Implementation of the Water Framework Directive

Estonia

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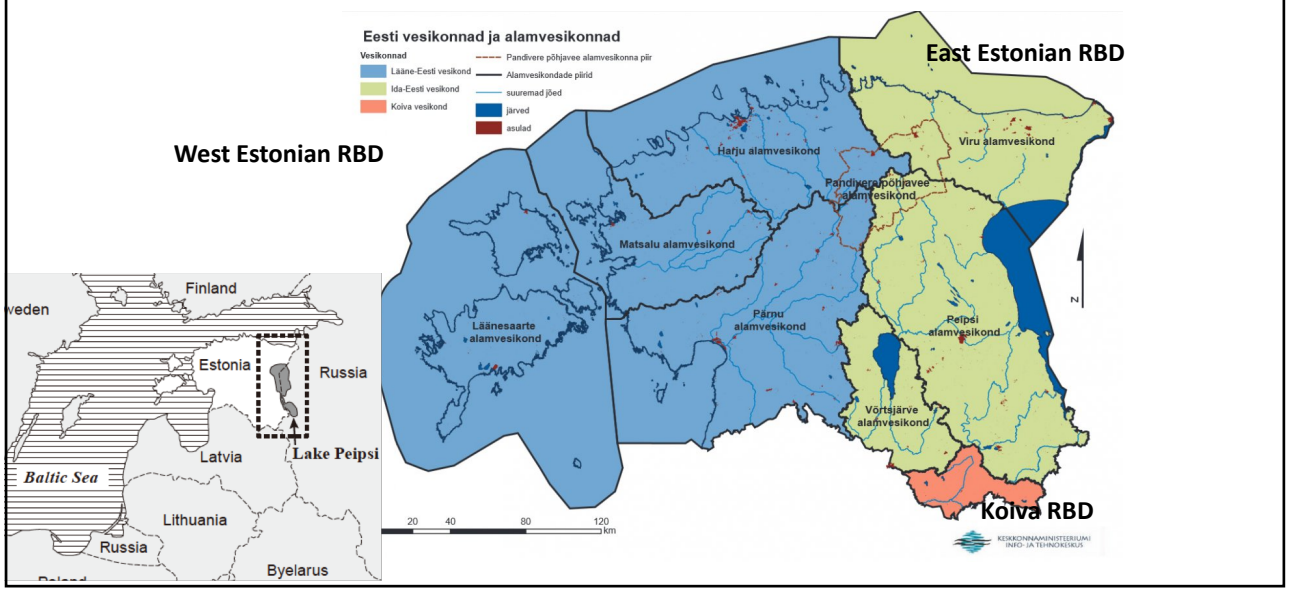
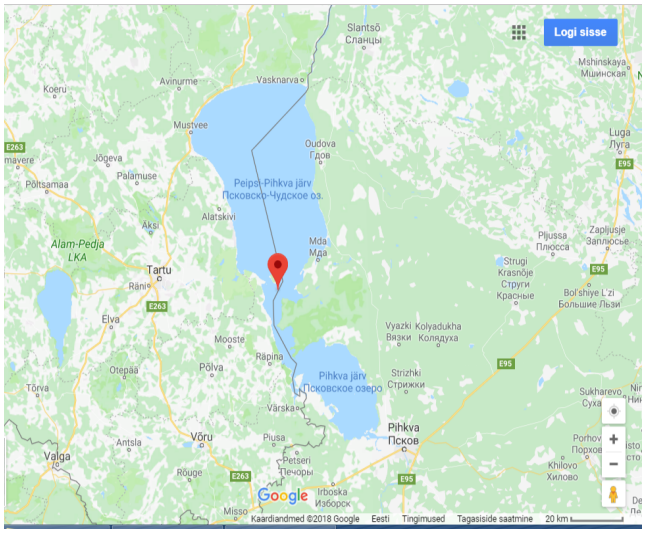
River basin districts in Estonia



Water resource inventory

The East Estonian RBD is a cross-border river basin that is comprised of the basin of Lake Peipsi and the River of Narva, partly situated on the territory of the Russian Federation.

Issues related to the Estonian-Russian transboundary water management are handled by the Joint Committee for Estonian-Russian Transboundary Water Bodies.

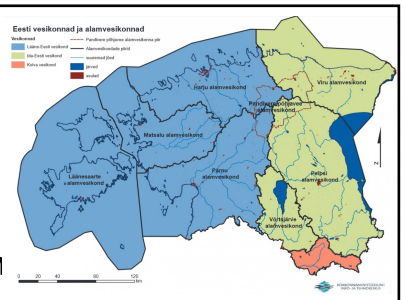


Water resource inventory

The Koiva is a cross-border river basin that is comprised of the Koiva (Gauja) river basin situated on the territories of Estonia and Latvia.

