Guidance Note 2:
Project Idea Generation

This Guidance Note is designed to support applicants in the initial steps of creating their project, in particular in ensuring that their ideas match the objectives of the Programme. By following this advice and consulting with the facilitation team Project Partners should be able to ensure that their project will be a good fit for the France (Channel) England Programme.

In order to ensure that projects are developed in line with the Programme objectives, and Partners are able to take full advantage of the Programme, there is a package of support in place to support Partners through this stage.

This support is provided by the Programme Facilitators, who are staff employed by the JS and based throughout the Programme Area. They are based in Norwich, Brighton, Southampton and Exeter in the UK, and in Rouen, Rennes, Caen and Amiens in France. The full list of the facilitators and the areas they cover can be found on the Programme website.

Project Partners should contact the Facilitators as early as possible in the development of their project.

I. Facilitation Support

The Programme Facilitators are there to provide the best support possible as to Partners as they build their project. During the early stages of building a project the support they will provide includes;

Advice for project applicants

When a facilitator is first contacted by the Project Partners they will assist the project in determining whether or not the project idea fits with the results the Programme wants to achieve. They will also provide advice on the size and structure of the Project Partnership, good project management and how to ensure that the project is delivering additional value through cross border working.

They will also provide advice on how to develop the project budget by explaining which costs are eligible to be funded by the Programme, and the percentage of the project that the Programme could fund (the co-financing rate).

Partner Search

Whilst the core of the partnership may have already been formed, the Programme recognises that Partners with good project ideas do not necessarily have the local knowledge and local contacts to locate the Partners they need to implement their idea across the Programme Area. Therefore the Programme Facilitators will support Project Partners in searching for new Partners to add to their network.

Project Application

The Facilitators will provide training on how to complete the Application Form, and the information that is required for each section. The application form must be completed on eMS, the online portal through which the application form is submitted.

II. Aligning project ideas with the Specific Objectives

The overall aims of the Programme Strategy are set out in the "Welcome to the France (Channel) England Programme," Guidance Note. The Programme Strategy sets out the overall aims and ambitions of the Programme, and should be read by all who are considering applying to the Programme.

This section looks at the individual Specific Objectives of the Programme, of which there are 5. These are numbered according to the Priority they support, so Specific Objective 1.1 is supporting Priority 1. The full list of Specific Objectives by Priority can be found at the end of this Chapter.

What is a Specific Objective?

A Specific Objective is a particular change that the Programme has the objective to bring about within the Programme Area. These are set out in more detail below.

As one of the requirements of the Programme is to deliver specific and measurable change, each Objective is supported by Output Indicators and a Result Indicator.

An Output indicator is a numerical measure of the achievements of projects within the Programme, for example, the number new visitors attracted to the Programme area. These are designed to complement the examples of actions provided in the Cooperation Programme, and to contribute towards the achievement of the Programme Result Indicators.

A Result Indicator is a measure of the impact the Programme has on its Programme Area. It is designed to measure the change which the Specific Objective is aimed at bringing about in the Programme Area. This is only measured at the Programme level, and is measured by research carried out by the Managing Authority, supported by the JS. However the achievement of the Result Indicators will only be realised by projects delivering change in their specific areas.

Each result indicator is described as the "level of" a certain characteristic that the Programme would like to increase.

Projects need to fall under one of the Specific Objectives, and to be achieving at least one of the Outputs which correspond to that Specific Objectives' Output Indicators. They also need to ensure that their project will support the change the Programme is seeking to create and will be captured by an increase in the value of the Result Indicators.

When designing a project, Project Partners may find it useful to think in terms of activities, deliverables, outputs and results, as this will follow the format of the Application Form.

An activity is a component part of the project, and the product of that activity is a deliverable. These deliverables will contribute to the outputs, which then contribute to the results. By ensuring that the activities of the project lead logically to the outputs and results the Programme is trying to achieve, a partnership will be able to put together a strong application.

For example, a project might have an activity of designing a prototype, which will deliver (the deliverable) a technical drawing, which will contribute to the output of delivering an innovative product. This then supports the result of increasing the level of innovation in the Programme Area.

III. Specific Objectives

A. Specific Objective 1.1- Increase the delivery and uptake of innovative products, processes, systems and services in shared smart specialisation sectors

The Programme is aiming to support the economy of the Programme Area by building upon its existing research excellence. Whilst certain areas of the Programme Area, mainly in the South East of England, are considered to have a good performance in innovation, this is not reflected across the entire Programme Area.

