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### **The Geography of Hope**

*This newsletter is edited from the USA, and inspired partly by the opinions of prominent American leaders from the past and present, partly by native Americans. In a special exhibition dedicated to sustainable growth, the American Museum of Natural History in New York demonstrates the world wide desire to find a modern version of sustainability, and to reintroduce wilderness into our tamed everyday lives. The following quotes are the editor's summary of a great experience so closely connected to Coalition Clean Baltic:*

**Wilderness can be the means of reassuring ourselves  
Of our sanity as creatures  
A part of the geography of hope (Wallace Stegner)**

**Reduce – reuse – recycle – rethink**

**Rethinking** is the first demand in the first day of the rest of everybody's life. Rethinking is the organic growing of thinking towards voluntary **simplicity**. Most people strive towards simplicity because the innermost part of each of us knows that:

**A thing is right**

**When it tends to preserve the integrity, stability, and beauty of the biotic community**

**It is wrong**

**When it tends otherwise (Aldo Leopold)**

**Recycling**, because each ton of paper that is recycled spares **17 trees in a Baltic catchment area.**

**The job of a citizen**

**Is to keep his mouth open (Günter Grass)**

**Reuse**, because

**In any moment of decision**

**The best thing you can do is the right thing.**

**The next best thing you can do is the wrong thing,**

**And the worst thing you can do is nothing.** Theodore Roosevelt

**Reduce**, chemicals, fertilizers, industrial behavior towards animals because organic farming is the only responsible solution to to-day's demands because:

**Biodiversity is a crucial force in our cultural lives.**

**It is the medium through which our aesthetic and spiritual values are expressed.**  
(American Museum of Natural History, 2010)

Finally, even in districts with an abundance of wildlife is there a growing awareness of regulation and protection.



I regret to say that this photo is shot from a very unfortunate angle, because what you see is a huge, huge fish, caught to be photographed to the CCB Newsletter, then gently freed from the hook and the rod and put back into the Minnesotan lake, of which there are 15,000.

*Henrik Butze. September 2010.*

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## CCB General Meeting and Annual Conference Baltic 10

The CCB Annual Conference Baltic 10 and CCB 17<sup>th</sup> General Meeting was held in Palanga, on the Lithuanian coast, 7-9 May 2010. The Conference had around 70 participants from the whole Baltic Sea Region and the topic of this year's Conference was Biodiversity. Different aspects of biodiversity were presented by Hanna Paulomäki, (*HELCOM Secretariat*), Iwona Pawliczaska, (*Hel Marine Station*), Sergej Olenin, (*Coastal Research and Planning Institute, Klaipeda University*), Nerijus Zableckis, (*Lithuanian Fund for Nature*), Staffan Danielsson, (*former Campaign Officer for Greenpeace*), and Gunnar Norén, Nils Höglund and Michael Druiit, from the CCB Secretariat.



On Saturday evening the participants celebrated the 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Coalition Clean Baltic. The CCB choir, who had gathered for this special occasion only, performed the song "We love the Baltic Sea", with music and lyrics by Eva Frössling. During the evening the delegations from the Baltic Sea countries all performed songs in their national languages as a tribute to Coalition Clean Baltic.

On Sunday, the Belarussian organization, *IPO Ecoproject Partnership*, was accepted by the CCB General Meeting, as a new observer organisation of CCB. The Conference weekend ended with an excursion, which for example included the opportunity to amber hunting on the Lithuanian coast.

More information about the CCB Conference can be found on the CCB website.

*Sara Nilsson, CCB Secretariat*

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## The ICES scientific advice for fishing in the Baltic 2011

**This year's scientific advice from ICES (International Council for the Exploration of the Sea) has both positive and negative news. The cod stock in the eastern Baltic continues to grow, and the western stocks show some signs of improvements as well. However for salmon the situation is not improving and the advice is a lowered catch. CCB supports the ICES advice but want to underline the poor situation for salmon once more.**

### Cod

The cod stocks in the Baltic are showing good signs of recovery and the eastern stock (from east of Bornholm) is growing fast. The advice is based on two options:

1. the so called MSY (Maximum Sustainable Yield) principle now made operational by ICES says that the fishing can **increase with 87%** (!)
2. Following the existing cod management plan of 2007 a **15% increase** of the TAC. The option chosen by the EU Council will most likely be the latter, i.e. 15% increase to a number around 64 500 tonnes.

