

## PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN LAKE AND RIVER BASIN RESTORATION



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY



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中芬合作

Sino Finnish cooperation



## 基于水资源综合管理的湖泊生态修复 项目进展情况

Project Progress of “Integrated Water Resources Management Based Lake Restoration (InteRest)”

The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of the Republic of Finland and the Ministry of Water Resources of People’s Republic of China.

Funding in Finland: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment, China EU –water platform

## LAKE AND RIVER RESTORATION IN FINLAND

Intensive agriculture together with forestry, developing municipalities, and industry with waste waters has caused undesired side effects since the 1950s.

Some water bodies have for decades received very high external nutrient loads which has resulted in the deterioration of water quality.

## LONG TERM TARGET SETTING

Environmental legislation in 1960's and -70's

Integrated water resources management plans in the 1970's and in 1980's

Four national Water Protection Programmes since 1974, the latest was adopted in 2006

Finland's Programme for the Protection of the Baltic Sea in 2002, HELCOM BSAP, EU Baltic Sea Strategy

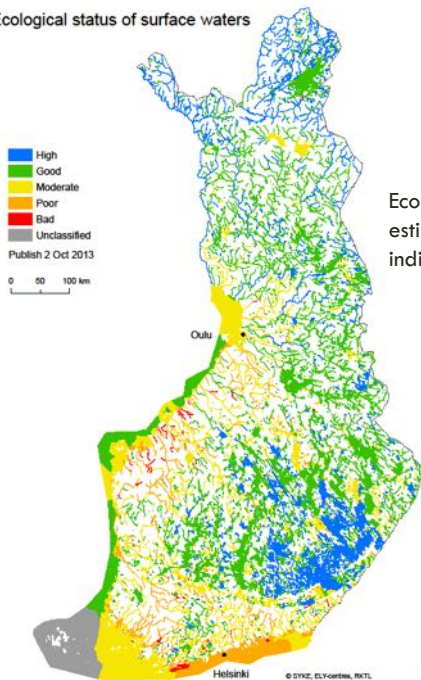
# EU'S WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE

Since 2000 common EU policy, key aims:

- **expanding the scope of water protection** to all waters, surface waters and groundwater
  - **achieving "good status"** for all waters by a set deadline (2015 →)
  - **water management based on river basins**
  - "combined approach" of emission limit values and quality standards
  - getting the prices right
  - **getting the citizen involved more closely**
  - streamlining legislation
- River Basin Management Plans covering all surface waters and groundwater 2009.  
Update every six years



Ecological status of surface waters



Ecological status has been estimated based on biological indicators

Finland's Eight River Basin Districts (RBD's)



## NATURE OF THE WFD PLANS

The measures in the River Basin Management Plans are **not binding for single actors**

The state **government and municipalities promote activities** within the framework of their budgetary funds → need for additional financing

Many actions are voluntary and their **success depends on the willingness of enterprises and individual citizens to implement them** → motivation, activation needed

River Basin Management Plans will be considered when granting the environmental permits



FUNDING MODEL, CASE PYHÄJÄRVI  
INSTITUTE

# PYHÄJÄRVI INSTITUTE

Started 1989

Food production and water protection

Implementing research and development projects, further education and expertise services

Maintained by a foundation established by the local municipalities and companies



# PYHÄJÄRVI INSTITUTE

## **PARTNERS of the foundation**

Municipality of Eura  
Municipality of Säkylä  
Municipality of Eurajoki

Rauma Town  
Ahlström Kiinteistöt Oy  
Apetit Ruoka Oy  
HKScan Finland Oy  
Mykora Oy

