SIA Ekolat

Darbības jomas: ūdenssaimniecība, dzeramais ūdens, notekūdeņu tīrīšanā, lietus ūdeņi utt. Tehnoloģija un vide.

Piedāvājumi: Ekologs, kas var pieaicināt dažādus papildus specialistus.

Izmanto DU resursus, informācijas bāzes (Dendroloģijas tipi, retās sugas ūdeņos)..

1.kā izmantos platformu? (attīrīšanas iekārtas un blakus ezers – info par ezeru – cik var tīrīt, kādi ir zivju resursi, flora un fauna)

Piedāvāja apmācību pakalpojumu valsts vides dienesta institūcijām specialistiem, par tehnoloģijām.

2. problēma – cilvēku daudzums, darba spēka trūkums, nav izglītotu cilvēku, zinošu jauniešu nav, kas turpinātu mūsu iesāktus darbus, jaunatne negrib mācīties. Interese par vidi zūd.

3. informācijas sistēma, kur būtu redzamas aktivitātes. Administrators, kas publicē rakstus. Zinātn. info. Tehnol. jautājumi; ekoloģ. situācijas – jaunumi. Projekta sanāksmes. Tikšanās klātienē.

SIA Ekolat

Udensfarm, drinking water; waste water treatment, rainwater, etc. Technology and environment.

An ecologist,that can invite various additional specialists. Use DU resources, bases (Dendrologist type, rare species.)

1. How will the platform be used? (purification plants and adjacent lake — info on the lake — how many fish resources, flora and fauna can be cleaned)

Offered a training service to State Environmental Service institutions specialists, on technologies.

2. problem - the amount of people, the lack of work force, there are no educated people, there are no knowledgeable young people who continue the work we are doing, young people don't want to learn. Interest in the environment is fading.

3. information system to show activities. The administrator who publishes the articles. Scientific information. Technol. questions; ecolog. situations - news. Project meetings. Meetings Face to face.

Udensfarm is a project that aims to improve the technology and environment related to drinking water, waste water treatment, rainwater, and more. The project is focused on the purification plants and adjacent lake, with the goal of providing information on the lake, fish resources, and flora and fauna that can be cleaned. The project also offers a training service to State Environmental Service institutions specialists on technologies.

Problem:

One of the major problems faced by the Udensfarm project is the lack of workforce and knowledgeable young people. The project requires a lot of manpower, but there are not enough educated people to fill the positions. The interest in the environment is fading among young people, which makes it difficult to find individuals who are willing to learn and continue the work.

Solution:

To address these problems, Udensfarm plans to create an information system that will show activities, scientific information, technological questions, ecological situations, and news related to the project. The system will be managed by an administrator who publishes articles and updates. The project also plans to invite additional specialists, such as dendrologists and those familiar with rare species, to provide their expertise.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, Udensfarm is an important project that aims to improve the technology and environment related to drinking water, waste water treatment, rainwater, and more. The project faces challenges related to the lack of workforce and knowledgeable young people, but it plans to address these problems by creating an information system and inviting additional specialists to provide their expertise. With these efforts, Udensfarm hopes to make a positive impact on the environment and the community.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Stakeholder**: identification code / nickname, affiliation, role and expertise  Ekolat Ltd. EKOLAT - is an engineering and construction design company that has been successfully working in Latvia specializing on water management research, analysis, and consulting with the focus on ecology and sustainability. General information  The main value is ecology, thus they plan and implement projects that help to achieve sustainable and environment-friendly development and urbanization. Our activities help ensuring effective infrastructure functioning and access to clean water. We highly estimate emotional intelligence; therefore, their work is perceiving with a great responsibility. The company’s value creation takes place by including ecological aspects in our technical and construction projects, which is also a determining competitive factor.  Ekolat Ltd. develops professional services throughout the course of project implementation in accordance with Latvian legislation in accordance with the technical standards and requirements.  Successful cooperation with The State Environmental Service of the Republic of Latvia and represent the experience in the Latvian Chamber of Commerce. | | | | | |
| *Local capacities* | *Local pains* | *Local needs* | *Local challenges* | *Local potential* | *Local opportunities* |
| New treatment plants next to lakes, getting info about the lake - extent of cleaning, flora and fauna resources | The lack of people, the lack of work force | Lack of enough educated people, there are no enough knowledgeable young people who continue the work the company is doing | To increase the interest in the environment | Co-organize training and courses that enable to deepen the expertise and improve qualifications for   * project developers, * project promoters and implementers, * construction companies and contractors, * engineers and designers   in collaboration with university teachers, offering professional tips and solutions. | Offered training service to State Environmental Service institutions specialists, technologies and environment |
| Planning and implementing projects that help to achieve sustainable and environment-friendly development and urbanization |  |  |  |  | Information system with the articles, scientific information. Technological questions, ecological news. |
|  |  |  |  |  | Project meetings face to face. |

