Marine and Coastal Spatial Planning
Regional Training Workshop
Photographic Documentation

COBSEA, 2–6 November 2020
Healthy and productive oceans and coasts provide vital services to society. However, many of these services are being affected due to human coastal activities that frequently compete with them and make use of resources. This tendency is amplified by a lack of coordination in sectorial policies and management. Therefore, an integrated approach for the design and implementation of policies is needed, ecosystem management throughout the different sectors is also essential to promote an effective synergy among the three pillars of sustainable development.

Frequently, managers face many challenges when applying integrated management principles. For examples, assigning the use of space and ecosystem services among different sectors and stakeholders in adequate spatial scales. Blue Planning, the marine and coastal spatial management based on ecosystems is considered a particularly useful approach to support the integration of environment, resource use, economic development and governance goals at a local and national scale.

Therefore, this course was developed based on decades of practical experience and field learning and aims to strengthen planning and practical implementation. The course provides an introduction to the theory and practical steps to start a Blue Planning process. It is based on a wide and diverse amplitude of frameworks, tools, instruments, articles and on-line resources that exist with the objective of allowing planners and national and local planners to develop and implement integrated coastal and marine policies and plans.
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<td>Introduction to Blue Planning</td>
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<td>Ecosystem services</td>
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<td>Establishing an authority</td>
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<th>Organizing stakeholder participation</th>
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<td>Zoning criteria</td>
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<th>Monitoring, revision and adjustment</th>
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<td>Personal planning reflection</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Conclusion</td>
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</tbody>
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Agenda for Day 1 BPiP Training

10:00  Welcome and opening remarks
10:30  Getting to know each other
11:15  MCSP video
11:25  Break
11:30  Training methodology
12:00  Introduction to Bakul
12:30  Lunch
14:00  Presentation of Bakul exercise
14:15  Identification of need and process design
14:45  Ecosystem services
15:30  Break
15:35  Reflection
16:00  Check-out

Remember to have your handbook open
Welcome Blue Planning in Practice Training! The course started with the inaugural remarks from the COBSEA Secretariat and the team of trainers. It was explained the innovative and challenging character of this training, completely online. Then, the group started to get to know each other with a presentation dynamic, after which the course objectives, program and methodology were presented.

Keep in mind that the training manual, and some presentations given during the Blue Planning in Practice course and the short BPiP movie were given to participants at the end of the course.
Opening and introduction

Participants introduced themselves:

- I am... coming from...
- Normally, I...
- The word that best describes the ocean for me is... because...
- My expectations are...

1. Expectations

- Learn about developing plans for marine and coastal plans and conservation
- Learn about MCSP and adapt for my work
- Learn about MCSP in COBSEA countries
- Learn about MCSP and how it can help the sustainable use of resources
- Learn about MCSP conceptual framework and how to apply it to my everyday work
- Learn about MCSP in my country
- Learn how to apply MCSP to my work
- Improve my skills on MCSP and ecosystems and promote technical exchanges
- Try something new and learn how we go about our work and interact
- That the new format is found useful and you learn about MCSP
- Learn how different uses interact and how you can plan the marine space
- Start a journey and build on our work this week and go to more practical application
- Learn how to apply MCSP to my work
- Improve my skills on MCSP and ecosystems and promote technical exchanges
- Learn how different uses interact and how you can plan the marine space
Participants indicated their initial level of abilities and knowledge and the work agreement was set.
Blue Planning in Practice is a general term for concepts such as integrated coastal zone management, marine and coastal spatial planning, marine planning, planning of coastal development and many other similar terms. Blue Planning drives forth an ecosystem based approach with the objective of accomplishing multiple coastal and marine use objectives by minimizing conflicts between users and reducing impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services while promoting sustainable development.

