord.kommune.no/nyheter/prosjekter/201-smaabyen-flekkefjord-vilje-til-vekst> (in Norwegian)

<http://www.flekkefjord.no/> (in Norwegian)

Time period: 2009-2012

Geography: Flekkefjord

Theme: 2.4, 2.5

Method: 3.2, 3.7

#### **NO-5: Trainee Innlandet**

This is a trainee program for college graduates who are seeking professional and personal development, a steep learning curve and a challenging workday. Established in 1999, Trainee Innlandet is the regional trainee program in Norway which has been operating for the longest period of time.

The main aim of the project is to recruit and keep competence in the region. Trainee Innlandet recruits approximately ten trainees every year, offering them a unique opportunity. The trainee program lasts two years and places the candidates in three companies during three work modules, each lasting for eight months. During this period trainees gain knowledge and experience in several exciting industries, organizations and cultures. The assignments and development plan is tailored combining the needs of the companies and the background of the trainees. There is consistent dialogue between the trainees and the companies, which enables the trainees to influence the shape of their modules, assignments and career paths.

More information:

<http://www.traineeinnlandet.no/TraineeInnlandetengelsktekst.aspx> (in English)

Time period: 1999-  
Geography: Hedmark, Oppland  
Theme: 2.6  
Method: 3.1, 3.7

#### **NO-6: Location-independent workplaces**

A residential project with focus on new technology and a flexible lifestyle. The pilot project has mapped experiences and makes a case for big potential for location-independent workplaces. Broadband as well as a physical and social environment is a prerequisite. To be able to change workplaces presents real freedom to settle wherever one chooses. The main project shall provide knowledge on how municipalities can become better host-municipalities for those who can work location-independent. The jobs are there but there is still a lack of competent workplaces in the district.

More information:

<http://www.distriktsenteret.no/lokalt-utviklingsarbeid/6449167780945494408/ProjectSurveySummary> (in Norwegian)  
<http://www.stedsuavhengig.no/om-oss/prosjektet-stedsuavhengige-arbeidsplasser/> (in Norwegian)

Time period: 2009-2014  
Geography: Troms  
Theme: 2.4, 2.5, 2.10  
Method: 3.7

#### **NO-7: Programme for female founders**

Huldra is a project which covers the county of Sogn and Fjordane county with a focus on female founders. The program is divided into different parts: Huldra Start, Huldra Vekst og Huldra nettverk. Huldra Start is a establishment course for women with ideas and willingness to establish their own business, learn to elaborate a business plan, form their ideas, essentials in the market economy, organizational model etc. Huldra Vekst is for established private enterprises which wish to grow and have the potentials for further development.

More information:

[http://www.sfj.no/cmssff/cmsspublish.nsf/\\$all/A83F642CF9C0FCD5C125763B0049C60E?open](http://www.sfj.no/cmssff/cmsspublish.nsf/$all/A83F642CF9C0FCD5C125763B0049C60E?open) (in Norwegian)  
[http://www.sfj.no/cmssff/cmssmm.nsf/lupGraphics/Informasjonsbrosjyre%20Huldra.pdf/\\$file/Informasjonsbrosjyre%20Huldra.pdf](http://www.sfj.no/cmssff/cmssmm.nsf/lupGraphics/Informasjonsbrosjyre%20Huldra.pdf/$file/Informasjonsbrosjyre%20Huldra.pdf) (in Norwegian)

Time period: 2007-  
Geography: Sogn og Fjordane  
Theme: 2.5, 2.8  
Method: 3.7

### **NO-8: Together for Children and Youth**

This report presents the final evaluation of a project called: "Sammen for barn og unge – bedre samordning av tjenester til utsatte barn og unge". Norwegian Social research (NOVA) was commissioned by The Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities (KS) and The Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion (BLD) who stood behind the project. The basic idea has been that the various local authorities involved in assisting children and youth at risk, have to have well coordinated and functional ways of collaborating, if they are to offer the aid the youngsters need.

The main goal of the project has been to develop functional models for interdisciplinary collaboration at the local level. These models can serve as inspiration and guides for other municipalities and be developed further. The three year project, started in the end of 2008, has supported fifteen selected municipalities in their efforts to develop good interdisciplinary models for such collaboration. In addition to financial support the participating municipalities received assistance in their efforts to raise the level of competence, internal control, secure support from administration and amongst the employees, clarify placement of responsibility and improve the quality of meetings etc.

More information:

<http://www.nova.no/id/24342.0?language=1> (in English)

Time period: 2008-2011

Geography: Norway (national)

Theme: 2.2

Method: 3.2

### **NO-9: Move to MoRe**

The goal of the project Move to More is to increase the in-migration to Møre og Romsdal region and to ensure recruitment of competent labour force, both in the private and public sectors. The project has its own website for those interested in moving to the region with information on job opportunities, accomodation, education and leisure activities.

More information:

<http://movetomore.no/> (in Norwegian)

Time period: 2007-2010

Geography: Møre og Romsdal

Theme: 2.4, 2.10

Method: 3.7

### **NO-10: Sustainable Telemark**

A regional strategy for growth and sustainable development in Telemark.

More information:

<http://plan.tm.no/> (in Norwegian)

[http://www.ks.no/PageFiles/16136/FKP\\_ripegutu.pdf](http://www.ks.no/PageFiles/16136/FKP_ripegutu.pdf) (in Norwegian)

Time period: 2010-2012

Geography: Telemark

Theme: 2.4, 2.5

Method: 3.6

### **NO-11: Community project on Senja**

The background for the community project in the municipality of Berg is an ambition to increase local optimism and personal development opportunities. This is done in cooperation with stakeholders in business, culture, schools, various associations and so forth, within the municipality. The overall goal is to increase the number of inhabitants and to establish new working places and job opportunities. The project is partly funded by the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development as well as Troms fylkeskommune.

More information:

<http://www.distriktssenteret.no/ressurser/-god-naer-og-raus-paa-senja> (in Norwegian)

<http://www.berg.kommune.no/god-naer-og-raus-smaasamfunnsatsing-i-berg-kommune.4611562-109111.html> (in Norwegian)

Time period: 2007-2010

Geography: Berg

Theme: 2.4

Method: 3.6

### **NO-12: Build in Tranøy?**

The municipality of Tranøy welcomes more inhabitants. To stimulate increased building construction the municipality offers a free plot of land for those who choose to engage in construction in Rødsand, Stonglandseidet, Vesterfjell and in Solli within the municipality. The building construction should be initiated within two years of a signed contract.

For those who choose to engage in construction within designated areas the municipality of Tranøy contributes with 60,000 NOK.

More information:

<http://www.tranoy.kommune.no/bygge-i-tranoey> (in Norwegian)

Time period: 1993-

Geography: Tranøy

Theme: 2.4, 2.10

Method: 3.4, 3.6

### **NO-13: Education and working life in Haugalandet**

Haugaland Skole og Arbeidsliv is a municipal collaboration which coordinates the cooperation between school and local businesses. The aim is to guide teenagers about their choice of future education and professional opportunities.

More information:

<http://skoleogarbeidsliv.com/Page.aspx?MenuId=203> (in Norwegian)

Time period: 2005-

Geography: Bokn, Haugesund, Karmøy, Sveio, Tysvær, Utsira, Vindafjord

Theme: 2.6

Method: 3.1, 3.2

#### **NO-14: Active during day-time 2009-2011**

The project provides help to unemployed and semi-unemployed people in Tromsø and physical activity and social engagement are key elements. The project helps peoples living conditions through health promotion and preventive measures in order to reduce job absence due to illness.

More information:

[http://www.idrett.no/SiteCollectionDocuments/KRETSER/Troms/Aktiv%20på%20Dagtid/apd\\_timeplan\\_Vinter2011\\_Skjerm.pdf](http://www.idrett.no/SiteCollectionDocuments/KRETSER/Troms/Aktiv%20på%20Dagtid/apd_timeplan_Vinter2011_Skjerm.pdf) (in Norwegian)

Time period: 2009-2011

Geography: Tromsø

Theme: 2.4

Method: 3.7

#### **NO-15: Expat Mid-Norway**

Expat Mid-Norway offers a wide range of services to companies located in the Mid-Norway area. These vary from arrival services, housing, immigration, administrative issues plus many more. Our main focus is your foreign, and Norwegian employees relocating to Mid-Norway. Although Expat Mid-Norway is a private company it was created as an initiative from the Trondheim Chamber of Commerce and Access Mid-Norway.