Guntars Melnis

Pirmā Latvijā biškopības biedrība, bija jau sadarbība ar DU, mūsu rersursi ir pārāk lieli, bet par bitēm un saimnieciskiem kukaiņiem nav daudz datu, piem sugu identiifikācija, nespēj atšķirt kas ir kas, izmantot mūsu iekārtas lai atšķirt tos. Ne tik daudz pētījumu par savvaļas kukaiņiem, bet par saimnieciskajiem kukaiņiem.

Platforma, klātienes konferences.

2. problēmas– maz cilvēku reģionā. Pietrūkst kvalificēta darba spēka, lai pētīt kaut ko sarežģītāku un zināšanas prasošu, Universitātei - izpētīt, kādas darba devējiem nepieciešams, kādas jomas jāattīsta, veikt apmācības tieši šajās jomās, šādi sagatavot kvalificētu darba spēku.

3.Jo mazāk apdzīvots reģions jo vairāk iespējas pētīt. Veikt ne tikai apmācības, bet arī lai šie studenti pielieto iegūtas zināšanas tiešī mūsu reģionā.

The first apiculture there is not much data about society in Latvia was already cooperation with DU, our resources are too large, but bees and homeinsects, for example, the identiification of species, cannot distinguish what is what, use our equipment to distinguish them. Not so much reseaches about wild insects, but home insects.

Platform, live conferences.

problems 2 - few people in the region. There is a shortage of skilled labor to study something more complex and knowledge-intensive, for the University to explore what employers need, what areas to realise, to conduct training in precisely these areas, to prepare a skilled labor force in this way.

3. The less populated the region, the more opportunity to study. Not only do training, but students apply acquired knowledge directly in our region.

Introduction:

The field of apiculture in Latvia has limited data available about the society, but there is already cooperation with DU to utilize their vast resources to study bees and other home insects. The project aims to identify different species using DU's equipment. There is a lack of research on wild insects, but home insects are the focus.

Problem:

One of the major problems faced by the project is the shortage of skilled labor in the region to study more complex and knowledge-intensive areas. To address this, the university needs to explore what employers need and what areas to realize, conduct training in these areas, and prepare a skilled labor force. Another challenge is the low population in the region, which limits opportunities for training and research.

Solution:

The project plans to create a platform for live conferences to facilitate communication and collaboration among researchers and experts. This will help to address the lack of skilled labor and provide opportunities for students to apply their acquired knowledge in the region. The university will also need to conduct research and training in areas that are relevant to employers and the local community.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the apiculture project in Latvia faces challenges related to the shortage of skilled labor and low population in the region. To address these challenges, the project plans to create a platform for live conferences and conduct research and training in areas that are relevant to employers and the local community. With these efforts, the project hopes to make a positive impact on the field of apiculture and the community.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Stakeholder**: identification code / nickname, affiliation, role and expertise  The Beekeeper in Latgales region, Latvia’s first beekeeping association, production and marketing of beekeeping products, their various potencials, apitherapy. | | | | | |
| *Local capacities* | *Local pains* | *Local needs* | *Local challenges* | *Local potential* | *Local opportunities* |
| Production and marketing of beekeeping products, their various potencials, apitherapy | much information about wild insects, but the lack of official researches about home insects | Bees and homeinsects, the identification of species, cannot distinguish the kinds, use our equipment to distinguish |  | The less populated the region, the more opportunity to study it. | Students apply acquired knowledge directly in our region. |
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**Dainis Lazdāns**

Vides diennests – konrolējoša institūcija – ūdens analīzes saņemt ātri - laboratorijās. (zušu slāpšana rāznas ezerā – kāpēc notika?)