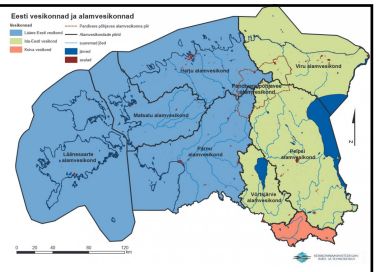
Estonia and Latvia cooperate on establishing, updating and implementing the RBMPs for the cross-border Koiva river basin.

Water resource inventory: The West Estonian RBD



- The West Estonian river basin district included **253** water bodies that belonged to either the **good or high status class** in 2013.
- **135** flowing water bodies, **11** inland standing water bodies (lakes), and all **14** coastal water bodies were in a **non-good** (moderate, poor or bad) **condition**.
- Compared to the previous period of water management plans (2010), the condition of 33 water bodies in the RBD had improved and the condition of 93 water bodies had deteriorated.

Water resource inventory: East Estonian RBD



- The East Estonian river basin district included **193** water bodies that belonged to either the **good or high status class** in 2013.
- **103** flowing water bodies, **12** inland standing water bodies (lakes) and both of the **2** coastal water bodies were in a **non-good** (moderate, poor or bad) **condition**.
- Compared to the previous period of water management plans, the condition of 31 water bodies in the RBDhad improved and the condition of 57 water bodies had deteriorated.

Water resource inventory: The Koiva RBD

- The Koiva river basin district included **19** water bodies that belonged to either the **good or high status class** in 2013.
- **5** flowing water bodies and **4** inland standing water bodies (lakes) belonged to the **moderate status class**.
- There are no coastal water bodies in Koiva river basin district.
- Compared to the previous period of water management plans, the condition of 4 water bodies of the overall 28 water bodies in Koiva RBD had improved and the condition of 6 water bodies had deteriorated.

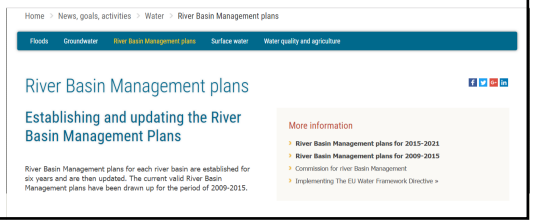
Water resource inventory: Groundwater

- In the **West Estonian RBD,** the status of 1 groundwater body from the 16 have been classified as bad.
- In the **East Estonian RBD**, the status of 7 groundwater bodies from the total of 21 has been classified as bad.
- In **Koiva RBD,** there are 3 groundwater bodies and the statuses of all three have been classified as good.

Water management system

- **A river basin management plan** (RBMP) is a strategic document, which is prepared for planning the measures for the protection and use of surface water and groundwater.
- Estonian RBMPs:

1. RBMPs for 2009–2015 (approved in 2010; completed);
2. RBMPs for 2015–2021 (implementation is in process);
3. RBMPs for 2021 - 2027 (preparation is started).



Organizations dealing with RBMPs

- The preparation of RBMPs is organised by the Ministry of the Environment (MoE);
- The plans are approved by the Government of the Republic and by the Commission for River Basin Management;
- The implementation of the programme is organised by the Commission.
- The main responsible implementing bodies are:
  - MoE,
  - Environmental Board,
  - Environmental Inspectorate,
  - owners of the objects/persons using the water,
  - local governments,
  - Agricultural Board,
  - other parties.

Involvement of local communities

- The MoE has prepared following procedures for public information and consultations:
  - A time schedule and work plan for establishing a water management plan containing measures for informing, advising and consulting with the public at least three years before the beginning of the time period the water management plan is established for.
  - A draft River Basin Management plan at least one year before the beginning of the period for which the water management plan is established.
  - The MoE will carry out discussions to consult and introduce the abovementioned documents and propose suggestions for and objections to the 6-month public display of documents.
- The Environmental Board is responsible for the inclusion of local authorities, citizens located on the territory of the river basins and other interested parties

Information collection from local people

- Proposals for the preparation of a new RBMPs can be present on homepage of MoE
- www.envir.ee/et/veemajanduskavad

Resources used to implement RBMPs (2015 – 2021)

- The implementation cost of the operational programme for the water management plan is approximately **326 million euros**.
- 164 million euros for the West Estonian river basin district.
- 159 million euros for the East Estonian river basin district.
- 2.6 million euros for the Koiva river basin district.
- Depending on the measure, the financing of measures comes from the state budget (incl. Environmental Investment centre), local governments, the European Union, the private sector.

Water monitoring

- Water monitoring is organized by MoE and implemented by the Environmental Agency.
- Information about condition of water bodies is presented on homepage of the Environmental Agency:
- https://www.keskkonnaagentuur.ee/et/eesmargid-tegevused/vesi/pinnavesi/veekogumite-seisundiinfo
- Water monitoring data are collected and processed by the Environmental Agency. Monitoring data are available on homepage http://seire.keskkonnainfo.ee/

- Based on the monitoring data the Environmental Agency compiles and publishes a summary of the monitoring that are awailable on the homepage of the Agency.

