



***LIFE Integrated Projects 2015***

**Application Forms**

**Stage 1 - Concept Note**

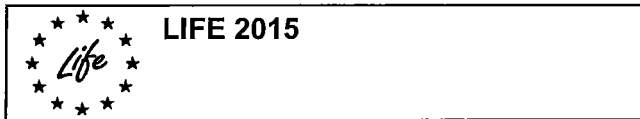
**Stage 2 - Full proposal**



***LIFE Integrated projects 2015***

**Stage 1 - Concept Note (CN) forms**

## LIFE Integrated Projects 2015- CNa



LIFE 2015

FOR ADMINISTRATION USE ONLY

LIFE15 IPE

### PROJECT

Project title (*max. 120 characters*):

Integrated approach to mobilize resources for resilient ecosystems and rich waters in the Northern Baltic Sea River Basin District

Project acronym (*max. 25 characters*): LIFE IP RICH WATERS

The project will be implemented in the following Country(ies) and/or Administrative region(s):

Sweden, Northern Baltic Sea River Basin District, including the counties of Stockholm, Västmanland, Uppland, Södermanland, Örebro, Östergötland and Dalarna.

Expected start date: October 1, 2016

Expected end date: March 31, 2024

### PROJECT POLICY AREA

You can only tick one of the following options:

**LIFE Integrated Project Nature:** Integrated project contributing to the achievement of the objectives of the EU Birds and Habitats Directives (Directives 2009/147/EC and 92/43/EEC) and to achieving target 1 of the EU Biodiversity Strategy by implementing the Prioritized Action Frameworks (Article 8 of 92/43/EEC)

**LIFE Integrated Project Environment:** Integrated project contributing to the achievement of the objectives of the:

- Waste Directive by implementing **Waste Management Plans (WMP)** (Article 28 of Waste Framework Directive 2008/98) and/or **Waste Prevention Programmes (WPP)** (Article 29 of Waste Framework Directive)

- Water Framework Directive by implementing **implement a/parts of a River Basin Management Plan (RBMP)** (Annex VII of Directive No. 2000/60/EC)

- Air Directive by implementing **Air Quality Plans** (Directive 2008/50/EC)

The project aims at implementing the following plan/strategy (*full copy is to be provided in attachment*):

Förvaltningsplan och Åtgärdsprogram för Norra Östersjöns Vattendistrikt 2015-2021

*In English: RBMP and PoM for the Northern Baltic Sea River Basin District, 2015-2021*

**BENEFICIARIES**

Name of the **coordinating** beneficiary (1): **Länsstyrelsen i Västmanlands län** (County Administrative Board of Västmanland)

Name of the associated beneficiary (2): Länsstyrelsen i Stockholms län (County Administrative Board of Stockholm)

Name of the associated beneficiary (3): Länsstyrelsen i Södermanlands län (County Administrative Board of Södermanland)

Name of the associated beneficiary (4): Länsstyrelsen i Uppsala län (County Administrative Board of Uppland)

Name of the associated beneficiary (5): Länsstyrelsen i Örebro län (County Administrative Board of Örebro)

Name of the associated beneficiary (6): Länsstyrelsen i Dalarna län (County Administrative Board of Dalarna)

Name of the associated beneficiary (7): Länsstyrelsen i Norrbotten län (County Administrative Board of Norrbotten)

Name of the associated beneficiary (8): Länsstyrelsen i Västernorrland län (County Administrative Board of Västernorrland)

Name of the associated beneficiary (9): Länsstyrelsen i Kalmar län (County Administrative Board of Kalmar)

Name of the associated beneficiary (10): Länsstyrelsen i Västra Götalands län (County Administrative Board of Västra Götaland)

Name of the associated beneficiary (11): Havs- och vattenmyndigheten (Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management)

Name of the associated beneficiary (12): Jordbruksverket (Swedish Board of Agriculture)

Name of the associated beneficiary (13): Lantbrukarnas riksförbund (The Federation of Swedish Farmers)

Name of the associated beneficiary (14): IVL Svenska miljöinstitutet (Swedish Environmental Research Institute)

Name of the associated beneficiary (15): Eskilstuna kommun (Eskilstuna Municipality)

Name of the associated beneficiary (16): Uppsala kommun (Uppsala Municipality)

Name of the associated beneficiary (17): Heby kommun (Heby Municipality)

Name of the associated beneficiary (18): Katrineholms kommun (Katrineholm Municipality)

Name of the associated beneficiary (19): Stockholms stad (Stockholm Municipality)

Name of the associated beneficiary (20): Strängnäs kommun (Strängnäs Municipality)

Name of the associated beneficiary (21): Upplands Väsby kommun (Upplands Väsby Municipality)

Name of the associated beneficiary (22): Värmdö kommun (Värmdö Municipality)

Name of the associated beneficiary (23): Västerås stad (Västerås Municipality)

Name of the associated beneficiary (24): Älvkarleby kommun (Älvkarleby Municipality)

Name of the associated beneficiary (25): Örebro kommun (Örebro Municipality)

Name of the associated beneficiary (26): Östhammars kommun (Östhammar Municipality)

Name of the associated beneficiary (27): Sollentuna kommun (Sollentuna Municipality)

Name of the associated beneficiary (28): Södertälje kommun (Södertälje Municipality)

Name of the associated beneficiary (29): Huddinge kommun (Huddinge Municipality)

Name of the associated beneficiary (30): Smedjebacken energy och vatten (Municipal Water and Power Company)

Name of the associated beneficiary (31): Uppsala vatten (Municipal Water and Wastewater Company)  
Name of the associated beneficiary (32): Mälarenergi AB (Municipal Water and Wastewater Company)  
Name of the associated beneficiary (33): Hjälmarens Vattenvårdsförbund (Lake Hjälmaren Water Preservation Association)  
Name of the associated beneficiary (34): Mälarens Vattenvårdsförbund (Lake Mälaren Water Preservation Association)  
Name of the associated beneficiary (35): Nyköpingsåarnas Vattenvårdsförbund (Nyköping Rivers Water Preservation Association)  
Name of the associated beneficiary (36): Tyresåns Vattenvårdsförbund (River Tyresån Water Preservation Association)  
Name of the associated beneficiary (37): Skärgårdsstiftelsen i Stockholms län (The Stockholm County Archipelago Foundation)  
Name of the associated beneficiary (38): Sveriges Lantbruksuniversitet (Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences)  
Name of the associated beneficiary (39): Världsnaturfonden (WWF)  
Name of the associated beneficiary (40): Bioremed AB  
Name of the associated beneficiary (41): Mälarenergi Vattenkraft AB (Municipal Power Company)  
Name of the associated beneficiary (42): Econova AB  
Name of the associated beneficiary (43): Julmyra Horse Center AB

#### **PROJECT BUDGET AND REQUESTED EU FUNDING**

Total integrated project budget: 29 000 000 €

Total eligible project budget: 25 510 000 €

EU LIFE financial contribution requested: 11 250 000 € (= 44,1 % of total eligible budget)

