

Vulnerability of marine



coastal environments



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BOSINUOLA  
RAZAQ



SAARA  
MILDEBERG



EDGARS  
PLOCINS

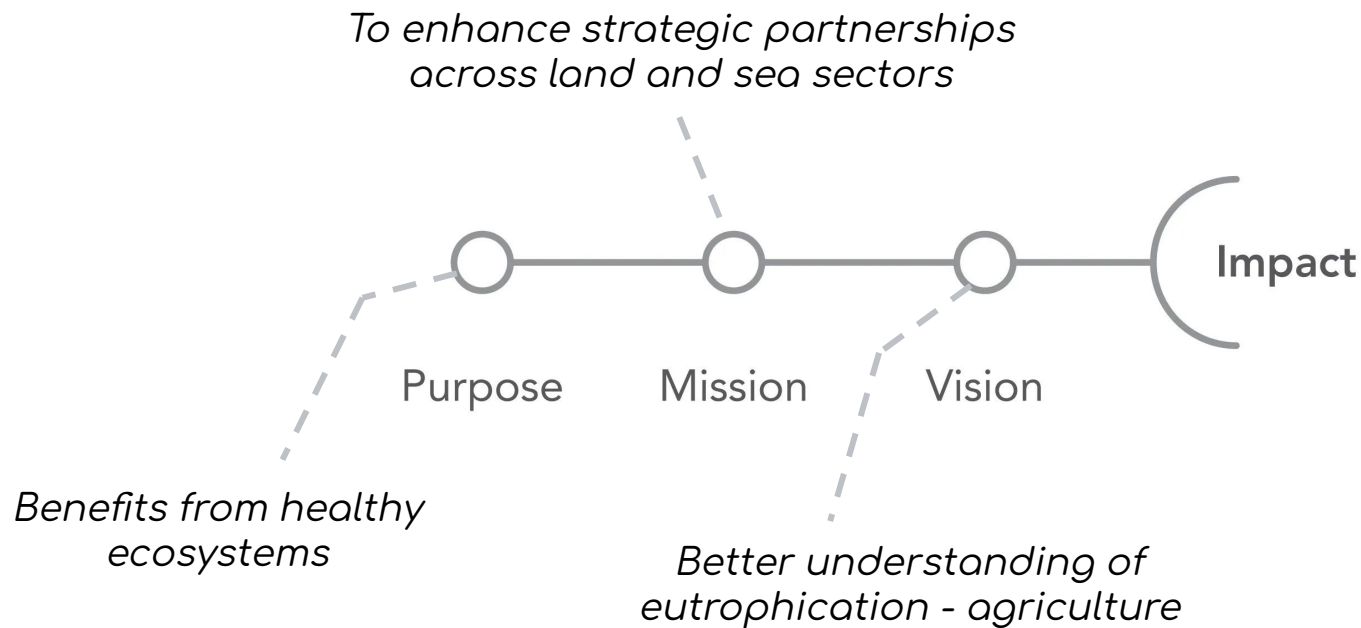
A satellite image of the ocean showing several large, swirling eddies in shades of green and blue. The eddies are prominent, with some showing a clear spiral pattern. The right side of the image shows a coastline with land features, including what appears to be a city or urban area with white buildings and green vegetation. The text "The problem" is centered in a green rectangular box.