The Programme would therefore like to see the better performing regions and institutions in the Programme Area support the areas which are performing less well to bring up the standard of innovation across the Programme Area as a whole.

Additionally, it was recognised in the analysis of the Programme Area that SMEs have a lower than average performance in R&D, and the Programme is aiming to support their involvement in the commercialisation of research in the Programme Area to work towards overcoming this.

In order to deliver the greatest possible impact, this includes a focus on smart specialisation sectors that are shared across the Programme Area, which include; transport and ports; marine and environmental technologies; agro food; life and health science; communication, digital and creative industries; and manufacturing. Particular attention will be paid to projects which support the use of Key Enabling Technologies within these sectors.

Result Indicator - *Level of delivery and take up of innovative products, processes, systems and services in shared smart specialisation sectors.*

Types of Action

The types of action set out below are for guidance only, and are not exhaustive. These describe the measures that the Programme will support.

Type of action: Proof of concept/validation

Proof of concept is documented evidence that a potential product or service can be successful. It is a small exercise to test a discrete design idea or assumption. Investment will support pilot lines, early product validation actions, and early validation before diffusion of technologies.

Example of actions:

• Supporting collaborative research designed to develop and adapt new products, to improve the delivery of services, to improve processes or systems.

Type of action: Demonstration and testing

Demonstration and testing is one step in product and service development.

Example of actions:

- Joint pilot innovation projects on new products, processes, systems and services
- Joint testing of new products, services, processes or systems – which could also include testing market demand and how to roll out / embed solutions
- Joint design of innovative solutions that could include feasibility studies, scoping or finding ways to overcome technical or structural barriers
- Joint demonstration projects involving the wide-scale testing of new products, processes and services

Type of action: Implementation

Implementation is: demand stimulation, networking, clusters and innovation platforms, up to the first production of innovative technologies.

Example of actions:

- Joint business development, for example relating to innovation management, cluster development and creation of business and commercial networks, and supporting the internationalisation of SMEs
- Joint development of cross border tools to provide business to business opportunities
- Transfer of best practice by creating or reinforcing cross border networks for innovation, in order to stimulate fresh concepts and innovative working practices (for example cross- and multi-sectoral working, bringing together research institutions with public, private and third sector Partners), and to improve the efficiency of innovation policies.
- Joint awareness and training events aimed at public decision makers, stakeholders and practitioners concerned by these challenges
- Develop joint cross-border education and training pathways to business development, management of clusters, and internationalisation of SMEs
- Support the commercialisation of existing research to roll out, embed and bring to market innovative solutions

Output Indicators

1.1 Number of innovative products, processes, services, or systems designed

This is a measure of the new products, service, processes or systems designed with the support of the Programme. This includes both creation of an entirely new idea, or the development of an existing idea.

1.2 Number of innovative products, processes, services or systems produced

This is a measure of the new products, services, processes or systems produced with the support of the Programme. Produced as opposed to designed means that the product, service, process or system has been created, so at least one example of a product has been manufactured, or a service, process or system has been piloted and tested.

1.3 Number of businesses and business intermediaries cooperating with research institutions

This is a relatively straightforward indicator. A business intermediary would be an organisation such as a Chamber of Commerce, a business incubator or other business support association. Organisations that are not a part of the project partnership would also be counted under this indicator.

Common Indicator No.27: Private Investment matching support in innovation or R&D projects

This indicator measures the total value of the private contribution in projects which support innovation or R&D.

Common Indicator No. 42 Number of research institutions participating in cross-border, transnational or interregional research projects

This indicator measures the number of research institutions that take part in the FCE programme. Each organisation will only be counted once, so if an organisation is a Partner in multiple projects it will still only count as one organisation for this indicator.

B. Specific Objective 1.2 Increase the quality and effectiveness of service delivery to the most socially and economically disadvantaged groups through social innovation.

This Specific Objective is targeted at supporting those organisations that currently seek to tackle social exclusion. The Programme aims to support these organisations engage in social innovation thereby increasing their ability to tackle social exclusion.

Social Innovation is defined as new ideas (products, services and models) that simultaneously meet social needs and create new social relationships or collaborations.[1]

Within the general aim of tackling groups that are socially and economically disadvantaged, the two particular challenges targeted by this priority are;

- The challenge of supporting those that are furthest from the labour market.
- The challenge of an ageing population

The Programme is looking for projects that develop new social innovation applications to tackle these challenges, and projects that aim to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of local services addressing these challenges.