Blue Planning does not convey a final and definitive plan. It is an ongoing, interactive process that includes learning and adaptive management that can only be achieved with time. The development and implementation of Blue Planning includes a wide array of elements that comprise it, including:

- Identifying the need and process design.
- Organizing stakeholder participation.
- Analysis and inventory of current and future conditions.
- Designing and approving the marine spatial plan.
- Implementation and execution.
- Monitoring, revising and adjusting.
Introduction to Blue Planning in Practice

Objectives and different elements of Blue Planning in Practice.
Blue Planning in Practice

Provide an opportunity to expand knowledge & skills for implementing Marine and Coastal Spatial Planning

Day 1

- Systemic thinking and understanding of role of coastal/marine ecosystems for human well-being
- Balancing stakeholders interests
- Developing your own strategies
- Awareness of barriers, challenges & enabling factors
- Analytical skills
- Thinking strategically
- Cooperation & dialogue skills
- Reflective skills, creativity, innovation & adaptative management
- Audience oriented & culture sensitive communication

Learning objectives
- Personal Development
  - Systemic thinking and understanding of role of coastal/marine ecosystems for human well-being
  - Balancing stakeholders interests
  - Developing your own strategies
  - Awareness of barriers, challenges & enabling factors
  - Analytical skills
  - Thinking strategically
  - Cooperation & dialogue skills
  - Reflective skills, creativity, innovation & adaptative management
  - Audience oriented & culture sensitive communication
How is the learning process?

- Take home the most that you can
- Keep practicing
- Ask for our help
- Case study = No prejudice
- Learn to sail with the head, the heart and the hands

Day 1
The Case Work Method

Day 1

1. Opening: theoretical framework and introduction to group work
   - The trainers give instructions

2. Case study
   - The participants take the role of experts and carry out the exercises

3. Presentation
   - The trainers facilitate the discussion, relating to real life experiences

4. Bring it home: Reflections

Daily notes

Challenges and enabling factors

Blue Solutions
In order to learn about Blue Planning in Practice, participants were taken to the fictional country of Bakul. During the next five days, Bakul was the case study used for blue planning work groups. The first case study consisted of a summary of the main characteristics of Bakul, per the manual.

Learning objectives:

• Get to know Bakul.
• Learn to work in groups on BPiP.

Group 1. Demography & Governance of Bakul

Group 2. Geography, Oceanography & Climate of Bakul.

Group 3. Ecosystems & Environment.

Group 4. Economy
Day 1

Identifying the need and process design

The introductory presentation ("Identifying the need and process design") focused on the reasons why Blue Planning is a good idea: increasing number of marine uses, a changing marine environment and changing social demands are the reality of most coastal and marine areas around the world. Blue Planning can be driven by policies or legal requirements, but also by problems or conflicts between stakeholder or be opportunity driven.

The first elements of Blue Planning are:
1. Identifying the need
2. Establishing authority
3. Organizing the process
4. Defining principles and vision
5. Developing SMART goals and objectives

See manual, p. 16-36
Ecosystem Services

Provisioning Services

Regulating Services

Cultural Services

Supporting Services
Agenda for Day 2 BPiP Training

10:00 Check-in and co-management
10:30 Identify need
11:20 Break
11:30 Presentation of identify need exercise
12:00 Establishing authority and organizing process
12:30 Lunch
14:00 Formulate a vision
15:15 Break
15:30 Presentation of formulate a vision exercise
16:00 Reflection
16:30 Check-out

Please feel free to ask any questions you have

My major insight from yesterday was...
The oceans provide **food** through protein from wild-caught fisheries and aquaculture, particularly seagrasses and mangroves, **sequester carbon**. The oceans also provide for biodiversity and **other services**, such as fossil fuels and transportation.
Know how to identify needs:
• Describe the planning area.
• Describe the uses and pressures.
• Describe the conditions and trends.

1. Read about Bakul.
2. Brainstorm: ecosystems, services, uses, impacts.
3. Ecosystem conditions and trends.
4. Map conflicts.
5. Need for MCSP.
### Identifying the need and process design

