



# **Detect2Protect**

## **Deliverable 5.1.**

### **List of stakeholders with information on possible level of engagement**

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## **Foreword**

This report on stakeholders and their level of engagement was initially planned to be available close to the very start of the project period but was delayed due to various reasons, including the delay in the overall Biodiversa+ Call 2021 projects' mid-term reporting. Subsequently, along with most other projects of the call, the "Detect2Protect" project was granted an extension.

Despite of the delay in the finalization of the report, stakeholder contacts and communications have been established in each partner country already a while ago and, as a culmination of the activities, a Baltic Sea stakeholder seminar arranged by the project has been scheduled to take place in May 2026.

## Introduction

Effective stakeholder engagement is a key component of WP5 of the Detect2Protect (D2P) project “New approaches in determining the impacts of chemical pollution to protect the biodiversity of the Baltic Sea” and a prerequisite for ensuring the societal relevance, legitimacy, and impact of the project outcomes. In line with the principles outlined in the *BiodivERsA Stakeholder Engagement Handbook*, stakeholders are defined as individuals or organizations that may influence, or be influenced by, the project and its results.

Deliverable 5.1 presents a comprehensive and structured overview of stakeholders identified across the project consortium. The lists of relevant national stakeholders contacted by D2P partners have been compiled by WP5 Lead Partner IO PAN and consolidated into a common stakeholder database. It includes stakeholders operating at local, national, and international scales, representing a broad range of stakeholder types such as government departments and organizations, NGOs, business and industry, local communities, scientists and researchers and policy-related bodies. For each stakeholder, information is provided on the type of organization, scale of operation, and anticipated level of engagement. Levels of engagement are defined following a widely recognized framework ranging from “inform”, “consult”, “involve”, “collaborate”. As recommended by best practice guidelines, not all stakeholders are engaged at the same level; instead, the level of engagement reflects the stakeholder’s role, interest, capacity, and relevance to the specific project objectives. To ensure consistency, categorical definitions were harmonized across partners while preserving the original classifications provided in the database. Aggregated analyses were used to describe the overall stakeholder landscape whereas the full list of stakeholders and their country affiliation is provided in the Appendix 1. This structured approach ensures transparency, reproducibility, and alignment with recognized best practices for stakeholder engagement in research projects.

The stakeholder mapping related to biodiversity and ecosystem services demonstrates that the majority of stakeholders are engaged at the informative level, ensuring broad dissemination of project activities and results, while a smaller and strategically selected group is involved or consulted more actively to support knowledge exchange, co-learning, and targeted input into project activities. This differentiated approach allows the project to balance wide outreach with effective and resource-efficient engagement.

Deliverable 5.1 serves as a living reference document for WP5, supporting the planning, implementation, and evaluation of stakeholder engagement activities throughout the project lifecycle. It provides a transparent basis for monitoring engagement efforts and contributes to strengthening the science–policy and science–society interface addressed by the project.

## List of stakeholders with information on possible level of engagement

The identification and mapping of stakeholders constitute a core element of WP5 and provide the foundation for structured and effective stakeholder engagement throughout the project. The stakeholder list was compiled collaboratively by all partners and consolidated into a joint database. Following data validation and updates by the partners, all stakeholders are now consistently assigned to the relevant countries and partners. The final list includes 116 stakeholders, representing a wide spectrum of organizational types and operating at different spatial scales. Stakeholders were identified at local, national, and international levels, ensuring comprehensive coverage of government departments, NGOs, business and industry, local communities, scientists and research, educators,

international policy-makers/advisors. Stakeholders were classified according to their country and type of organization, enabling an assessment of both the geographical distribution and the functional diversity of the stakeholder landscape. This structured overview provides a transparent basis for planning appropriate and differentiated engagement activities within WP5.

## 2.1 Stakeholders grouped by country and type of stakeholder organization

Table 1 highlights both the diversity and balance of stakeholder representation across the project countries and presents an overview of stakeholders grouped by country and type of stakeholder organization. Across all countries, government departments constitute the largest stakeholder group, accounting for the highest overall share of identified stakeholders. This reflects the strong relevance of the project to policy development, environmental governance, and public-sector decision-making processes. The second largest group is business and industry, followed closely by non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The substantial representation of these groups indicates a clear emphasis on practical implementation, stakeholder-driven knowledge exchange, and the inclusion of civil society perspectives. Local communities represent a significant share of stakeholders, particularly in Lithuania and Finland, highlighting the importance of place-based knowledge and local-level impacts within the project. Scientists and research organizations form a smaller but essential group, supporting the integration of scientific expertise beyond the core project consortium.