More information:

<http://www.expatsmidnorway.com/about.html> (in English)

Time period: 2008-

Geography: Sør-Trøndelag

Theme: 2.4, 2.5, 2.10

Method: 3.7

#### **NO-16: Increased settlement in Herøy**

The project "Increased settlement in Herøy" was launched in 2009 in light of dwindling number of inhabitants in the municipality. A detailed municipal plan with the goal of increasing the number of inhabitants showed housing supply as one of the key challenges for attracting migration. This has been addressed through the construction of 20 apartments on demand from the municipality and an additional 20 apartments are expected to be constructed. This has resulted in an increasing number of in-migrants who have chosen to settle in Herøy.

More information:

<http://www.nfk.no/Artikkel.aspx?Aid=17721&back=1&Mid1=2906> (in Norwegian)

Time period: 2009-2014

Geography: Herøy

Theme: 2.4, 2.10

Method: 3.6, 3.7

### **NO-17: The children's village of Finnsnes**

The establishment of the children's village of Finnsnes is meant to improve the conditions of children and teenagers growing up in Lenvik. It also aims to create a profile of Finnsnes as a desirable place to grow up in. This profile of Finnsnes targets possible in-migrants as well as those who already live in the area. The project is partly funded by Husbanken and the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development.

More information:

<http://www.lenvik.kommune.no/Meny/Politikk/Barnebyen-Finnsnes/> (in Norwegian)

<http://www.barnebyen.no/vistekst.php?articleID=4> (in Norwegian)

Time period: 2007-2011

Geography: Lenvik

Theme: 2.4

Method: 3.6

### **NO-18: Snowman Resort – Målselv Fjellandsby**

Målselv Fjellandsby is a tourist project intended to attract visitors to enjoy the outdoors in Northern Norway. Målselv Fjellandsby has 46 apartment and different cabins for hire with a total capacity of approximately 350 beds.

More information:

<http://malselv fjellandsby.no/> (in Norwegian)

<http://www.nina.no/archive/nina/PPPBasePdf/rapport/2006/178.pdf> (in Norwegian)

Time period: 2007-

Geography: Målselv

Theme: 2.5, 2.8

Method: 3.6

### **NO-19: Amalgamation of Oslo University College and Akershus University College**

With a student body of approximately 16,000 students and 1,600 employees, Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences (HiOA) is Norway's largest state university college. HiOA was established on 1 August 2011, after a merger of Oslo University College and Akershus University College.

More information:

<http://www.hioa.no/eng/About-HiOA/More-about-HiOA> (in English)

Time period: 2011

Geography: Oslo og Akershus

Theme: 2.6

Method: 3.3

### **NO-20: Migration project in Nordland**

The nordland county consists of many small municipalities and there are vast differences between them and how they and to which extent they suffer from demographic challenges. The migration project "Tilflytningsprosjektet" has aimed at attracting new citizens and focused especially on work, housing, integration and language education. It is implemented in cooperation with the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Service, the confederation of Norwegian Enterprises, National organisation of municipalities and the Centre of Competence for Rural Development and it has further received funding from the Ministry of Regional Development and Local Authorities.

More information:

<http://www.distriktssenteret.no/informasjonsider/2011/02/tilflyttingsprosjekt-i-nordland>  
(in Norwegian)

Time period: 2011-2012

Geography: Nordland

Theme: 2.4, 2.9, 2.10

Method: 3.2, 3.6

### **NO-21: Move to the mountain region**

A regional strategy in three phases which aimed at attracting people to the region and reversing a negative demographic trend. The project is owned and coordinated by Fjellregionen Regional Council and partly financed by the European Regional Development Fund and Interreg IVC.

More information:

<http://www.euromontana.org/images/stories/projets/PADIMA/CP3/WP2/Trysil/movehere.pdf>  
(in English)

[http://www.fjellregionen.no/FLIB/1464-Flytthit-magasin%20\(sluttrapport\).pdf](http://www.fjellregionen.no/FLIB/1464-Flytthit-magasin%20(sluttrapport).pdf) (in Norwegian)

Time period: 2001-2011

Geography: Alvdal, Folldal, Os, Rendalen, Røros, Tolga, Tynset.

Theme: 2.8, 2.9

Method: 3.2, 3.6

### **NO-22: Light in the Windows**

An increasing number of farms in rural areas are left unoccupied. At the same time there is a demand for houses situated at smaller farms, from people living in urban regions.

The agricultural, regional and local authorities in the district of Hallingdal aim to get permanent settlement at abandoned farms, that migrants obtain employment in the region, maintain service and pleasant living conditions in the region and enlighten that the unoccupied farms can be resources to attract new inhabitants.

More information:

<http://www.lysialleglas.no/> (in Norwegian)

Time period: 2008-2011

Geography: Ål, Gol, Hol, Hemsedal, Nes, Flå, Nore og Uvdal, Rollag, Flesberg, Sigdal, Krødsherad, Modum.

Theme: 2.4, 2.9, 2.10

Method: 3.2, 3.6

### **NO-23: Immigrant Hosts**

This practice is a part of the "Move-to"-campaigns and consists of hostmanship. The objectives of the practice is to ensure that people considering emigration to Fjellregionen should be met with professional municipal hosts with knowledge about their own municipality and neighbouring municipalities in Fjellregionen.

More information:

<http://www.slideshare.net/Carmenurbano/collection-of-good-practices-in-territorial-marketing-padima-european-project> (in English)

Time period: 2005-

Geography: Hedmark

Theme: 2.9

Method: 3.6

### **NO-24: National Project for Labour Immigration**

The Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities (KS) is the employers' association and interest organization for municipalities, counties and local public enterprises in Norway. Tilflyttingsprosjektet (The Migration Project) aims to contribute towards laying the best possible conditions for labor immigration where needed.

The goal is to establish structures, promote knowledge and practical help to minimize the potential negative consequences of the growing labor shortage. One important strategy is to ensure that knowledge, resources and actions are coordinated to achieve maximum effect of the overall effort, another to help ensure that laws and regulations are not an obstacle to migration, integration and settlement.

More information:

<http://www.facebook.com/Tilflyttingsprosjektet> (in Norwegian)

<http://www.ks.no/regioner/Nord-Norge/Tilflyttingsprosjektet/> (in Norwegian)

Time period: 2009-2012

Geography: Norway (national)

Theme: 2.4, 2.9, 2.10

Method: 3.7

### **NO-25: The Netherlands Project**

The objective of this project was to recruit people from the Netherlands to Åmot municipality to tackle the issue of depopulation. The precise objective was immigration of 49 people, which was a part of an agreement with the company Placement AS. The contract with Placement AS is still valid, since the goal is not yet reached.

More information:

<http://www.slideshare.net/Carmenurbano/collection-of-good-practices-in-territorial-marketing-padima-european-project> (in English)

[http://www.amot.kommune.no/getfile.aspx/document/epcx\\_id/2524/epdd\\_id/4932](http://www.amot.kommune.no/getfile.aspx/document/epcx_id/2524/epdd_id/4932) (in Dutch)

Time period: 2004-2011

Geography: Åmot

Theme: 2.9, 2.10

Method: 3.2, 3.6



## 6.0 Faroe Islands

### **FO-1: Free public transport in Tórshavn**

The free bus transport in Tórshavn Municipality is a programme intended to accomplish several positive goals and this far-sighted step has also awakened the interest of many cities and municipalities around the world. Tórshavn Municipality has observed a significant increase in ridership on the city bus system since it decided to make the city bus free for everyone from 2007 on, in order to encourage more people to use the bus rather than their cars.

The programme had several goals: to reduce air pollution and the emission of greenhouse gases, oil usage, noise, road maintenance and parking congestion in the city. Moreover, there was an attempt to enhance traffic safety, both by minimizing the number of private cars in the city, and by making the work of the bus drivers less stressful as a result. Tórshavn Municipality hopes to create an environment in which the children of the municipality consider it perfectly natural that they take the bus, rather than their parents or friends driving them to and from school, sports practice or other free-time activities.

