

ESF Programmes





Radana Kratochvílová Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Czech Republic 10th November 2008





Czech Republic – the context of Structural Funds

- Czech Republic already used pre-accession funds (namely Phare and ISPA)
- The EU Structural Funds in the Czech Republic have become the main resource for financing regional development in the Czech Republic.





Role of ESF

- ESF and European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) influence development of less developed regions and lower differences between regions
- Workforce to be effectively educated, competitive and positively thinking of their continuing professional advancement
- To open job market to people socially disadvantaged excluded from it, whether for their insufficient education, health handicaps etc.





ESF in the Czech Republic (1.)

2004-2006 Programming Period

- Human Resource Development Operational Programme (HRD OP)
- Single Programming Document for Objective 3 Region NUTS II Prague (SPD 3)
- CIP EQUAL
 - Managing Authority (MA) = Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA)



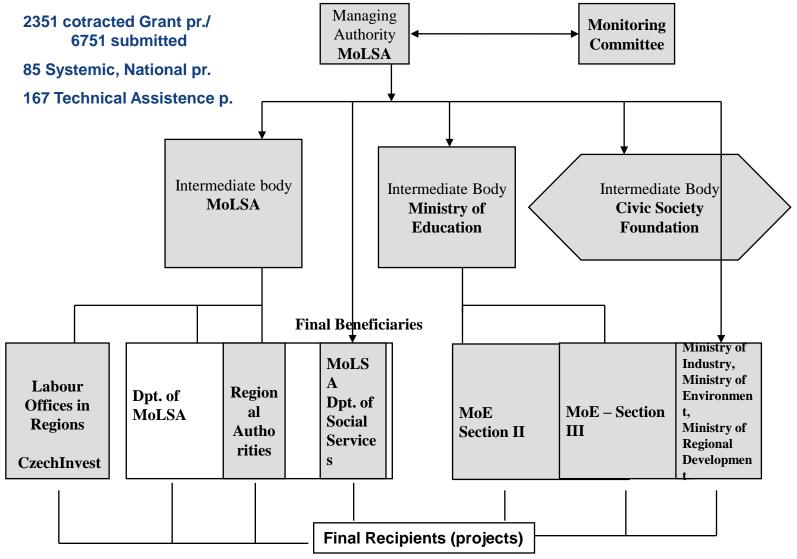


ESF in the Czech Republic (2.)

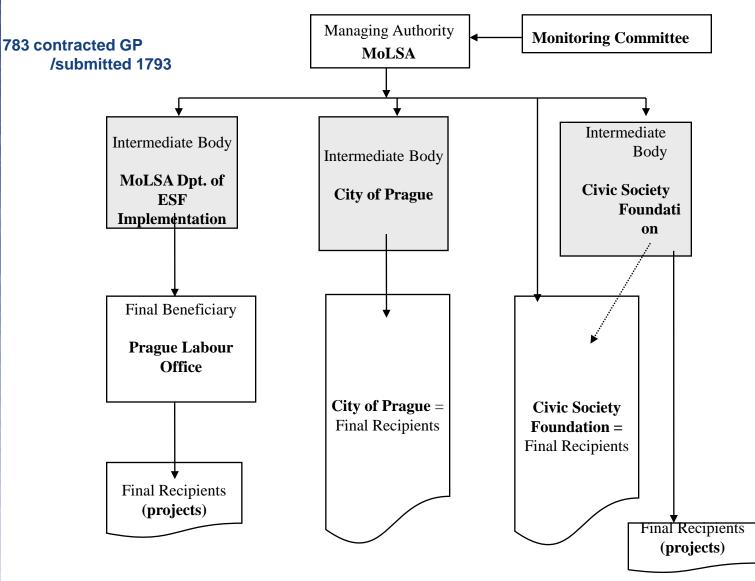
2007-2013 Programming Period

- Human Resources and Employment Operational
 Programme (OP HRE) MoLSA
- Education for Competitivenes Operational Programme (OP EC) - MoE
- Adaptability Operational Programme (OPA) Prague Municipality