Coordinating Beneficiary Profile Information				
Short Name	LSTU		Beneficiary n°	1
<b>Legal information on the Coordinating Beneficiary</b>				
Legal Name	Länsstyrelsen i Västmanlands län		Legal Status	
VAT No	SE202100241101		Public body	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Legal Registration No	202100-2411		Private commercial	<input type="checkbox"/>
Registration Date	1977-01-01		Private non- commercial	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Legal address of the Coordinating Beneficiary</b>				
Street Name and No	Västra Ringvägen 1		PO Box	
Post Code	72186	Town/City	Västerås	
Country Code	SE	Country Name	Sweden	
<b>Coordinating Beneficiary contact person information</b>				
Function	Director of the Water Authority of the Northern Baltic Sea River Basin District			
Surname	Wallin	First Name	Mats	
E-mail address	Mats.wallin@lansstyrelsen.se			
Department / Service	Vattenmyndigheten			
Street Name and No	Västra Ringvägen 1		PO Box	
Post Code	72186	Town/City	Västerås	
Country	Sweden			
Telephone No	+46102249368	Fax No	+46102249110	
<b>Coordinating Beneficiary details</b>				
Website	www.lansstyrelsen.se			
<b>Brief description of the Coordinating Beneficiary's activities and experience in the area of the proposal</b>				
<p>The County Administrative Board of Västmanland has the responsibility for a number of issues in the region and coordinates environmental and climate issues in the region. It hosts the Water Authority of the Northern Baltic Sea River Basin District who has the responsibility for implementing the Northern Baltic River Basin District Program of Measures and River Basin Management Plan 2015-2021. The water district covers the five counties of Stockholm, Södermanland, Uppsala, Västmanland and Örebro as well as parts of the counties of Dalarna and Östergötland. The County Administrative Board of Västmanland is coordinating large scale LIFE projects with a national coordinating perspective e.g. the TAIGA project contracted in 2014 (under the 2013 LIFE+ call) with a budget exceeding € 10 million over a 5 year period. This contributes to knowledge in management, administration, communication and monitoring of a large scale LIFE project as well as to create impact on a European and national level, capacity building and joint learning processes. The County Administrative Board also participated in the LIFE Nature project MIA between 2009-2014.</p>				



**COORDINATING BENEFICIARY DECLARATION**

The undersigned hereby certifies that:

My organisation *Länsstyrelsen i Västmanlands län* has not been served with bankruptcy orders, nor has it received a formal summons from creditors. My organisation is not in any of the situations listed in Articles 106(1) and 107 of Council Regulation No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union (OJ L298 of 26.10.2012).

1. My organisation is legally registered in the European Union.

I am legally authorised to sign this statement on behalf of my organisation.

I have read in full the LIFE Model Grant Agreement and the Financial and Administrative Guidelines provided with the LIFE application files.

I certify to the best of my knowledge that the statements made in this concept note are true and the information provided is correct.

At Västerås on Oktober 7, 2015

Signature of the Coordinating Beneficiary:

Name(s) and status of signatory: **Håkan Wählstedt, landshövding (Governor)**

<b>SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT</b>
---

**1. OVERALL CONTEXT/BACKGROUND/GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE**

**IP itself:** The overall context of the proposed IP is the Northern Baltic Sea River Basin District with its Programme of Measures (PoM, Åtgärdsprogram för Norra Östersjöns vattendistrikt) and River Basin Management Plan (RBMP, Förvaltningsplan för Norra Östersjöns vattendistrikt) for the River Basin District for the period 2015-2021. The general objective is to reach and maintain good water status by 2015 in all water bodies in the district. For the majority of water bodies, exemptions to the general objectives have been applied that extend the deadline to 2021 or in few cases to 2027. The Water Authority decides upon the objectives for water. The current RBMP and PoM, directed towards water-bodies not reaching good water status, ends in 2015 and the new RBMP and PoM for the management cycle 2016-2021 which is covered by the project life-cycle is not yet decided but will be before the deadline of a full application for the project. The proposal is a result of the ongoing process of developing the RBMP and PoM 2016-2021 and the proposed starting date is set to October 1, 2016. The main focus will be on the RBMP and PoM 2016-2021 as well as on the development and start of the following RBMP and PoM starting in 2022. The proposed project life-cycle is 90 months. Each major sub-catchment area in the Northern Baltic Sea River Basin District has a specific program of measures taking into account specific problems and needs (referred to as PoM-SC). Link to the River Basin Management Plan 2016-2021:

<http://www.vattenmyndigheterna.se/Sv/publikationer/norra-ostersjon/samradsdokument/Pages/forslag-pa-forvaltningsplan-for-norra-ostersjons-vattendistrikt-2015-2021.aspx>

Link to the Programme of Measures 2016-2021:

<http://www.vattenmyndigheterna.se/Sv/publikationer/norra-ostersjon/samradsdokument/Pages/forslag-pa-atgardsprogram-for-norra-ostersjons-vattendistrikt-2015-2021.aspx>

Link to Sub-catchment area plans:

<http://www.vattenmyndigheterna.se/Sv/norra-ostersjon/deltagande-och-dialog/samrad-infor-storre-beslut/samrad-forvaltningscykel-2009-2015/atgardsprogram-per-atgardsomrade/Pages/default.aspx>

**Environmental problems' background**

There are 1214 surface water bodies in the North Baltic Water District. 80% of these have an ecological status that is less than good. 13% of the surface water bodies have a non-satisfactory status and 2% have a bad status. 550 streams, 350 lakes and 167 coastal waters are judged to be at risk of not reaching good ecological status by 2021 i.e. almost 50% of the surface water bodies. Table 1 below summarizes the environmental problems in surface water bodies in the district.

<b>Table 1 Environment problem</b>	<b>Streams</b>	<b>Lakes</b>	<b>Coastal water</b>
Total # of water bodies	624	423	167
Eutrophication	300 (48%)	198 (47%)	166 (99%)
Pollutants (prioritized substances)	22 (4%)	39 (9%)	154 (92%)
Pollutants (special contaminating substances)	45 (7%)	32 (8%)	0
Connectivity changes	323 (52%)	152 (36%)	N/A

The major environmental problem targeted in the RBMP for the whole Northern Baltic Sea River Basin District (ref. RBMP, page XI, De största utmaningarna i Norra Östersjöns vattendistrikt) is the eutrophication of lakes, streams and coastal waters (ref. p. 77, RBMP) both in terms of area coverage and number of water bodies that are adversely affected. Regarding streams, physical changes and eutrophication are the most important reasons for not reaching good status. For lakes and coastal waters the main reason is eutrophication. The main sources of eutrophication to the lakes in the district are agriculture (32%), wastewater (34%) and storm water (11%). Adding ground water bodies to the total number, there are 1788 water bodies in the water district. In terms of good chemical status 110 out of all water bodies have less than good status, mercury excluded. When mercury is included no surface water body reaches good chemical status. 17 out of 574 ground water bodies do not reach good chemical status today. 165 of the ground water bodies risk not reaching good chemical status by 2021. All surface water bodies risk not reaching good chemical status by 2021.