Notekūdeņu kompetences centrs – attīrīš iekārtas , paraugi ir labi, bet valsts testēšanas iekārtas parāda par 70% gadījumu rezultāti ir sliktāki. Resursu nav daudz, lai visus NAI apskatīt

Nav gaisa kvalitātes monitoringa stacijas

Slikts ūdeņs monitorings – fiksēt ka kāds piesarņo ūdeni

Nepietieksmi infiltrāti poligonos, attīrīšanas iekārtas nespēj fiksēt infiltrātu koncentrāciju,

Jēkabpilss situācija – plūdu modelis nav tas, talizpētes metodes un tehnoģijas – pamodelēt plūdu riskus,

Karieru daudz, pārkāpumu daudz – tālizpētes metodes un tehnoģijas, lai noteikt apjomus kas ir izņemti

3. Teams – iekšējas konf, videozvani, plānošana, materiālu ievietošana. Apmācības

Environmental Service - a controlling body - get water analyses quickly - in laboratories. (eel suffocation in lake Razna - why did it happen?)

Wastewater Competence Centre - purification plants , samples are good, but national testing plants show 70% of cases worse results. Not enough resources to look at all NAIs

No air quality monitoring station

Poor water monitoring - record that someone is drawing water

Insufficient infiltrates in landfills, treatment plants unable to record infiltrates concentrations

Jēkabpils situation - flood model is not , remote sensing methods and techniques - model flood risks,

Many quarries, many breaches - remote sensing methods and techniques to determine the volumes that have been removed

3. Team - internal conferences, video calls, planning, posting material. Training

Introduction:

The Environmental Service is a controlling body responsible for ensuring water and air quality, monitoring landfills, and managing flood risks. One of the primary functions of the Environmental Service is to obtain water analyses quickly from laboratories to address environmental issues, such as eel suffocation in Lake Razna. However, there are several challenges faced by the Environmental Service related to the monitoring and management of environmental concerns.

Problem:

One of the major problems faced by the Environmental Service is the poor quality of water and wastewater in purification plants. Although samples are good, national testing plants show worse results in 70% of cases, and there are not enough resources to look at all non-agricultural pollutants. Additionally, there is no air quality monitoring station, and the water monitoring system records only when someone is drawing water. Furthermore, there are insufficient infiltrates in landfills, and treatment plants are unable to record infiltrate concentrations. The Jēkabpils situation is a prime example of this problem, as the flood model is not in place, and remote sensing methods and techniques are needed to model flood risks. Lastly, there are many quarries with many breaches, and remote sensing methods and techniques are needed to determine the volumes that have been removed.

Solution:

To address these problems, the Environmental Service team plans to hold internal conferences, video calls, and planning sessions to discuss and address the issues. The team will also provide training to improve their skills and knowledge in monitoring and managing environmental concerns.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the Environmental Service faces several challenges related to the monitoring and management of environmental concerns, such as water and air quality, landfills, and flood risks. To address these challenges, the service plans to hold internal conferences, video calls, and planning sessions, and provide training to improve skills and knowledge. With these efforts, the Environmental Service hopes to improve the quality of the environment and ensure the well-being of the community.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Stakeholder**: identification code / nickname, affiliation, role and expertise  State Enviromental Service **Daugavpils Regional Environmental Board** | | | | | |
| *Local capacities* | *Local pains* | *Local needs* | *Local challenges* | *Local potential* | *Local opportunities* |
| Environmental Service - a controlling body | No air quality monitoring station |  |  |  | Team - internal conferences and seminars, video calls, planning, posting material. Training |
| Wastewater Competence Centre | Poor water monitoring - record that someone is drawing water | water analyses – the state analysis differs from the private | Remote sensing methods and techniques to determine the volumes that have been removed |  |  |
|  | Insufficient infiltrates in landfills | Treatment plants unable to record infiltrates concentrations |  |  |  |
|  | flood model is not developed |  | remote sensing methods and techniques – model of flood risks detection in time |  |  |

Mihails Pupiņš

Pašvaldības iestāde Latgales Zoodārzs

sertifikācija ikgadu – ekoloģiskā izglitošana, zinātniskie pētījumi un reālā dabas aizsardzība.sadarbojas ar DU, turpināt izmanto citizen science, ar zaļiem un dabas draugiem. Mēs petam ko aizsargājam un aizsargājam ko pētam.

