

## **Abstract**

Strategic planning is currently a widespread tool for territorial development. Strategic plans can be used to plan activities, but they can also be a means of participation. Ideally, strategic planning should be based on mutual learning while the strategic plan should be a result of mutual consensus. In practice, we are dealing with the predominantly expert and predominantly community-based way of implementation, which differs through the involvement of local actors. The aim of the thesis is to find out whether communication and cooperation of the public administration with the non-profit sector, private sector and the public sector works; and whether is the process of elaboration of the strategic plan and its implementation functional. How does this communication and co-operation take place and whether it has a contribution to the local community and if it fundamentally changes the structure of the implemented activities.

Four cities, which have appropriate conditions for the involvement of local actors, have been selected for the purposes of research. The main research method used was semi-structured interviews with trade union leaders in charge of strategic planning and with local actors who were either involved in the processing or their activity was locally important.

In two of the cities, which worked out the strategic plans with the prevailing community method, communication and cooperation with the non-profit sector and the public took place in the elaboration of the strategic plan and also in its implementation. In the case of the predominant expert method of processing, the strategic plan is primarily a list of investment activities and the involvement of citizens is perceived very negatively. In the latter case, the strategic plan worked out by the prevailing expert method worked similarly. The aim of the city management has been better communication with the public and the non-profit sector, but this has not been successful for a long time. Not one of the monitored cities communicates with the private sector and resigns from all efforts to establish contact. In the two cities that worked out a strategic plan that prevails over the community method, a specific discussion of the problems of the area is sought through mutual discussion. Yet subsidies and grants have substantial influence on the structure of the implemented activities in all the monitored cities.

## **Key words**

Strategic planning; method of processing; participation; cooperation;