This includes better exploitation of research and studies into this area, and seeking to increase employability of those that are furthest from the labour market, both by supporting individuals and encouraging businesses to recruit from those that are far from the labour market.

Result Indicator-*Level of quality and effectiveness of the service provided to disadvantaged groups*

Types of Action

The following text contains the types of actions the Programme will support. The list of examples of actions is not exhaustive and serves as guidelines rather than specific criteria.

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[1] The open book of Social Innovation, (Murray, Caulier-Griece and Mulgan, 2010)

Proof of concept

Proof of concept is documented evidence that a potential product, process, system or service can be successful. It is a small exercise to test discrete design idea or assumption that will improve the development of social innovation applications.

- Joint strategy formulation compiling evidence at the scale of the FCE area, including the analysis and identification of those at risk;
- Resource reports for policy making compiling evidence of examples of successful intervention in the field of social innovation, identification of opportunities for social innovation; development of action plans, cross border working protocols etc.
- Develop innovative guidelines and working practices that can be embedded across the FCE area to accelerate and improve social inclusion outcomes.
- Joint design of innovative service delivery models area focused on improved efficiency and effectiveness.

Demonstration

Demonstration and testing is one step in setting up novel approaches and measures to improve the development of social innovation applications.

- Joint design and demonstration of new service delivery mechanisms.
- Joint design and demonstration of innovative applications.
- Development of pilot actions for use service providers.

Implementation

Implementation is: demand stimulation, networking, clusters and innovation platforms, in order to deliver solutions to develop efficient and effective services to meet the health, well-being and employability needs of those citizens furthest from the labour market.

- Invest in small scale infrastructure (e.g. equipment) related to social innovation that is a result of jointly designed interventions and undertaken by cross border partnerships;
- Design and implement joint training courses and exchange of good practice to influence policy and practices targeted at those furthest from the labour market;
- Exchange good practice and experience between public sector and economic development stakeholders to improve future policy and service provision;
- Implement jointly designed training programmes focusing on overcoming barriers to employability or entrepreneurship for disadvantaged groups;
- Jointly design and implement innovative initiatives to increase mutual understanding and cooperation between generations.

Output Indicators

Common Indicator No. 45: Number of participants in projects promoting gender equality, equal opportunities and social inclusion across borders

This indicator is targeted at the final beneficiaries of a project under this priority. Where a pilot project takes place to demonstrate a certain form of assistance for those who are socially excluded, the indicator would measure the number of beneficiaries of that assistance. For example, if a new form of employment skills training was developed, the indicator would measure the number of people enrolled on the training course.

1.4 Number of skills development and professional training schemes for disadvantaged people.

This measures courses developed with the support of the Programme to support disadvantaged people.

1.5 Number of institutions, public or private, engaged in delivering social innovation solutions to increase the quality and effectiveness of service delivery to the most socially and economically disadvantaged groups

This indicator simply measures the number of institutions engaged in delivering social innovation solutions to increase the effectiveness of service delivery to the most socially and economically disadvantaged groups.

1.6 Number of socially innovative services designed

This indicator simply measures the number of socially innovative services that are designed by projects taking part in the Programme.

C. Specific Objective 2.1 Increasing the development and uptake of existing or new low-carbon technologies in the sectors that have the highest potential for a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions

This specific objective is aimed at the need to further develop renewable energy sources and energy efficiency in the Programme Area.

The focus is on both bringing new products to the market and bringing existing products from the research stage to being rolled out. To do this the Programme has a similar approach to Specific Objective 1.1 in that it aims to support research and the commercialisation of research in the Programme Area.

At the same time the Programme intends to support organisations to implement and make use of low-carbon technologies and reducing their carbon footprint. This aims to increase demand in the Programme Area for these products whilst at the same time investment in research should increase supply.

The following shared sectors have been identified as having potential for a high reduction in greenhouse gas emissions; renewable energies; transport; agriculture; manufacture; and building. Particular attention will be paid to projects which support the use of Key Enabling Technologies within these sectors, and those projects that relate to the Programme's maritime dimension.

Result Indicator- *Level of performance in the development and uptake of new or existing low-carbon technologies and services*

Types of Action

The following text contains the types of actions the Programme will support. The list of examples of actions is not exhaustive and serves as guidelines rather than specific criteria.