Atīstīt sadarbību izmantojot modern tehn. , piem meklēt invazīvas sugas, izmanotjot e-dns metodes, izmanotjot logeru sistēmas, lai varētu kontrolēt rēto abinieku un rāpuļu biotopus, izm. Dīķu akvakultūras laboratoriju pārvietojamo kompleksu.

Piedalītos projekos un sagatavojot mūsu specialistus īstam nopietnam darbam,paaugstināt kvalifikāciju.

2. problēmas. Jāatgriež cilvēki. Tūrisms,kas iesaista cilvēku. Ideja - Attīstīt tūrismu. Tas atnesīs naudu.

Zinātniskais tūrisms, izglītojošs tūrisms - (puva parku savienot ar cietoksni), lai vidi padarītu vairāk optimālai tūsistiem, lai vide atbilstu viņu vajadzībām. Pagaidām tā nav. Strādajot kopā ar DU specialistiem,socialajiem zinātniekiem, biologiem kopēji izstrādāt Mobilo aplikāciju.

Varam strādāt iesaistot projekta naudu. Kopīgie dabas aizsardzības un zinatniskie projekti – izaicinājums reģionam aktīvāk sadarboties.

Paaugstināt specialistu kvalifikācijas,kas strādā ar cilv. un dzīvniekiem.

3. apvienot visu kas ir ar ērta formā, lai visu apvienot ideja + apmaiņa + izstrāde + sadarbība + jaunu projektu un jaunu zināšanu piesaiste + apmācība

mobilā aplikācija, ziņo kas parādījās jauns kādas jaunas iespējas utt. , + kur var izvēlēties partneru,

piedavāt savas idejas utt...

Latgale Zoo is an institution of Daugavpils municipality, which successfully implements the functions of European zoos in ecological education, science and nature protection.

Certification annually - ecological education, scientific research and real nature protection. cooperates with DU, continue to use citizen science, with green and nature friends. We pet what we protect and protect what we study.

Develop cooperation using modern technologies, e.g. searching for invasive species, using e-dns methods, using logger systems to monitor amphibian and reptile habitats, using a mobile complex of pond aquaculture laboratories.

Participate in projects and prepare our specialists for real serious work, to upgrade their qualifications.

2. challenges. Lots of people leaving. Tourism that involves people.

Idea - Develop tourism. It will bring in money.

Scientific tourism, educational tourism - (connect the marsh park with the fortress) to make the environment more optimal for tourists, to make the environment meet their needs. So far it has not. Working together with DU specialists, social scientists, biologists to jointly develop a Mobile App.

We can work involving project money. Joint nature conservation and knowledge. Projects - challenge for the region to cooperate more.

Increase qualifications of specialists working with people in the field. To improve the skills of specialists and animals.

3. to combine all that is with a convenient form to bring everything together idea + exchange + development + cooperation + attraction of new projects and new knowledge + training

mobile app, report what's new what new opportunities etc. + where you can choose a partner,

add your ideas etc...

Introduction:

Latgale Zoo is an institution of Daugavpils municipality that successfully fulfills the functions of European zoos in ecological education, science, and nature protection. The zoo undergoes certification annually, and its functions include ecological education, scientific research, and real nature protection. The zoo also cooperates with DU and continues to use citizen science and work with green and nature friends.

Solution:

To address the challenges faced by Latgale Zoo, the institution plans to develop tourism to bring in money. This includes scientific and educational tourism, which will connect the marsh park with the fortress and make the environment more optimal for tourists. The zoo plans to work together with DU specialists, social scientists, and biologists to jointly develop a mobile app that will report what's new and provide new opportunities for visitors. The mobile app will also allow visitors to choose a partner, add their ideas, and exchange knowledge.