The western cod stock is still struggling to reach a strong spawning stock biomass (SSB) but some improvement can be seen according to ICES. A small increase in fishing is possible both according to MSY principles (increase 2.8%) and the cod management plan. The advice allows an increase of fishing by 6.2 %, meaning a TAC of 18 200 tonnes.

### Herring and Sprat

The herring stocks in the main basin of the Baltic are managed in a few different areas. Gulf of Riga and the northern Bothnian Sea (and bay) are separate areas. ICES advice is to reduce the fishing of herring in the Baltic Sea proper with 25% and in the Gulf of Riga by

9.3%. In the Bothnian Sea the fishing can increase with 11%. ICES has concerns about misreporting of herring fishery (reported as sprat and not herring) and it is possible that the mortality of herring is higher and more uncertain.

The sprat stock is big in the Baltic but since the cod stocks mainly feed on sprat and the cod is growing stronger in numbers ICES recommend decreased fishing for sprat, especially since the fishing catches in 2009 were at all time high. ICES recommend a TAC decrease by 36% for 2011.

### Salmon

Although the smolt production has increased the past 10 years many stocks are still far too weak and the overall increase is not evenly spread. The actual reproductive capacity is still very low in many rivers and the survival rate of the post-smolt stage of salmon is alarmingly low and still falling. ICES say that the stopped use of salmon driftnets has improved the situation for the Baltic Salmon, but that increased long-line fishing has countered this development. ICES recommend a lowered TAC to 120 000 fish in the main Baltic and non increased level of fishing in the Gulf of Finland (which means a TAC of no more than 15 000).

ICES gives clear advice about moving away from the mixed fishing of today and instead focus on the river by river management and reduce the mixed fishing at sea. However, ICES scientist do not emphasize strongly enough that the salmon stocks in the Gulf of Finland needs better protection and they only refer to Estonia rivers as holders of wild salmon. This is unfortunate as the Luga river salmon stock deserves more attention!

*Nils Höglund, CCB Secretariat*

## About Agriculture and the Baltic Sea Eutrophication in Kolobrzeg

On 22-23 June the Baltic Green Belt project's international conference "Sustainable agriculture and industrial livestock production in the context of prevention of the Baltic Sea eutrophication" was held in Kolobrzeg, Poland. Conference was accompanied by the

*international workshop on sustainable agriculture and demonstration of olfactometric techniques in livestock production, as well as screening of the movie Pig Business (dir. Tracy Worcester, Great Britain).*



The main objective of the conference was to integrate entities responsible for the agricultural production and nature conservation and environmental protection about a common problem, which is the eutrophication of the Baltic Sea, as well as to provide a complete and accessible information about how to tackle the negative impact of agriculture on the environment and promoting good agricultural practices and disseminate the idea of the Baltic Green Belt project.

The conference was attended by nearly 100 participants, representing a farmers self-government, agricultural associations, owners of large-scale animal farms, agricultural advisory centers, agricultural research institutes, national agencies, local government/authorities and NGOs responsible for agri-environmental issues, universities and agricultural schools.

The lectures addressed the many high-class professionals, representing different sectors of human activity related to the impact of agriculture on the eutrophication of the Baltic Sea. Among the lecturers were: Elke Körner, BUND Schleswig-Holstein e.V., Germany (*Baltic Green Belt Project*), Marek Kryda, Civic