University of Turku

## **Aquatic Environment**

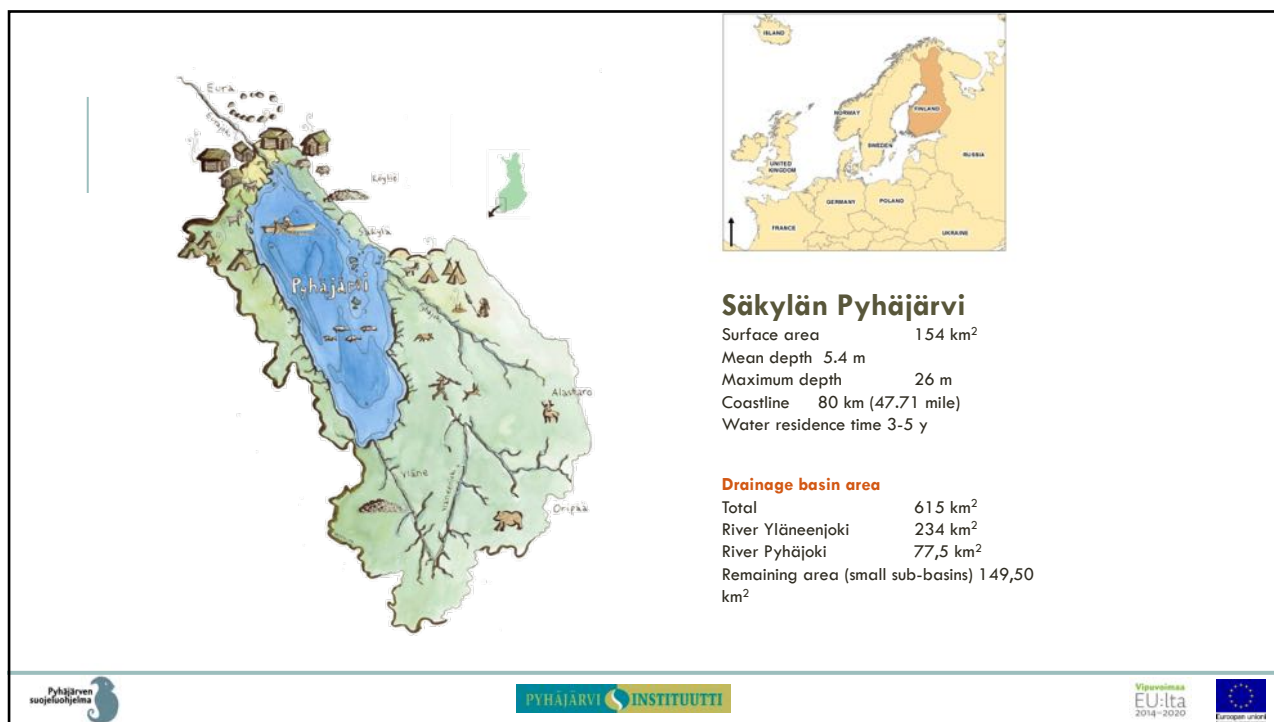
- to improve the water quality and the ecological status,
- to proceed and maintain ecological research of the waters,
- to inform and edify partners and reference groups
- Pyhäjärvi Protection Fund
- River Program Fund

## **Bioeconomy, circulation**

## **Food Production**

- To ensure the production facilities and competitiveness of the food sector in the region.
- The work is based on the principles of sustainable development.