The problem





## Problem: Eutrophication







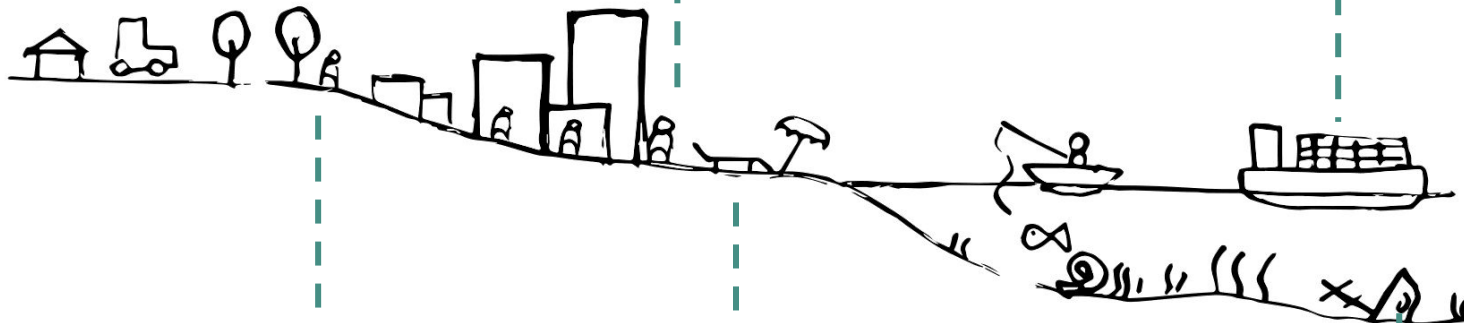
## Stakeholders



Ministry of Agriculture  
Republic of Latvia



FREEPORT  
OF RIGA  
AUTHORITY



Government Offices of Sweden  
Ministry of the Environment

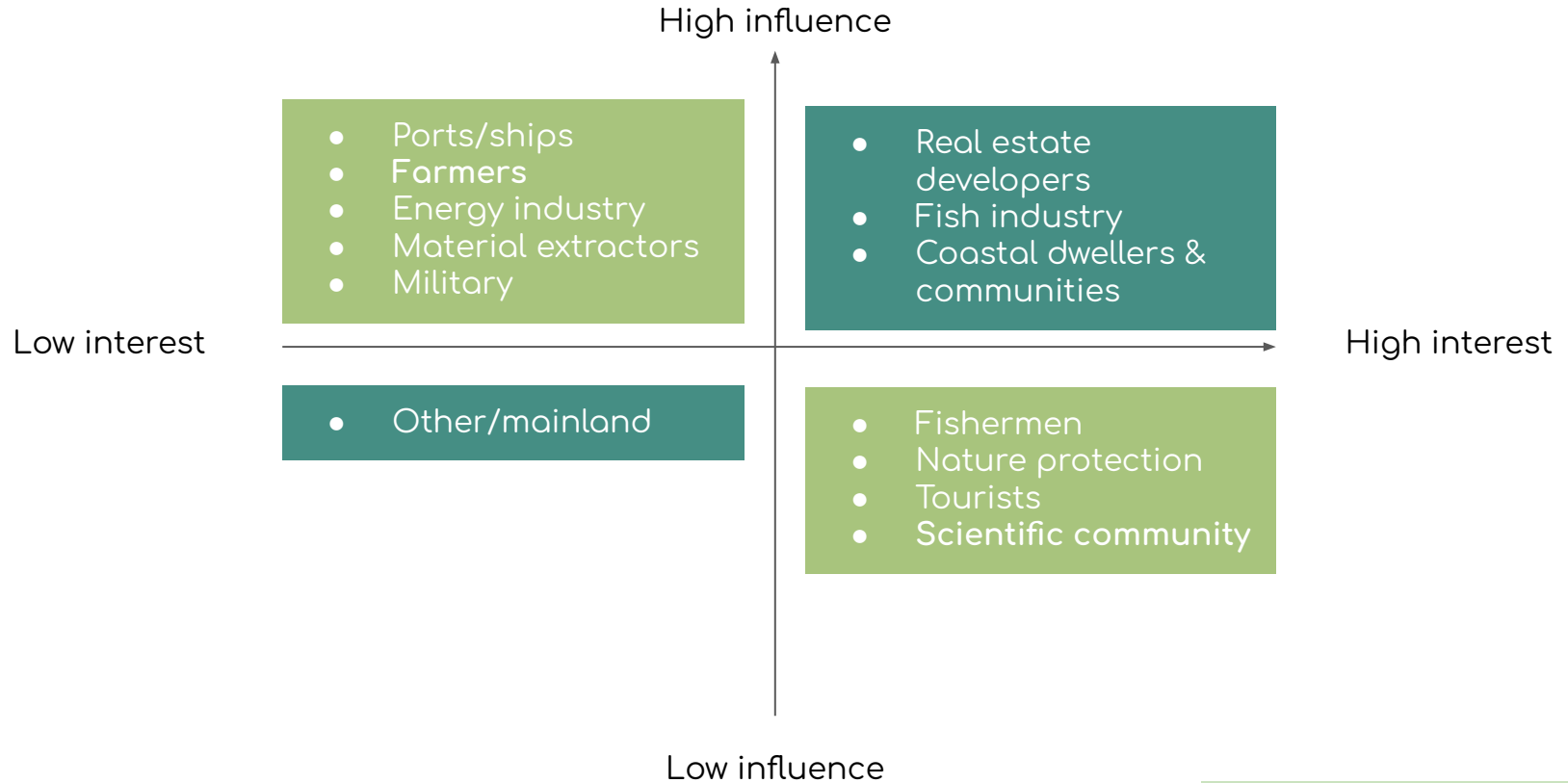


GDAŃSK





## Stakeholder matrix

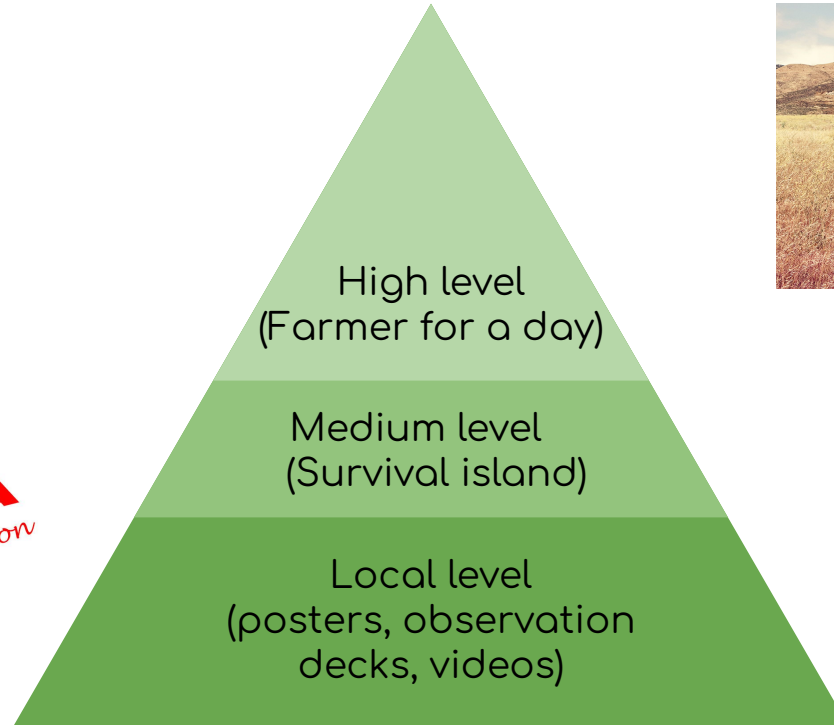




The background is a piece of marbled paper with a complex, swirling pattern of dark green, black, and light green. The pattern resembles natural stone or organic growth. A semi-transparent green rectangular box is centered horizontally and slightly below the vertical center, containing the text "Innovative plan of action" in white. The text is in a clean, sans-serif font.

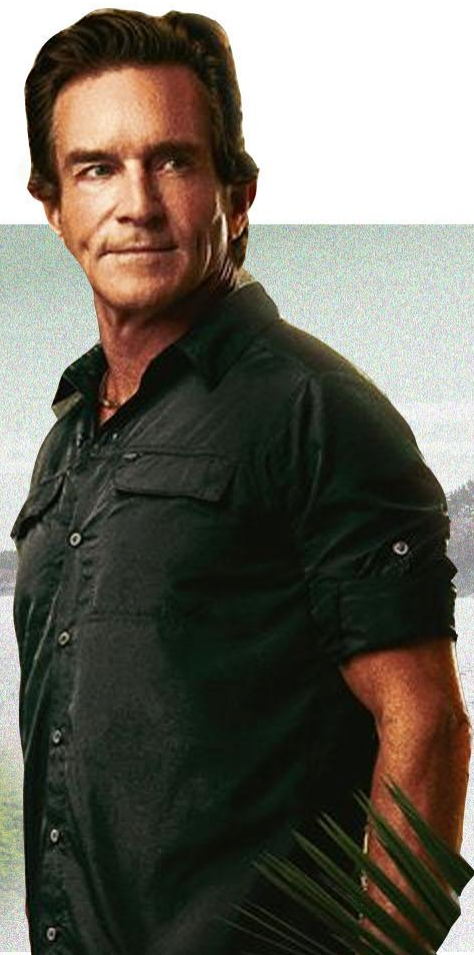
