

The role of delegated, intermediate regional bodies Swedish RDP

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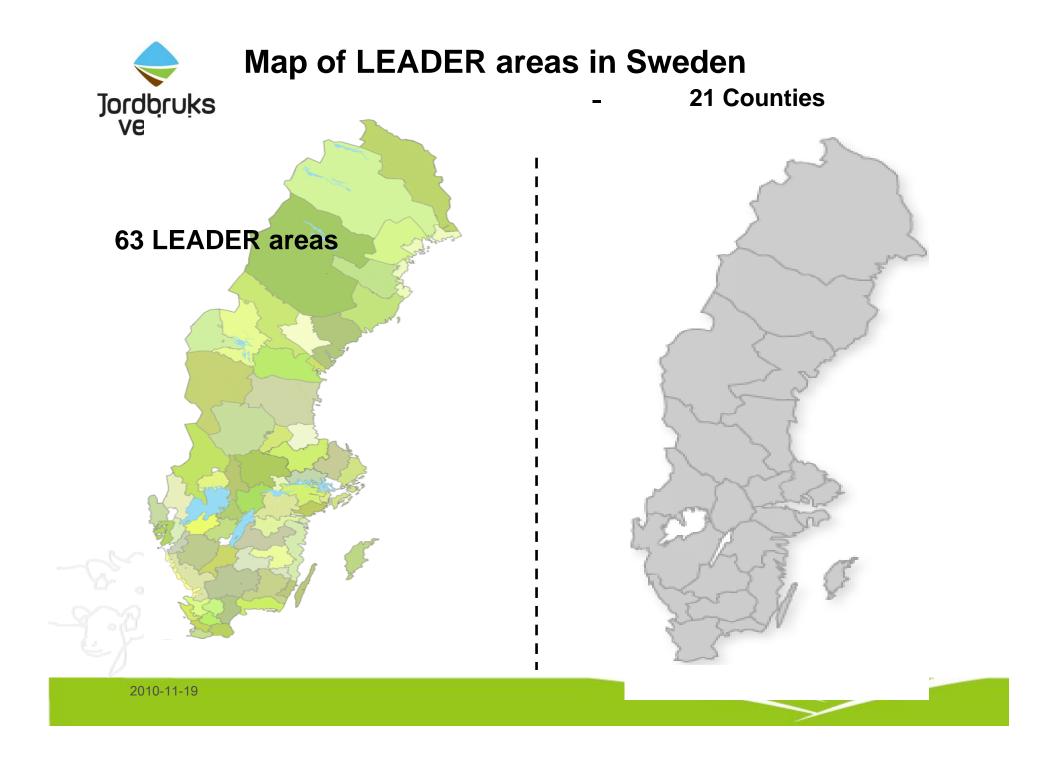
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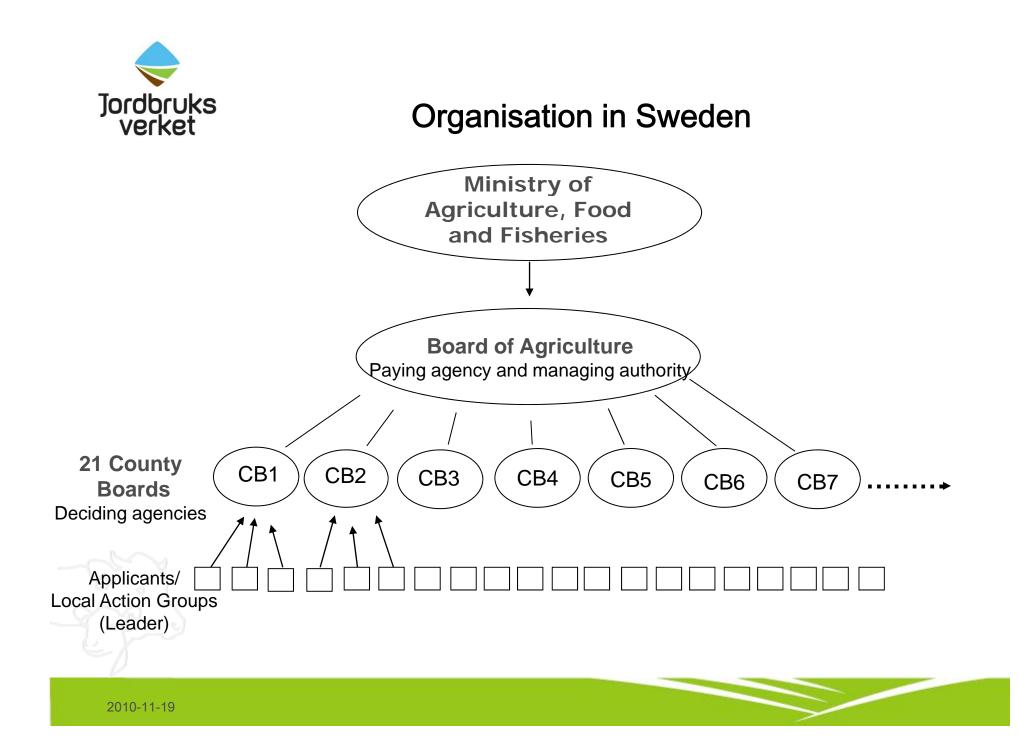


Country and rural profile

- Total size 450.000 km²
- Length almost 1.600 km
- Population 9 million
- average 22 inhabitants/km²
- 70 % live in rural areas (OECD definition)









Why decentralised management?

- Large rural areas with different rural conditions
- County administrative boards (21) in place
- Historically the counties have had the main responsibility for rural development
- Improved coordination with regional policy measures and structural funds – increased synergies and decreased risk of overlap and double financing
- Handling of CAP support has been delegated to the County administrative boards since 1995
- Agreement on one RDP but with regional flexibility





How does it work?

- The role of the County administrative boards established in the RDP and in national regulation
- All counties establish an implementing strategy
- Strategies planned in partnership
- The Board of Agriculture coordinates, guides and finally approves strategies
- Training and instuctions
- Information





Implementation strategy

- SWOT-analysis
- Priority-list and selection criteria
- Budget
- Choice of measures (axis 2)
- Coordination with other funds
- Partnership
- Information
- Training
- How the strategy contributes to the national strategy as well as horisontal objectives in the RDP





Lessons learned

- EU-regulations designed for regional RDPs not for regional flexibility within a national RDP
- Partnership takes time to get working well
- Some counties are not as used to strategic planning of rural development measurs
- A large number of budget categories/posts difficult to coordinate on a national level
- Monitoring and follow-up on a national level needs to take into accout differences in strategy