The zoo also plans to participate in projects and prepare its specialists for real serious work to upgrade their qualifications. This will help to increase the qualifications of specialists working with people in the field and improve the skills of specialists and animals.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, Latgale Zoo is an important institution that fulfills the functions of European zoos in ecological education, science, and nature protection. To address the challenges faced by the institution, the zoo plans to develop tourism, participate in projects, and prepare its specialists for real serious work to upgrade their qualifications. The zoo also plans to work with DU specialists, social scientists, and biologists to jointly develop a mobile app that will provide new opportunities for visitors and encourage the exchange of knowledge. With these efforts, Latgale Zoo hopes to make a positive impact on the environment and the community.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Stakeholder**: identification code / nickname, affiliation, role and expertise  Latgale Zoo is an institution of Daugavpils municipality, which successfully implements the functions of European zoos in ecological education, science and nature protection. | | | | | |
| *Local capacities* | *Local pains* | *Local needs* | *Local challenges* | *Local potential* | *Local opportunities* |
| Ecological education, scientific research and real nature protection |  |  |  |  |  |
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Mihails Pupiņš

Latvijas elokoģiskās biedrība science, European bog turtle research

Atjauno rāpuļu sugas,

Vajag attīstīt – informacijas apmaiņu un sabiedrības iesaistīšanu universitātes darbībās, nodrošināt konsultācijas no Uni.

Neskarta daba - ir pluss

Grūti piesaistīt zemes īpašniekus un dabas aizsardzību utt, jo ekonomiska situācija nav tik pozitīva mūsu reģionā. Ir spiesti izmantotpaši savus resursus lai pelnīt naudu

Izmantot mīnusus kā plusus, izmantot resursus kas nav skarti

Info ir daudz, izaicinajums – orientēties tajā un operatīvi novertēt , kur piedalīties, kur nē.

3. Izveidot iespēju biržu aplikācijas veidā- Better life birža

Izmantot atzīmējot ķeksīšu veidā sev vajadzīgo informāciju

Meklēt ingo šadā veidā:

-info par sevi

-piereģistrēt savu uzņemumu/biedrību

-interešu sfera

Sasniegumi, background, interesējoša informācija, apmācība kādos virzienos interesē, iespeju piedalīties projektos , piedāvāt pētījumus, kādās jomās, praktiskie pētījumi (savākt paraugus pētījumam)

Datus izmantot citiem pētījumiem

30 ķeksīši par jau esošiem piedāvajumiem

30 – interese

30- ka mēs varam novērtēt tādu un tādu situāciju

Kad parādās sludinājums, ka automātiski, izmantojot bubble tehnoloģijas, atlasa vajadzīgo informāciju, piedāvā linku...

Latvian Ecological Society, European bog turtle research

Restoring reptile species

Need to develop - information exchange and public involvement via University activities, provide consultations from University

Untouched nature is a plus

Difficult to attract landowners and nature conservation etc as economic situation is not so positive in our region. Have to use own resources to make money

convert a minus to a plus, use resources that are not affected

There is a lot of information, the challenge is to navigate it and quickly get information where to participate and where not.

3. Create an opportunity exchange in the form of an app - Better life exchange

Use tick-boxes to tick the information you need

Search info this way:

-info about yourself

-register your enrolment/membership

-point the interest sphere

Achievements, background, information of interest, training in what fields of interest, possibility to participate in projects , propose research in what fields, practical research (collect samples for research)

Use data for other research

When an advert appears that automatically, using bubble technology, selects the information you need, offers a link...

The Latvian Ecological Society is focused on restoring reptile species, particularly the European bog turtle. However, the economic situation in the region makes it difficult to attract landowners and other stakeholders to participate in nature conservation efforts. To address this challenge, the society plans to use its own resources to generate income and convert a negative situation into a positive one.

Solution:

To improve information exchange and public involvement, the society plans to collaborate with the university to provide consultations and engage in university activities. The society also plans to create an opportunity exchange in the form of an app called "Better Life Exchange." This app will use tick-boxes to allow users to select the information they need, such as their own interests, achievements, background, and training in specific fields. The app will also allow users to propose research in specific fields and participate in practical research by collecting samples for research purposes. The data collected from these efforts can also be used for other research.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the Latvian Ecological Society faces challenges related to the economic situation in the region and the need to restore reptile species. To address these challenges, the society plans to use its own resources to generate income and collaborate with the university to improve information exchange and public involvement. The society also plans to create an app called "Better Life Exchange" to provide an opportunity exchange platform for users to select and share information related to their interests and potential research opportunities. With these efforts, the society hopes to make a positive impact on the environment and the community.