More information:

<http://www.torshavn.fo/Default.aspx?pageid=822> (in English)

Time period: 2007-

Geography: Tórshavn

Theme: 2.3

Method: 3.4

### **FO-2: District heating in Tórshavn**

In Tórshavn Municipality, most of the homes and businesses in the newer sections of the Municipality are heated by the burning of refuse at the local incinerator instead of literally letting it go up in smoke. For more than 20 years, a close collaboration between the Municipality and the Faroese electricity utility, SEV, of which the Municipality is one of the principal owners, has enabled the provision of long-distance district heating to some of Tórshavn's ever-expanding neighbourhoods. At the same time, the Municipality is able to protect the environment, reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, and support the increasing use of renewable energy resources.

More information:

<http://www.torshavn.fo/Default.aspx?pageid=821> (in English)

Time period: 1990-

Geography: Tórshavn

Theme: 2.3

Method: 3.2

### **FO-3: Snar – the Faroese education portal**

Snar is an open education portal which aims at facilitating the daily work of teachers, students as well as parents in all that pertains to school and education. The Ministry of Education, Research and Culture, The Faroese Association of Municipalities (Føroya kommunufelag <http://www.fkf.fo/>) and The Faroese Municipal Organization (Kommunusamskipan Føroya <http://www.ksf.fo/>) are the proprietors of Snar.

More information:

[http://www.snar.fo/um\\_snar/](http://www.snar.fo/um_snar/) (in Faroese)

Time period: 2009-2012 + 2012-2015

Geography: Faroe Islands (national)

Theme: 2.6

Method: 3.1, 3.2

### **FO-4: SSP – a preventive program directed towards children and teenagers**

SPP is an interdisciplinary cooperation between actors who work with children and teenagers. The aim is to construct a preventive plan and endorse social activities. In 2011, there was a special focus on youngsters being exposed to alcohol and drugs. This is being done in light of the fact that today those youngsters trying alcohol or drugs for the first time become steadily younger.

SSP is a formal cooperation between the Ministry of Education, Research and Culture - Ministry of Social Affairs – Ministry of Health Affairs – The Faroese Municipal Organization – The Faroese Association of Municipalities and the police authorities in the Faroe Islands.

More information:

<http://www.bvs.fo/Default.aspx?ID=139> (in Faroese)

<http://www.fkf.fo/news-spsattmali+undirskrivadur.htm> (in Faroese)

Time period: 2009-

Geography: Faroe Islands (national)

Theme: 2.2, 2.6

Method: 3.2

### **FO-5: Amalgamation of the municipalitites of Klaksvík and Svínoy**

In August 2007, the inhabitants of Svínoy municipality held a referendum on whether to merge into Klaksvík municipality or not of which 90 % were in favour of the fusion. The merger came into effect on 1 January 2009.

More information:

[http://www.utbildning.gu.se/digitalAssets/986/986964\\_paper\\_Jacobsen\\_-\\_grupp\\_3.pdf](http://www.utbildning.gu.se/digitalAssets/986/986964_paper_Jacobsen_-_grupp_3.pdf)  
(in Danish)

<http://www.visitvagar.fo/Register/Fullinfo.aspx?dID={D850CDAC-DB14-47E1-B9A9-061AED760331}&rID={14539358-EFE1-4D80-B396-C93412168F8D}> (in Faroese)

Time period: 2009-

Geography: Klaksvík

Theme: 2.9

Method: 3.3

## FO-6: Tax reform

The coalition government contends that the Faroe Islands face major financial challenges and that firm-handed governance is needed to help the country make it through the current situation without putting welfare at risk. The government adds that economic growth is a precondition for a prosperous society and the provision of welfare. The principal challenge will be to create incentives for economic growth. 'Working more must pay off and therefore income taxes must be decreased', says the government.

For this purpose the government has created a new flat tax system which will come into action on 1 January 2012. It will lead to a decrease of 35.7 million euros in revenues for 2012. To replace these lost revenues, the government will make changes to the taxation of retirement pensions. From 1 January 2012, all retirement pensions in the Faroe Islands will be taxed at the time of contribution rather than the time of withdrawal as is currently the case. The new pension tax will result in 31.5 million Euros of new revenues.

The Faroese Municipal Organization heavily criticizes the tax reform by stating that the new arrangement, which will severely cut the income for the municipalities.

More information:

<http://www.vmf.fo/Default.aspx?ID=1835&Action=1&NewsId=50158&PID=6966> (in English)

<http://www.vmf.fo/Default.aspx?ID=1835&Action=1&NewsId=50159&PID=6966> (in English)

Time period: 2012-

Geography: Faroe Islands (national)

Theme: 2.1, 2.2

Method: 3.3, 3.4

## FO-7: Retail in Rural Regions

The purpose of this project, which is a prelude to a bigger NPP project, is to compare and analyze the retail services in sparsely populated areas such as settlements and villages in the Faroe Islands. The project is aimed at improving the quality of the services provided in the periphery in connection with retail trade in Iceland, Norway and the Faroe Islands. This is to be done in a manner that is both satisfactory to the retailers as well as the inhabitants themselves living in these areas.

“An important factor when it comes to the survival of retail stores in villages and the rural areas is that the supply of services will be kept intact”, says the project leader Emil B. Karlsson. That is why our focus in this project is that the retail stores can offer a great variety of services. This might entail that these stores also have to offer gasoline, internet service among other things to their customers which are needed in these specific local communities.

More information:

<http://www.utoyggj.fo/pages/posts/hvis-kobmanden-lukker-sa-lukker-bygden-ogsa-68.php?p=50>  
(in Faeroese)

<http://www.ruralshops.blogspot.com/> (in English)

Time period: 2009-2011

Geography: Faroe Islands (national)

Theme: 2.7

Method: 3.7

**FO-08: Free transport for elderly citizens**

Sunda Municipality offers free transport for elderly citizens to facilitate their use of physical exercises (twice a week) and a daytime opportunity to meet and become an active part of the local community (also twice a week).

The newly established municipality (2005) consists of many small villages with a certain distance to each other, and the transport arrangement also aims to bring people together, based on common interests. The project is based on the general policy to enable the elderly citizens to lead an outgoing active everyday life and thereby prevent isolation and decreasing health.

According to the personnel in the local home for elderly people, the high activity level among the elderly people in the Sunda Municipality certainly contributes to the relatively limited need to become permanent residents – or at least prolonging their ability to live at home.

More information:

<http://www.sunda.fo/Default.aspx?pageid=14082&NewsItemID=6952> (in Faroese)

Time period: 2008-

Geography: Sunda

Theme: 2.1, 2.2, 2.3

Method: 3.1

## 7.0 Iceland

### **IS-1: Brautargengi / Prosperity**

This is a public policy initiative which aims to support women's entrepreneurship in Iceland. Brautargengi is run by Innovation Centre Iceland – Entrepreneur and SME (small and medium enterprises) services, in Reykjavík, as well as in the rural areas of Iceland.

More information:

<http://www.nordregio.se/en/Publications/Publications-2012/Supporting-Womens-Entrepreneurship-in-Nordic-Sparsely-Populated-Areas/> (in English)

<http://www.nmi.is/impra/namskeid/brautargengi/> (in Icelandic)

Time period: 1996-

Geography: Iceland (national)

Theme: 2.5, 2.8

Method: 3.2, 3.7

### **IS-2: Creative Community**

The project is organized as a vocational program run parallel to cluster development around „The Village“ – a test project in East Iceland. The objective is to create a vocational culture within the cluster where artists/designers work with local companies / entrepreneurs on product development and innovation. The region is proposing the project because of their tradition of design, art and industry.

The objective is to strengthen the regions by meeting the needs of unemployed people and harness their ample supply of knowledge / experience. By motivating these people we are able to connect experience with on-the-job training, skills validation and vocational education for other less skilled. Furthermore connecting craftsmanship with qualified designers and production companies. The aim of the transfer of innovation Leonardo project „Creative communities“ is to strengthen vocational training, infrastructure, economy and innovative culture in relation to small industry, art, design and production in East-Iceland.

More information:

<http://creativecommunities.is/about-the-project/> (in English)

Time period: 2010-2012

Geography: Austurland

Theme: 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.8

Method: 3.1, 3.2, 3.7

### **IS-3: Akureyri's Regional Growth Agreement**

This is a program in which public and private parties around Eyjafjörður fjord cooperate in bolstering the local economy. The first entire year of operations under the Growth Agreement was 2005, when the activities of every cluster were launched.