## PYHÄJÄRVI PROTECTION FUND

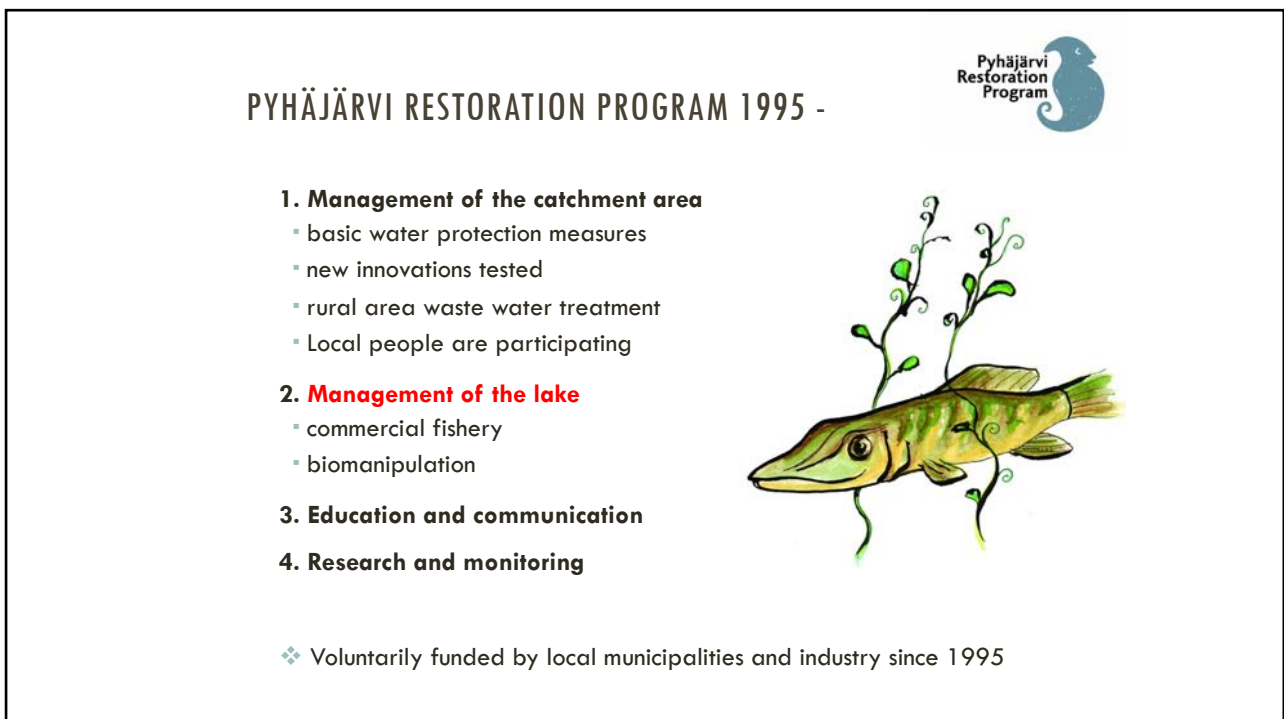
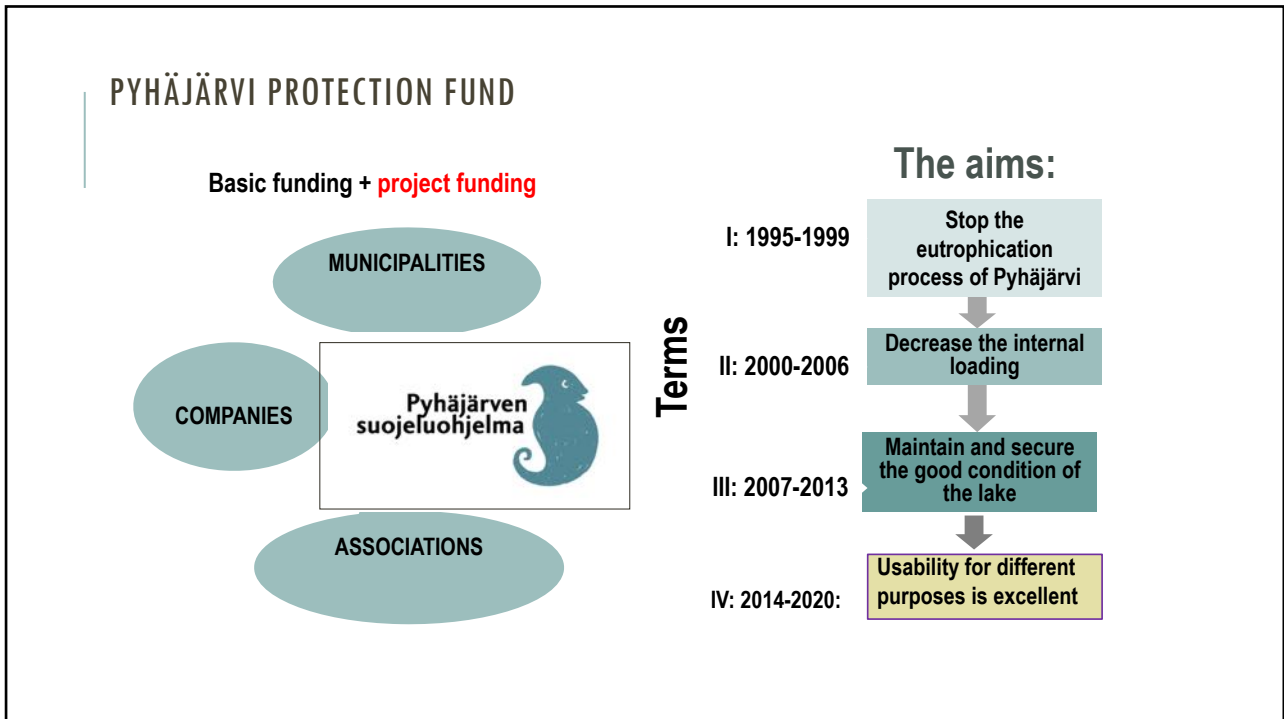
First signs of eutrophication were observed in the beginning of 1990's.