From a geographical perspective, Finland and Lithuania account for the largest number of contacted stakeholders, reflecting a broad national engagement effort led by these partners. Latvia, Poland, Estonia, and Sweden contribute more targeted stakeholder groups. Overall, the distribution shown in Table 1 demonstrates a balanced and multi-actor stakeholder portfolio, encompassing policy, practice, science, industry, and civil society. This diversity provides a strong basis for differentiated stakeholder engagement approaches, aligned with the roles, interests, and capacities of different stakeholder groups.

Tab.1. Stakeholders by country and type of stakeholder organization

| Country      | Government departments | NGOs      | Business and industry | Local communities | Scientists and researchers | International policy-makers / advisors | Educators | Total      |
|--------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|--|-----------|------------|
| Finland      | 5                      | 13        | 16                    | 10                | 3                          | 1                                      | 0         | 48         |
| Lithuania    | 10                     | 6         | 9                     | 9                 | 4                          | 0                                      | 1         | 39         |
| Latvia       | 6                      | 2         | 3                     | 0                 | 1                          | 0                                      | 0         | 12         |
| Poland       | 3                      | 3         | 1                     | 0                 | 2                          | 0                                      | 0         | 9          |
| Estonia      | 3                      | 1         | 0                     | 0                 | 1                          | 0                                      | 0         | 5          |
| Sweden       | 2                      | 0         | 0                     | 0                 | 0                          | 1                                      | 0         | 3          |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>29</b>              | <b>25</b> | <b>29</b>             | <b>19</b>         | <b>11</b>                  | <b>2</b>                               | <b>1</b>  | <b>116</b> |

## 2.2 Stakeholders grouped by operational scale

Stakeholders were classified according to three operational scales using the numerical coding applied in the stakeholder database (local, national, international). The majority of stakeholders operate at the local level (57.8%), followed by national-level stakeholders (31.0%). A smaller proportion of stakeholders (11.2%) operate at the international level, supporting transnational exchange and alignment with broader European and international initiatives.

| Scale of operation | N   | %     |
|--------------------|-----|-------|
| Local              | 67  | 57.8% |
| National           | 36  | 31.0% |
| International      | 13  | 11.2% |
| TOTAL              | 116 | 100%  |

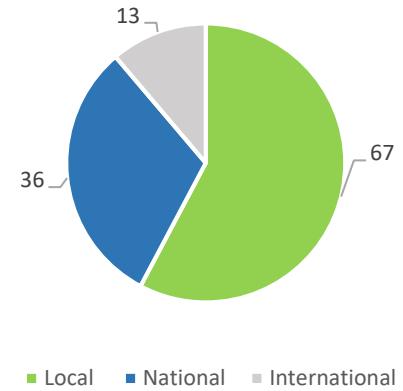


Fig. 1 Distribution of stakeholders by operational scale

## 2.3 Stakeholders grouped by level of engagement

Stakeholder engagement is predominantly conducted at the informative level, which accounts for 89.7% of all stakeholders. This reflects a strategy focused on broad dissemination of project activities and results. A smaller group of stakeholders is engaged more actively, with 6.9% involved in project activities, while 3.4% of stakeholders participate through consultation or collaboration. This differentiated engagement approach allows for wide outreach combined with targeted interaction where deeper stakeholder input is required.

| Level of engagement | N   | %     |
|---------------------|-----|-------|
| Inform              | 104 | 89.7% |
| Involve             | 8   | 6.9%  |
| Consult             | 2   | 1.7%  |
| Collaborate         | 2   | 1.7%  |
| TOTAL               | 116 | 100%  |

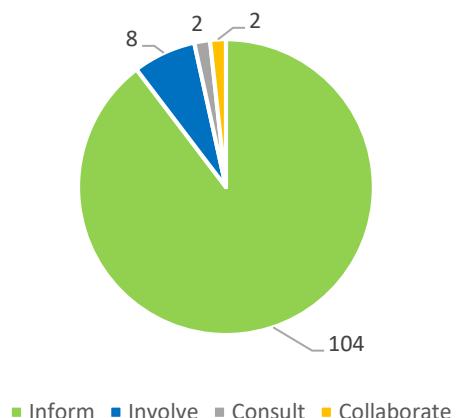


Fig. 2 Distribution of stakeholders grouped by engagement

## Conclusions

Deliverable 5.1 provides a comprehensive overview of the stakeholder landscape relevant to the project and establishes a structured basis for stakeholder engagement activities within WP5. A total of 116 stakeholders were identified across the project countries, representing a diverse range of organizational types and operating at local, national, and international levels.

