

MINISTRY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
National Coordination Authority

ITI as an Instrument of Sustainable Urban Development in the Czech Republic

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EUROPEAN UNION
Cohesion Fund
Operational Programme Technical Assistance



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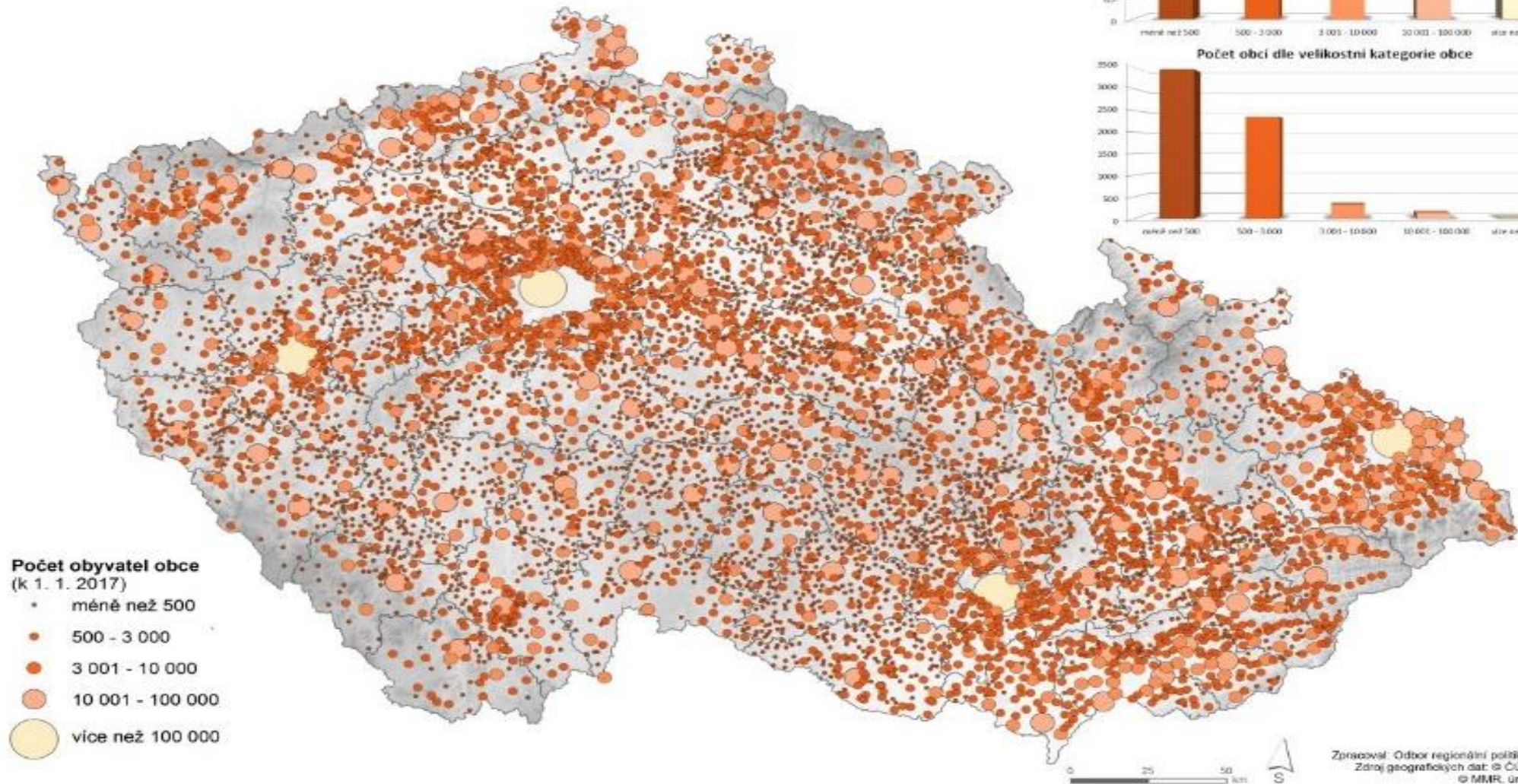
Sustainable Urban Development (SUD)

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- The dynamism of cities and urban areas represents a major sustainable development opportunity.
 - SUD is seen as an instrument to minimise negative externalities caused by widespread human activities on the environment.
 - Metropolitan areas and agglomerations are the engine of economic growth.