Type of action: Proof of concept/validation

Proof of concept is documented evidence that a potential product or service can be successful. It is a small exercise to test a discrete design idea or assumption. Investment will support pilot lines, early product validation actions, and early validation before diffusion of technologies. Proof of concept/validation will aim to develop new technologies and to stimulate their adoption.

Example of actions:

- Applied collaborative research and innovation on low-carbon technologies, including new concepts, approaches, products, processes, and services;
- Applied collaborative research and innovation on Key Enabling Technologies (KETs);
- Environmental and societal impact studies on how to increase and / or improve the use of low-carbon technologies and services.

Type of action: Demonstration and testing

Demonstration and testing is one step in product and service development.

Example of actions

- Joint feasibility testing of low-carbon technologies and services, including KETs;
- Joint pilot demonstration projects to test and showcase the benefits of low carbon technologies and services and their applications;
- Joint testing of low carbon technologies leading to more efficient and effective ways of using energy.
- Joint feasibility and technical studies on low-carbon technologies and services to explore their market potential;

Type of action: Implementation

Implementation is: demand stimulation, networking, clusters and innovation platforms, up to the first production of innovative low carbon technologies.

Example of actions

- Joint measures (including raising awareness campaigns and training programmes) to promote the development and uptake of low carbon technologies, including renewable energy;
- Joint awareness and training events aimed at public decision makers, stakeholders and practitioners concerned by these challenges;
- Joint implementation of strategies and action plans to help SMEs gain access to local and international low-carbon energy technology markets.

Output Indicators

2.1 Number of new or enhanced low carbon products, services, processes or systems designed

This is a measure of the new products, service, processes or systems which are aimed at reducing CO_2 emissions, either through increasing energy efficiency or supporting the development of green energy production, developed with the support of the Programme. This includes both creation of an entirely new idea, or the development of an existing idea.

2.2 Number of new or enhanced low carbon products, processes, services or systems produced

This is a measure of the new products, services, processes or systems produced with the support of the Programme. Produced as opposed to designed means that the product, service, process or system has been created, so at least one example of a product has been manufactured, or a service, process or system has been piloted and tested.

2.3 Number of supported Low Carbon Technology multisectoral networks

A multisectoral network is a network consisting of a variety of different organisations (research centres, agencies, businesses, public sector etc.) with the aim of reducing CO2 emissions. This network must also include organisations which are not Project Partners.

2.4 Number of participants in awareness raising or training events for take up and development of low carbon technologies

This indicator is targeted at the rolling out of new products, services, processes or systems by either training people in their use or increasing awareness of potential solutions.

D. Specific Objective 3.1 Realise the potential of the common natural and cultural assets to deliver innovative and sustainable growth

The focus of this Specific Objective is to develop the economic potential of the Programme's natural and cultural heritage. By investing in this Specific Objective the Programme aims to improve the economic, environmental and social sustainability of the Programme's cultural and natural heritage, and to support economic growth, including through developing a more competitive tourism offer.

This has the aim of increasing not only the regions appeal to visitors, but making it a more appealing place to live and work with the intention of attracting businesses and therefore jobs to the area.

Result Indicator: *Level of performance in the delivery of innovative and sustainable economic activities which enhance common cultural and natural assets*

Types of Action

The following text contains the types of actions the Programme will support. The list of examples of actions is not exhaustive and serves as guidelines rather than specific criteria.

Type of action: Proof of concept/validation

Proof of concept is documented evidence that a potential measure can be successful. It is a small exercise to test discrete approaches and measures which will create economic opportunities through the development of the natural and cultural heritage by emulating positive spin offs for the economy.

Example of actions:

- Develop innovative joint marketing approaches and measures that strengthen the image and enhance the attractiveness of the Programme Area as a destination of choice in worldwide marketplaces (for example, shared marketing approaches to attract new visitors and attract inward investment, and the development of digital technology);
- Jointly design innovative approaches to increase employment in the cultural and natural sectors, and so enhance the attractiveness of the FCE area;

- Jointly design innovative methods for identifying the emergence of new sustainable tourist activities and adapting education/training schemes accordingly.

Type of action: Demonstration and testing

Demonstration and testing is one step in setting up novel approached and measures.

Example of actions:

- Trialling and testing whether innovative place marketing approaches, innovative cross-border events, or new cross-border tourism products can be successful;
- Testing and demonstrating different approaches to enhancing natural and cultural heritage including the development of creative and cultural industries across the FCE area.

Type of action: Implementation

Implementation is: demand stimulation, networking, clusters and innovation platforms, in order to deliver solutions that make a tangible difference to the environment and economy of the Programme Area.