The second most important environmental problem in terms of number of water bodies is physical pressure on the aquatic environment in the form of dams, power plants, drainage, lowering of lakes and alteration of hydrological regime (ref. p.89 RBMP). Dams hindering passages of fish and other fauna are the major reasons



for connectivity problems. There are 1200 dams in the district and only a few are possible to pass by. 197 of them are known hydropower dams and of these hydropower plants 181 are small-scale plants with an installed effect of less than 1,5 Mw. The third most important environmental issue it is the problem of environmental pollutants from both ongoing activities such as industries and households and in the form of contaminated soil and diffuse emissions (ref. Map p.71 RBMP). The main pollutant sources causing problems are TBT and PBDE. These three environments problems will also be in focus in the proposed concrete actions.

**Gaps and shortcomings linked to actions in the LIFE IP and the River Basin Management Plan**

The main shortcoming preventing the effective implementation of the RBMP is the lack of intensity of concrete actions. In addition we have identified a number of gaps and shortcomings in the RBMP and PoM. We meet these gaps and shortcomings in our proposed actions in the work plan. In Table 3 we describe the type of shortcomings, the reference to the River basin Management Plan (RBMP) or Program of Measures (PoM) and which action in the project plan will deal with the shortcoming. All actions will directly or indirectly support the aim to increase the intensity of concrete actions. They will also lead to well-functioning eco-system services as well as human health. The RBMP says that this also should lead to an increased demand for technology development and innovations in order to implement more efficient measures as well as creating smart systems for resource efficient use of water (p. 2 RBMP). This motivates the use of both demonstration and pilot actions in the project which complement the best practice actions proposed.

**Table 3 Gaps and Shortcomings linked to the actions of the LIFE IP**

<b>Gaps and shortcomings</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>RBMP page</b>	<b>PoM page</b>	<b>LIFE IP Action</b>
Too low intensity of measures to decrease eutrophication	Implement and stimulate actions regarding eutrophication in order to decrease eutrophication from agriculture, storm water and waste water.	20, 125	XI, 17-21, 50-51,62-63, 65 73-87	A1-A3 C3,C5 C6-14
Too low intensity of measures to increase connectivity	Implement and stimulate actions regarding the creation of free fish way on order to increase mobility for fish which supports viable fish populations.	20, 85-89,92	XII, 49-50, 54, 69, 110-117	A4 C3 C15 C16
Lack of knowledge about methods, sources and effects of pollutants, too low intensity of remedy measures	Tracing sources, implement storm water and remediation actions in order to reduce the amount of environmental pollutants.	126 95-99	XII 93-106	C3 A5 C17- C21
Not enough protection of important ground water and drinking water sources	Better cooperation and better protection of ground water quality	126	95-96, 129-134	C18 C21
Weak integration in water management between stakeholders at various levels	Better understanding of each stakeholder's role and capabilities. More cooperation in complementary actions between various types of stakeholders.	XII 1, 4, 22-24		C1 C2 C3 E F
Unclear communication between stakeholders	Shared vision and better knowledge about the objectives of the RBMP and PoM.	XII 6, 8 22-24 151		C2 E
Lack of knowledge of innovative solutions	Cost efficient new solutions. Better experience of dealing with innovation processes in order to reach cost efficiency and increase the intensity in actions. Create complementary actions with innovative technology. Mobilize funding from innovation funding agencies. Stimulate innovative green procurement.	2		C3 C8-C9 C11 C16 C19 C20
Lack of eco-system approach in the	Better understanding and use of multifunctional eco-system services in concrete actions	118		C4, C5

implementation of the water framework directive				
Lack of co-ordination of environmental surveillance	Coordination of surveillance and data management	4-5, 31-39	2	D C15 C17
Lack of integration between climate adaption and water planning	Increased integration between climate adaption and water planning	5-6		C5

### **Geographical coverage of the LIFE IP actions**

The proposed LIFE IP project has the same geographical scope as the Northern Baltic Sea River Basin District which covers the whole or major part of the 5 counties Stockholm, Södermanland, Uppsala, Västmanland and Örebro, as well as a small part of the counties of Dalarna and Östergötland. The River Basin Management is divided in 5 water districts in Sweden according to the Water Framework Directive, where the Northern Baltic Sea River Basin District is the smallest in area with a total of 44000 square kilometres. The district is, however, the largest water district in Sweden in terms of inhabitants concerned (3,15 million). 91% of the population lives in cities and 1,9 million of the population lives in the Stockholm area. The cities of Uppsala, Västerås and Örebro have more than 100000 citizens (p. 26 RBMP). Large parts of the water district are characterized by the influence of man and the effects can be read in the status of the water environments. Land used is 28203 square kilometres of which 16,9 % is arable, 1,8% pasture and 64,3% forested land (p. 27, RBMP). In the water district you find two of the largest lakes in Sweden where Lake Mälaren is the 7th largest lake in Europe and Lake Hjälmaren the 24th largest. It is the most important lake system in Sweden considering sea transports, drinking water source, fishing and waterfront building constructions. You also find the largest lake harbour in Sweden (Västerås, Mälaren), high values for recreation and professional fishing as well as high biological values. The yearly value of Lake Mälaren is estimated to i.e. 13 billion €. The Mälaren region is the most expansionary region in Sweden. Population moving into the area is extensive. The annual increase of citizens in the Stockholm area is 35000. Today more than 2 million people use the Lake Mälaren as their drinking water source and 1,1 million people have Lake Mälaren as recipient for wastewater (p. XI RBMP). The choice of the Northern Baltic Sea River Basin District area from a national interest point of view is highly valuable considering its importance and population served (34% of Sweden's population). We propose an integrated project focusing on the Northern Baltic Sea River Basin District and having a national perspective involving the other water districts in Sweden giving transparency of actions, dissemination of knowledge and results as well as a possibility of replication. Within the Northern Baltic Sea River Basin District there are many organizations for interaction between water stakeholders with varying background and aims. Given the requirements imposed by the Water Framework Directive with respect to environmental pollutants and nutrients etc. and the great migration to the region, there are strong incentives to work with the river basin management plan and its measures in a coordinated, adaptive and strategic way. The need for a LIFE Integrated Project in this area is strong.

**Complementary actions:** The project will promote the coordination with and mobilisation of other relevant European Union, national or private funding sources for the implementation of the complementary measures or actions outside of the Integrated Project in the framework of the targeted plan or strategy giving preference to European Union funding.