The program adheres to theories on company clusters, whereby business firms, institutions and municipalities join hands to stimulate the economy. Those branches of employment in the Eyjafjörður area that already stand strong will be in the spotlight, and will receive added support in dealing with international competition. During the term of the Agreement so far, some 400 people have participated in cluster activities, with around 100 companies and institutions sending their representatives to workshops and introductory meetings.

More information:

<http://www.afe.is/vaxey/index.php?pid=294> (in English)

Time period: 2005-

Geography: Grýtubakkahreppur, Svalbarðsstrandarhreppur, Eyjafjarðarsveit, Akureyri, Hörgársveit, Dalvíkurbyggð, Fjallabyggð

Theme: 2.5, 2.8

Method: 3.2, 3.7

#### **IS-4: The Great Fish Day in Dalvík**

The Great Fish day is an annual festival in Dalvíkurbyggð held the first or the second Saturday in August. Fish producers and other members of the society invite guests to a sea food buffet between 11:00 and 17:00 at the harbour in Dalvík. The reason for this generous offer is to get as many people as possible together to taste fish and enjoy a good day in Dalvík.

More information:

<http://www.fiskidagur.muna.is/?mod=sidur&mod2=view&id=23> (in English)

Time period: 2001-

Geography: Dalvíkurbyggð

Theme: 2.9

Method: 3.1, 3.6

#### **IS-5: Brúduheimar – Center for Puppet Arts**

Brúduheimar is an arts and culture center, built around the art of puppetry. Here performances, workshops, museum and café are interlinked at a beautiful location in vibrant atmosphere. Brúduheimar is the first permanent home of puppetry in Iceland, making the art of puppetry accessible all year round. The center has established collaborations with various organizations that work within the field of puppetry, namely UNIMA (The International Association of Puppetry) in Iceland and the puppetry department in Turku Arts Academy, Finland. Brúduheimar aims at creating opportunities for quality time for families to spend together.

More information:

<http://www.bruduheimar.is/en/> (in English)

Time period: 2010-

Geography: Borgarbyggð

Theme: 2.8

Method: 3.6

### **IS-6: Swamp soccer in Ísafjörður**

Home to the European championship in swamp soccer/football is Ísafjörður, the biggest town in the West Fjords. This year 600 people played in 18 female teams and 27 male teams. Wakiki Nullrock won the male division, and Ofurkonurnar [The Superwomen] the female league. Both teams are from Ísafjörður.

The history of swamp football is very short. It has been practiced for four years in Ísafjörður (and Iceland) and for ten years internationally. Elite cross country skiers in northern Finland were looking for a different kind of exercise to stay in shape during the summer so they started playing football in the swamps and quickly realized that it is a sport that appeals to all. Swamp football is a heavily modified version of standard football.

More information:

<http://www.myrabolti.com/english> (in English)

Time period: 2004-

Geography: Ísafjarðarbær

Theme: 2.9

Method: 3.6

### **IS-7: Week of Love in Bolungarvík**

The yearly Week of Love in Bolungarvík will take place on 10-16 August. The program during the Week of Love is one of variety and entertainment. The goal of the Week of Love is to support the increase of newborns in Bolungarvík and by doing so increasing the number of residents and to encourage people to love one another.

Among the highlights of the Week of Love are a hugging course and an art show by children with the headline It is good to love. Poets from the Westfjords will read from their work of love poetry. The program also contains concerts, adventure yacht trips and last but not least the Laughing Healthy Gala Evening.

The volunteers will be helping with the preparation and during the festival. Other tasks will include working in the forestry, making hiking paths, beautifying the area around the village, cleaning the coastline.

Leisure time: Free access to the local swimming pool, excursions will be organized by the hosting partner.

More information:

[http://www.icelandreview.com/icelandreview/daily\\_news/Bolungarv%C3%ADk\\_celebrates\\_Week\\_of\\_Love\\_0\\_287145.news.aspx](http://www.icelandreview.com/icelandreview/daily_news/Bolungarv%C3%ADk_celebrates_Week_of_Love_0_287145.news.aspx) (in English)

<http://www.bolungarvik.is/efni.asp?id=157&fl=25> (in Icelandic)

Time period: 2004-

Geography: Bolungarvík

Theme: 2.9

Method: 3.6

### **IS-8: Utilisation plan for the coastal zone of Arnarfjörður, Westfjords, Iceland**

The project's main aim is to create an integrated coastal management plan for coastal regions of the Westfjords and harmonise the governance and exploitation of the area in partnership with stakeholders. The project is designed to reveal new coastal exploitation options for the Westfjords and support their sustainable use, equally for the benefit of society, the economy and

the environment. The project is also intended to encourage innovation on the area of coastal environmental and resource management. The utilisation plan will contain:

- A summary of current uses of Arnarfjörður
- A description of location specific, and other, assumptions on Arnarfjörður
- The development of the project, methodology and presentation

More information:

<http://www.fjordungssamband.is/nytingaraetlun/english/> (in English)

Time period: 2009-2012

Geography: Vestfirðir

Theme: 2.5

Method: 3.7

### **IS-9: Transfer of services for the disabled**

Agreement between the state and municipalities on transfer of services for the disabled. The services are now in the hands of the municipalities. Applies from 1 January 2011.

More information:

[http://reykjavik.is/Portaldata/1/Resources/velferdarsvi\\_-nytt/skjol/fatladir/kynning\\_fundur\\_norr\\_nna\\_f\\_lagsm\\_lastj\\_ra\\_05082010.pdf](http://reykjavik.is/Portaldata/1/Resources/velferdarsvi_-nytt/skjol/fatladir/kynning_fundur_norr_nna_f_lagsm_lastj_ra_05082010.pdf) (in English)

Time period: 2011-

Geography: Iceland (national)

Theme: 2.2

Method: 3.3

### **IS-10: Parental Leave in Iceland**

The Icelandic Act on Maternity/Paternity and Parental Leave underwent significant changes in the year 2000. The leave was extended from six months to nine, parents who were active in the labor market were paid 80 % of their average salaries during the leave and the payments were to come from a specific fund, financed through an insurance levy. The leave was furthermore distributed so that fathers were given three months' leave, mothers three months and the parents were given three months to share as they wished.

The Act has been well received by society and around 90 % of fathers take advantage of their right, using on average 97 days while mothers use an average of 180 days. It is therefore likely that more fathers than ever are active in the caring for young children. It is also indicated that the Act has leveled the status of men and women in the labor market in Iceland. Furthermore, fertility has increased in the wake of these changes and now stands at 2.1 children per woman.

More information:

<http://kilden.forskningsradet.no/c16877/publikasjon/vis.html?tid=44715> (in English)

[http://en.island.is/family/having\\_a\\_baby/maternity\\_paternity\\_leave\\_and\\_parental\\_leave#Foreldraorlof](http://en.island.is/family/having_a_baby/maternity_paternity_leave_and_parental_leave#Foreldraorlof) (in English)

Time period: 2000-

Geography: Iceland (national)

Theme: 2.2

Method: 3.3, 3.4

### **IS-11: Telecommunications fund**

The role of the telecommunications fund in Iceland is to allocate funds to projects that ensure internet connections where market conditions are not at hand.

More information:

<http://www.fjarskiptasjodur.is/fjarskiptasjodur/nr/27359> (in Icelandic)

Time period: 2005-

Geography: Iceland (national)

Theme: 2.3

Method: 3.4

### **IS-12: Additional studies in the Westfjords**

The high school in Snæfellsnes, FSN, began operating a long-distance department in Patreksfjörður in 2007. The students in Patreksfjörður and the southern parts of the Westfjords were able to pursue their studies at the high school in Snæfellsnes with guidance of teachers at the school through information technology. The number of students at the long-distance department increased from 12 to 30 in two years time.

More information:

<http://www.fsn.is/umskolann/framhaldsdeild/> (in Icelandic)

Time period: 2007-2011

Geography: Grundarfjörður, Vesturbyggð, Tálknafjarðarhreppur

Theme: 2.3, 2.6

Method: 3.1, 3.2

### **IS-13: Women's Loan Guarantee Fund - Svanni**

The Loan Guarantee Fund ensures easier access to funding to female business entrepreneurs and increases the opportunities for women to establish companies.

A prerequisite is that solely projects/companies that are majority-owned and directed by women can apply for loan guarantees. The project/company has to be linked to innovation to some extent and it must increase the likelihood of female job creations. The fund is partly funded by Landsbankinn.