Coalition of Greens, Poland (*Nitrates Directive, Fertilization Plans and Overfertilization and Eutrophication*), Zbigniew Bukowski, PhD, Kazimierz Wielki University in Bydgoszcz, Poland (*Problems with Helsinki Convention Implementation in Poland*), Anna Robak-Bakierowska, PhD, Regional Environment Protection Inspectorate in Szczecin, Poland (*Industrial Agriculture and Environment Protection Inspectorate*), Małgorzata Friedrich, West Pomeranian University of Technology in Szczecin, Poland (*Olfactometric Measurement Techniques in Mobil Laboratory of Air Quality Research – Intro-duction to the workshop*), Marek Jobda, Polish Society for Birds Protection, Poland (*Birds and Agrocoenosis*), Karolina Liberadzka-Czubowska, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Poland (*The New Cross-compliance Requirements and New Standards of Good Agricultural Practices in Accordance with Environmental Protection Rules in Poland in years 2010/2011*), Svetlana Semenas, PhD, Public Association Ecohome, Belarus (*Organic Farming and Nature Conservation Problems in Belarus*), Eugeniy Lobanov, Center of Environmental Solutions, Belarus

*(Environmental Aspects of Large-scale Industrial Pork Production in the Baltic Sea Catchment Area of Belarus)*, Joanna Kośmider, Prof. PhD, West Pomeranian University of Technology in Szczecin, Poland (*Olfactory Nuisance of Pig Farming*), Lotta Samuelson, Baltic Sea 2020, Sweden (*Intensive Pig Production and Best Available Technologies to reduce leaching of nutrients from manure*), Dietrich Schulz, PhD, HELCOM LAND, Head of Department of Land Use and Resource Management, Agricultur, Federal Environment Protection Agency, Germany (*HELCOM's Actions Against the Agriculture Impact on the Baltic Sea Eutrophication*), Ksawery Kuligowski, PhD, Pomeranian Center for Environmental Research & Technology (POMCERT), Poland (*Agricultural Utilization of ash from Thermal Gasification of Fermentation*

*Residue from an Agricultural Biogas Plant – Experiences from Denmark and Australia*), Maria Staniszevska, Polish Ecological Club, Poland (*Incompatible with the Principles of Nature Conservation and Environment Protection EU Agricultural Subsidy Providing in Poland*), Jakub Skorupski, Green Federation GAIA, Poland (*Can large-scale Animal Production be Sustainable?*) and Aneta Kozłowska, Green Federation GAIA, Poland (*Agroenvironmental Programme 2007-2013*). The conference was very successful and widely covered in the media (TV Pomerania, Radio Koszalin, zielona.org).

*Jakub Skorupski, Green Federation GAJA, Poland*

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## **Natura 2000 online public viewer launched**

Earlier this year the European Commission with the assistance of the European Environment Agency launched an interactive online tool enabling people to locate Natura 2000 sites and access related information.

The Natura 2000 viewer makes it possible for the public to explore Natura 2000 sites in every part of the EU at the press of a button. Built on state of the art GIS (Geographical Information System) technology, the public viewer is an interactive and user-friendly tool that allows the user to travel seamlessly through the Natura 2000 sites over different types of backgrounds (street maps, satellite imagery, bio-geographical regions, Corine Land Cover, etc.) and to quickly locate sites and related information on species and habitats of interest.

It is the first time that all sites are made available on an EU scale, encompassing the Natura 2000 Network as a whole and offering a panorama of what is now the largest coordinated network of conservation areas in the world. The tool is intended to help raise awareness of Natura 2000's rich assets amongst the general public and will provide a useful instrument for CCB members. To use the tool and investigate the coverage of Natura 2000 sites in your country go to <http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/>.

News article reference: ALTERNet online: [http://www.alternet.info/pooled/articles/BF\\_NEWSART/view.asp?Q=BF\\_NEWSART\\_318176](http://www.alternet.info/pooled/articles/BF_NEWSART/view.asp?Q=BF_NEWSART_318176) (Article released: 05 Mar 2010)

*Michael Druitt, CCB Secretariat*

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## **Adoption of River Basin Management Plans 2009-2015**

Following extensive consultation across the EU states, River Basin management Plans should be available according to the update from the Commission at the end of June 2010.