Example of actions:

- Development of innovative and sustainable cross-border products and services for the tourism and the cultural sectors, with a particular emphasis on supporting sustainable or eco-tourism;
- Implementation of innovative and sustainable actions that develop or enhance cross-border routes linked to, for example, common historical, geological, natural or existing heritage assets;
- Implementation of joint innovative events or communication measures to increase interest and therefore use of the FCE area's natural and cultural assets;
- Delivery of joint innovative training initiatives for natural and cultural heritage stakeholders and practitioners;
- Exchange of good practice and experience between public sector and economic development stakeholders to innovate to develop future policy on regeneration and service provision as well as enable the reuse of derelict buildings and industrial sites
- Identify and deliver innovative products and services produced by cultural and creative industries, to enhance the attractiveness of natural and cultural assets.

Output Indicators

Common Indicator No. 9: Increase in expected number of visits to supported sites of cultural or natural heritage and attractions

This measures the increase of visitors to a site of natural or cultural heritage. This must be distinguished from the total number of visitors to the site of natural or cultural heritage, so if previously a site had 10 000 visitors per year, and as a result of the project work it has 15 000 visitors a year, this would be measured as 5 000 increased visitors.

This is calculated on the basis of the estimated increase in the year following the completion of the project.

Under this indicator it is measured on the basis of the number of individual visits, so if one individual were to visit the site 4 times during the year this would be counted as 4 visits.

3.1 Number of innovative products/services that result from projects enhancing common cultural and natural assets

This is a measure of the new products and services that are aimed at promoting the cultural and natural assets of the Programme Area. These can be either an entirely new product, or an improved existing product.

Ordinary communication and promotion activities, such as a website for a tourist attraction or a poster/leaflet campaign do not qualify under this indicator.

E. Specific Objective 3.2 Enhance and protect the coastal and transitional water ecosystems

This Specific Objective is aimed at the protection of the environment and its eco-systems. In particular, the Programme is looking to fund more effective and efficient management of the environment. The aim is to support the people and economy of the Programme Area through the realisation of benefits such as protection against environmental risks (e.g mitigating the impact of climate change), and better public health from a protected environment. This includes management of ecosystem services.

Transitional Water is defined in the Directive 2000/60/EC (Water Framework Directive) as "*bodies of surface water in the vicinity of river mouths which are partly saline in character as a result of their proximity to coastal waters but which are substantially influenced by freshwater flows.*"

An ecosystem service is the benefit that is gained from an ecosystem, for example a healthy river system provides better recreational space for people, and a healthy ocean provides a sustainable supply of fish for food.

Result Indicator- *Percentage of transitional and coastal water bodies with good or high ecological status*

This indicator is in line with the Water Framework Directive, and is calculated using the overall ecological status of water bodies within the Programme Area provided by the Environment Agency in the UK and DREAL in France.

Types of Action

The following text contains the types of actions the Programme will support. The list of examples of actions is not exhaustive and serves as guidelines rather than specific criteria.

Type of action: Proof of concept/validation

Proof of concept is documented evidence that a potential product, process, system or service can be successful. It is a small exercise to test a discrete design idea or assumption that will improve the management and protection of the Channel and its coastal environment and associated waterways.

Example of actions:

- Joint research and scoping studies to manage environmental and natural risks, biodiversity and ecosystems, and natural assets across the FCE area with the aim of raising awareness of natural heritage, biodiversity, and local ecosystems and their services;

- Joint analysis, comparison and evaluation of the management of protected areas (marine areas, UNESCO biospheres, areas of outstanding natural beauty, etc.), especially where new activities are emerging (natural marine resources, marine energy, offshore aggregates, etc.) leading to concrete proposals that will improve how ecosystems are managed;
- Pilot projects on the definition and implementation of new management systems for ecosystem services, including joint activities.

Type of action: Demonstration and testing

Demonstration and testing is one step in setting up novel approaches and measures for the effective management and protection of the Channel, coast, estuaries, and waterways which will bring benefits to the people and economy.

Example of actions

- Joint testing and piloting of actions that demonstrate better management of the FCE area and how to balance competing priorities for human activities and environmental preservation;
- Joint testing of cross border cooperation on risk management (e.g. flooding) as a tool for better protecting ecosystems services.

Type of action: Implementation

Implementation is: demand stimulation, networking, sharing platforms, in order for stakeholders and practitioners to improve how they understand, exploit, develop and work together 1) to preserve biodiversity and inclusion of biodiversity preservation into local development frameworks, and 2) to enhance ecosystems services.

