

SWOT-analyses, Seagull WP4, March 2003

Warmińsko-mazurskie voivodship, Poland

Summary:

The need to change existing realities in warmińsko-mazurskie voivodship depends exclusively on intellectual potential of local habitat and a will of engagement in realizing appointed aims. To begin that activity, based on rational foundations, it is necessary to realize wider circles of society of factual state, one of which is found in voivodship. Worked out diagnosis has in view approximation of most essential problems which should be dissolved in the province. It is proper at this point to be conscious of attributes being in disposal, and use them effectively to execute planned changes.

Undeniable **strengths** of the province are: very small pollution of air, waters and soil, good structure of agrarian farms and high manufacturing potential with reference to agricultural food products.

Weaknesses are that there is: high unemployment, poor infrastructure, a relatively small quantity of economic entities especially in rural areas, low social-activity and weak economic form of farms.

However, assuming that faith acts wonders, it is necessary to present a social opinion that is an honest description of reality, in aim to release in wider layers of society a will of execution of changes, in direction to the creation of favourable conditions for realization ambition and inhabitants' of province expectations.

Geography and Natural Resources

S	W	O	T
<p>GEOGRAPHY AND NATURAL RESOURCES: Good geographical location with access to both the EU and eastern countries.</p> <p>Clean environment, varied and interesting nature, supplies free agricultural space Good agrarian conditions, good size structure of farms and accessibility of "free" farming grounds Good natural conditions to development an animal husbandry (cattle, milk and meat), potato and cereals fodder production, ecological foods, traditions and large successes in poultry-farming and fishing production</p>	<p>GEOGRAPHY AND NATURAL RESOURCES: Bad situation in agriculture, insufficient protection and support of native food market weakens economic situation of farms and agricultural food industry, what, with less profitable natural and soil conditions, exploited productive base and limited agricultural market, can provide to long-term marginalization this branch of production in voivodship, and after that liquidation entities connected with agriculture.</p>	<p>GEOGRAPHY AND NATURAL RESOURCES: Support for farms of goods, so they can survive and actively run a farm in EU conditions, which in consequence will liberate order for services and processing and activate entities supplying agriculture.</p> <p>Support for activities domestics to maintaing a cultural heritage of the region.</p>	<p>GEOGRAPHY AND NATURAL RESOURCES:</p>

Trade and business (tourism), Employment, Educational level.

S	W	O	T
BUSINESS:	BUSINESS:	BUSINESS:	BUSINESS
Location creates chances for developing economic, scientific and cultural co-operation with foreign countries (Kaliningrad District)	Low level of vocational skills	Support for entities creating work positions	
Good natural conditions for tourism development, agrotourism and integrated agriculture and so-called „clean" industry	Not well developed service sector, in this information and promotion, limited interest local and external potential investors to creations and develop economic undertakings in region	Support for rural areas affected with structural unemployment, in these past State Farm areas, to create for them basic existential chances and, then: development possibilities.	
Possibilities of restructuring of farms			
Chance for the development of high-effective specialization production and using processing power of existing agricultural food processing and storage manufactories	Lack of local and external capital, small possibilities for financing indispensable investments, for creation of work positions from budget and out-budget and small and hardly accessible EU funds, liquidation of disproportion and equalizing developmental chances with other, richer regions of country, that in long-term can provide to marginalization and „suborning" Warmia and Masurian.		
EDUCATION:	EDUCATION:	EDUCATION:	EDUCATION:
	High level of unemployment,	Support for activities improving education	

	mostly on past State Farm areas	and qualifications level rural inhabitants', especially of children and young people	
TOURISM:	TOURISM:	TOURISM:	TOURISM:
Cultural heritage	Limited investments in environmental protection and its low resistance for degradation, can lower tourist values and worsen conditions of agricultural production, which can tote two basic branches of economy in voivodship		

Living, public services, commercial services

S	W	O	T
LIVING AND PUBLIC SERVICES:	LIVING AND PUBLIC SERVICES:	LIVING AND PUBLIC SERVICES:	LIVING AND PUBLIC SERVICES:
Improving region's image, with its natural values, cultural heritage productive and tourist space, gives perspective of creation constants and temporary housing estate nets for people from cities, and especially from large agglomeration, which can indicate development of service sector and environment friendly productive branches			

Social economy, democracy (NGOs),

S	W	O	T
DEMOCRACY:	DEMOCRACY:	DEMOCRACY:	DEMOCRACY:
Large human potential in	High level of unemployment,		

productive age, exacting motivation and suitable vocational preparations, makes possible creation of work positions, especially in labor-consuming and low complicating branches, and also gives a chance for using scientific, educational and advisory background and social activities, in this municipal and institutional	mostly on past State Farm areas, low level of vocational skills, lack of professional and social activity and weak wholesomeness fixes negative tendencies, leading to miasmas, pathology, disintegration and pauperization of society		

Demography/ flow of people.

S	W	O	T
DEMOGRAPHY:	DEMOGRAPHY:	DEMOGRAPHY:	DEMOGRAPHY:
	Low active State - policy for region, such as Warmia and Masurian, lack or ineffective repair and development programs can lead to the migration of young and educated people away from rural-areas.		

Infrastructure (access to electricity, supply of clean water)

S	W	O	T
INFRASTRUCTURE	INFRASTRUCTURE	INFRASTRUCTURE	INFRASTRUCTURE
Sea connection, and road-railway transit (with EU countries), and also with nearby national agglomerations (mostly with Tricity	Weak and irregular seated technical and social infrastructure	Help for rural-areas having poor infrastructure, less competitive agricultural production and lack of possibilities for independent	

		transformation.	
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