Innovative plan of action







**BALTIC SEA**  
*edition*





# Entertainment



Environmental  
officials

to



Environmental  
survivors



media

## Education



## Baltic culture



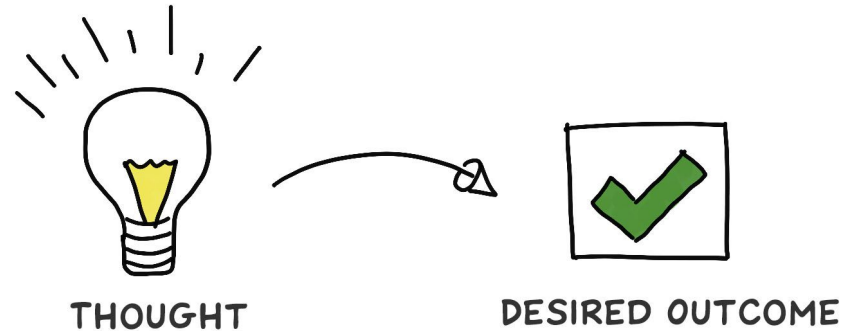




## Outcomes

## Expected outcomes

1. Participation and awareness.
2. Cooperation and collaboration.
3. Public-private partnerships (PPPs).
4. Support for sustainable agriculture practices:
  - a. Organic fertilizer
  - b. Organic farming
  - c. Agroforestry





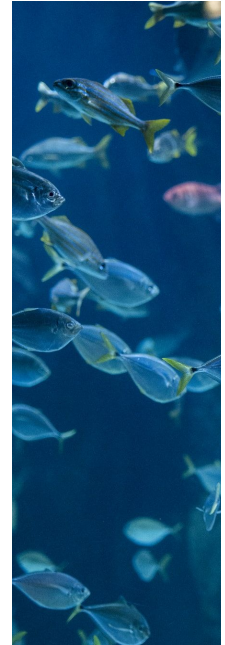


## Conclusions



## Conclusions

1. Sustainability = human.
2. What VASAB can do?
3. Limitations:
  - a. Financial
  - b. Willingness to participate and take actions
4. Test bed(s) concept in small coastal communities and expanding it to the BSR.



Thank you