## **2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

**LIFE IP Itself:** The project aims at catalysing and contributing to the full implementation of Northern Baltic Sea River Basin District Programme of Measures (PoM) and River Basin Management Plan 2016-2021 (RBMP), and realise the goals of the European Union environmental objectives set up by the EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) striving for good status of all water through integrated measures leading to the reduction of nutrient flows to marine waters, remediation of contaminated soil in conjunction to water, reduction to flood risk and support for fish passages creating free migration of fish, among them important species of fish. The project supports the objectives of the EU Birds and Habitats Directives (Directives 2009/147/EC and 92/43/EEC) and to achieving target 1 of the EU Biodiversity Strategy by implementing the Prioritized Action Frameworks. The project also contribute to the specific objectives for water set out in the Roadmap for a Resource-Efficient Europe and the 7th Environment Action Programme, in particular integrated approaches for the implementation of Water Directive 2000/60/EC, activities for the implementation of the Floods Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, activities for the implementation

of the programme of measures of the Marine Strategy Directive 2008/56/EC with a view to achieving good environmental status of marine waters and activities to ensure safe and efficient use of water resources, improving quantitative water management, preserving a high level of water quality and avoiding misuse and deterioration of water resources.

The project meets the objectives set up in Regulation (EU) No 1293/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the establishment of a Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE) and repealing Regulation (EC) No 614/2007, especially article 10 a-c, article 12 and to some extent article 11 and 15. The project contributes to the objectives of the Baltic Sea Strategy, especially that of a better marine environment. The link between the project actions and objectives are shown in table 4.

<b>Table 4 Objectives LIFE IP</b>	<b>Action</b>
1. Implement and stimulate actions regarding eutrophication in order to decrease eutrophication from agriculture, storm water and wastewater	C6-14 C3
2. Implement and stimulate actions regarding the creation of fish passages in order to increase mobility for fish, which supports viable fish populations	C3 C15-16
3. Trace sources and implement storm water-, remediation and other actions in order to reduce the amount of environmental pollutants	C3 C17-21
4. Better protection of ground water quality	C18,21
5. Better knowledge about the objectives of the RBMP and PoM. Better understanding of each stakeholder's role and capabilities. More cooperation in complementary actions between various types of stakeholders	C1-3 E F
6. Shared vision	C2, E
7. Finding cost efficient new solutions and get better experience of dealing with innovation processes in order to reach cost efficiency and increase the intensity in actions	C8, 9 C11, 16 C19, 20
8. Create complementary actions with innovative technology and mobilize funding from innovation funding agencies	C3
9. Stimulate innovative and green procurement	C1-21
10. Coordination of surveillance and data management	D,C15
11. Increased integration between climate adaption and water planning	C5
12. Better understanding and use of multifunctional eco-system services in concrete actions	C4,C5
<b>Complementary actions specific objectives</b>	
Support the full implementation of the PoM and RBMP	
Decrease eutrophication from agriculture, storm water and waste water	
Increased connectivity for free fish migration	
Reduce the amount of environmental pollutants	
Finance expensive necessary infrastructure above the threshold of 500 000 euro in the LIFE IP program through other financial sources such as the ERDF	

**Complementary actions:** The complementary actions also aim for the full implementation of the Northern Baltic Sea River Basin District Programme of Measures and River Basin Management Plan 2016-2021 and share the strategic objectives of the LIFE program referred to above (article 10, 11, 12 and 15). The environmental problems tackled are the same as in the LIFE IP project and will contribute to reducing the emission of phosphorus and nitrogen, increased mobility of fish species through free fish ways and reduction of the amount of environmental pollutants in water. Decision is expected before the end of 2015. Both the national fund LOVA and the European fund EAFRD have the same aim as the LIFE IP i.e. to reduce eutrophication from agriculture. Several actions within this LIFE IP North Baltic aim to create complementary actions addressing these funds. This LIFE IP aims at developing complementary actions in the whole range of national funds and EU-funds relevant for environmental impact, as well as innovation processes and development of new technics to reach good status.

### 3. ACTIONS AND MEANS INVOLVED

**Actions financed by LIFE:** This integrated project covers specific activities of the RBMP and PoM. The activities are grouped in four main themes i.e. water planning processes, eutrophication, connectivity and environmental pollutants. Preparatory (A) and Concrete actions (C) are explained below. All actions are defined in terms of nature and in terms of impact level. In total there are 21 concrete actions and 5 preparatory

actions. All themes have a monitoring action linked to its implementation. Monitoring actions (D) Communication & Dissemination (E) and Project Management (F) actions are described under a separate paragraph for each type of action. In the heading of each theme the links to the Program of Measures and the River Basin Management Plan are indicated.

**Water planning** (relevance motivated by PoM p. 51, 54, 59, 62-72, RBMP p. 1, 4-6, 8, 9, 17, 22-24, 118, 151)

It is in the regional and local water planning that you can manage all themes of the LIFE IP and all aspects of the PoM. The water plans are the basis for allocation of funding to concrete actions and also the priorities between actions. Therefore we have a focus on this theme as it leads to concrete actions within the other themes of the LIFE IP and increased amount of complementary actions. The nature of the water planning related actions is Capacity Building (CAB). These thematic actions reach to European (EU), National (NA) and District and local levels (WD). The Water planning theme will include C, D and E-actions. They are:

1. National review on the European Commission's views of the Swedish implementation of the Water Framework Directive and suggest measures. (C1, CAB, NA)
2. Support for development and guidance for integrated water-planning at the district level (C2, CAB, WD).
3. Processing and implementing inter-municipal action plans for sub-catchment areas and local water plans (C2, CAB, WD)
4. Idea- and project development to plan, finance and build partnerships for new complementary actions (C3, CAB, WD, NA, EU)
5. Development of an eco-system service assessment system based on the water framework directive (C4, CAB, WD)
6. Implementation of ecosystem based climate adaption in a landscape planning process (C5, CAB, WD, NA)

**Eutrophication from agriculture** (PoM p. XI, 17-21, 50-51, 62-63, 65, 73-87, RBMP p. 20 and 125)

The nature of the eutrophication from agriculture related actions includes Capacity Building (CAB), Best Practice (BEP), Demonstration (DEM) and Innovation (INNO). The Eutrophication from agriculture theme will include A, C, D and E-actions. These thematic actions reach to European (EU), National (NA) and District and local levels (WD). They are:

1. Preparing for action C9, C10 for optimal geographical location, getting permissions if necessary, designing the activity and implement public green procurement of action C9 and C10 (A1, WD)
2. Support for increased cooperation and integration of capacity building on a district level within eutrophication from agriculture (C6, CAB, NA, WD)
3. Planning action against eutrophication from agriculture at a river basin level (C7, CAB, WD)
4. Decision support tool to reduce eutrophication from agriculture (C8, CAB, INNO, EU, NA, WD)
5. Demonstration of new sensor-based monitoring methods for eutrophication from agriculture (C8, CAB, DEM, INNO, EU, NA, WD)
6. Testing methods and pilot techniques to restore eutrophicated lakes (C9, CAB, BEP, DEM, EU, NA, WD)
7. Stimulate and show best practice measures to reduce eutrophication from agriculture as role model for increased intensity of measures at privately owned farmed land (that could be financed in the EAFRD), (C10, CAB, BEP, WD)