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| **Stakeholder**: identification code / nickname, affiliation, role and expertise  Latvian Ecological Society  European bog turtle research, Restoring reptile species | | | | | |
| *Local capacities* | *Local pains* | *Local needs* | *Local challenges* | *Local potential* | *Local opportunities* |
|  | Difficult to attract landowners and nature conservation etc as economic situation is not so positive in our region. Have to use own resources to make money |  | There is a lot of information, the challenge is to navigate it and quickly get information where to participate and where not. | Untouched nature is a plus  To use resources that are not affected | information exchange and public involvement via University activities, provide consultations from University |
|  |  |  |  |  | Create an opportunity exchange in the form of an app - Better life exchange |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Jolanta Bāra –

Interese – ūdeņu apsaimniekošana – publiskie ūdeņi, un ikgadu ekspluatāciju noteikumu izstāde ezeriem. Sadarbojas ar Bior. Bet papildus plašākas konsultācijas no DU. ezeru ekoloģijas jautājumos.

Invazīvas sugas – latvaņu izplatība. Gliemji, rotans, neļaut izplatīties.

Bioloģ. daudzveidība, kopsaimniekošana, parku aizlaistība

2. sociālie un geopolitiskie izaicijājumi

Depopulizācija, zems darba spēks, cenu krišana.

Izvazīvo sugu izplatība palielinās, jo cilvēki mazāk apsaimnieko zemi

Projekta perspektīvas – mazināt pēckovida izolācijas sekas, ir kanāli, ko dara citās valstīs un kādā veidā sadarbojas ar savām pašvaldībam, var iegūt info, pieredzes apmaiņa klātienes braucieni

3. ziņu lapa ir ok.

Praktiskas lietas var izplatīt caur pašvaldību ziņu kanaliem, mājas lapa,

Pasākumi klātiene un zoom ar info apmaiņu, padomiem un jaunumiem, kas reģiona iestādēm būtu interesanti.

2 lauksaimn. skolas reģīonā - Bebrene un Višķi. Pasniedzeji – mērķauditorija.

Augšdaugava District Council,

Head of Natural Resources Division

Interest - water management - public waters, and annual operating rules for lakes. Cooperation with Bior. But in addition more extensive advice from DU on lake ecology.

Prevent invasive species development

Latvans, molluscs, rattans, prevent spread.

Biodiversity, co-management, park encroachment.

2. social and geopolitical challenges

Depopulation, low labour force, falling prices.

Exotic species increase as people farm less

Project perspectives - mitigate effects of post-Covida isolation, there are channels for what other countries are doing and how they cooperate with their municipalities, can get info, exchange of experiences through field trips

3 Newslettter is a good idea

Practical things can be disseminated through municipal news channels, website,

Live and zoom events with info exchange, tips and news that would be interesting for regional authorities.

Attract 2 agricultural schools in the region - Bebrene and Višķu school teachers, this would be an excellent target audience.

The Augšdaugava District Council, specifically the Head of the Natural Resources Division, is interested in water management concerning public waters and annual operating rules for lakes. The council has already collaborated with Bior but requires more extensive advice from DU on lake ecology to prevent the development of invasive species such as Latvans, molluscs, and rattans.

In addition to these concerns, the council faces social and geopolitical challenges such as depopulation, low labor force, and falling prices. These challenges have resulted in an increase in exotic species as people farm less. To mitigate the effects of post-Covid isolation, the council plans to collaborate with other countries and municipalities to exchange knowledge and experiences through field trips.

To disseminate practical information, the council plans to create a newsletter and use municipal news channels and websites to share information. The council also plans to hold live and zoom events with information exchange, tips, and news that would be interesting for regional authorities. Furthermore, the council plans to attract teachers from two agricultural schools in the region, Bebrene and Višķu schools, as an excellent target audience.

In conclusion, the Augšdaugava District Council faces various challenges related to water management, biodiversity, co-management, park encroachment, and social and geopolitical issues. However, the council plans to collaborate with DU and other municipalities, create a newsletter, and hold live and zoom events to disseminate practical information and knowledge. With these efforts, the council hopes to make a positive impact on the environment and the community.

