Action	Result	Partner	Responsibility for After-LIFE activity	Geographical scope	Description of After-LIFE activities	Resources needed
C1	National guidelines produced within LIFE IP Rich Waters are administrated and made available by the relevant national authority. Methods and guidelines developed in action C1 have been implemented in the RBD Authorities internal processes.	HAV and RBD Authorities (LSTH, LSTO, LSTU, LSTBD, LSTY)	HAV and RBD Authorities	National	Experiences from the pilot projects will be implemented in national guidelines in the coming years. Work to improve national guidelines on heavy modified water bodies, regarding soil drainage has been initiated. In the coming years HAV intends to build a support function for County Administrative Boards and RBD Authorities to determine the environmental quality standards and make action plans for catchment areas.	€€ Financed within existing budget of HAV and RBD Authorities and possible future CAs.
C2:1	The Handbook on Strategic water planning and its annexes, reports and articles with learnings and examples will serve as a source of information and knowledge for water planners also after the end of the LIFE IP Rich Waters project.	LSTAB	LSTAB, MÄVA, HJÄLM and NYV	Northern Baltic Sea District	The support function will be maintained by LSTAB, to continue to help water planners to reach environmental quality standards and to implement the Programme of measures for the RBD. The water preservation associations, MÄVA, HJÄLM and NYV will also continue supporting municipalities with water planning on the basis of the work from sub-action C2.1.	€€ Financed within existing budget of LSTAB, MÄVA, HJÄLM, NYV and possible future CAs.
C2:2	The development of a municipal water plan from an ecosystem services perspective was finalized. The evaluation shows that the applied method has been successful in the water plan process for Sollentuna municipality.	SOL	SOL	Municipal	The water plan will be evaluated every four years to decide whether a revision is needed. The actions in the water plan are for now scheduled to be implemented before the end of 2027. Other municipalities will be able to contact SOL for advice. All documentation of the methodology, process and evaluation is available online for inspiration and possible replication in other municipalities.	€ Financed within existing budget of SOL.
C2:3	The stormwater plan and guidelines have resulted in a new way of managing stormwater in Enköping municipality. The work has deepened internal knowledge and broaden it to include relevant parts of the organisation. The report and lessons learned from the process will benefit other municipalities.	ENK	ENK	Municipal	Communication and continuous review of the plan is integrated to the Enköping municipality's regular operations. Efforts to achieve sustainable stormwater management will continue within the framework of ordinary operations. A culture change has started, and the municipality has now acquired some of the tools needed for this conversion.	€ Financed within existing budget of ENK.

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C3	This action has led to the creation of various methods and guidelines for identifying suitable areas to channel overflow and management of contaminated areas, thereby reducing flood risks while promoting good water quality and enhancing ecosystem services related to flooding. The results have been shared with the relevant target groups.	LSTU, LSTAB, LSTO and SLU	SLU and LSTU		SLU will continue its work on ecosystem services and their response to climate change. LSTU will continue efforts in the general operation, specifically within the areas the wetland assignment, Flood Directive, management of contaminated areas, climate adaptation coordination in the county, coordination of river groups, physical planning and risk and safety management.	€€ Financed within existing budget of SLU and LSTU and possible future CAs.
C4	Complementary actions have been developed on all thematic areas and almost all municipalities in the water district have been involved in activities related to C4 and project development. By working in catchment areas, including several municipalities and/or stakeholders, smaller municipalities with less resources can support each other to develop projects/measures. Local catchment officers are key to create local engagement and to implement measures.	LSTU, LSTT, LSTAB, LSTD, NYV, MÄVA	MÄVA, NYV, HAV and partners in new projects	Northern Baltic Sea District	Many of the initiated CAs will continue after LIFE IP Rich Waters ends. Through capacity building activities in C4, partners and municipalities are likely to have greater knowledge on project development processes. Several networks have been initiated through action C4 (network for project development, PFAS in Mälaren, connectivity, network for municipalities). These networks will be further developed by MÄVA and NYV. MÄVA will also continue the work with the fundraising account and initiate campaigns to raise funds for measures around Mälaren. HAV has commissioned the Baltic Sea Center at Stockholm University to conduct a complementary study on the need for a Competence Center for water conservation - with a focus on connection between the coast and sea.	€€ Financed within budget of new projects (CAs) and existing budget of MÄVA, NYV and HAV.
C5	Policy instruments in agriculture has been evaluated, to identify which policy instruments that are the most efficient in reaching the nutrient reduction objectives of the WFD. Another key achievement of C5 is a better mutual understanding between stakeholders and joint knowledge that was used in the development of the RBMP 2022-2027.	JVE, RBD Authorities (LSTH, LSTO, LSTU), LRF and HAV	JVE, RBD Authorities, LRF and HAV	National	The knowledge gained has been used in the current RBMP and RBMP-PoM. The project group, expanded with some participants, will continue to meet regularly to discuss current issues in the water management system and the need for mitigation measures in agriculture.	€ Financed within existing budget of JVE, RBD Authorities, LRF and HAV