OP HRD (Allocation 422,43 mil EUR, realised 234,2 mil EU

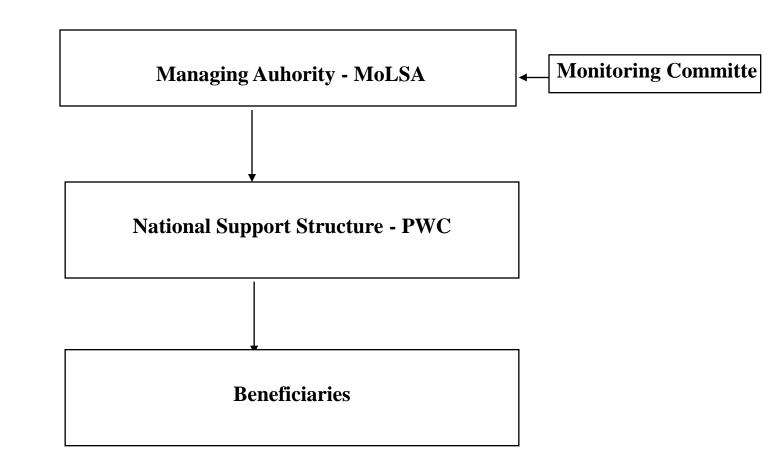


SPD 3 (Allocation 58,79 mil EUR, realised 45,7





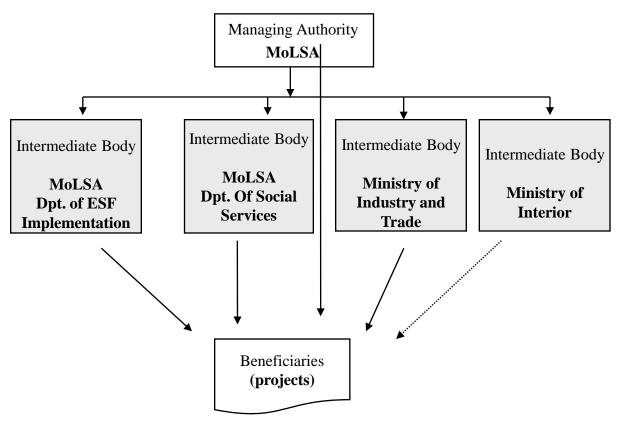
CIP EQUAL (Allocation 32,1 mil EUR, realised 21,1 EUR) 73 projects





OP HRE (Allocation 1837 mil EUR)









Strategy of the HR&E OP (07-13)

The global objective of the HR&E OP 2007-2013 is <u>"to increase employment end employability of the</u> <u>people in the Czech Republic to the level of 15</u> <u>best EU member states average</u>"

This global objective is translated into 5 specific objectives and consequently into 5 priorities.





Global objective of the HR&E OP

"Increasing employment end employability of the people in the Czech Republic to the level of 15 best EU member states average"

Specific objective No. 1	Specific objective No. 2	Specific objective No. 3	Specific objective No. 4	Specific objective No. 5
Increasing adaptability f employees and employers	Improving access to employment, preventing unemployment	Strengthening integration of persons threatened by social exclusion or socially excluded		Boosting transnational cooperation in the field of human resources and employment
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Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3	Priority 4	Priority 5
Adaptability	Active labour market policies	Social integration and equal opportunities	Public Administration and public services	Transnational Cooperation





Problems with implementation in O4-06

- Implementation system is too complex
- Administration focuses excessively on "correct" (i.e. formal) implementation of given rules
- Effectiveness and evaluations as such is still being neglected
- High fluctuation rate of key implementation staff decreases effectiveness





Evaluation and audit

- Evaluation explores effects and impacts of programmes / projects and searches lessons for the future
 - "Are we doing the right things right?";
 - "Are we doing the right things right?"; "Does it make sense to do the same things in the future?"
- Audit explores consistence between a state given in the past and a present state of affairs
 - "Are things being done according to given rules?"; "Are things being done correctly (according to the past)?





Good practice with trans-national cooperation in CIP EQUAL

- Project promoters gradually began to perceive transnational cooperation as an integral part of the programme.
- In spite of mistrust in the beginning and low expectation they appreciate it as a valuable and unexpectedly beneficial part.
- The most important factors influencing the efficiency and success of transnational cooperation seems to be the agreement on / sharing of project goals among partners, the choice of the partner and the level of innovation in the particular project





System of Controls in the ESF

- 1) Administrative control (on FB, IB, MA, PA level)
- 2) On-the-Spot (75%-100% projects checked on the spot by FB)

- Equal checks 100% of projects every year

Other controles to the projects:

- IB, MA, 5% checks to the operations, PA, Tax Offices, Supreme Audit Office, European Commission, European Court of Auditors
- Controls are timeconsuming, stressing for Beneficiaries, debates in EP



Thank you for your attention!

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