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| **Stakeholder**: identification code / nickname, affiliation, role and expertise  Augšdaugava District Council,  Head of Natural Resources Division | | | | | |
| *Local capacities* | *Local pains* | *Local needs* | *Local challenges* | *Local potential* | *Local opportunities* |
|  |  |  |  |  | More extensive consultations from University about lake ecology |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Guna Novika

valsts vides dienests

Dabas resursu nodaļas vides pārvaldības speciāliste

1. DU ir zinātniskais atbalsts reģīonā, sagaidām zin, vertējumu atzinumu veidā, gan iesaistītos projektos

2.Nākotnē – degradētu teritoriju atgriešana dzīvē, karjeru rekultivācija.

3. parastajiem iedzīvotājiem informaciju pasniegt - soc tīkli, isie tiešsaites semināri, youtube, facebook.

Specialistu apmācības – klātienes semināri ar diskusijām.

Guna Novika

State Environmental Service

Environmental Management Specialist, Natural Resources Division

1. DU has scientific support in the region, we expect scientific assessment in the form of opinions, both in the projects involved

2. In the future - bringing degraded areas back to life, reclamation of quarries.

3. to present information to ordinary citizens - social networks, short online seminars, youtube, facebook.

Training of specialists - face-to-face seminars with discussions.

The State Environmental Service's Natural Resources Division faces several challenges related to environmental management, including the need for scientific support and the reclamation of degraded areas.

To address these challenges, the division plans to collaborate with DU to obtain scientific opinions and expertise in the region. Furthermore, the division plans to focus on bringing degraded areas back to life and reclaiming quarries in the future.

To present information to ordinary citizens, the division plans to use social networks, short online seminars, YouTube, and Facebook to disseminate information. In addition, the division plans to provide face-to-face seminars with discussions to train specialists.

In conclusion, the State Environmental Service's Natural Resources Division faces challenges related to environmental management, including the need for scientific support and the reclamation of degraded areas. However, the division plans to collaborate with DU and use various communication channels to disseminate information and provide training to specialists. With these efforts, the division hopes to make a positive impact on the environment and the community.

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| **Stakeholder**: identification code / nickname, affiliation, role and expertise  State Environmental Service  Environmental Management Specialist, Natural Resources Division | | | | | |
| *Local capacities* | *Local pains* | *Local needs* | *Local challenges* | *Local potential* | *Local opportunities* |
| Bringing degraded areas back to life, reclamation of quarries. |  |  | bringing degraded areas back to life, reclamation of quarries |  | expect scientific assessment in the form of opinions, cooperation in the project |
|  |  |  |  |  | to present information to ordinary citizens - social networks, short online seminars, youtube, facebook.  Training of specialists - face-to-face seminars with discussions. |
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Vita Putniņa

Augu aizsardzības dienests

Kontrole un uzraudzība– pretauguaisardzības līdzeķlu lietošana, mēslu lietošana joma, sēklu joma, augu karantīnas joma, mezu apsaimniekošanas (vīrusi un baktēijas), normatīvu aktu ievērošana...

1. Kādi universitātes pētījumi varētu būt noderīgi? Kursi, apmācības

2. info ir daudz Digitali neaktīvi un neattīstīti cilvēki, kuri nevar un nemāk lietot aplikācijās.

Jāizglīto ar kādiem uzskaites audio un vizuāliem līdzekļiem, radio, avīzes...

3. platforma var būt mājas lapas veidā. Vairāk klātienes pasākumu, kur stāsta par jaunumiem. Kontakts vienmēr ir labāks.

Vita Putnina

Plant Protection Service

Control and monitoring - plant protection products, fertilisers, seeds, plant quarantine, forest management (viruses and bacteria), compliance with legislation...

1. What university research could be useful? Courses, training

2. info there are many Digitally inactive and undeveloped people who can't and don't know how to use apps.

Need to be educated with some tracking audio and visual tools, radio, newspapers...

3. The platform can be in the form of a website. More face-to-face events, consultations, seminars, to present the news, challenges, new researches

The Plant Protection Service is responsible for controlling and monitoring various aspects related to plant protection, including plant protection products, fertilizers, seeds, plant quarantine, forest management, viruses, bacteria, and compliance with legislation. To improve its services, the service plans to collaborate with universities to obtain useful research and training.