**Eutrophication from stormwater and wastewater** (PoM p. 36, 48-49, 52, 63-65, 73-87)

The nature of the eutrophication from storm- and wastewater related actions includes Capacity Building (CAB), Best Practice (BEP), Demonstration (DEM) and Innovation (INNO). These thematic actions reach to European (EU), National (NA) and District and local levels (WD). The theme will include A, C, D and E-actions. They are:

1. Preparatory action in order to get permissions, preparing the procurement documents and implement green public procurement for action C12 and C13 (A2 and A3, WD)
2. Preparatory action in order to get permissions, preparing the procurement documents and implement green public procurement for action C13 (A3, WD)
3. Finding and reducing phosphorous in storm water – measures and intra- and inter- co-operation of three municipalities (C11, CAB, BEP, DEM, INNO, EU, NA, WD)
4. Archipelago waste water sanitation system (C12, CAB, BEP, WD)
5. Multifunctional water parks in three municipalities (C13, BEP, WD)
6. Model for storm water treatment in sensitive urban areas (C14, CAB, BEP, WD)

7. Ecologicistic centre with a zero emission vision (CX, CAB,BEP, INNO, WD, NA, EU)

#### Connectivity (PoM p. XII, 49-50, 54, 69, 110-117, RBMP p. 20, 85-89, 92)

The nature of the connectivity related actions includes Capacity Building (CAB), Best Practice (BEP), Demonstration (DEM) and Innovation (INNO). These thematic actions reach out to European (EU), National (NA) and District and local levels (WD). The theme will include A, C, D and E-actions. They are:

1. Preparatory action in order to get permissions, preparing the procurement documents and implement green public procurement for action C16 (A4, WD)
2. Restoration planning, a systematic approach to recover connectivity of rivers in the Northern Baltic River Basin, including coordination of the connectivity theme (C15, CAB, WD).
3. Fish passages in city contexts (C16, BEP, DEMO, INNO, WD)
4. Fish passage in nature settings for aspicius aspicius, trout and pearl mussel (C16, BEP, WD)

#### Environmental pollutants (PoM p.17-18, 47-48, 51, 55, 62-63, 66-67, 93-106, RBMP p. 95-99, 126)

The nature of the connectivity related actions includes Capacity Building (CAB), Best Practice (BEP), Demonstration (DEM) and Innovation (INNO). The theme will include A, C, D and E-actions. They are:

1. Preparatory action in order to get permissions or preparing procurement that can be either green (C21) and/or innovative (C19), (A5, WD)
2. Integrated coordination for monitoring of environmental pollutants of water and sediments, a database will be created, serving as a decision tool, including coordination of the environmental pollutants theme (C17, CAB, BEP)
3. Risk assessment of diffuse pollution by pesticides producing better knowledge about leakage of pesticides to ground water and help decide upon efficient restrictions to protect drinking water (C18, BEP)
4. Biological methods to remediate contaminated areas (C19, DEMO, INNO)
5. Limit the use of toxic anti-fouling boat hull paint (C20, DEMO, BEP)
6. Create a ground-water council and test methods for infiltration (C21, CAB, BEP)

#### D. Monitoring

There will be one monitoring action per thematic area in the project i.e. 5 monitoring actions linked to a specific theme. The monitoring will be linked to objectives and results desired and will have both a short and a long-term approach. The short-term approach will be used to support the management of the project so the monitoring becomes an integrated part of the project process. A long term approach will be used in to measure environmental results in a sustainable way and this will continue after the project life cycle ends. There is already existing monitoring in the water district and the monitoring actions financed under the LIFE IP project will be extra monitoring actions. The project will also be able to use the results from on-going monitoring actions in the water district, which is also useful as there are long series of measurement values to compare with. In addition to the thematic monitoring there will be a specific monitoring action focusing on evaluation of socioeconomic aspects like social interaction, employment in eco-tourism, innovation level, level of anxiety and number of visitors to LIFE IP funded sites. Knowledge from the monitoring actions may also serve as input to the development of the subsequent PoM and RBMP (from year 2022). At the end of the project the project beneficiaries will be able to quantify the progress achieved, in terms of impact on the targeted environmental problems.

#### E. Public awareness and dissemination of results (reaching to EU, National and Water district level)

Action E for public awareness and dissemination of results is an integrated part of the implementation of the project and is directly linked to each concrete action of the project. Our overall vision is to create good water status in both the formal definition (environmental quality standards) and in a broader perspective understood by the general public. The general strategy for communication is based on learning and visualisation as well as to engage and interact with the target groups of the project. The communication is elaborated from a general communication strategy. Each target group will have its own communication plan derived from the communication strategy. The target groups of the project include civil servants at municipalities sub-divided into different thematic areas, civil servants at county administrations, politicians at municipality level, farmers, teachers, pupils, general public, industry contaminating water and sediments, hydro-power companies, boat-owners, fishermen, NGOs (such as Nature Protection Associations and Water partnership organisations), Water District Officials (the other 4 in Sweden), consultants in water management and planning, civil servants at government authorities related to the program of measures, researchers in related competence areas at universities and institutes, innovative companies within water-related technology and industrial organisations.

Our main priority is to work with established communication channels and also through social media. The communication work is divided in internal and external communication. The internal part is where the project management elaborates e.g. stating core values and main messages, what we actually want to communicate, creating the platform from which the brand is set and what image the project should give. The external work is to reach out and communicate the image and results of the project tailored towards the target groups in question. We will create a sense of community building on the issue of saving our waters, through the use of social media and also from doing things together in concrete actions, involving one or several target groups. The project will work with the traditional signs of the LIFE program. The After LIFE Communication Plan is a very important tool for exploitation of project results.

It is mainly through the E action that the EU dimension is built into the project. We will act on the European level in various ways, both in order to get knowledge and inspiration into the project and to reach out with dissemination of results and communication with targeted audiences. The first task is to identify and exchange experience with other European Union funded projects dealing with water governance and an integrated approach to reach good water status. This is important to capitalize fully on LIFE investments and connect to state-of-the-art knowledge relevant to our project. Examples of interesting already completed LIFE projects are LIFE WaterLIFE (United Kingdom), MY FAVOURITE RIVER (Germany) and WaterRtoM (France). We will also contact the first LIFE IP:s on water. We will start a dialogue with both public and private actors as well as academics in a suitable European region. Another mean to reach the European level is to arrange international conferences. We have budgeted for one major conference in each theme of the project in order to disseminate results but also to create a dialogue.