In accordance with the Articles of the Water Framework Directive, Member States should have published River Basin management Plans by 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2009 and subsequently reported these plans including a programme of measures to the Commission by 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2010. However not all Member States have

complied with the strict deadlines and are continuing their consultations or awaiting approval for plans. Of the Baltic Sea States, Poland, Lithuania and Denmark are yet to submit their plans to the Commission.

Poland has been classified as consultations finalised, but awaiting adoption of plans. However it is unclear which of the 10 river basin district management plans are yet to be approved.

Lithuania is continuing to conduct consultations within its four river basin districts and is expected to be approved the in the third quarter of this year (30 September 2010).

Denmark started its consultation for developing draft River Basin Management Plans on 16 January 2010. Public consultations are due to continue in the four river basin districts but do not give a clear indication of an expected conclusion date.

If you would like to find out more and investigate yourself follow the link below to the DG Environment portal for River Basin management Plans 2009-2015:  
[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/participation/map\\_mc/map.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/participation/map_mc/map.htm)

*Michael Druitt, CCB Secretariat*

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### **CCB supported “Green World” post card campaign on the South Shore of the Gulf of Finland, for protection of the Wild Baltic Salmon in Luga River.**



The 12<sup>th</sup> annual international environmental bike trip “OUR COAST 2010” was held along the South Shore of the Gulf of Finland (SSGF) from 26 July to 1 August, 2010. During one week 14 participants, members and friends of Green World from Russia and Germany, took part in the action, riding bicycles 380 km on the roads of Lomonosov and Kingisepp districts and Sosnovy Bor area. During the trip actual socio-environmental problems were discussed with local people of the region.

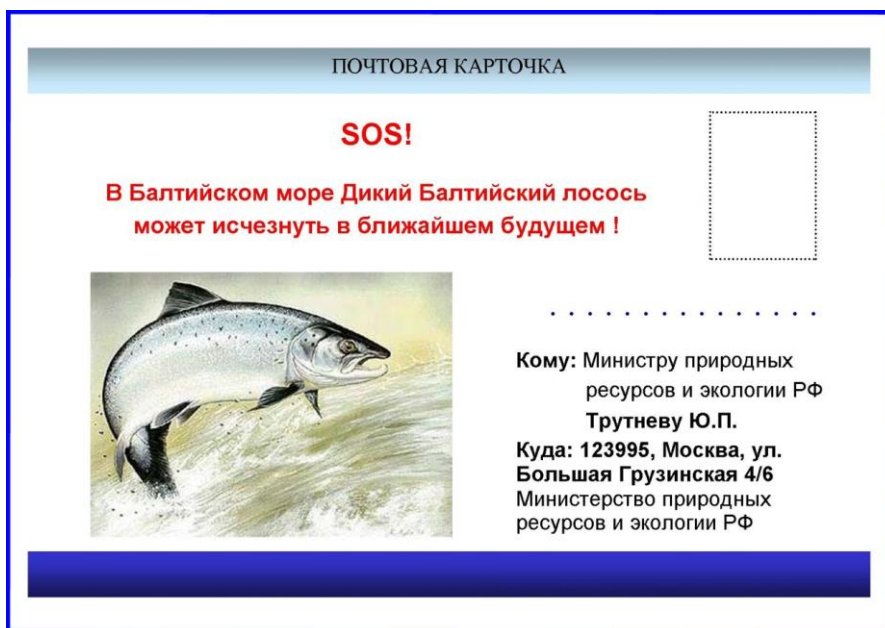
**The main mission of the action was** to spread the idea of sustainable development on the South Shore of the Gulf of Finland, through public awareness and involvement of local people in the decision making process for new industrial projects and protection of natural, cultural and historical values.

#### **Aims of the action:**

- **Stating the value** of environmental, historical and cultural objects on the SSGF;
- **Visiting Hot spots of SSGF** and informing people about threats connected to them;
- **Conducting a post card campaign** with appellations from local people to the Federal Authorities with the request to make irrefragable decisions to save the environment and people, renewable natural resources and biodiversity.

- **dissemination of the idea to include SSGF to the Baltic Green Belt International project** for saving its natural potential for Russia and the whole Baltic Sea Region;
- **Promotion of the bicycle** as an environmental friendly transport.

