

Multi-actor processes and collective action for improving water quality in the Vansjø catchment

### THE VANSJØ CATCHMENT

Vansjø covers about 690 km2 and 40 000 inhabitants live in the area. 15% is covered by agriculture (mainly cereal production), 7% by water bodies, and 78% by forested areas. The catchment is among the most affected by agricultural runoff in Norway. Since 1999, Morsa sub-district has established formal arenas for both horizontal and vertical collaboration between regional and local authorities with possibilities for participation.





#### THE HISTORY OF VANSJØ

From around 1970 monitoring activities detected continuously deteriorating water quality conditions in the Morsa area – with implications for drinking water quality and recreational activities. A number of environmental measures focusing on both agriculture and clean up of disbursed sewage over many years have been carried out to improve water quality,

### LESSON LEARNED: ORGANIZATION

Emphasis on collective action, all need to contribute.

Knowledge-based decision to increase trust and legitimacy in decision-making.
The Morsa Sub-district Committee is important for coordination and involvement of interest groups.





## LESSON LEARNED: MEASURES

Legal and economic incentives in combination with dialogue and guidance are important for implementation of measures.

Effective measures: avoid autumn ploughing, wide buffer zones along waterways, grass cover on erosion exposed areas, catch dams.

Incidence of heavy precipitation and water flow influence perceptions of what are effects of

# FUTURE OUTLOOK FOR VANSJØ

Important to engage also national level authorities for local level issues as many of the premises for local action derive from national / regional levels

Need to understand climate change impacts on runoff, and the effectiveness of measures under a

changing climate
Challenges in keeping up the engagement for continuous implementation of measures





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