

OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME ENVIRONMENT

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OPE 2014 – 2020

Main features of OPE 2014 – 2020

- ❖ OPE 2014 – 2020 remained focused on the priorities of OPE 2007 – 2013:
 - ❖ Improving water quality and reducing flood risks.
 - ❖ Improving air quality in human settlements.
 - ❖ Waste management and material flows, environmental burden and risks.
 - ❖ Protection and care for nature and landscape.
 - ❖ Energy savings.

- ❖ There were also something completely new – territorial dimension! And new tools in the field of integrated strategies:
 - ❖ Integrated Territorial Investment (ITI)
 - ❖ Community Led Local Development (CLLD)



OPE 2021 – 2027

Main starting points and changes for OPE 2021 – 2027

- ❖ OPE 2014 – 2020 has contributed to a significant improvement in the state of the environment in the Czech Republic, but new challenges are emerging, especially climate change. OPE 2021 – 2027 will therefore focus on the continuation of activities of OPE 2014 – 2020, plus complementary adaptation measures.
- ❖ OPE 2021 – 2027 objectives remain primarily national (or global) and trans-regional.
- ❖ OPE 2021 – 2027 is therefore not a revolution but an evolution, with functional proven and successful concepts continuing, complemented by activities against current threats.

Main new features OPE 2021 – 2027

- ❖ Education: raising awareness of climate change, conservation and landscape problems and declining biodiversity.
 - ❖ Support for projects aimed at comprehensive reconstruction of public buildings addressing at the same time the reduction of energy performance, the use of renewable energy sources, the improvement of the quality of the internal environment, or the adaptation of the building to climate change.
 - ❖ Adaptation of the landscape to climate change, in particular water retention in the landscape.
 - ❖ Prevention of the emergence and management of other types of waste, in particular food waste, textiles, disposable plastics and waste from health care.
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ITI IN OPE

Challenges:

The cooperation between MA and ITI has brought many problems, but I believe that their basic denominator is: Incompatibility of municipal authorities and national civil service, in this case Managing Authority (MA) of OPE:

- ❖ Contradiction in space: For MA, OPE is a trans-regional programme, ITIs request the highest possible regional support.
- ❖ Contradiction in time: MA plans for the programming period, but decision-making in municipalities may be influenced by local elections and the will of voters. MA demands speed, ITIs need consensus.
- ❖ Contradiction in methods: The decision-making of the MA is more hierarchical, while the integrated strategies must accentuate bottom-up approach and broader partnership.

Opportunities:

The holy grail of the integrated solutions are projects from different OP's that fit together perfectly. However, MA also welcomes ITI projects that make a contribution, but in the standard calls, i.e. competitive calls, would have a problem to succeed. MA sees ITI as a tool that should enable the implementation of high-priority projects with a problematic chance of success.



ITI – OPE 2021 – 2027

Urban development in OPE 2021 – 2027

❖ OPE 2014 – 2020

- ❖ The ITI implementation model has proven itself in OPE 2014 – 2020, so it has been maintained in OPE 2021 – 2027.
- ❖ Stronger strategic approach orientation and faster absorption of EU funds.
- ❖ Broad access to specific objectives that cities choose as priorities in their integrated strategies. MA will not determine what their priority is for agglomerations, they will choose them themselves according to their needs.

In general, Ministry of Environment Department now offers a much wider range of funding, in addition to OPE 2021 – 2027 in particular Modernisation Fund and other sources.



Thank you for your attention