500 post cards, addressed to Mr. Uriy Trutnev, Ministry of Nature Resources and Ecology of the Russian Federation, were printed with CCB support, with the request to immediately assume measures to stop poaching and save the population of the Wild Baltic salmon in the Luga River. Over 300 post cards were distributed among people of Bol'shoe Kuzemkino, Koskolovo, Sarkulja villages, Lebjazhie and Kingisepp.



The text on the post card was:

*Dear Mr. Trutnev, I, (name), a resident of South Shore of the Gulf of Finland, am worried that in Luga river (the only river in the Russian part of the Baltic Sea, where there is still a population of the Wild Baltic salmon) hundreds of spawners of salmon perish every year because of poaching. It is well known, that year by year the size of Baltic salmon population is being catastrophically reduced. First of all this is due to illegal fishing, but also because of the degradation of spawning areas and deterioration of the common environmental situation in Luga bay, especially Luga river mouth in view of Ust-Luga harbor construction. There is also lack of actions from the State structures directed to nature protection. Meanwhile Russia took international responsibilities and signed the HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan in 2007 to protect Baltic salmon (page 23 of the Baltic Sea Action Plan)*

***I appeal to you to as soon as possible make decisions and take concrete measures on the Federal level to protect the Wild Baltic***

***salmon which is under the threat of disappearance now.***

*To accomplish this it is necessary, first of all, to restore existing spawning areas in the Luga river, and to STOP POACHING, creation of an effective control system of illegal fishing, including improvement of legislation, creation of public control system, increase the fines and involvement by all stakeholders in the protection activities.*

***Sincerely yours,...***

Moreover, two types of post cards addressed to the president of Russia, Dmitry Medvedev, were distributed within the bike trip. The message on one of the post cards was the request to guarantee Constitutional law on safety of the Environment, promotion of realization of complex safety evaluation of SSGF development as well as set up a plan for sustainable development of the territory with responsiveness of the public opinion.

The other post card appealed to Dmitry Medvedev, as the guarantor of the Constitution of the RF, to guarantee the right of a healthy environment and initiate changes to the New Power Plant project in Sosnovy Bor (LAES-2), which is now under construction. This post card was printed with CCB support as well, within the CCB priority area “Harmful installations and transport”.

Totally 1000 postcards were distributed during the bike trip. The people of the region are clearly concerned about the detriment to nature and people connected to the industrial development in the region and we hope that the Russian Government will start paying attention to the public opinion.



**Additional information can be found on the Green World website: [www.greenworld.org.ru](http://www.greenworld.org.ru)**

or from: **Oleg Bodrov**, Council chairmen: [bodrov@greenworld.org.ru](mailto:bodrov@greenworld.org.ru) Mobile: +7 921 74 52 631

**Vera Ovcharenko**, member of Council: [vera-ovcharenko@mail.ru](mailto:vera-ovcharenko@mail.ru) Mobile: +7-921-921-7925

*Vera Ovcharenko, Green World, Russia*

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## Something is not organic in the kingdom of Denmark



The Danish Association for the Preservation of Nature, DN, has a dream and a goal of an organic Denmark by 2050. Not as a sector of agriculture, but as the production conditions for the entire farming activities in the kingdom. One of the driving forces from the dream to a realistic goal is the agricultural management of the arable land owned by the state, the municipalities, and the church. The Danish state owns considerable acreages of farmland connected to forests, meadows, listed and protected properties, as do the municipalities, including acreages for future development. The Danish church councils administer a vast number of vicarages with arable land. Denmark saw a significant change from conventional farming to organic farming in the years 1994-2001, followed by a decrease in the years 2001-2006. During the last 3-4 years

the development has slowly moved in the direction of more organic farmland, but by far too slowly to reach the 2020 goal of 375,000 ha organic arable land, set by the government when it turned green.