Our national level partners e.g. the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management (HaV) is actively taking part in European policy work and have the possibility to reach into that policy level with results from the project, and also to bring in relevant current European affairs into the project. There are several working groups and committees connected to the Water Framework Directive relevant to water management and Sweden participates in many of these. Examples of working groups are the Strategic Co-ordination Group, SCG, Water Directors, Article 21 committee, Ecostat, E-flows, Groundwater, Chemicals, Programs of Measures, Floods, Agriculture, Economics, Data information and sharing and Knowledge integration and dissemination cluster. HaV is coordinating the Swedish work in the Common Implementation Strategy (CIS). The Agency also has a role on the Baltic Sea level. National dissemination is targeting the other Water Districts in Sweden. The idea of this LIFE IP has been presented to the directors of the other Water Districts and they welcome the project and will take an active part in the dissemination and dialogues that our proposed projects plans. Especially the Water Districts with large lakes in Sweden are of central importance. The main beneficiary will be responsible for this national impact creation process together with Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management.

#### F Project Management and monitoring of project progress

In action type F. Project management and monitoring of project progress, a sound project management is planned and budgeted for with a project management team comprising a project manager, a project manager assistant, a communication strategist (budgeted for in E), a financial officer and a monitoring co-ordinator (budgeted under D). Each action has an action leader who coordinates the action. For each theme there is a coordinating function created at the water district level and located to a county administrative board. The project has a steering committee that will monitor the project implementation and fulfilment of objectives and make decisions when necessary concerning milestones and deliverables. There will also be a general assembly function and will work as full partner meetings. The project management team will be located to the County Administrative Board of Västmanland, which is the host of the Water Authority of the Northern Baltic Sea River Basin District. In the F activity an independent financial auditor nominated by the coordinating beneficiary will verify the financial statements provided to the Contracting Authority and a resulting audit report will be submitted whenever an interim payment is requested as well as for the final cost claim. In F the coordinating beneficiary will produce an "After-LIFE Plan" as a separate chapter of the final report. The development of the After-LIFE plan will start at the beginning of the project. It will describe how the targeted plan would eventually be fully implemented. The F action will collect information needed to complete the indicator tables (quantitative and qualitative) to be submitted with the interim reports and the final report.

There is also a European level action (F5) in the form of an international advisory group with experts invited to the project, at least three months before each major reporting period (where a new detailed action plan and budget is presented to the European Commission). The experts are invited to give comments on results

achieved and recommendation on how to proceed in the project and how to disseminate the results. We will recruit experts that cover the field of policy-making, research and state-of-the-art knowledge, innovation and integrated water management.

**Expected complementary actions include:**

- INTERREG Baltic Sea Region program (applied for funding)
  - Storm water management – methods and incentives for sustainable city planning (SWAM)
  - Innovative management solution for minimizing emissions of hazardous substances from urban areas in the Baltic sea region (NonHazCity)
  - The development, promotion and sustainable management of the Baltic Sea Region as an eco-coastal fishing tourism destination
  - Baltic Blue-growth – initiating full scale mussel farming in the Baltic sea
  - Baltic Flow – Strategic management of eutrophicated surface waters in the Baltic Sea Region
- INTERREG Central Baltic program (applied for funding)
  - Improved services of small ports – sewage in archipelago
- ERDF Östra Mellansverige (applied for funding)
  - Energioptimering i Hedströmsdalen med miljöfokus. The project concerns enabling free fish ways and innovation
- Formas (a Swedish Research Council), (applied for funding)
  - Gold-based plasmonic sensors for freshwater monitoring
  - Water quality following forest fire
  - New methods for climate impact studies related to water management
- Swedish Farmers' foundation for Agricultural research (applied for funding)
- EAFRD funding projects within eutrophication from agriculture at private farmland e.g. wetlands, two-step ditches and regulated drainage
- LOVA (local water management measures) with measures to reduce eutrophication
- The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management, funding to County Administrative Boards

**4. EXPECTED RESULTS**

Linked to actions of LIFE IP (short and long term): The expected results are linked to the environmental issues targeted by the project (section 1). They are also linked to the project objectives (section 2). The quantitative results from the project include:

- 526 water bodies are reached by actions of the LIFE IP
- Each municipality (76) in the water district has elaborated relevant water planning documents relating to the PoM for the River Basin District including measures to achieve good water status
- 5 intermunicipal integrated water plans for the sub-catchment areas in the district
- Increased cost-efficiency for anti-eutrophication actions reducing the average cost by 10%
- New and efficient monitoring tools and methods for eutrophication from agriculture
- Reduced load of phosphorus and nitrogen from waste- and storm water
- 15 new free passages for fish
- Reduced emission of environmental pollutants in sediments, surface water and ground water
- 25 applied for and 15 funded major complimentary actions funded by different EU programs related to the LIFE IP e.g. Horizon 2020, Interreg, ESF and ERDF
- 200 smaller projects as complimentary actions either funded by national, regional or local funding or by European programs such as EAFRD, and also that all possible funding from EAFRD will be spend directed towards eutrophication in agriculture
- Network of persons listed in a contact database based on their participation in the project starting from the 80 persons that have been involved in the preparation of the proposed LIFE IP project to 1500 persons that are listed and take an active part of the interactive communication of the project

Qualitative results include:

- Better Swedish compliance with the Water Framework Directive
- Clearer eco-system services' approach in the water district
- Increased intensity of concrete actions leading to physical measures in the water district
- Increased coordination of surveillance and data management
- Increased demand and use of innovative environment technology
- Increased adaption to climate change within water management

- Increased knowledge on environmental pollutants
- Replication in other geographical areas from projects results and lessons learned
- Better prioritization of measures
- Increased awareness and knowledge among all stakeholders about the goals that follows with the water directive

**Linked to expected complementary actions:** Expected results from complementary actions include decreased eutrophication, decreased amount of pollutants in water and sediments, increased number of fish passages, adaption to climate change within water management and increased number of protected drinking water bodies.

## **5. EXPECTED CONTRIBUTION TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RBMP AND POM**

**IP itself:** The LIFE IP reaches 43% of the surface water bodies in the water district (526 of the 1214) through its measures. The project covers all main problems and the major themes of the RBMP and PoM and presents a multi-purpose delivery mechanism. The function of the LIFE IP is to find, try and assess new methods and tools for concrete actions, monitoring and communication. The management of the project also adds to a new way of cooperation in the water district. The LIFE IP contributes to the implementation of PoM by rising more funding for concrete actions especially by creating complementary actions. The LIFE IP includes various types of stakeholders relevant to the implementation of the RBMP, not just public, regional or local authorities. The project partners are both private and public, and represent different levels, ranging from local to national agencies. Grounds for the selection of activities are cost-efficiency, the use of best practice, demonstration and innovation character, the potential for capacity building and climate adaption. The selection of actions has been made in order to reach integration in several ways e.g. integration between various levels of governance and society, different competence areas and type of environmental problems. We have planned the project in order to get value added from the integrative effects. The LIFE IP implements actions not suitable to implement in other EU programs.