More information:

<http://www.svanni.is/svanni/information-in-english/> (in English)

<http://www.landsbankinn.com/news-and-notifications/2011/09/26/Landsbankinn-signs-agreement-with-Svanni---Womens-Loan-Guarantee-Fund/?p=4> (in English)

Time period: 2011-2015

Geography: Iceland (national)

Theme: 2.5, 2.8

Method: 3.7

**IS-14: Free public transport in Akureyri**

Bus rides in Akureyri have been free of charge since the year 2010. The attitude of the townspeople has changed substantially to the better and it is obvious that they appreciate this kind of service.

More information:

<http://www.visitakureyri.is/en/transport/city-bus-free-of-charge> (in English)

<http://www.ruv.is/frett/innlent/fritt-i-straeto-a-akureyri> (in Icelandic)

Time period: 2009-

Geography: Akureyri

Theme: 2.3

Method: 3.4

## 8.0 Greenland

### GL-1: Remote metering in Sarfannguaq

A pilot project was carried out in the spring of 2007 in Sarfannguaq, a village 40 km north of the polar circle. Two concentrators collected data and transmit them to the central server 3400 km away. From the pilot project valuable experiences were gathered and are now being spread to the rest of the country. The first intermediate aim is the replacement of all energy meters in Nuuk by 2008.

Project manager Peter Kjeldmann has especially high expectations of the energy saving perspectives provided by the new meters and the new system. At the time of the pilot project, he was able to demonstrate the system to a group of pupils by collecting data directly from each pupil's home. The end users were able to log on to the system themselves and read the real-time data of their electricity consumption – which was updated every hour.

More information:

<http://kamstrup.com/9508/case-greenland-amr> (in English)

[http://www.nukissiorfiit.gl/uploads/tx\\_tcnews/fjernaflaesning-sarfannguaq-rapport-maj2008\\_02.pdf](http://www.nukissiorfiit.gl/uploads/tx_tcnews/fjernaflaesning-sarfannguaq-rapport-maj2008_02.pdf) (in Danish)

Time period: 2007

Geography: Qeqqata

Theme: 2.3

Method: 3.2

### GL-2: Destination Arctic Circle

A Tourism project in West Greenland. Cooperation between Qeqqata municipality and Qeqqata business council.

More information:

<http://www.arcticcircle.gl> (in English)

[http://www.qis.gl/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=litr\\_COcpBE%3d&tabid=89&language=da-DK](http://www.qis.gl/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=litr_COcpBE%3d&tabid=89&language=da-DK)  
(in Danish)

<http://www.greenland.com/en/explore-greenland/destination-arctic-circle.aspx>  
(in English)

Time period: 2010-

Geography: Qeqqata

Theme: 2.5, 2.8

Method: 3.6

### GL-3: Destination Avannaá

Destination Avannaá has been given the assignment to strengthen the northern part of Greenland in designated areas. Destination Avannaá invites foreign as well as local companies to cooperate within the region to promote growth, both in the eyes of local and international partners – a “natural bridge” between the business- and tourist development of the future in the form of consultancy.

More information:

<http://www.northgreenland.com/english/index.html> (in English)

<http://www.qaasuitsup.gl/en/Erhverv> (in English)

<http://vimeo.com/14435459> (in English)

Time period: 2004-

Geography: Qaasuitsup

Theme: 2.5, 2.8

Method: 3.6, 3.7

#### **GL-4: Good initiatives in Sermersooq – Iværk' Messe**

The business administration in Kommuneqarfik Sermersooq continues to organize successful arrangements for independent entrepreneurs and "go-getters". On Saturday 14 January 2012 Iværk' Messe was held with 16 stands, each projecting peoples different interests such as sales and marketing, insurance, revision, IT, pastry-shop etc.

More information:

[http://www.sermersooq.gl/da/om\\_kommune/presse/nyheder/2012/januar/ivaerk\\_messe\\_godt\\_initiativ](http://www.sermersooq.gl/da/om_kommune/presse/nyheder/2012/januar/ivaerk_messe_godt_initiativ) (in Danish)

Time period: 2012

Geography: Sermersooq

Theme: 2.5, 2.8

Method: 3.1, 3.7

#### **GL-5: Growth pattern for enterprises – "INERIK"**

Kommuneqarfik Sermersooq stands for the project. The main goal of the project INERIK is to give newly started small & medium-sized enterprises a chance to grow by helping them to develop. This is an ideal opportunity for the leaders to develop their managerial skills. Apart from taking part in seminars, the participants will form tasks based on their own business.

More information:

[http://www.sermersooq.gl/da/erhverv/kurser\\_og\\_events/tidligere\\_kurser/2010/inerik](http://www.sermersooq.gl/da/erhverv/kurser_og_events/tidligere_kurser/2010/inerik) (in Danish)

Time period: 2010

Geography: Sermersooq

Theme: 2.5, 2.8

Method: 3.7

## 9.0 Transnational

### **TN-1: SMIL(E) – Skandinaviska metoder för innovativt lärande / Scandinavian methods for innovative learning**

SMIL(E) is a cooperation (INTERREG IVA) project between Sweden, Norway and Denmark. The aim of the project is to raise the interest for technology, mathematics and natural sciences in schools and that way, in the long run, create a balance between highly educated labour force and labour demand. The Swedish municipality of Halmstad is the lead partner of the project and in addition to the EU funding, the project in Sweden is partly financed by e.g. the Regional Council of Halland.

More information:

<http://www.smil-e.eu> (in Swedish, Danish and Norwegian)

Time period: 2010-2013

Geography: Halmstad, Varberg, Telemark, Skien, Kragerø, Porsgrunn, Oslo, Viborg, Silkeborg, Syddjurs

Theme: 2.4, 2.6

Method: 3.2

### **TN-2: Competitive Health Services**

The EU funded project Competitive Health Services aims at making healthcare more accessible for rural population by using modern technology. New technology and eHealth can enable sparsely populated areas to develop and in addition to making health care more accessible, the project aims at developing eHealth solutions and promoting the best eHealth practices across the project area. Finland, Sweden, Norway and Scotland participate in the project.

More information:

<http://www.ehealthservices.eu/project> (in English)

Time period: 2008-2010

Geography: Pohjois-Pohjanmaa (Norra Österbotten), Västerbotten, Tromsø

Theme: 2.1

Method: 3.2

### **TN-3: Flexible Working Culture**

The Flexible Working Culture project aims at promoting ways of attracting more recreational residents, employers, employees, entrepreneurs and companies to the archipelago by means of flexible work and by for example organising visits to pilot flexible work centres in the archipelago of Turku and in Åland. The project is funded by the EU Regional Development Fund and it is part of the Central Baltic INTERREG IV A Programme. The University of Turku is the lead partner of the project and other partners include Kuressaari College, the Finnish Institute of Occupational Health and Nordregio.

More information:

<http://www.centralbaltic.eu/projects/running-projects/70-ai/360-flexible-working-culture-rethinking-of-work-place-time-and-life> (in English)

<http://www.flexwork.fi/> (in English)

Time period: 2010-2012

Geography: Varsinais-Suomi (Egentliga Finland), Åland Islands (National)

Theme: 2.4, 2.5

Method: 3.2, 3.6, 3.7

#### **TN-4: Young People's Voices in the Archipelago**

The project includes Åland and Swedish archipelago areas. In Åland, the project aims at getting new information on what young people living in Åland want to become involved in and how the archipelago area can be used for studies, hobbies and other activities. Its objective is also to give the young archipelago citizens more information on their participation opportunities and provide democracy education. In Åland, the project is implemented by the Interest Organisation of Youth in the Archipelago and it is funded by the Åland Government and the European Regional Development Fund. In Sweden, the project is coordinated by the Archipelago Foundation and the project aims at gaining more information on how the archipelago youth see their situation and their future in the archipelago areas. The foundation wants to focus on the perspective of youth and children and reach the archipelago youth in order to attract more young people to stay in the archipelago.

More information:

<http://www.centralbaltic.eu/projects/running-projects/70-ai/438-young-peoples-voices-in-the-archipelago> (in English)

Time period: 2012-2013

Geography: Åland Islands (national), Stockholms län

Theme: 2.9

Method: 3.1, 3.2

#### **TN-5: CREATOR**

Creator is an INTERREG mini-programme with participants from seven European regions. The programme provides the regions "opportunities to search for new possibilities by learning from each other and finding solutions together". The Finnish Häme region and the Swedish region of Västerbotten are attending the project and they work together e.g. within the sub-project EFFECT where a new multi-producer system is developed in order to bring out better customer orientation in wellbeing service for elderly people. The new model will stimulate regional business opportunities related to elderly care. The programme is funded by the European Regional Development Fund.