The Plant Protection Service recognizes that there are many digitally inactive and undeveloped people who cannot use apps and need to be educated using tracking audio and visual tools, radio, newspapers, etc.

To address these challenges, the Plant Protection Service plans to create a website platform and hold more face-to-face events, consultations, and seminars to present news, challenges, and new research. These efforts will help to disseminate information and provide education to those who need it.

In conclusion, the Plant Protection Service faces challenges related to education and information dissemination, particularly for digitally inactive and undeveloped people. However, the service plans to collaborate with universities, use tracking audio and visual tools, and create a website platform to hold more face-to-face events, consultations, and seminars to address these challenges. With these efforts, the service hopes to make a positive impact on the environment and the community.

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| **Stakeholder**: identification code / nickname, affiliation, role and expertise  Plant Protection Service | | | | | |
| *Local capacities* | *Local pains* | *Local needs* | *Local challenges* | *Local potential* | *Local opportunities* |
| Control and monitoring - plant protection products, fertilisers, seeds, plant quarantine, forest management (viruses and bacteria), compliance with legislation... | There are many Digitally inactive and undeveloped people who can't and don't know how to use apps | Need to be educated with some tracking audio and visual tools, radio, newspapers... | bringing degraded areas back to life, reclamation of quarries |  | expect scientific assessment in the form of opinions, cooperation in the project |
|  |  |  |  |  | to present information to ordinary citizens - social networks, short online seminars, youtube, facebook.  Training of specialists - face-to-face seminars with discussions. |
|  |  |  |  |  | The platform can be in the form of a website. More face-to-face events, consultations, seminars, to present the news, challenges, new researches |

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| **Consultation** n. 1 | | | | | |
| *Local capacities* | *Local pains* | *Local needs* | *Local challenges* | *Local potential* | *Local opportunities* |
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| **Consultation** n. 2 | | | | | |
| *Local capacities* | *Local pains* | *Local needs* | *Local challenges* | *Local potential* | *Local opportunities* |
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| **Final table**  **Consultation No 1**  **Cons. date: 08.02.2023**  **Cons. time: 13:00-14:00**  **Consultation No 2**  **Cons. date: 09.02.2023**  **Cons. time: 13:00-14:00** | | | | | |
| *Local capacities* | *Local pains* | *Local needs* | *Local challenges* | *Local potential* | *Local opportunities* |
| Control and monitoring - plant protection products, fertilisers, seeds, plant quarantine, forest management (viruses and bacteria), | Lack of digitally active and developed people , the lack of knowledge of using apps | The education with some tracking audio and visual tools, radio, newspapers... |  | The presention of information to ordinary citizens - social networks, short online seminars, youtube, facebook. | Training of specialists - face-to-face seminars with discussions |
| Bringing degraded areas back to life, reclamation of quarries. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Planning and implementing projects that help to achieve sustainable and environment-friendly development and urbanization | Lack of enough educated people, there are no enough knowledgeable young people |  | To increase the interest in the environment | Co-organize training and courses that enable to deepen the expertise and improve qualifications for   * project developers, * project promoters and implementers, * construction companies and contractors, * engineers and designers   in collaboration with university teachers, offering professional tips and solutions. | Offered training service to State Environmental Service institutions specialists, technologies and environment |
|  | Shortage of skilled labor to study something more complex and knowledge-intensive |  |  | Research the employers’ needs, what areas need to be developed, provide training in these areas, thus preparing a skilled workforce | Information system with the articles, scientific information. Technological questions, ecological news. |
| Production and marketing of beekeeping products, their various potencials, apitherapy | Lack of official researches about home insects. |  |  |  |  |
| Ecological education, scientific research and real nature protection |  | The development of information exchange and public involvement via University activities | Develop cooperation using modern technologies, e.g. searching for invasive species, using e-dns methods, using logger systems to monitor amphibian and reptile habitats, using a mobile complex of pond aquaculture laboratories | Prepare the specialists via upgrade of qualifications | Participation and cooperation in project |
|  | Economic situation is not so positive in our region | Make the environment more optimal for tourists, to make the environment meet their needs |  | Development of scientific tourism, educational tourism, |  |
|  |  |  | Remote sensing methods and techniques to prevent or detect the natural disasters |  |  |
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