**Complementary actions:** Complementary actions will contribute to the full implementation of the RBMP and complements the LIFE IP either by making more of the same but in other parts of the water districts, or doing more of other measures but in the same part of the water district. Yet, all actions will contribute to the objectives of the RBMP, which is reaching a good water status.

## **6. MAIN STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT**

For communication purposes, we have sorted our stakeholders into three main target groups:

**1. Initiated stakeholders** constitute an extended group of organisations with knowledge in environment and water issues. These are directly or indirectly affected by this project in their working positions. Some are working in the project, at stakeholder organisations, beneficiaries or similar organisations around Europe. They have a great interest in keeping a dialogue with the project partners and to give and get feedback. This group is important to us as they are our reality check – are we doing the right thing, using the best approaches, overviewing the whole picture, addressing the right issue etc. This initiated group will be invited to workshops and will be an actual part of our working team. In this group we will find county Administrative boards, municipalities, enterprises, water associations and research communities.

**2. Politicians, decision makers, policy writers and lawmakers.** This group is indirectly addressed by our project. They trust our project to provide knowledge and a basis for decisions. The project management will deepen their contact with these stakeholders and prepare for future lobbying if this will be a recommendation from any of the concrete implementation actions. This group will be invited to study visits, demo guiding and seminars – not workshops to begin with. In this group we will find water protection associations, NGO:s and business organisations.

**3. The greater public.** All citizens are affected by the project in various ways. Some might have a personal interest to follow the environment- and water subject and it is our ambition to increase this group with massive awareness raising and information campaigns, through and education programme and an open-door to the project via social media e.g. an information campaign on public toilettes, an education program for mandatory schools and visibility in social media under the hashtag #cleanwater. We will also take the opportunity to use the visitors map directing the public to the Life Notice Boards and at the same time give the coordinators to geo-catching. The Life Notice Boards will be the treasures!

## **7. LONG TERM SUSTAINABILITY (INCLUDING CAPACITY BUILDING)**

Long term sustainability is created in the project through the development of functions and organization of water management at various levels of government and among other stakeholders that can implement, coordinate and host joint processes, receive and disseminate knowledge as well as create and take part of



innovation processes. The project will expand the possibilities for and knowledge about financing of concrete actions from EU and national funds increases. The role of the Water Authority will be targeted more towards supporting stakeholders in the RBMP and promoting concrete action. Another important aspect of long term sustainability is the joint learning and technology development needed to make the actions cost-efficient. This is important as the measures are severely under-financed today. The project will create pre-requisites for making joint evaluation of societal economic values, which will lay the foundation for prioritizing among measures. The project will increase co-operation among actors. This is needed for long-term governance and for synergies between various themes and organizational parts, e.g. climate adaption and water quality. The best practice measures planned causes initial investment cost but the effect of these measures will be seen over a long-time (e.g. structural liming) or where the effect is maintained with less maintenance (e.g. cleaning of phosphorus dams). The demonstration actions aim for testing, documenting, monitoring and evaluating technologies to facilitate replication in new locations. Capacity building is ensured during and after the project through an enhanced coordination in mobilizing the use of various funds and through training of staff and access to an increased knowledge base and better data.

## 8. EXPECTED MAJOR CONSTRAINTS AND RISKS OF THE PROJECT

**IP itself:** A risk factor for the implementation of the project is linked to legal permits. Preparatory actions (A actions) are implemented to meet this risk. The impact of the risk is delay in the start of some of the concrete actions e.g. for free fish passages. Many of the planned actions already have eligible plans and are ready to go. A risk in the project may be the lack of detectable (environmental) effects during the project life-cycle. Sometimes the environmental response to concrete actions is rather slow. This can be due to the biological processes taking time, but it may also be because the concrete action was not big enough. The risk is met primarily by the D action for monitoring where both long term and short term indicators will be used. The long time-span of the project will serve to reduce this risk, depending on the phase a specific concrete measure is implemented in. One constraint is the political priorities that may change during the project life-cycle as the project has a long life-cycle. In worst case this could have an effect on the co-funding and consequently on implementation of actions. This risk is larger on the municipal level. The long time-span of the project will meet this risk and the possibility to at least twice re-plan the details of the implementation and budget (according to the reporting periods of the contract). Adverse weather conditions may also delay projects and alter time plans. We meet constraints and risks with thorough planning of the project, a professional management team, coherent governance, monitoring of results, and a continuous communication about project activities and positive results to involved stakeholders.

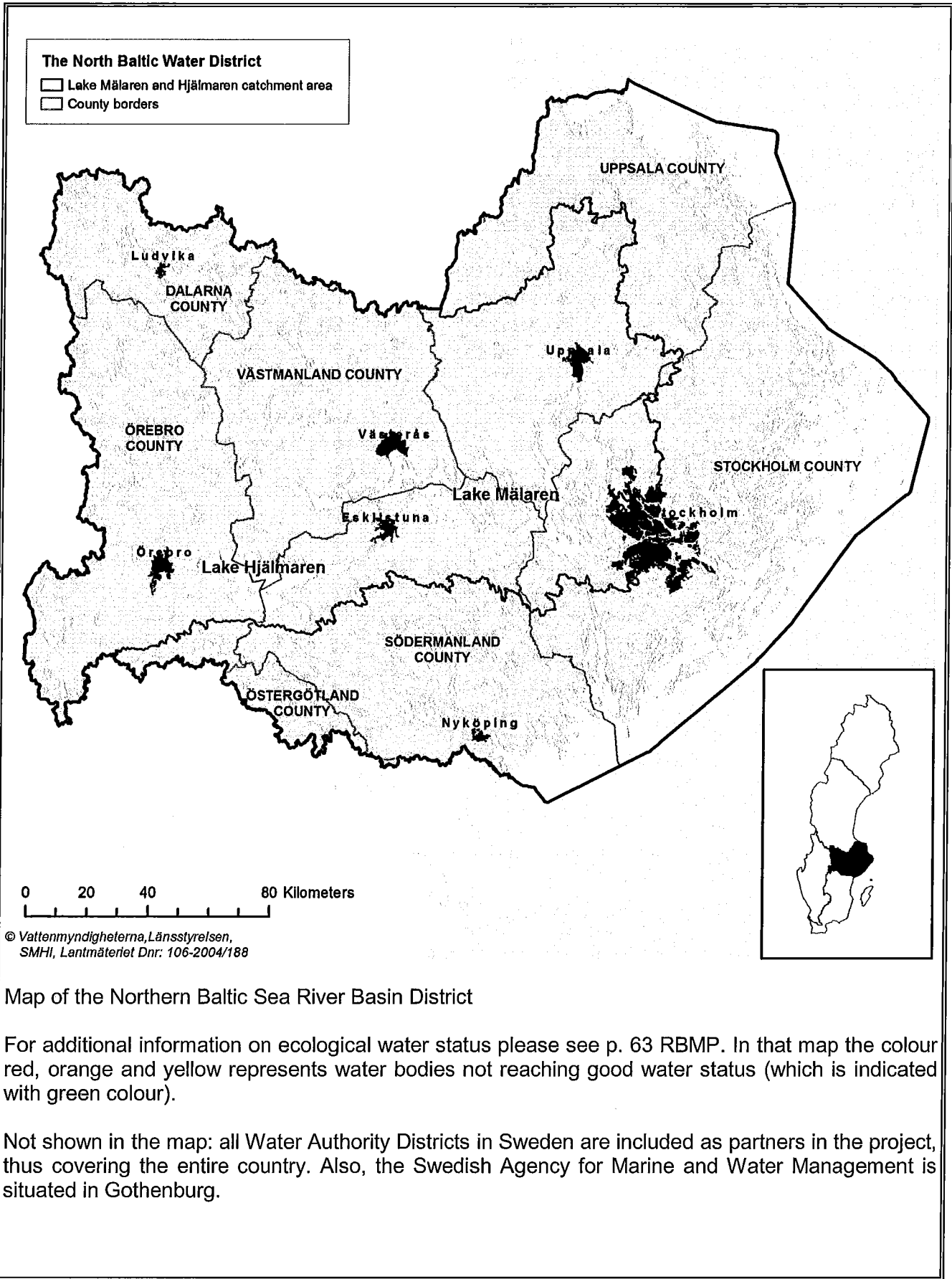
**Complementary actions:** Risks for complementary actions are similar to those for the LIFE IP. In addition there is a risk that the private stakeholders (especially farmers) will not use the co-funding possibility from the EAFRD for anti-eutrophication in agriculture. The effect of this is a lower budget for complementary actions for eutrophication than expected (which calculates with the full use of EAFRD budget for eutrophication)