More information:

<http://www.creator7.eu/> (in English)

Time period: 2011-2015

Geography: Västerbotten, Kanta-Häme (Egentliga Tavastland)

Theme: 2.1

Method: 3.2

### **TN-6: Best Agers**

Denmark and Sweden are attending in the Best Agers INTERREG programme that aims at finding new ways to utilise the unused possibilities of the growing population aged 55 and older. The aging population is increasingly highly educated, healthy and motivated and therefore it could be mobilised to counteract the negative effects of demographic change. In the project, a cross-generational innovation environment where the Best Agers can work with different generations and create new ideas and share their experiences will be built. The project also aims at showing e.g. how best agers can contribute to the labour market by staying in employment instead of retiring early, committing in voluntary work for the benefit of SMEs and young entrepreneurs and by improving their own skills and developing their own business ideas. From Sweden, the County Council of Norrbotten and the University of Gothenburg and from Denmark the University College Lillebaelt is participating in the programme. The programme is funded by the European Regional Development Fund.

More information:

<http://www.best-agers-project.eu/> (in English)

Time period: 2010-2012

Geography: Norrbotten, Göteborg, Fredericia

Theme: 2.4, 2.5, 2.8, 2.9

Method: 3.2, 3.7

### **TN-7: YO!BANA**

Yo!Bana aims at strengthening the identity of young islanders as inhabitants of the archipelago through telling and sharing stories and connecting areas around the Central Baltic. Filmmaking and screening possibilities will be improved and a strong network for long term exchange will be created and different kinds of festivals and events will be organised in order to keep the network alive. The project is funded by the EU and by local actors from the participating regions.

More information:

<http://www.yobana.eu/> (in English)

Time period: 2010-2012

Geography: Stockholms län, Gotland, Åland Islands (national), Turunmaa (Åboland)

Theme: 2.9

Method: 3.6

### **TN-8: Mitt-Skandinaviskt regionprojekt**

The main goal of the EU-financed INTERREG project is to stabilise and increase the population in the border regions of Norway and Sweden. The aim is to create an attractive and modern countryside in the region and several different kinds of sub-projects related to economic development, cooperation in public services and removing border obstacles.

More information:

<http://www.gransprojekt.eu/> (in Swedish and Norwegian)

[http://www.rime.se/gransnytt/egget/filer/Nyhetsbrev\\_MRP\\_juni.pdf](http://www.rime.se/gransnytt/egget/filer/Nyhetsbrev_MRP_juni.pdf) (in Swedish)

Time period: 2012-2014

Geography: Krokomb, Strömsund, Lierne, Røyrvik

Theme: 2.9  
Method: 3.2, 3.6

### **TN-9: Rekreative ruter**

The project aims at contributing to marketing the Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak region as an attractive area for wandering and outdoors tourism and promoting the economic life and tourist industry in the region. The region is becoming increasingly dependent on tourism as the population is decreasing. The EU-funded INTERREG project will increase the amount of visitors in the region and 48 partners participate in the implementation.

More information:  
<http://www.rekreativeruter.eu/> (in Norwegian)

Time period: 2010-2012

Geography: Region Nordjylland, Hørring, Frederikshavn, Region Sjælland, Læsø, Faxe, Guldborgsund, Holbæk, Jammerbugt, Køge, Brønderslev, Mariagerfjord, Morsø, Odsherred, Rebild, Ringsted, Stevns, Thisted, Vesthimmerland, Aalborg, Østfold, Moss, Rygge, Råde, Akershus, Asker, Bærum, Frogn, Oppegård, Vestby, Buskerud, Hurum, Lier, Røyken, Halden, Region Halland, Region Skåne, Trelleborg, Vellinge, Skurup, Svedala, Laholm, Hylte, Falkenberg, Varberg, Kungsbacka, Orust, Västra Götalands region, Uddevalla, Svalöv, Lysekil, Stenungssund, Strömstad, Tanum, Sotenäs, Munkedals, Härryda

Theme: 2.5  
Method: 3.2, 3.7

### **TN-10: Ishavsbanen**

The INTERREG project wanted to identify what kind of development and synergy opportunities a new railway between Northern Finland and Norway would provide. The new railway is expected to be able to bring new job opportunities in the area as well as strengthening the development in Tromsø region in Norway as well as in Tornedalen in Finland.

More information:  
<http://www.interregnord.com/sv/beviljade-projekt/nord/3-regional-funktionalitet-och-identitet/ishavsbanen.aspx> (in Swedish and Finnish)

Time period: 2010-2011

Geography: Troms, Haparanda, Övertorneå, Pajala, Kiruna, Storffjord, Gáivuotna Kåfjord, Guovdageaidnu Kautokeino, Nordreisa, Enontekiö (Enontekis), Muonio, Kolari, Pello, Ylitornio (Övertorneå), Tornio (Torneå)

Theme: 2.3  
Method: 3.2

### **TN-11: Our Life as Elderly and Our Life as Elderly 2**

The Main objective of the project was to develop new effective ideas and models for service, recruitment of staff, housing, quality of care and interaction and cross-generational involvement. Concrete tools to meet the challenges of aging population were developed and the project further aimed at increasing the competitiveness of the participating regions and stimulating growth and welfare. Our Life as Elderly 2 project concentrated on future elderly care with the elderly as decision makers. The projects were funded by the EU INTERREG –programme.

More information:

<http://ourfuture.se/presentation.htm> (in English)

<http://ourfuture.eu> (in English)

Time period: 2005-2007 (OLE1) + 2008-2011 (OLE2)

Geography: Norrbotten, Luleå, Oulu (Uleåborg), Lieksa, Joensuu, Bodø, Nordland, Faroe Islands (national), Vestmanna, Klaksvík, Akureyri, Hornafjörður, Hafnarfjörður

Theme: 2.2

Method: 3.1, 3.2

### **TN-12: Café Pantopia**

The project arose from the needs and experiences of the vast amount of Faroese, Greenlanders and Icelanders who settle in Denmark to study, work or to be united with their family. The distances around North Atlantic are long and the project aims at creating a common meeting-place for people associated with the North Atlantic area. Café Pantopia wants to provide both the “contact despite distance” through technology and casual encounters in “real life”. The project has received funding from NORA, Nordic Cultural Point, the Foreign Ministry of Faroe Islands and the Faroese Representation in Denmark.

More information:

[http://www.cafe-pantopia.net/english/eng\\_index.html](http://www.cafe-pantopia.net/english/eng_index.html) (in English)

Time period: 2008-2011

Geography: Denmark (national), Faroe Islands (national), Greenland (national), Iceland (national)

Theme: 2.9

Method: 3.6

### **TN-13: Economusée**

The aim of this project was to create tourism opportunities and cultural events in the North Atlantic areas. Different activities were organised in order to enable the local producers to share new ideas and experiences and pave the way for business development, market cooperation. An Economusée is small workshops that can function as tourism attraction and highlight the traditional handicrafts. A network of “museum producers” can create continued development and growth in the North Atlantic and the increase tourism and the awareness of traditional production. The project was partly funded by NORA and the European Regional Development Fund.

More information:

<http://www.economusee.no/> (in English)

Time period: 2008-2011

Geography: Faroe Islands (national), Greenland (national), Iceland (national), Norway (national)

Theme: 2.9

Method: 3.2, 3.7

#### **TN-14: Vestnorden Foresight 2030**

The objective of the Vestnorden Foresight 2030 project is to promote local culture in Faroe Islands, Greenland and Iceland. Local communities are suffering from declining population as the young people migrate, the birth rate is low and transport possibilities are limited. The goal of the project and the related workshops is to discuss issues related to how local communities can react to these demographic trends, what kind of role can local initiatives play and what kind of factors can make a local community an attractive place to stay. The project is a cooperation between the National Association of Municipalities in the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland as well as research institutes in these countries. It is financed by the Nordic council of ministers.