Example of actions

- Development and implementation of common information, education and communication tools for the general public, designed to improve organisations' and citizens' respect for and treatment of the environment;
- Joint awareness and training events on the theme of sustaining, improving and managing ecosystem services – aimed at public decision makers, environmental stakeholders, and practitioners concerned by these challenges ;
- Implementation of joint actions to better manage green and blue infrastructure;
- Development and implementation of measures to influence local planning policy especially focused on maritime and coastal planning;
- Implementation of joint measures to reduce pollution and improve the management of environmental risk especially in relation to the maritime risk and pollution;
- Joint initiatives combining sustainable management of natural resources (promotion of renewable energy in tourist infrastructure, water and waste management) and protection and promotion of preserved natural areas.

Output Indicators

3.2 Number of institutions (public or private) supported to enhance and protect the coastal and transitional water ecosystems

The Programme is looking to see institutions benefit from practices and methods developed by the Programme in order to ensure that these infrastructures are properly maintained to provide the best value for the citizens of the Programme Area.

3.3 Number of pilot operations aimed at the enhancement and protection of the coastal and transitional water ecosystems.

This indicator focuses on the development stage of creating new methods and products. This pilot test may be of an existing technology or method that is yet to be tested, a bespoke technology/method developed by the project, or of a product/method already developed elsewhere which can be tested for its effectiveness for use in the Programme Area.

Thematic Objective	Investment Priority	Specific Objective	Output Indicator	Result Indicator
1 - Strengthening research, technological development and innovation	**1.b)** Promoting business investment in innovation and research, and developing links and synergies between enterprises, R&D centres and higher education, in particular product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, cultural and creative industries, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in Key Enabling Technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies.	**1.1** Increase the delivery and uptake of innovative products, processes, systems and services in shared smart specialisation sectors	1.1 Number of innovative products, processes, services, or systems designed	Level of delivery and take up of innovative products, systems and services in shared smart specialisation sectors
			1.2 Number of innovative products, processes, services or systems produced	
			1.3 Number of businesses and business intermediaries cooperating with research institutions	
			CI No.27 Private Investment Matching support in innovation or R&D Projects	
			CI No. 42 Number of Research institutions participating in cross border, transnational or interregional research projects	
		1.2 Increase the quality and effectiveness of service delivery to the most socially and economically disadvantaged groups through social innovation	CI No. 45 Number of participants in projects promoting gender equality, equal opportunities and social inclusion across borders	Level of performance in service delivery to the most socially and economically disadvantaged groups
			1.4 Number of skill development and professional training schemes for disadvantaged people.	
			1.5 Number of institutions, public or private, engaged in delivering social innovation solutions to increase the quality and effectiveness of service delivery to the most socially and economically disadvantaged groups	
			1.6 Number of socially innovative services designed	

Thematic Objective	Investment Priority	Specific Objective	Output Indicators	Result Indicators
4 - Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors	**4.f)** Promoting research in, innovation in and adoption of low-carbon technologies	**2.1** Increasing the development and uptake of existing or new low-carbon technologies in sectors that have the highest potential for a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.	2.1 Number of new or enhanced low carbon products, services, processes or systems designed	Level of performance in the development and uptake of new or existing low-carbon technologies and services
			2.2 Number of new or enhanced low carbon products, services, processes or systems produced	
			2.3 Number of supported LCT multisectoral networks	
			2.4 Number of participants in awareness raising or training events for take up and development of low carbon technologies	
6 – Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency	**6.c)** conserving, protecting, promoting and developing natural and cultural heritage;	**3.1** To realise the potential of common natural and cultural assets to deliver innovative and sustainable growth	CI No.9: Increase in expected number of visits to supported sites of cultural or natural heritage and attractions	Level of performance in the delivery of innovative and sustainable economic activities which enhance common cultural and natural assets
			3.1 Number of innovative products/services that result from projects enhancing common cultural and natural assets	
	6.d) protecting and restoring biodiversity and soil and promoting ecosystem services, including through Natura 2000, and green infrastructure;	**3.2** Enhance and protect the coastal and transitional water ecosystems	3.2 Number of institutions (public or private) supported to enhance and protect the coastal and transitional water ecosystems	Percentage of transitional and coastal water bodies with good or high ecological status
			3.3 Number of pilot operations aimed at the enhancement and protection of the coastal and transitional water ecosystems	