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C6:1	Developed methods that will help farmers and horse keepers identify and prioritize cost-effective measures. The methods on how to engage, involve and support farmers (at farm level and at catchment area level) and horse owners to identify and prioritize measures has been tested and evaluated. The methods are published and are available to advisors, farmers and horse keepers. Educational material was developed for schools.	LSTD, LSTC, LSTU, LSTAB, LSTT	JVE, Partners in new projects, County Boards and Upper secondary schools for horse breeding	National	The method for catchment level water plans was recognised by JVE, which announced funding opportunities to support the development of such plans. The funding initiative will be evaluated by JVE and may be included in future programs for funding opportunities. The method also includes farm-specific water plans, which can thereby continue within this context. Additionally, the method will be published on the County Administrative Boards websites as an example of projects eligible for LOVA funding. The educational material "The horse and our water environment" is expected to be used in teaching at Swedish upper secondary schools for horse breeding.	€ Financed within existing budget of JVE, County Boards and Upper Secondary schools and budgets of new projects (CAs).
C6:2	The facilities to reduce nutrient loss have become show case measures and good examples as inspiration to other horse owners. The work has contributed to action C6:1, development of a method for water planning on horse farms, and to knowledge into the national investigation and debate and on the question eutrophication from horse keeping.	JUL and HEB	JUL	Local	The facilities at Julmyra will be monitored and maintained by JUL in line with documented management program. The project has contributed to substantial capacity building at JUL and for its project manager. The water plan and measures implemented are documented and the information is available online. This knowledge will continue to benefit other horse farms also in the future. JUL is continuing its work for environmental sustainability and is currently part of an innovative testing of improved manure management.	€ Financed within existing budget of JUL.
C7:1	The main objective to support and inspire landowners to carry out measures against eutrophication with an optimized cost-efficiency has been achieved as the demonstration site at Brunnby Farm has been completed.	LSTU and VÄS	VÄS and Hushållnings-sällskapet	Local	All knowledge gathered, and all contacts established, will remain and support future work to implement measures. Several measures have been initiated during the project period and they will be carried out after the project. VÄS is responsible for updating the content of the signs and printing new ones as needed. Hushållningssällskapet is responsible for repairing signs and sign holders, as well as general maintenance to ensure the accessibility of the walking trail.	€€ Financed within existing budget of VÄS and Hushållnings-sällskapet.

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C7:2	C7:2 has successfully engaged many farmers, and numerous smaller initiatives and projects have been created within C7:2. In this way, an organization has been established that can carry the work on eutrophication measures forward in the long term.	NYV and LSTD	NYV and LSTD	Local	The ambition is for the work initiated through the Water Hub to continue as a working method and collaboration platform. NYV and LSTD are jointly responsible for that.	€€ Financed within existing and new projects (CAs) by NYV and LSTD.
C7:3	Founding of the water council and development of an action plan have both been important tools to implement measures in the area of Hågaån to reach the objectives in the RBMP. The work has resulted in a recruitment of a catchment officer and a number of initiated new measures in the area.	UPP	UPP	Local	The collaboration between Uppsala municipality, the Hågaån Water Council, and Lurbo Equestrian Club will continue after the projects ends. Personnel resources at the municipality/Hågaån Water Council will continue reaching out to landowners/tenants who may be interested in implementing measures and will offer administrative support.	€€ Financed within existing budget and new projects (CAs) by UPP.
C8	The Story Map with high-resolution maps for NBSD and other decision support tools that have been developed within C8 contributes to better data for decisions about measures for eutrophication. Sensor based monitoring systems for continuous measurements has been developed and applied to additional sites.	SLU	SLU	National	The achieved results in action C8 have already been upscaled on assignment from national authorities and is a valuable step to disseminate results on national scale. In an ongoing complementary action (PuddleJump project) the models used in C8 are further developed to assess the capacity of the landscape to store water, in event of flooding. In the complementary project Nordbalt ECOSAFE, the work with sensors have continued and will be developed further.	€€ Financed within existing and new projects (CAs) and national funds by SLU.
C9	One stormwater treatment plant was constructed that purifies stormwater before it reaches lake Mälaren. Action C9 also contributed to increased knowledge on choice of location, cost-effective and multifunctional measures for stormwater treatment and development of sensors for monitoring.	MÄL and IVL	MÄL and IVL	Local/ National	The stormwater treatment plant at Lögarängen will be monitored and maintained by MÄL. The internal capacity building at MÄL will remain, and the networks with other municipalities will continue after project end. Development work on using sensors to measure turbidity in stormwater is continuing at IVL. Several collaborative projects and complementary actions are ongoing.	€€ Financed within MÄL and IVL internal budgets and new projects (CAs).