In order to guarantee the necessary actions and funds for the restoration of Pyhäjärvi, the local municipalities, companies and other organisations founded Pyhäjärvi Protection Fund in 1995.

Voluntary participation.

The fourth term 2014-20

- 18 members



## BENEFITS FOR PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

Need to guarantee good water quality and aquatic ecosystem services

- drinking water
- recreational use and tourism

Link between local inhabitants and authorities

Co-operation between actors

**Practical implementation** of WFD plans

- Public authorities don't have resources

## BENEFITS FOR PRIVATE COMPANIES

Water users: need to guarantee good enough water quality for technical processes

- savings in water purification processes

Environmental awareness of customers → public image, green brands and customer behaviour

Compensation of already caused environmental pollution or harm

Possibility to make business with clean tech solutions

Possibility to build networks and co-operate with research institutes

Access to new challenges, solutions and innovations



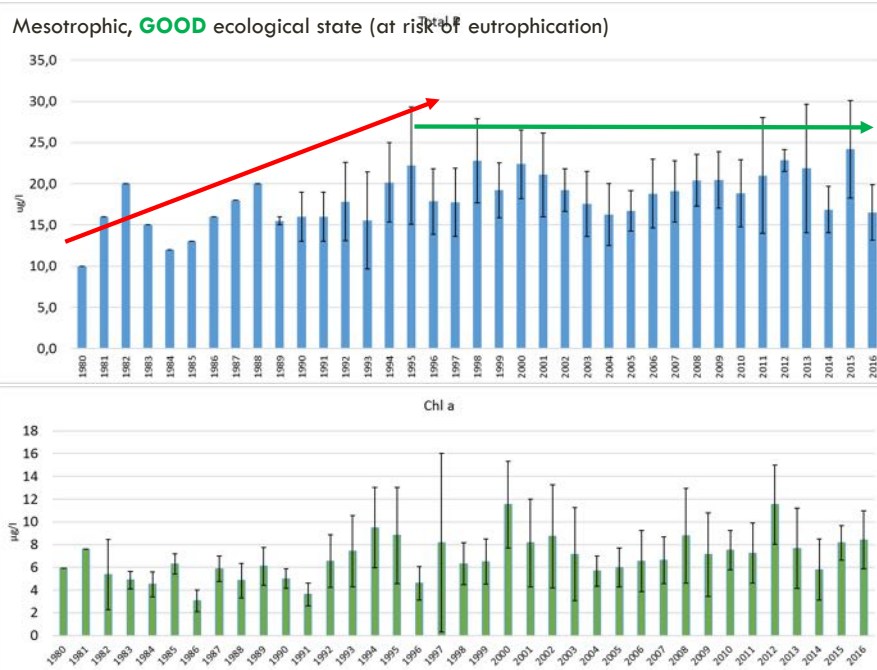
# BENEFITS FOR ALL USERS

**Better water quality!**

**Ecosystem services in saved**

Long term basic funding → possibility to utilize national and international project funding

- Annual budget normally 4-5 x annual basic funding





**THANK YOU!**

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