9. a) Is your project significantly climate related?      Yes       No

b) Is your project significantly biodiversity-related?      Yes       No

**If you consider your project to be significantly climate or biodiversity-related (you marked 'yes'), please explain why:** All changes in the physical environment in lakes and streams are a potential loss of habitats i.e. is a loss of fish biodiversity. The project aims to open up streams for possible fish-reproduction. Wetlands are habitats with high biodiversity and a big part of the total wetland-area has been drained during the last decades. One project action focuses on constructing wetlands with added biological values as an effect (eco-system services). Reduced amounts of nutrients and pollutants will also indirect result in conditions supporting biodiversity. The project is biodiversity-related as one of the main goal species in the district, the Asp (*Aspius aspius*) included in the Species- and Habitat Directive for endangered species, depends on free mobility and the creation of fish passages which the project will create. Many fish species are dependent on the possibility to pass between the Lake Mälaren and its catchment areas e.g. eel (on the Swedish red list). Another species depending on the possibility of free migration (of trout) in the water system is the freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*). The Bullhead (*Cottus gobio*) also occurs in the project area.

**MAP OF THE GENERAL LOCATION OF THE PROJECT AREA(S) IN THE COUNTRY/REGION**



Map of the Northern Baltic Sea River Basin District

For additional information on ecological water status please see p. 63 RBMP. In that map the colour red, orange and yellow represents water bodies not reaching good water status (which is indicated with green colour).

Not shown in the map: all Water Authority Districts in Sweden are included as partners in the project, thus covering the entire country. Also, the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management is situated in Gothenburg.

Financial Plan				
Sources of financing	Actions/ measures to be financed	Amount of funding (EUR)	Status/date of Funding granted/ to be granted/ not yet requested	Authority/ entity managing the fund
<b>LIFE PROJECT:</b>				
EU contribution		11250000		
Contribution by beneficiaries		12750000		
Contribution by cofinancers		5000000		
<b>TOTAL LIFE IP</b>		<b>29000000</b>		
<b>EU FUNDS:</b>				
<b>Interreg Baltic Sea Region Program</b>	Storm water management methods and incentives for sustainable city planning (SWAM)	4228945	To be granted	Investionsbank Schleswig Holstein – managing authority of Interreg Baltic Sea Region (BSR)
<b>Interreg Baltic Sea Region Program</b>	Development, promotion and sustainable management of the Baltic Sea Region as an eco- and coastal fishing tourism destination	3000000	To be granted	Investionsbank Schleswig Holstein
<b>Interreg Baltic Sea Region Program</b>	Risk assessment of individual household sewage impacts on surface water (NonHazCity)	3546797	To be granted	Investionsbank Schleswig Holstein
<b>Interreg Baltic Sea Region Program</b>	Baltic Blue Growth – Initiating full-scale mussel farming in the Baltic Sea	1140000	To be granted	Investionsbank Schleswig Holstein
<b>Interreg Baltic Sea Region Program</b>	Baltic Flow – Strategic management of eutrophicated surface waters in the Baltic Sea Region	5000000	To be granted	Investionsbank Schleswig Holstein
<b>Interreg Central Baltic Program</b>	Improved services of small ports – sewage in archipelago	2400000	To be granted	Regional Council of Southwest Finland, managing authority of Interreg Central Baltic Program
<b>Interreg Central</b>	Nutrinflow	1750000	To be granted	Regional

<b>Baltic Program</b>				Council of Southwest Finland.
<b>ERDF Östra Mellansverige</b>	Optimizing fish-friendly water power energy production in Hedströmmen	4000000	To be granted	Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth
<b>TOTAL (ERDF)</b>		<b>25065742</b>		
<b>EAFRD</b>				
EAFRD in five counties included in the LIFE IP	Specific measures to reduce eutrophication in agriculture	7883000	Confirmed	County Administrative Boards in five counties
<b>TOTAL (eg. EAFRD)</b>		<b>7883000</b>		
<b>Subtotal EU:</b>		<b>32948742</b>		

<b>OTHER FUNDS</b>				
LOVA for five counties included in the LIFE IP	Specific measures to reduce eutrophication in agriculture	7516000	Confirmed	County Administrative Boards in five counties
Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management	Government support to the water district and county administrative boards	16662232	Confirmed	Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
<b>Subtotal public:</b>		<b>24178232</b>		

The Swedish Farmers' Foundation for Agricultural research	Adoptive mitigation strategies to reduce P losses	330000	To be granted	The Swedish Farmers' Foundation for Agricultural research
Formas – the Swedish Research Council	Gold-based plasmonic sensors for freshwater monitoring	445000	To be granted	Formas
Formas – the Swedish Research Council	Water quality following forest fire	445000	To be granted	Formas
Formas – the Swedish Research Council	New methods for climate impact studies related to Water management	445000	To be granted	Formas
<b>Subtotal private:</b>		<b>1665000</b>		
<b>International funds:</b>		<b>0</b>		

<b>Total complementary:</b>		<b>58791974</b>		
-----------------------------	--	-----------------	--	--

Notes (if applicable):