



# Sustainable Energy Investment Forum Croatia

## Integrated Territorial Investments (ITI)

*29 October 2020*

# Cohesion policy 2014-2020: the integrated approach to territorial development

- **Integrated approach:** different tailor-made place-based approaches; multi-sectoral policy, multi-level and multi-stakeholder governance, and multi-territorial and community-led strategy
- Art.7: at least **5%** of the ERDF budget is allocated to **strategies for sustainable urban development** in each MS
- ITIs are more flexible than multi-thematic PAs or OPs; EU guidance, but **no single formula exist**
- ITIs target on average bigger territories and have bigger budget
- Flexibility of regulations also opened space for different interpretations and gold plating (success depends on national policy frameworks and governance arrangements)

# Integrated Territorial Investment (ITI) in Croatia in 2014-2020

- 8 urban agglomerations (Zagreb, Rijeka, Split, Osijek, Zadar, Slavonski Brod, Pula, Karlovac)
- The strategies have a broad thematic focus and aim to strengthen the role of cities (improving the quality of life, development of business infrastructure, development of cultural heritage for tourism, clean urban transport, youth activities, deinstitutionalisation of social and health services, use of abandoned industrial and military space)
- 5 pilot actions in former war affected areas of special state concern, where the risk of poverty is high

# ITI in Croatia in 2014-2020 (Lessons learnt for 2021-2027?)

- Slow start and delayed implementation (**evident capacity deficits**)
- **Need for simplification of procedures** and for more tailor-made approaches (reality: one-size-fits-all)
- Still low level of **involvement of non-governmental stakeholders** (to be prepared and implemented in partnership with a broad range of actors)
- Start early (analytical reviews, consultation processes, governance structuring and project pipeline identification); complementarities of NDS, RRF, ESIF?
- Question of capacity at all levels; cohesion happens through cooperation. Reluctance in the delegation of responsibilities to subnational actors?

# Territorial Approach

- MA need to guide regional and local transitions (also in terms of ambition), but also ensure sufficient flexibility for local & regional circumstances
- Responsibilities need to be aligned with resources (clear division of tasks); procedures as simple as possible
- PA and OP preparation (+ implementation of enabl.conditions) happen at national level, but transition and change only possible when all levels are included → translating national ambition to lower levels (e.g. NECP)
- Conclusions of the UDN Workshop (Osijek, September 2019)

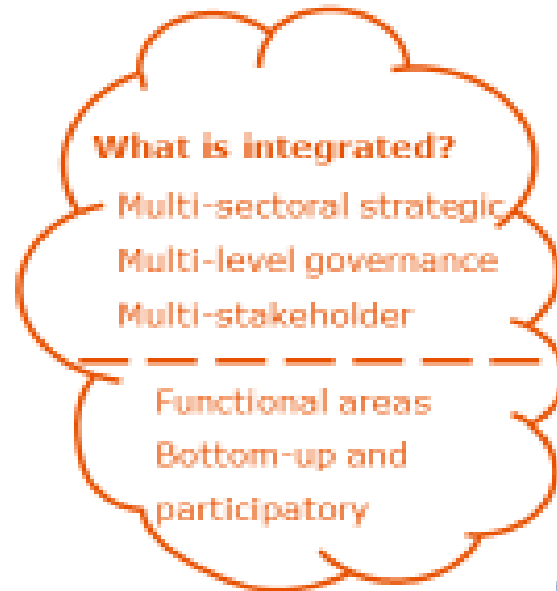
# Integrated Territorial Development 2021-2027

Shared management

(Partnership + Multi-level governance)



## COHESION POLICY



What is Integrated Territorial Development? (Art. 22)

Policy objective 5 + territorial instruments

- ITI (PO1-5)
- CLLD (PO1-5)
- Other tools (PO1-5)

Integrated	Place-based
Macroregional strategies	Transnational/cross-border
Partnership Agreement Programmes	National
Territorial strategies (Art. 23)	Regional/national
Local strategies (Art. 26)	Functional ( <i>Functional urban area</i> )
	Subregional ( <i>Metropolitan region</i> )
	Local admin ( <i>City/town/suburb</i> )
	Community ( <i>Urb. neighbourhood</i> )

**SUD 8%**

# Handbook of Sustainable Urban Development

= soft „guidelines“ with concrete examples; methodological support to augment the knowledge on how to best implement integrated and place-based urban strategies under the Cohesion Policy.

It targets Local Authorities, Managing Authorities and all the other relevant stakeholders involved in the design and implementation of strategies

<https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/publication/eur-scientific-and-technical-research-reports/handbook-sustainable-urban-development-strategies>

# Energy Efficiency in ITI 2014-2020 in HR

- SO „Improvement of the efficiency of the district heating system“
- Zagreb (MP), Osijek, Slavonski Brod, Rijeka, Karlovac
- Stand alone projects vs long-term strategy?
- **Case Study – Bristol’s 2030 climate neutrality target**



# Energy Efficiency in 2021-2017?

- One of the most important pillars of a sustainable energy policy and a key component of climate change mitigation strategies
- Croatian 2021-2030 NECP identifies cca EUR 18.4 bn of investment needs to reach its targets. For the period 2031-2050 → EUR 30.87 bn
- One of the biggest priorities is **EE in buildings** (both residential and public sector); 48 % of total investments by 2050
- **Energy poverty**: 7.4% households not able to keep their homes adequately warm
- Consequences of COVID-19 pandemic?
- EE potential to support economic recovery? (LV and LI examples?)