

Facilitating CLLD implementation: Ensuring good coordination between the Funds

Johan Magnusson Head of Unit Swedish Board of Agriculture John McIntyre Conference Centre Edinburgh, 9-10 December 2015



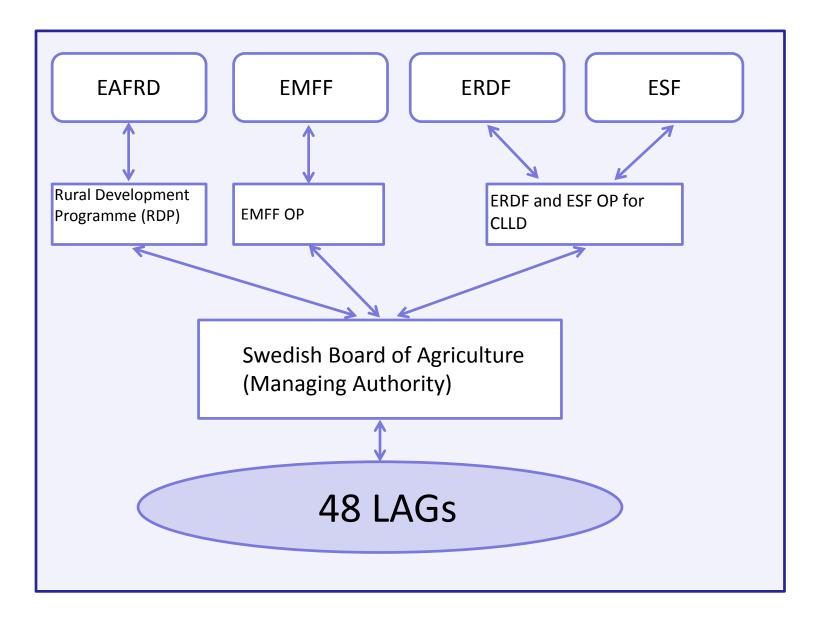


Why multi-fund CLLD?

- Broaden the coverage
- Broaden the partnerships and increase synergies
- Enhance conomies of scale
- Desire to integrate funds has been listened to
- Simplification:

LAG as one single entry point for the beneficiary One single MA for all funds Harmonised national implementing rules







Funding for CLLD 2014-2020 in Sweden

Approx. amounts in EUR

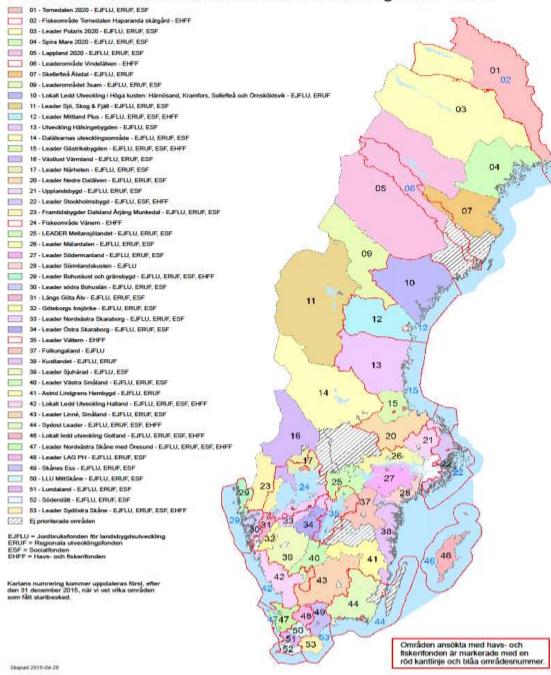
	Community Funding 50 %	Swedish Co-Funding		
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Fund		National 17 %	Other public 33 %	Total
EAFRD	84 000 000	28 926 433	55 073 567	168 000 000
ERDF	6 846 240	2 357 587	4 488 653	13 692 480
ESF	6 725 424	2 315 982	4 409 441	13 450 848
EMFF	7 000 000	2 380 000	4 620 000	14 000 000
Total	104 571 664	35 980 003	68 591 661	209 143 328