ITI as an instrument to overcome fragmentation

Settlement in the Czech Republic (1. 1. 2017)




ITIs in the Czech Republic in 2014-2020: Key Facts

- 7 ITIs
 - 3 EU Funds (incl. CF)
 - 7 thematical OPs and OPTA
 - 7 cities responsible for the strategies and 7 ITI-Ibs
- Management and cooperation: NCA - Methodological Guidance on Territorial Instruments
 - National Permanent Conference
 - Willingness to participate and bring the ITI into life




Evaluations findings on ITI implementation in PP 2014-2020

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- Pros of the process programming and methodological management = the effort of MoRD to solve problems, communication and cooperation.
 - Good practice: very broad and open discussion of issues and opinions by many actors. Existence of platforms where partners can meet themselves and discuss the issues properly.
 - Participants matter the close liaison between stakeholders which is the demonstration of partnership.
 - High importance of well-timed availability of methodological instructions, transparency and prompt approval and evaluation of integrated strategies.



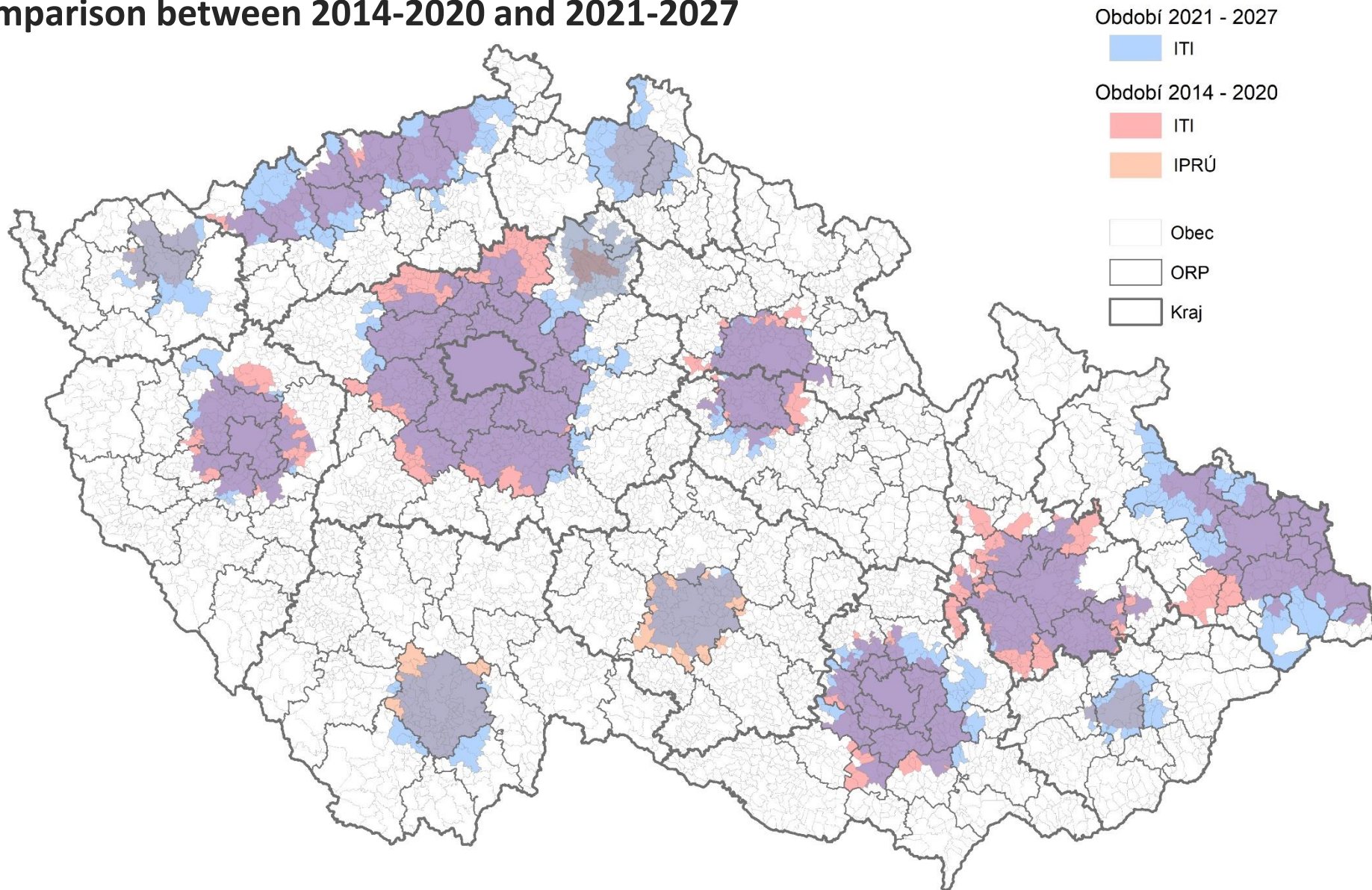
Evaluations findings on ITI implementation in PP 2014-2020