The government does not make a sufficient effort to change its own management of agriculture. Only 26 % of the farmland owned by the state is organic. Only 25 % of the farmland owned by the municipalities is organic, and only 8 % of the farmland owned by the church is managed organically – a poor result of 23 % organic farmland in publicly owned areas in Denmark. It is too little, too late, and too embarrassing. It ought to be at least 75 %. Politicians, local governments and civil servants ought to be role models for the private sector when it comes to responsible management of agriculture.

A faster change from conventional to organic farming is needed, both in the private and in the public sector.

All public catering, consumption and requirements ought to be organic in order to boost organic production and promote a faster change of agricultural management towards organic farming.

Not only would we get 55% more skylarks and 50% more butterflies in acreages changed from conventional to organic farmland, we would also see politicians meet their obligations and fulfil their promises.



Henrik Butze

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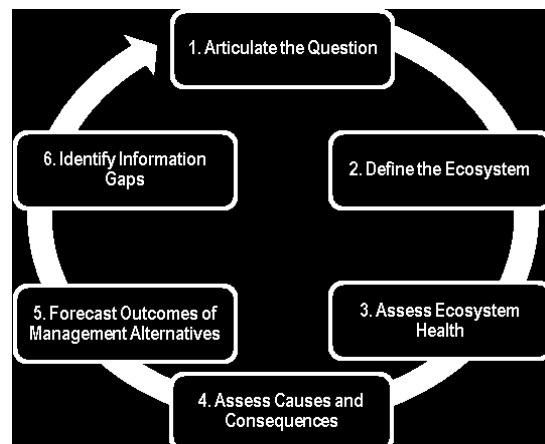
## The Baltic Sea in focus at the World Water Week in Stockholm, 2010

Organized by the Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI), the World Water Week in Stockholm is the annual meeting place for the planet's most urgent water-related issues. More than 2,500 experts, practitioners, decision makers and business innovators from 135 countries gathered in Stockholm (September 5-11) to exchange ideas, foster new thinking and develop solutions around the theme "The Water Quality Challenge -Prevention, Wise Use and Abatement".

At this year's World Water Week, Coalition Clean Baltic took part in the seminar series: *From Source to Sea*. The seminar series began with a look into the *Fluxes of Harmful Substances from Source to Sea: Strategies and tools to deal with Management Challenges*. Many case studies were presented where similar management challenges were being faced with particular regard to nutrient flows and eutrophication.

### Science the Source for Ecosystem Management

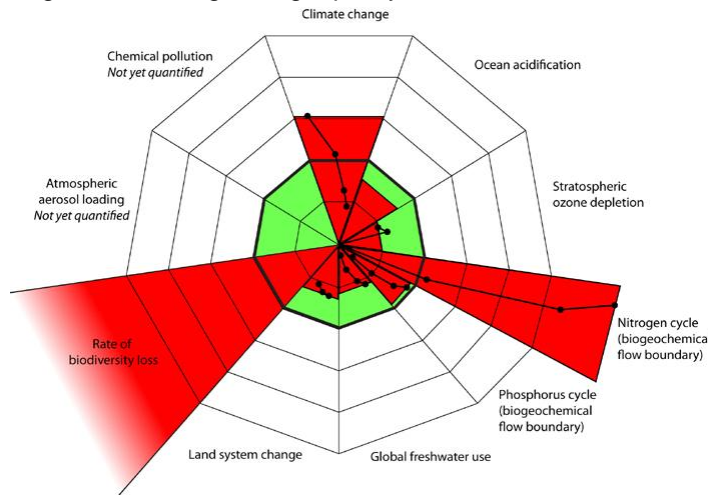
Dr. Ruth Kelty from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in USA explained the importance of science as a driver for change in management and governance frameworks for the Chesapeake Bay on the US East Coast. There, agricultural is the main driver of ecosystem impact, with a significant amount of chicken farming in low lying areas. Eutrophication is also a problem in nutrient rich waters of the Bay, and has led to ecosystem regime shifts impacting Oysters and other local fisheries. Dr. Kelty acknowledged the challenges of adopting an Ecosystem Based Management style for the Bay area (see diagram). Noting that the management approach is knowledge and information intensive and that good science is at its foundation. With multiple ecosystem drivers, such as Climate Change and expanding development, impacting more significantly in sensitive aquatic areas such as Chesapeake Bay, Dr. Kelty acknowledged that science is even more important. More information at: [www.chesapeakebay.noaa.gov](http://www.chesapeakebay.noaa.gov)