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Local development strategies: scope

- Tourism
- Smallscale local food production
- Energy
- "Enabling":

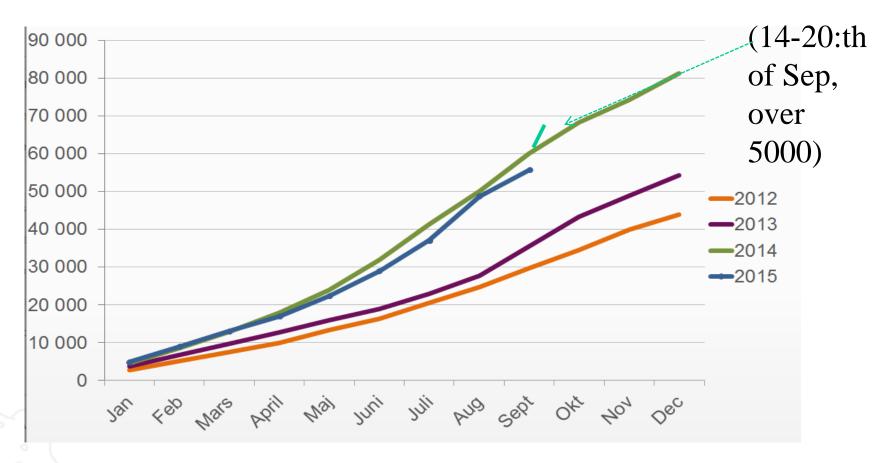
Innovative products and services

Youth

Integration/refugees



Asylum seekers in Sweden 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015





Small rural villages play a crucial role in receiving many of them



Undrom, Sollefteå: 85 inhabitants. 200 refugees. Trensum, Karlshamn: 106 inhabitants. 300 refugees. Långträsk, Piteå: 109 inhabitants. 52 refugees. Byxelkrok, Borgholm: 129 inhabitants. 133 refugees. Dalskog, Mellerud: 133 inhabitants. 124 refugees. Blackstad, Västervik: 145 inhabitants. 120 refugees. Gysinge, Sandviken: 200 refugees. 149 inhabitants. Virestad, Älmhult: 155 inhabitants. 81 refugees. Trehörningsjö, Örnsköldsvik: 160 inhabitants. 50 refugees. Rätan, Berg: 195 inhabitants. 84 refugees. Stavsjö, Nyköping: 212 inhabitants. 150 refugees. Liden, Sundsvall: 254 inhabitants. 110 refugees. Ramsberg, Lindesberg: 257 inhabitants. 55 refugees. Hällnäs, Vindeln: 259 inhabitants. 500 refugees. Asarna, Berg: 268 inhabitants. 148 refugees.



Stavsjö - Accept or reject?

- 212 inhabitants
- 150 asylum seekers



- Language café in the village hall
- Starting a company offering language courses
- Organising basic health care
- Dance performance tour
- Pre-study through Leader







Ensuring good coordination between the Funds: Challenges

Linking it all up while going early:

- Cope with the fact that each ESIF has its own culture
- New cooperation structures, new partners
- Avoid red tape by defining harmonised national implementing legislation
- Develop proper and functioning IT-systems for applications, decisions and payments that are ready in time
- Communication and publicity
- Cities and urban-rural linkages



Ensuring good coordination between the Funds: A few recommendations for a successful start

- Political willingness
- Good cooperation between ministries and other responsible authorities and bodies is crucial, crossfund coordination
- Build internal visibility and knowledge development, in particular as regards "new" funds
- Communicate constantly with all relevant stakeholders at all levels (horisontal, vertical)
- Build knowledge at LAG-level
- Accept that it takes time



Thank you for your attention!

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