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- Applicants particularly appreciated the possibility of cooperation in the preparation of the project application (individual approach) and the higher probability of obtaining funding.
 - The preparation of the ISg itself must fulfil the principles of partnership, i.e. all relevant actors in the territory (both at regional and local level) must be sufficiently involved in the preparation.



Delimitation of ITI / metropolitan areas and agglomerations

Comparison between 2014-2020 and 2021-2027

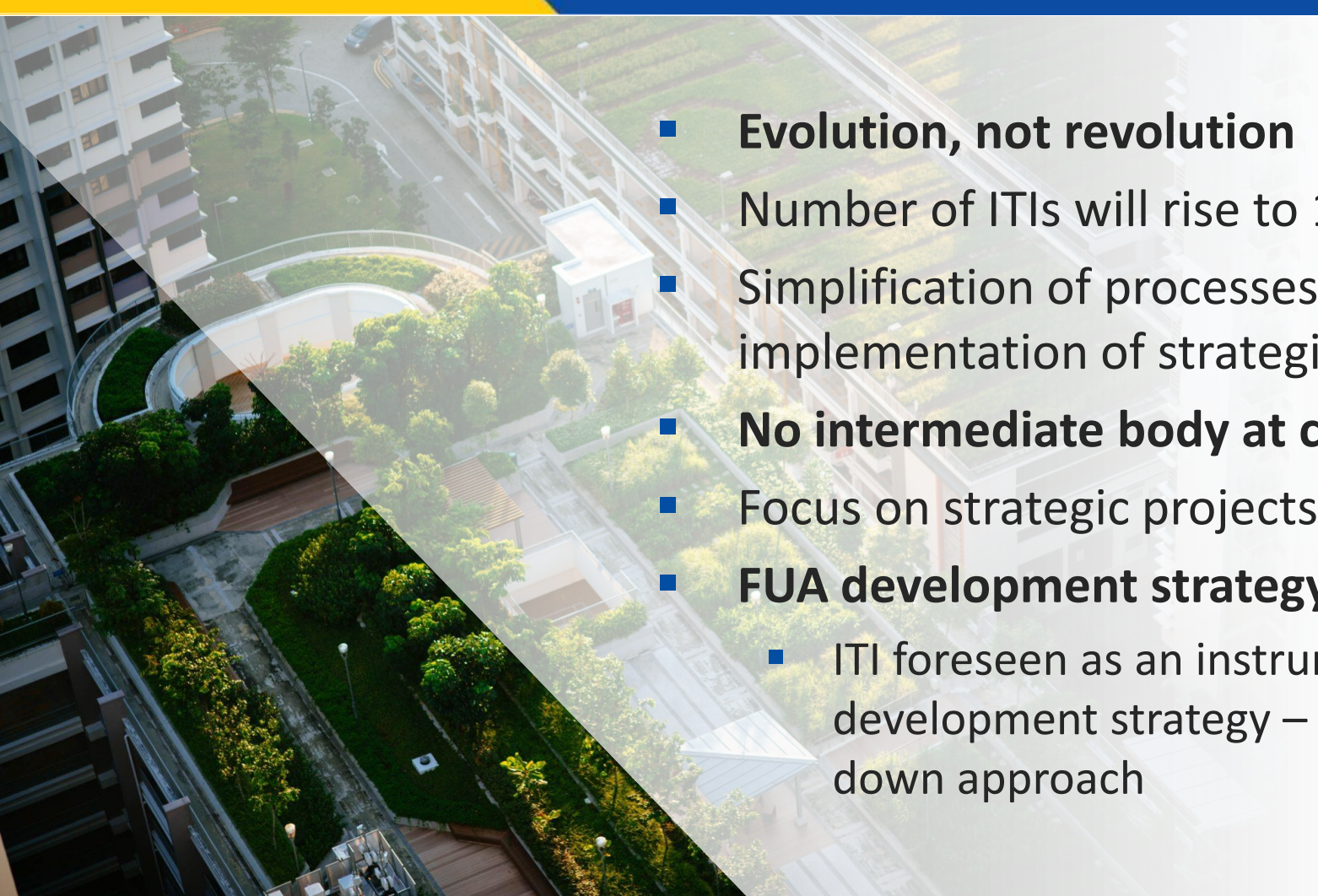


0 30 60 km



Zpracoval: Odbor regionální politiky, MMR
Zdroj geografických dat: © ČÚZK
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Future of ITI in the Czech Republic after 2020

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- **Evolution, not revolution**
 - Number of ITIs will rise to 13 (current 7 ITIs and 6 IPTD)
 - Simplification of processes (esp. assessment and implementation of strategies)
 - **No intermediate body at city-level**
 - Focus on strategic projects and project preparation
 - **FUA development strategy (not ITI strategy)**
 - ITI foreseen as an instrument (of many others) to fulfill the FUA development strategy – combination of bottom-up and top-down approach



SUD in the Czech Republic in PP 2014-20 and 2021-27

2014-2020

- Obligatory commitment on SUD (5%):
597 034 481,55 EUR
- **Indicative allocation on SUD in EUR**
1 482 000 000 EUR (12,4 %)
 - ITI - 1 328 000 000 EUR (aprox.)