### Shaken Not Stirred – Making the Right Policy Cocktail

David Osborn from the *UNEP Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities* gave us some insight on how to mix the right policy cocktail for protecting coastal waters from land based activities. David highlighted how man-made contributions to natural systems impact heavily on the ability for those systems to function. With 17 of the 20 largest global cities all located on the coast it is not surprising that 80% of pollution in the marine environment originates from land-based sources. David reinforced that the rate of biodiversity loss, climate change and changes to the global nitrogen cycle are beyond Planetary Boundaries, as described by Rockström et al (2009) in *Planetary Boundaries: Exploring the Safe Operating Space for Humanity* (see diagram).

This has resulted in more than 400 documented cases of eutrophic and hypoxic coastal areas around the globe. Creating the right policy mix that enables innovation, adaptation and community



involvement using a framework based around Integrated Water resource and Coastal area Management (IWRCAM). Creating the right policy mix, like any good cocktail, is no easy task. But it is more about what you leave out rather than what you put in. Policies should be comprehensive, regional in focus and adaptive to emerging knowledge. They should also be built on a framework of accountability where systems for reporting and accounting on progress and implementation are included. Above all, David emphasized that ideally, any policy approach should have the political will to DO IT, the appropriate capacity to DO IT RIGHT,

and enough resources to DO IT RIGHT NOW!  
More information at: <http://www.gpa.unep.org/>

### Progress Being Made, but Future is Uncertain

Christer Lännergren from Stockholm Water presented the history, impacts and management approaches to waste water treatment in Stockholm and the Stockholm archipelago. The transfer of treated waste water outfall from Lake Mälaren to the Inner Archipelago was a crucial first step in protecting Stockholm's drinking water supplies. Stockholm Water's monitoring program of the Inner Archipelago has shown that there is a stratified layer at ~25m depth due to outflowing fresh water from the lake and inflowing brackish water from the Baltic Sea. Due to reductions in freshwater flow during the summer, oxygen levels in the bottom waters reduce to almost de-oxygen levels by October/November. The rate of de-oxygenation decreases from the mouth of the Mälaren at Slussen as the stratification layer becomes mixed. The oxygen content of the inner archipelago is highly dependent on spring melt waters that flow from the Mälaren. The introduction of chemical and biological treatments in the 1970's to reduce phosphorus and the introduction of nitrogen treatments in sewage discharge in the mid-nineties has shown to correlate to the increase in clarity and the levels of oxygen in the water. With hydrological changes that are beginning to influence the size of the spring floods, oxygen content in the inner archipelago is showing signs of declining with reduced flows. Other factors such as the predicted population growth of the Stockholm region in the future pose serious questions about the capacity for current treatment systems to maintain the seasonal flux of nutrients and oxygen in the Stockholm inner archipelago.

Read more on the work of Stockholm Water Company here: [www.stockholmvatten.se/en/](http://www.stockholmvatten.se/en/)

### From Framework to Action

Earlier in the conference, the *High Level Panel on the Water Quality Challenge* discussed the barriers and opportunities to translating awareness of the water quality challenge into action. As one of the most researched Large Marine Ecosystems in the world, the Baltic Sea and the awareness of its environmental issues could not be higher. Several members of the panel, including the *2010 Stockholm Water Prize Laureate*, Dr. Rita R. Colwell discussed the need for a strong regulatory framework and appropriate governance regimes. Since the introduction of the Baltic States into the EU in 2004, the opportunity for inclusive governance around the Baltic Sea has grown. This has also enhanced the ability for HELCOM to integrate aspects of EU policy into its ecosystem governance frameworks.