More information:

<http://www.fkf.fo/news-vestnorden+foresight+2030+i+foroyum.htm> (in Faroese)

[http://ssv.is/Files/Skra\\_0050966.pdf](http://ssv.is/Files/Skra_0050966.pdf) (in English)

Time period: 2010-

Geography: Faroe Islands (national), Greenland (national), Iceland (national)

Theme: 2.9

Method: 3.2, 3.5

#### **TN-15: Smallest**

Smallest is a service to help make renewable energy more accessible to the smallest communities in the most remote areas of Northern Europe across the Northern Periphery Programme area. Smallest aims at assisting the partner regions in raising the scale and quality of training and mentoring and at helping local communities to convert to renewable energy generation. The project is funded by the European Regional Development Fund.

More information:

<http://smallestnpp.eu/> (in English, Swedish, Finnish and Icelandic)

Time period: 2009-2012

Geography: Pohjois-Karjala (Norra Karelen), Fuglafjörður, Norsjö, Austurland

Theme: 2.3

Method: 3.2

#### **TN-16: Rural transport solutions project**

The project aims at improving the means to move, live and work in rural and coastal areas of Northern Peripheral Europe. Developing sustainable rural and coastal transport schemes and services, reducing social exclusion and enhancing the vitality and sustainability of sparsely populated areas are important themes in the project. The project is funded by the European Regional Development Fund.

More information:

<http://rtsnpp.eu/Resource.phx/sivut/sivut-rtsnpp/index.htm> (in English)

Time period: 2009-2012

Geography: Pohjois-Karjala (Norra Karelen), Västernorrland, Pielisen Karjala (Pielinen-Karelen), Austurland

Theme: 2.3

Method: 3.2

### **TN-17: Travel center Haparanda-Tornio**

The objective of the project is to connect the existing separate national public transportation systems in a functional international unit. Key overall goals of the project are to broaden the labor market region and mobility of the labor force as well as to ensure economical growth in the region Haparanda-Tornio and thus new job opportunities.

More information:

<http://www.interregnord.com/en/projects/north/3-regional-functionality-and-identity/resecentrum-haparanda-tornio.aspx> (in English)

Time period: 2011-2013

Geography: Haparanda, Tornio

Theme: 2.3, 2.4, 2.9

Method: 3.2, 3.3, 3.7

### **TN-18: Developing effective logistics systems in the North Calotte**

An informal network consisting of world leading basic industries, regional planning authorities along with railway administrations from Norway, Sweden and Finland have been cooperating to develop possibilities for sustainable cargo transports in the North Calotte since 2000. Länsstyrelsen in Norrbottens län is the lead partner and the project is partly funded by the European Regional Development Fund.

More information:

[http://www.logistik-nordkalotten.nu/attachments/063\\_Developing%20Effectice%20Logistic%20Systems%20in%20the%20North%20Calotte%20-.pdf](http://www.logistik-nordkalotten.nu/attachments/063_Developing%20Effectice%20Logistic%20Systems%20in%20the%20North%20Calotte%20-.pdf) (in English)

<http://www.logistik-nordkalotten.nu/> (in Swedish)

Time period: 2000-

Geography: Norrbotten, Nordland, Lapland, Oulu

Theme: 2.3

Method: 3.2, 3.7

### **TN-19: Health care without borders**

The main objective of this Interreg-project is to further increase cooperation between the municipalities in the Swedish and Finnish parts of Tornedalen within the field of health care in order to secure the quality of health care and create a choice for the patients in the region. Länsstyrelsen in Norrbottens län is the lead partner and the project is partly funded by the European Regional Development Fund.

More information:

<http://www.interregnord.com/sv/beviljade-projekt/nord/3-regional-funktionalitet-och-identitet/graensloes-vaard-ii-tornedalen.aspx> (in Swedish)

Time period: 2009-2011

Geography: Pajala, Övertorneå, Haparanda, Enontekiö, Muonio, Kolari, Pello, Ylitornio, Tornio

Theme: 2.1, 2.2

Method: 3.2

### **TN-20: Welfare without borders**

This Interreg-project turns mainly to the elderly and disabled in the border region between Finland and Norway. Many of those living in the area are Skolt Sámi, originally from the Kola Peninsula, with their own language, religion and culture. The objective of the project is to enable the inhabitants of the region to stay longer in their own environment thanks to cross-border cooperation and professional proficiency of the staff.

By developing multi faceted services which correspond to the needs of the inhabitants a functioning social safety net is created for the elderly. This is done through social service strategies coordinated by the municipalities.

More information:

<http://www.interregnord.com/sv/beviljade-projekt/nord/3-regional-funktionalitet-och-identitet/graensloes-omsorg.aspx> (in Swedish)

<http://www.nordkalottradet.nu/Artikler%202011/Oktober2011/nyhetokt03sve2011.htm>  
(in Swedish)

Time period: 2009-2011

Geography: Inari, Sør-Varanger

Theme: 2.1, 2.2

Method: 3.2

### **TN-21: North Atlantic Tourism Association**

NATA is an organisation that was set up on the basis of close collaboration between the tourism councils of the Faroe Islands, Iceland and Greenland. NATA was established in January 2007, and is thus a young organisation. It has superseded the two tourism cooperation organisations SAMIK (tourism cooperation between Greenland and Iceland) and FITUR (tourism cooperation between Iceland and the Faroe Islands).

The organisation has three board members from each country. The chairmanship rotates every second year. Greenland held the chairmanship in 2007-2008, Faroe Islands in 2009-2010, and currently Iceland holds the NATA chairmanship.

More information:

<http://www.northatlantic-islands.com/> (in English and Danish)

<http://www.greenland.com/en/corporate/agenter/nata.aspx> (in English)

Time period: 2007-

Geography: Greenland (national), Iceland (national), Faroe Islands (national)

Theme: 2.9

Method: 3.2, 3.6

# 10.0 Examples of in-depth analysis

## Example 1 – Finland – FI-22

### Meeting the lack of labour – the example of Närpes in Finland

#### Demographic profile of Närpes municipality

Närpes municipality is situated in Ostrobothnia in West Finland and has 9,500 inhabitants. It is located 80 km south of Vaasa which is the main city of the administrative region of Ostrobothnia. Närpes is the largest Swedish-speaking municipality in Finland outside of the Åland islands.

The demographic profile of Närpes municipality is characterized by more men than women, lack of people in active age and a general population decrease but similar to many other municipalities in the Nordic countries Närpes has a strong international in-migration. Map 1 in part 1 of the handbook showing the set of indicators of vulnerability indicates that Närpes is vulnerable on 9 out of 10 indicators. The gender balance is <92 which means that there is a surplus of men and a replacement ratio of <0.8 which means that there is a lack of persons aged between 15 and 64 years. There is a total population decrease but the migration is positive. International migration has been strong during the two last decades and today more than 10 % of the population originate from another country (which is a high share compared to other parts of Finland) and there are today 35 different nationalities in Närpes municipality. The demographic profile of Närpes is typical for many municipalities in the Nordic countries; lack of people in active age, less women than men but a positive international migration.

#### Meeting the lack of labour

Many persons in active age left Närpes during the 1960s and 1970s to work in Sweden, as was also the case in Finland more generally. This has led to a situation where a whole generation is “missing”, i.e. the children of those who emigrated to Sweden during the 1960s and 1970s. The lack of labour especially in the main branch, green housing, but also in the metal industry, became an urgent problem for local companies from the beginning of the 1990s. The first group of migrants to Närpes municipality arrived in the late 1980s. As a first step, initiatives were taken to facilitate for these people to be employed in the companies that were lacking labour. Local business-owners also launched campaigns to actively recruit persons in other countries. These recruitment campaigns were generally very successful and a large number of people especially from South East Asia, Poland and the Baltic States moved to Närpes. Migration also puts pressure on the provision of public services in the municipality as demand for schools, day care and health care increases. Närpes municipality has been very active to provide language courses and other measures to facilitate the migrants' establishment both on the labour-market and in the everyday life.

#### Lessons learned and transferability

The labour migration to Närpes has to a large extent become the solution to the demographic challenged in the municipality. The green house industry and the metal industry which are the two main branches in the municipality have been able to survive and expand thanks to labour migration. When there is new need for labour the companies have often recruited relatives or friends to those who are already working in the companies. In that way it has become a self-going process. In the case of Närpes, the strong engagement from local businesses has been crucial for the attraction of labour from other countries.