#### Case work instructions for identifying the need for Blue Planning in Bakul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coastal and marine ecosystem</th>
<th>Ecosystem services</th>
<th>Human users/sectors</th>
<th>Condition and trend of the ecosystem</th>
<th>Underlying causes for condition of ecosystem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bakul Reef</td>
<td>Diving/Tourism/Habitat</td>
<td>Tourism/Fishing (?)</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Unregulated fisheries industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manatees, turtles &amp; fishes</td>
<td>Food/Aesthetic</td>
<td>Transport/Tourism</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Increasing tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetlands</td>
<td>Cetacean/Migration of seabirds/Tourism</td>
<td>Shrimp farming</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Eutrophication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangroves</td>
<td>Carbon, Flood protection, Tourism, Energy, Food, Erosion control</td>
<td>Medicines/Charcoal</td>
<td>Declining</td>
<td>Infrastructure construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seagrass</td>
<td>Carbon sink/Erosion control</td>
<td>Food/Agriculture</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandy beaches/Islands</td>
<td>Recreation/Tourism</td>
<td>Tourism (hunts)</td>
<td>Declining</td>
<td>Unregulated tourism</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Day 2: Identifying the need and process design

GROUP 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coastal and marine ecosystem</th>
<th>Ecosystem services</th>
<th>Human users/sectors</th>
<th>Condition and trend of the ecosystem</th>
<th>Underlying causes for condition ecosystem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seagrass</td>
<td>Feeding and nesting ground, provision for fish, habitat of marine mammals and sea turtles, erosion protection</td>
<td>Artisanal and industrial fisheries, palm oil plantations</td>
<td>Declining</td>
<td>Affected by dynamite fishing, dumping of aquaculture waste, sedimentation from construction, pollution from ships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coral reef</td>
<td>clean water, nesting and feeding ground for fish, recreation,</td>
<td>Tourism, diving, recreational areas, research</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Damaged by fishing and use of forbidden fishing gears, tropical cyclones causes bleaching and destruction and by increased temperatures, infrastructure construction and tourism development, mining impacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetlands</td>
<td>birds and fish shelter, water purification, erosion control</td>
<td>bird watching, nature reserve, palm oil plantation, dive site</td>
<td>Fair but in declining</td>
<td>Waste from aquaculture farming, increasing number of tourists, eutrophication</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Day 2

Identifying the need and process design

GROUP 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coastal and marine ecosystem</th>
<th>Ecosystem services</th>
<th>Human users/sectors</th>
<th>Condition and trend of the ecosystem</th>
<th>Underlying causes for condition ecosystem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CORAL REEF</td>
<td>Habitat</td>
<td>Tourism</td>
<td>Loosing</td>
<td>Tropical cyclones, temperature increase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seagrass</td>
<td>habitat of manatees, food for marine species, control erosion, carbon sink</td>
<td>Fisherman, ecotourism</td>
<td>declining</td>
<td>Pollution from the river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangrove forests</td>
<td>Habitat of endemic of marine life Birds, carbon sinks, Protect from erosion</td>
<td>Eco Tourism, Fisherman, coastal community</td>
<td>Declining</td>
<td>expansion of shrimp farming and habitation construction, Coastal Development</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Day 2

Mapping conflicts using SeaSketch Platform

Group 1
Day 2

Mapping conflicts using SeaSketch Platform
Establishing authority and organizing the process
We need an inter-sectoral vision for Bakul's Seascape.

1. Artisanal fishing cooperative
2. Marine & Coastal Transport Agency
2. Department of Mineral Resources

Your task:
Formulate a vision that represents your sector and group.

- Positive & inspiring
- Site specific
- Don't assume the future = the present

Use PowerPoint!

60 minutes discussion

Pages 29-30 and 37-42
Defining principles and a vision is crucial for a Blue Planning process and for involving stakeholders. Participants were involved in role play in order to develop and negotiate a vision for Bakul. They were divided into three different stakeholder groups: Artisanal Fisheries, Navigation, Mineral Resources.

After the role play, all participants made observations on the development of a vision. It was observed that involving and convincing stakeholders about the benefits of a shared vision is a crucial part of the negotiation process of a joint vision and establishing a Blue Planning Process. For this purpose, a vision must be specific for the planning area and contain aspects involving economy, environment and cultural and social aspects.