 - OP - 153 611 659,00 EUR
- Reality (2021): 890 000 000 EUR on SUD
- Total allocation on ITI from EU funds:
1 206 286 572 EUR (OPs)
- Expected allocation on ITI from EU funds
2015: 2 150 000 000 EUR (exp/PA)

2021-2027

- Obligatory commitment on SUD (8%):
798 736 541,2 EUR
- **Indicative allocation on SUD in EUR (11,3 %)**

Programme	Allocation
IROP	999 590 992
OP JAC	46 612 038
OP TAC	61 005 800
OP Environment	20 363 039
Σ	1 127 571 869

- Total allocation on ITI from EU funds:
1 640 000 000 EUR

Challenges and opportunities of today and for the future

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- General acceptance of European Urban Agenda
 - ITI as a governance mechanism
 - Change in the planning and management culture
 - Focus on large strategic integrated projects
 - Synergies with ESF
 - Synergies (and sometimes competition) with other instruments (JTF in coal regions, RRF, Coordinated Approach on Socially Excluded Areas, CLLD and many more)
 - Legal basis of FUA cooperation
 - Administrative capacities at national and local level
 - Overregulation
 - Accountability and responsibility for development



To conclude...

- Partnership and cooperation of all stakeholders are key elements of successful implementation of planned activities and fulfilling sustainable urban development.
- Balance between absorption capacity (local needs) and given possibilities (scope of suitable activities) needed.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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