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C10:2	The multifunctional wetland park in Västerås has become a popular destination for recreation and learning. The wetland purifies water from the stream Kapellbäcken, to improve the water quality in Lake Mälaren. The wetland park also has become a habitat for many different species.	VÄS and MÄL	VÄS and MÄL	Local	The wetland park will be administrated and maintained in line with the regular routines of MÄL and VÄS. Results and lessons learned from sub-actions C10.2, C10.3 and C10.4 have been compiled in C10_Deliverable No.60, 31/12/2024. The report is published and disseminated, making valuable knowledge available for other organisations interested of multifunctional waterparks.	€€ Financed within VÄS and MÄL internal budgets.
C10:3	One multifunctional stormwater park was constructed in Uppsala. The stormwater park has become an attractive recreation area and used for educational purposes. The waterpark reduces nutrients, clouding and pollutants in stormwater, to improve the water quality in Lake Mälaren.	UPP	UPP and Uppsala Vatten AB	Local	The waterpark will be managed in accordance with the management and monitoring plan made by Uppsala Vatten AB and the Municipality of Uppsala. Uppsala municipality will continue to facilitate visits from other interest groups such as students, researchers, municipalities etc. There will be a continuous management of the park as well as monitoring of water quality, biodiversity etc.	€€ Financed within UPP and Uppsala Vatten AB internal budgets.
C10:4	One waterpark constructed as a post-purification step to the municipal sewage plant was created in Smedjebacken. The status of Lake Norra Barken is good, and the measure contributes to maintaining good water quality. The park is used for recreation and study visits that inspires others to build similar facilities.	SMED	SMED	Local	The water park is part of SMED sewage treatment plant's regular operations. The operation will be adapted due to the monitoring results. Results and lessons learned will be disseminated to other organisations with an interest in this action.	€€ Financed within SMED internal budget.
C11	The Handbook on internal loading can be used to determine whether a lake has internal loading and how to prioritize measures. The action also has resulted in increased cooperation between of authorities, research sector, municipalities, and water associations. And stimulated at least 25 complementary actions.	LSTT, SLU, IVL, LSTD, LSTC, LSTU, LSTAB, ÖRE, ÖST, NYV, HJÄLM	HAV, STO	National	The handbook is published as a national guideline on the website of HAV, which makes it widely available to all stakeholders. STO will continue to operate a professional network on internal loading, created as a result of the project, to share experiences and knowledge between stakeholders.	€ Financed within HAV and STO internal budgets.

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C12	In the project, oxygen-consuming organic material has been extracted from the lake bottom and spread on farmland as fertilizer. The key achievement is the development and testing of methods. The results and lessons learned have generated a lot of interest, in Sweden and abroad.	KAT	KAT	Local	KAT has received funding from other sources to continue the dredging in Lake Öljaren at least one year after the end of the LIFE IP Rich Waters project. There might be a possibility to apply the method in other eutrophic lakes in the municipality. KAT will try to use the sediments and spread it on piles of straw and chips to increase the composting process. The piles will be plowed down to increase the carbon storage. This method could be useful for many purposes and for many farmers.	€€€ Financed within KAT new and future projects (CAs).
C13	A full lake treatment was carried out in Lake Norrviken in year 2021 to stop the internal load of phosphorus. An environmental monitoring program was carried out before, during and after the treatment. The results have been analysed and the targets evaluated in the Final evaluation report (C13_Deliverable No.74, 30/06/2022).	SOL and UPV	Oxunda water collaboration	Local	The monitoring of Lake Norrviken will continue after end of project through Oxunda water collaboration, where the two municipalities SOL and UPV are represented. The operational plan for Oxunda water collaboration states that an investigation of four other lakes within the Oxunda stream catchment area will be conducted to see if there is an internal load problem.	€ Financed within Oxunda water collaboration internal budget.
C14	The action has demonstrated and evaluated mussel farming as an in-situ measure for nutrient reduction in the coastal waters of the Northern Baltic Sea District. The analysis shows that mussel farming has the potential to contribute to nutrient reduction and should be seen as a blue market with a focus on a sustainable way to recirculate nutrients from the sea.	SEA	SEA	Regional	The full-scale submersible farm, located in the bay Jungfrufjärden outside of Dalarö village, is expected to remain and be operated throughout its lifetime (20 years). The barge with harvest machinery, adopted specific for mussel harvesting from submersible farms, will be used for the same purpose also after the end of the project. SEA's work on developing, operating and monitoring the entire product chain from mussel farming to processing of consumer products will continue within existing and future complementary actions.	€€€ Financed within SEAs new and future projects (CAs).