The stakeholder mapping demonstrates a strong local and national orientation, with the majority of stakeholders operating at the local level, complemented by substantial engagement at the national level and targeted involvement of international actors. This distribution reflects the place-based nature of the project while ensuring alignment with broader policy and governance frameworks.

In terms of stakeholder composition, government departments constitute the largest stakeholder group, followed by business and industry and non-governmental organizations. The significant presence of local communities highlights the importance of local knowledge and community-level engagement, while the involvement of scientists and researchers strengthens the scientific foundation of stakeholder interactions. A small number of stakeholders representing international policymakers/advisors and educational institutions further enhances the policy relevance and outreach potential of the project.

Stakeholder engagement is predominantly conducted at the informative level, ensuring wide dissemination of project objectives, activities, and results (mostly by sending newsletters). At the same time, a smaller and strategically selected group of stakeholders is engaged more actively through involvement, consultation, and collaboration, enabling targeted knowledge exchange and input into project activities. This differentiated engagement approach is consistent with recognized best practices and allows for efficient allocation of resources while maximizing impact.

Overall, the stakeholder mapping confirms that the project is supported by a balanced and multi-actor stakeholder portfolio, encompassing policy, practice, science, industry, and civil society. The results presented in this deliverable provide a solid foundation for the continued implementation and monitoring of stakeholder engagement activities in WP5 and contribute to strengthening the science–policy–society interface addressed by the project.

## Appendix 1. List of stakeholders

|    | Stakeholder name   | Country |
|----|--|---------|
| 1  | AFRY   | Finland |
| 2  | Aalto University   | Finland |
| 3  | Association for fish farming in Finland  | Finland |
| 4  | Association of Professional Fisheries  | Finland |
| 5  | Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (HELCOM)                         | Finland |
| 6  | Baltic Sea Action Group (BSAG)   | Finland |
| 7  | Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment - Etelä-Pohjanmaa | Finland |
| 8  | Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment - Kaakkois-Suomi  | Finland |
| 9  | Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment - Uusimaa         | Finland |
| 10 | Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment - Varsinais-Suomi | Finland |
| 11 | City of Espoo  | Finland |
| 12 | City of Helsinki   | Finland |
| 13 | City of Pori   | Finland |
| 14 | City of Turku  | Finland |
| 15 | City of Vaasa  | Finland |
| 16 | Envineer   | Finland |
| 17 | Federation of Finnish Fisheries Associations                                     | Finland |
| 18 | Finnish Consulting Group   | Finland |
| 19 | Finnish Food Safety Authority  | Finland |
| 20 | Finnish Forest Industries  | Finland |
| 21 | Finnish Plastics Industries Federation   | Finland |
| 22 | Finnish Port Operators Association   | Finland |
| 23 | Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency  | Finland |
| 24 | Fish and Water Research Ltd  | Finland |
| 25 | Forest Government (inofficial)   | Finland |
| 26 | Helsinki Region Environmental Services HSY                                       | Finland |
| 27 | Helsinki Shipyard  | Finland |
| 28 | Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry   | Finland |
| 29 | Ministry of the Environment, Finland   | Finland |
| 30 | Natural Resources Institute Finland  | Finland |
| 31 | Neste Oil  | Finland |
| 32 | Niemeläinen Oy   | Finland |
| 33 | Oulu   | Finland |
| 34 | Pharma Industry Finland  | Finland |
| 35 | Port of Helsinki   | Finland |
| 36 | Port of Turku  | Finland |
| 37 | Ramboll  | Finland |
| 38 | Suomen Vesiensuojelun Keskusliitto ry  | Finland |
| 39 | Technical Research Centre of Finland   | Finland |
| 40 | The Chemical Industry Federation of Finland                                      | Finland |
| 41 | The Finnish Cosmetic and Hygiene Industry Association                            | Finland |
| 42 | Turku Region Wastewater Treatment (inofficial English name)                      | Finland |
| 43 | Turku Repair Yard  | Finland |
| 44 | Turku Shipyard / Meyer Turku   | Finland |
| 45 | UPM-Kymmene Oyj  | Finland |