Eesti keskkonnaseire 2011-2015

22. mail tähistatakse ülemaailmselt bioloogilise mitmekesisuse päeva. Keskkonnaagentuuril sai värskelt valmis Eesti keskkonnaseire kogumik 2011-2015, mida on selle päeva puhul pasiik valikuliselt sirvida ning sellest noppefakte esitleda:

- 2014. aastal kinnitati hallhülge kaitse tegevuskava ja samal aastal jõustusid hallhülge küttimist võimaldavad seadusesätted. Küttimishuvi on seni olnud siiski kesine
- Rannanitudel asuvad kõrepopulatsioonid (kõre - tuntud ka kui kuttselg-kärnkonn ja hiirkonn – üks Eesti ohustatumaid kahepaikseid) on halvas seisundis. Hanlaul, kus 2015. aastal tuvastati rannikul olevatest seirealadest ainsana kõre sigimine, alustati 2013. aastal ulatuslikku luiteala rannikukultuurist puhastamist ja seal on asurkond näidanud kerget tõusutrendi
- Toiduahela tippu kuuluv merikotkas on kogu Läänemere keskkonnaseisundi indikaatoriliik. Eestis on tema arvukus järjest tõusnud ja tema levila laienenud Laane-Eesti rannikualadelt ja Suure Emajõe vesikonnast ka Põhja-Eestisse
- Viimastel aastatel on hoogustunud ka teiste uute liikide, sh võõrliikide saabumine, näiteks võib juba pusivaks haudelinnuks Eru lahe Suurlod ja Soela väina Pihlalaiul lugeda kanada lagle
- Väikeste meresaarte haudelindudest on pikas perspektiivis kõige suurema languse läbi teinud põhjatoidulised merelinnud (nende sekka kuuluvad tuttvart, tõmmuvaeras, hahk). Kalatoiduliste merelindude (randtiir, jõgitiir, väiketiir, räusktiir, rohukoskel, jääkoskel, kormoran) arvukuse plahvatuslik kasv viitab väikesemõõduliste kalade ebaproportsionaalselt suurele hulgale kohalikus kalakoosluses
- Viimastel aastatel on hoogustunud lõunapoolse levikuga ööliblikaliikide levimine Eesti alale, teiste seas on siia jõudnud ohtlikud kahjurid aia-eistekedrik ja käsnalainelane

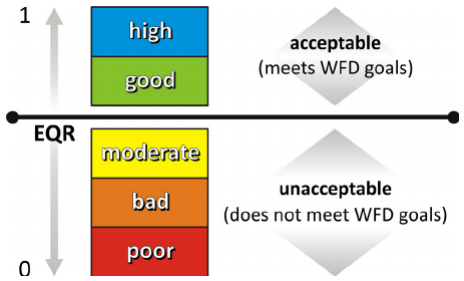
Eesti keskkonnaseire 2011-2015 *(30. juunil 2017 korrigeeritud autorite nimistuga.)*

Water monitoring programmes

- Groundwater monitoring has 2 sub-programs:
  - Monitoring of groundwater body; and nitrate sensitive areas;
- Monitoring of inland waters has 4 sub-programs
  - Monitoring of great lakes; Narva reservoire; small lakes; rivers
- Monitoring of sea waters has 6 sub-programs
  - Monitoring of coastal sea; seashore; sea; offshore; monitoring of hazardous substances in the sea; remote sensing of coastal sea

Water monitoring and standards

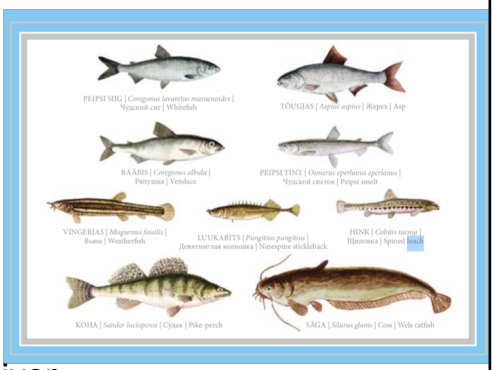
- Monitoring covers hydrchemical, hydromorphological and hydrobiological surveys.
- Additional monitoring of hazardous substances is also carried out both on lakes and rivers according to requirements of the water management program of the RBMP.



Open and public access to water data - RBMPs

- Information about completed, valid and planned RBMP – information is available on homepage of MoE;
- Information about status and results of implementation RBMPs – available on homepage of Environmental Agency;
- Information about monitoring data – monitoring website of Environmemntal Agency;
- Summary publications on results of environmental monitoring – publications are available on the homepage of Environmental Agancy.

Public participation ..



.. actions are carried out under the leadership of citizen organizations, such as Peipsi Center Transboundary Cooperation

Some examples:

- Appeal of Tartu 2018: citizens movement against construction of pulp mill near Emajõgi River
- „Conservation holiday“ – holiday with recreational activities and voluntary conservation work (since 2007)
- Liquidation of oil spill in Pirita - volunteers actively participated in the eradication of oil pollution (2005)

Appeal of Tartu

Liquidation of oil spill in Pirita

„Conservation holiday“