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C15	A regional cooperation within the area of recover connectivity of rivers has contributed to increased joint knowledge and improved consensus. Several reports on evaluation, ecological and economics issues when removing dams have been produced and disseminated via capacity-building conferences, field visits, etc.	LSTU, LSTT, LSTD, LSTC, LSTAB	MÄVA	Regional	The compiled knowledge regarding, among other things, GIS layer on known obstacles, examples of types of measures and information about costs, efficiency and ecological effects are integrated in the line work of the County Administrative Boards of NBSD. A network of free fish paths has been initiated and will be coordinated by MÄVA. The network mainly consist of municipalities working together for more measures and a higher rate of action in the area of free migration paths for fish.	€ Financed within MÄVAs internal budget.
C16	The two fauna passages in the city of Västerås (by Slottsbron and Falkenbergska kvarnen) are established. A large number of fish and many different species have passed through. The passages are also central and visual spaces for dissemination of knowledge about water and cultural values for the residents in Västerås.	VÄS and MEN	VÄS and MEN	Local	The fauna passages and the public areas adjacent to them are permanent facilities that will be managed by VÄS and MEN. This is done according to regular operating procedures. The work is well documented and will provide guidance for others who want to take similar actions.	€€ Financed within VÄS and MENs internal budgets.
C17	Two faunapassages are established to protect and support endangered species. The passage in river Hedströmmen enables fish to migrate to spawning areas, approximately 5000 m2, combined with 1000 m2 in the fauna passage. The passage in river Rällsälv enables fish to migrate approximately 280 000 m2.	MEN	MEN	Local/ National	The fauna passages will be managed by MEN and their sub-suppliers. MEN will continue its monitoring of fish population using fish counters as well as through fish roe inventory in the rivers. The results will be useful in the ongoing revision of hydro power environmental permits and need to be communicated to all stakeholders in this field.	€€ Financed within MENs internal budgets.

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C18	Collaboration, knowledge exchange and joint efforts on measurements has contributed to substantial new knowledge on the pollutants that threaten the chemical status in the RBD. Totally around 350 waterbodies have been measured in counting all compounds during the project. More than 260 water bodies have been analysed for PFAS.	LSTAB, LSTU, LSTT, LSTD, LSTC, LSTW, STO, HJÄLM and MÄVA	LSTAB and MÄVA	Regional/ International	The new knowledge on the presence of certain types of pollutants are used for status classification, with a direct link to the requirements that EQS place on operators. A network focusing on PFAS around Lake Mälaren is established and will be coordinated by MÄVA. The network includes several of participating organisations from C18 and other relevant stakeholders (such as drinking water producers and relevant municipalities). The Interreg project Baltic PFAS Resolve (a CA) coordinated by LSTAB will continue the work on PFAS with focus on developing methods, measures and support to municipalities. LSTAB will manage the Storymap on PFAS.	€€ Financed within MÄVAs and LSTABs internal budgets and new projects (CAs).
C19	The old landfill Dragmossen now is a closed system, with no signs of leakage of pollutants from the area. The analysis show that the Salix absorbs heavy metals, most of them to a greater extent than what is supplied by the leachate. The PFAS substances are also taken up in the wood and roots, albeit at a slower rate.	ÄLV and BIOR	ÄLV	Local	The closed system to handle leakage water from the landfill will be monitored and maintained by ÄLV. ÄLV will continue the harvest of Salix every three years following the continuation of the remediation process until 2039 or until it is no longer needed. This will be combined with sampling and analysis to monitor the reduction of pollutants. ÄLV and BIOR will keep the landfill area open for study visits, for municipalities and others interested in the project. It will be a show case for how so-called phytoremediation of leachate water works in practice.	€€ Financed within ÄLV internal budget.
C20	VÄS has had a good reach out to the boat owners, hiring 3000 berths from the municipality. The boat bottom wash has been an important alternative complementing the information activities about toxic antifouling paints. STO and MÄVA's network on toxic antifouling paint has facilitated information transfer and knowledge exchange between boating organisations and municipalities.	VÄS, MÄVA and STO	VÄS, MÄVA and STO	Municipal/ Regional	The work to cease the use of toxic antifouling paint in Västerås will continue. The control and measurements with XRF-instrument will be further used to identify boats with toxic antifouling paint. VÄS will also carry out information activities for the municipalities surrounding Lake Mälaren. The network created in C20.2 will be maintained, facilitated by MÄVA. Supervision tutorials, guidelines and common limit values will be further developed and disseminated. STO will continue with the regular monitoring of environmental pollutants in the aquatic environment, which includes biocides used in antifouling paint.	€€ Financed within VÄS, MÄVA and STO internal budgets.