|    |   |           |
|----|---|-----------|
| 46 | WWF Finland   | Finland   |
| 47 | Water Protection Association of the River Vantaa and Helsinki Region  | Finland   |
| 48 | Water and Environment Association of the River Kymi   | Finland   |
| 49 | Gothenburg Global Biodiversity Centre, Sweden   | Sweden    |
| 50 | Swedish Agency for Marin and Water Management   | Sweden    |
| 51 | Swedish Environmental Protection Agency   | Sweden    |
| 52 | Estonia Environment Agency  | Estonia   |
| 53 | Estonian Environmental Board  | Estonia   |
| 54 | Estonian Fund for Nature (ELF)  | Estonia   |
| 55 | Estonian Ministry of Climate, Estonia   | Estonia   |
| 56 | University of Tartu, Institute of Ecology and Earth Sciences  | Estonia   |
| 57 | Association of Latvia water supply and sewerage companies   | Latvia    |
| 58 | Baltic Environmental Forum Latvia   | Latvia    |
| 59 | Institute of Food Safety, Animal Health and Environment   | Latvia    |
| 60 | Ministry of Agriculture   | Latvia    |
| 61 | Ministry of Climate and Energetics  | Latvia    |
| 62 | Ministry of Climate and Energy, Latvia  | Latvia    |
| 63 | Nature Conservation Agency Republic of Latvia   | Latvia    |
| 64 | Port of Liepaja   | Latvia    |
| 65 | Port of Riga  | Latvia    |
| 66 | Port of Ventspils   | Latvia    |
| 67 | SLLC "Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre"  | Latvia    |
| 68 | State Environmental Service<br>Environmental Monitoring Department at Chief Inspectorate for Environmental Protection, Poland | Latvia    |
| 69 | Poland  | Poland    |
| 70 | Gdansk Water Foundation , Gdańsk, Poland  | Poland    |
| 71 | Gdynia City Hall, Gdynia, Poland  | Poland    |
| 72 | Institute of Meteorology and Water Management/Maritime Branch Research  | Poland    |
| 73 | Mare Foundation, Sopot, Poland  | Poland    |
| 74 | Port Gdynia   | Poland    |
| 75 | Race for the Baltic   | Poland    |
| 76 | Sopot City Hall, Sopot, Poland  | Poland    |
| 77 | University of Gdańsk, Faculty of Oceanography and Geography, Gdynia, Poland   | Poland    |
| 78 | AB Orlen Lietuva (Būtingė oil terminal)   | Lithuania |
| 79 | Association of Local Authorities in Lithuania   | Lithuania |
| 80 | Baltic Environmental Forum Lithuania  | Lithuania |
| 81 | Container terminal "Klaipėdos Smelte"   | Lithuania |
| 82 | Container terminal UAB „Kamineros krovinių terminalas“  | Lithuania |
| 83 | Environmental Project Management Agency (EPMA)  | Lithuania |
| 84 | Fisheries Service under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lithuania  | Lithuania |
| 85 | Gamtos paveldo fondas   | Lithuania |
| 86 | Grigeo Group AB   | Lithuania |
| 87 | KN Energies   | Lithuania |
| 88 | Kalipėda Region Municipality  | Lithuania |
| 89 | Klaipeda Container Terminal   | Lithuania |
| 90 | Klaipeda Municipality   | Lithuania |
| 91 | Klaipeda Port   | Lithuania |
| 92 | Klaipeda stevedoring company BEGA   | Lithuania |

|     |   |           |
|-----|---|-----------|
| 93  | Klaipėda University   | Lithuania |
| 94  | Klaipėdos paplūdiniai   | Lithuania |
| 95  | Kretinga Municipality   | Lithuania |
| 96  | Lietuvos energetikos agentura   | Lithuania |
| 97  | Lithuanian Geological Survey under Ministry of Environment  | Lithuania |
| 98  | Lithuanian Ornithological Society   | Lithuania |
| 99  | Lithuanian Sea Museum<br>Lithuanian Transport Safety Administration (INCLUDING Lithuanian Maritime Safety Administration) | Lithuania |
| 101 | Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania, Lithuania   | Lithuania |
| 102 | Neringa Municipality  | Lithuania |
| 103 | Palanga Municipality  | Lithuania |
| 104 | Skuodas Municipality  | Lithuania |
| 105 | State Food and Veterinary Service   | Lithuania |
| 106 | The Centre for Environmental Policy   | Lithuania |
| 107 | The Environmental Protection Agency   | Lithuania |
| 108 | The Environmental Protection Department under the Ministry of Environment   | Lithuania |
| 109 | The Lithuanian Fund for Nature  | Lithuania |
| 110 | The Lithuanian Wind Power Association   | Lithuania |
| 111 | The State Service for Protected Areas under the Ministry of Environment   | Lithuania |
| 112 | The Western Shipyard Group  | Lithuania |
| 113 | Vilnius Gediminas technical university (VILNIUS TECH)   | Lithuania |
| 114 | Vilnius University Life Sciences Center   | Lithuania |
| 115 | Vytautas Magnus University  | Lithuania |
| 116 | Šilute Municipality   | Lithuania |