### Health of Entire Baltic Sea Impaired

Maria Laamanen, Professional Secretary of HELCOM, said at the *Baltic Sea Water Award Seminar* said that the health of the entire Baltic Sea is still impaired based on biological and chemical status indicators, despite HELCOM's creation of the Baltic Sea Action Plan (BSAP) in 2007. She reinforced that Eutrophication is by far the biggest problem; affecting biodiversity, food supply and water transparency, but any single activity like fishing and shipping can cause several pressures to the

ecosystem. Maria said the input of nutrients that cause eutrophication have lowered some, “but still nowhere near the reduction target line. Hence, we need to take stronger action.” Chair of HELCOM 2010-2012 and Ambassador of the Seas, Sweden, Gabriella Lindholm said its every Baltic nation’s responsibility to implement and fund the plans outlined under the BSAP, which is an investment for the future and a tool for taking steps in the right direction.

The Swedish Baltic Sea Water Award was given to Polish Professors Maciej Nowicki and Marek Gromiec, who shared their views on pollution abatement efforts in the Baltic region.

### **Gambling With the Baltic Sea**

Winners of the Swedish national competition for the Stockholm Junior Water Prize Joanna Blossner, Anna Lindback and Miranda Wiklund Melander closed the ceremony with their presentation *Gambling with the Baltic Sea*. The Stockholm students winning project is a simulation game where players assume the roles of various actors from around the Baltic Sea. “Our game is meant to serve as a fun and interesting introduction to learn more about the Baltic Sea” said Joanna, Anna and Miranda. By playing our game participants gain a better understanding of how different actions affect the ocean. In the role-play style game, players represent a farmer, a fisherman or an environmental organization, all three within the same country. In four rounds, the players negotiate and compromise. With visual methods, the players get to see the results of their actions. The aim of the game is not to give players expertise knowledge, but to give them a basic understanding of the situation in the Baltic Sea, its causes and possible solutions.

Find out more about the game at: [www.globalagymnasiet.se/index.php?page=baltic-sea](http://www.globalagymnasiet.se/index.php?page=baltic-sea)

If you are interested in finding out who represented your country in the international final held at World Water Week, please contact your national organiser at the following web page:

[www.siwi.org/SJWP/nationalorganisers](http://www.siwi.org/SJWP/nationalorganisers).

### **Baltic Sea Environment Visualised**

What causes eutrophication in the Baltic Sea? What are the future scenarios for the ocean? Ocean environment issues were illustrated in a visualisation dome theatre during World Water Week in Stockholm, September 6-8. SMHI also took part in workshops on the theme of Water Quality. The eutrophication of the Baltic Sea could be affected by climate change. In any decision concerning the environment, it is therefore increasingly important to consider the effects of a warmer climate. The new visualisation “Baltic Vision” focuses on facts relating to the ocean environment, as well as on various scenarios for the future. It indicates how the effects of a combination of change in climate and eutrophication might be affected by lower emissions. The inflatable dome theatre can accommodate 20 or so visitors at a time, and SMHI experts in oceanography and hydrology were there taking part. The presentation is produced by SMHI and the Centre for Climate Science and Policy Research, CSPR, in cooperation with Visualiseringscenter C. The content shown in the dome theatre is a result from the research programme BONUS/ECOSUPPORT, based on calculations with SMHI’s models RCO SCOB1 and Balt-HYPE. The visualisation is financed partly by Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency.

Source: <http://www.smhi.se/en/Research/baltic-sea-environment-visualised-during-world-water-week-1.12593>

### **Funding Available – Seeking Applicants**

The Nordic Investment Bank (NIB) and NEFCO have established a Baltic Sea Action Plan trust fund. The BSAP Fund established in 2009 is intended to speed up the implementation of the plan. The Fund has currently available 10.6 million euros for Technical Assistance projects and Investment grants that incorporate objectives from National Implementation Plans for the Baltic Sea Action Plan.

More information about the funding program can be found at:

[www.nefco.org/financing/bsap\\_trust\\_fund](http://www.nefco.org/financing/bsap_trust_fund)

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All presentations from the Source to Sea seminar and the World Water Week can be found at:

[www.worldwaterweek.org](http://www.worldwaterweek.org)

*Michael Druitt, CCB Secretariat*