Labour migration is often put forward as a solution for regions and municipalities who are lacking people in active age. It is however obvious that there has to be demand for labour in the municipality. Therefore policy measures have to be taken to provide job opportunities and facilitate for existing companies to hire people in order to increase the population.

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## Example 2 – Sweden – SE-26

### Generation transition on the labour market and competence provision – The example of Norrbotten in Sweden

#### Demographic profile

Norrbotten, the northernmost county in Sweden, is facing many different challenges related to demographic changes. The population in the county is relatively old and due to outmigration and low nativity the share of people over the age of 65 will continue to increase in the coming years. Looking at the vulnerability analysis presented in part 1 of the handbook the region of Norrbotten is vulnerable on 8 out of 10 demographic parameters. Five out of 14 municipalities in Norrbotten are vulnerable on *all* the 10 parameters (see Map 1). This indicates that the demographic situation is quite severe in Norrbotten but also that there are large intraregional differences. The demographic trends point towards a development that Norrbotten as a county will be challenged when it comes to labour provision. There will be difficulties for companies and the public sector to recruit persons with the right competences.

#### Strategies to handle demographic challenges

Regional actors in Norrbotten have identified the demographic changes as one of the most important challenges that the region is facing in the coming years. The regional division of Norrbotten county council (the elected regional bod) has taken an overall and active approach to address both challenges and opportunities that are embedded in the demographic situation of the region. The county council has launched a number of initiatives and projects. The initiatives are mainly focusing on competence provision and especially on how competences can be transferred from the generation that is now about to retire on to the generation entering the labour-market. To secure competence provision it is both about facilitating and encouraging people to work longer but also about facilitating young peoples' entrance to the labour-market.

#### Projects and activities

Norrbotten county council has taken an initiative focusing on the provision of competence in the region. One of the projects that the county council has started as part of this initiative is the project Best Agers. Best Agers involves 19 partners in 8 countries (Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Great Britain, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Sweden). Swedish partners are Norrbotten county council and Göteborg University. The first phase of the project has consisted in analyzing the demographic situation in the regions involved. Compared to the situation in many municipalities in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, municipalities in Norrbotten do not have an alarming situation but still, regional actors consider it necessary to act. The overall aim of Best Agers is to

focus on how competences and experiences of people aged over 55 can be highlighted and used. The project has three main focus areas:

- 1) initiate a pilote programme to raise the awareness among municipal actors about 55+ leadership,
- 2) initiate courses on entrepreneurship that are focusing on persons over 55 and
- 3) the transfer of knowledge from older people to young people for example through mentorship programmes.

During an ongoing serie of seminars organized by Norrbotten county council the demographic situation and its implications for the municipalities is also highlighted and discussed. The seminars serve as a source of inspiration for stakeholders in the region.

Norrbotten county council also hosted a conference on regional attractiveness in June 2011 which involved representatives from both public and private sector. The conference focused on visions and ideas concerning how to deal with the future challenges, among these the demographic challenges, of the region. In February 2012 a follow-up conference was held which more focused on actual strategies and implementation of these.

### **Lessons learned and transferability**

The initiatives that have been taken by the Norrbotten county council have started fairly recently and therefore there are no actual evaluations made on the projects yet.

In Norrbotten, the county administration board (the state representative) has the overall and formal responsibility for regional development. However, the county council shares the responsibility for regional development with the county administration board. The regional organisation in Sweden is de facto asymmetric and the lack of cooperation between municipalities in the field of regional development which exists in most other counties in Sweden has created a “vacuum” in Norrbotten. In addition, when the county boards of labour were abolished in Sweden there was no longer any organisation on county level responsible for labour market and competence provision. The regional division at the county council saw an opportunity and necessity to fill the vacuum and they therefore initiated the projects on dealing with an ageing population and the increasing lack of labour.

The demographic situation of Norrbotten is typical to many Nordic regions; many municipalities with strong out-migration and ageing population but one or a few municipalities to which the population of the region is concentrated. The projects initiated by Norrbotten county council are not isolated but part of an overall strategy and aim to meet the demographic challenges of the region. The project Best Agers has its focus on older persons on the labour-market but the strategy also addresses projects towards young people. Best Agers is an Interreg project and this implies that Norrbotten is part of a network where lessons and best practices can be transferred between different partners.

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### **Example 3 – Denmark – DK-26**

#### **Patient at home; Innovative Welfare Technology for the 21<sup>st</sup> century – The example of Region South Denmark**

##### **Demographic profile**

Region South Denmark has a population of 1.2 million. The region as a whole is vulnerable on only 3 out of 10 variables but there are large differences when it comes to demographic vulnerabilities between the different municipalities. More than 50 % of the municipalities in Region South Denmark belongs to cluster 2 and 3 (see Map 4 in the handbook) which means that there are a strong out-migration of young people and therefore a shrinking group of people in active age.

##### **Promoting innovation within health care**

An intention to provide patients with better possibilities for care in their own homes is in focus in the project Patient-at-home. The project also aims at using the large opportunities for innovation and business development when it comes to increased use of technology in health care. The ambition is that the project will contribute to the realization of the goal to make Denmark a forerunner when it comes to development, testing and use of welfare service solutions through public-private cooperation.

The gain of the project is two-folded. It will both bring new business and export possibilities and increase the efficiency and quality in public health care provision.

Partners in the project are University of South Denmark, Aalborg University, Copenhagen University, Universities in Japan and USA, research institutes and cluster organisations, a number of municipalities, Region South Denmark and 29 companies.

The project has been initiated in close connection to the building of new hospitals in Region South Denmark and the project will meet the needs and opportunities that will come with the hospitals. Through the project companies in the region will get be able to test new technologies in close cooperation with the new hospitals.

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### **Example 4 – Norway – NO-20**

#### **Attracting and including new citizens – The example of Nordland in Norway**

##### **Demographic profile**

Nordland County in Norway has 236000 inhabitants and the county as a whole is vulnerable on five indicators out of 10 when looking at the vulnerability index presented in part 1 of the handbook. If we compare different municipalities in Nordland they are very different when it comes to how vulnerable they are: some of them aren't vulnerable on any of the indicators which means that they have a positive demographic profile. There is however, like in many other parts of Norway, a large lack of competent labour in Nordland, especially in the health sector.

### **Problem formulation and initiatives**

The challenge of Nordland County is to be able to secure population in all parts of the county. The county consists of many small islands municipalities struggling with out-migration, especially of young people.

Nordland county council has received financial support from the Ministry of Regional Development and Local Authorities for a migration project focusing on attracting new citizens (*Tilflytningsprosjektet*). The project has four focus areas: work, housing, integration and language education. The project is also in reality focusing on recruitment because of the lack of labour. Nordland County Council has a close cooperation with the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Service (*NAV*), the confederation of Norwegian Enterprises (*NHO*), National organisation of municipalities (*KS*) and the Centre of Competence for Rural Development (*Distrikssenteret*).

### **Herøy – a success story?**

One of the municipalities in Nordland which is participating in the migration project is the small island municipality of Herøy with a population of 1700 inhabitants. The municipality has had a declining population for many years and is therefore facing difficulties when it comes to provision of services. Herøy is one of the municipalities in Nordland taking part in the migration project. Herøy municipality has set up a strategy to facilitate for new-comers to the municipality. They have had three focus areas within the project; housing, inclusion of new-comers and initiative to enhance local pride. There has been a lack of housing in Herøy partly due to the fact that many permanent houses are turned into summer houses. Therefore new apartments and houses have been built, both by the municipality and by private actors.

Herøy municipality has also received financial support from the Ministry of Regional Development and Local Authorities (KRD) through the national project *Bolyst* (Local attractiveness). *Bolyst* aims at financing projects that can function as pilots on how regional and local attractiveness can be enhanced.

### **Lessons learned and transferability**

Herøy municipality has in the past two years had a positive population trend, thanks to the initiatives taken for better inclusion and integration of newcomers. However, the costs of in-migration have been higher than expected. The municipalities have had to make investments in child care, housing projects etc. These rising costs have been a bit unexpected for the municipality. Increase in population is something that all municipalities strive for but there has to be some awareness that this will also bring challenges like the ones experienced in Herøy and other municipalities in Nordland County in Norway.

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2011	2011	SE-11
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2011	2015	SE-18
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**How to meet demographic changes;  
A handbook for inspiration and actions in Nordic municipalities and regions  
2012  
Appendix 1, Collection of examples**

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