Reflection: Competing interests and/or most convincing arguments
Agenda for Day 3 BPiP Training

10:00  Check-in and co-management
10:30  Organization of stakeholder participation
11:20  Break
11:30  Myanmar case study
11:45  Inventory and analysis of current and future conditions
12:00  Map your seascape
13:00  Lunch
14:00  Presentation of seascape exercise
14:30  Identify spatial incompatibilities
15:15  Break
15:25  Reflection
15:45  Panorama platform
16:15  Check-out

Learn from the experiences of others!

how could I apply what we learnt yesterday to my everyday work
The third day started with exercises relating to organizing stakeholder participation in Blue Planning processes. This element consists of:

1. **Mapping stakeholders**
2. **Identifying the interests of stakeholders**
3. **Involving stakeholders**
4. **Building trust**  

Key questions for stakeholder participation include: **who and when to involve them in a Blue Planning Process and how**, depending on the skills and capacities of different stakeholders.

Stakeholders continued their case work on Bakul with an exercise for **mapping stakeholders**. The objective was to **understand the role of stakeholders and identify and visualize relevant stakeholders and the relationships between them**. The participants mapped stakeholders and their relationships according to their power and affected levels.
Inventory and analysis of current and future conditions
Day 3

Inventory and analysis of current and future conditions: map your seascape

This section was dedicated to the inventory and analysis of current and future condition. It includes:

1. Map your seascape
2. Identify spatial (in) compatibilities
3. Determine which support tools are useful for decision making

Pages 65-79
Day 3

Inventory and analysis of current and future conditions: map your seascape
Inventory and analysis of current and future conditions: identify spatial incompatibilities

After a reflection on mapping current and future conditions, a second case work was started relating to identifying spatial incompatibilities and compatibilities. Participants were once again divided in groups in order to analyse the impact of one use on other uses. Analysing spatial incompatibilities is an important step for generating the necessary evidence for zoning and management measures in a planning process. During the analysis it is important to consider the three-dimensional aspect of the marine space, many uses occur on different layers of this space. Another important consideration is time, uses can occur on a different time scale.
### 9. Incompatibilities Group 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Artisanal Fisheries</th>
<th>Industrial Fisheries</th>
<th>Dive Tourism</th>
<th>Conservation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Artisanal Fisheries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Fisheries</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend:**
- Incompatible (-2)
- Rarely compatible (-1)
- Need more information (0)
- Likely compatible (+1)
- Compatible (+2)
### 10. Incompatibilities Group 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Artisanal fisheries</th>
<th>Marine mammal observation</th>
<th>Marine navigation</th>
<th>Conservation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Artisanal fisheries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine mammal observation</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine navigation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incompatible</th>
<th>Rarely compatible</th>
<th>Need more information</th>
<th>Likely compatible</th>
<th>Compatible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(-2)</td>
<td>(-1)</td>
<td>(0)</td>
<td>(+1)</td>
<td>(+2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Group work results on (in) compatibilities
Day 3

Group work results on (in) compatibilities

### 11. Incompatibilities Group 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Industrial fisheries</th>
<th>Conservation</th>
<th>Oil extraction</th>
<th>Tourism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industrial fisheries</td>
<td></td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation</td>
<td>+2</td>
<td></td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil extraction</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compatibility Level</th>
<th>Incompatible (-2)</th>
<th>Rarely compatible (-1)</th>
<th>Need more information (0)</th>
<th>Likely compatible (+1)</th>
<th>Compatible (+2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Day 3  Blue Solutions and Panorama Presentation

“We support knowledge sharing and learning based on replicable solutions”

What are practical questions and challenges you have?
What can we learn from practical experiences?
What are hot topics we would like to exchange on?

Face-to-face & virtual exchange
Regional, Global, topic wise

My major insight from this element is...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Check-in and co-management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>Drafting and approving the plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45</td>
<td>Allocate sea use Part I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:10</td>
<td>Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:20</td>
<td>Group work continued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:45</td>
<td>Presentation of allocate sea use Part I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00</td>
<td>Allocate sea use Part II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:00</td>
<td>Presentation of allocate sea use Part II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:40</td>
<td>Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:45</td>
<td>MCSP Governance in the COBSEA Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:45</td>
<td>Check-out</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Questions:**

- How is MCSP governance in the COBSEA region?
- How could I apply what we learnt yesterday in my country?
The next step was a case work study on allocating sea use. This is a small introduction for participants into generating criteria to define use allocation. A marine plan must be comprehensive and strategic. It must identify when, where and how goals and objectives are met. In order to establish a plan you need:

1. Identify management measures for Blue Planning
2. Allocate sea use
3. Draft and approve the marine spatial plan

Since a marine spatial plan must be defensible, it is important to identify and use zoning criteria. Group developed their own criteria for several uses.
Day 4  Drafting and approving a marine spatial plan: Allocate sea use I

**GROUP 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uses, ecosystem services &amp; functions</th>
<th>Criteria 1</th>
<th>Criteria 2</th>
<th>Criteria 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conservation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artisanal fisheries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand mining</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial fisheries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GROUP 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uses, ecosystem services &amp; functions</th>
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<th>Criteria 3</th>
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<tr>
<td>Conservation</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial fisheries</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Group work*
The second part of allocating sea use considers the application of criteria that was developed by the participants.

1. Identify management measures for Blue Planning
2. Allocate sea use
3. Draft and approve the marine spatial plan

The objectives, goals, vision and sectorial plans for Bakul were taken into consideration when assigning the different types of zone use to the seascape of Bakul.

Participants also considered other measures and regulations, for example quotas and seasonality.

They then presented their plans to government consultants and the group.
Case work:
Allocate sea use part II

Results of Group work at SeaSketch
Review of national and regional legal and policy frameworks relevant to marine and coastal spatial planning (MCSP) in the East Asian Seas region

Prof. Lawrence Hildebrand
Dr. Zhiwei Zhang
Day 4

MCSP Governance in the COBSEA region session

**Background**

Review of national and regional legal and policy frameworks relevant to marine and coastal spatial planning (MCSP) in the East Asian Seas region

- COBSEA, in collaboration with the Blue Solutions Initiative and UNEP, seeks to strengthen the use of ecosystem-based management approaches, including through MCSP, based on the best available scientific evidence.

- Past COBSEA projects have found that legal and policy frameworks for MCSP are not adequate, and consequently MCSP is not systematically integrated into the national planning systems of most COBSEA countries.

- COBSEA’s Strategic Directions 2018-2022 calls for a review of national and regional legal and policy frameworks and to develop recommendations for creating enabling conditions for ecosystem-based approaches. This project responds directly to these strategic directions.

- We want to get country-specific and regional information about MCSP that will be critical in understanding the state and trajectory of this planning process in the region.
Agenda for Day 5 BPiP Training

10:00 Check-in and co-management
10:10 Cynics and believers
10:40 Monitoring, revision and adjustment
11:55 Iceberg model
11:15 Break
11:20 Personal planning reflection
12:30 Lunch
14:00 Consultation of follow-up trainings
15:00 Case study from the Azores
15:30 Break
15:35 Evaluation and learning progress
16:00 Closing remarks
16:10 Goodbye clap

Learn from the experiences of others!

After this workshop I will remember…
The Iceberg Model showed the visible layer of a position during a negotiation and provided ideas and factors for successful negotiations.
Participants had a presentation on Blue Solutions and potential follow-up trainings.

Participants also drafted and presented personal action plans.
The final sessions of the workshop were dedicated to the final reflection of the participants: each placed a new dot on the learning process graph and the group was able to see if there were changes in abilities, skills and knowledge.
Final reflection

19. What did you like?

- What I liked is that the training was well informed, but it was very intense.
- What I like is about seascape method, lecture and group discussion.
- What I like most is Blue Planting in Practices and using Sea Scetch to make seascape and
- Lecture methods (teaching materials and group discussion), Software (SeaSketch and Mural app).
- I like the teaching methods and the contents about stakeholders and marine incompatibilities.
- I like the learning from other participants.
- Opportunity to write personal action plans.
- Participants and trainers being very interactive.
Day 5

20. What would you have liked to have more of?

- I hope the future training can be more focus on data collection such as how to modeling water quality on the coastal and marine, etc.
- I hope in future training / workshop, could learn more about how to develop the seawatch ring, the information layer etc. and how to deal with incompatibilities / conflicts.
- In the future I would like to learn more about how to negotiate with stakeholder because I think it quite difficult to talk (for example technique for compromise).
- In future, I would like to learn how to develop the MCSP in detail step by step. So, I could copy the steps / stages in my real works.
- I would like to learn more on how to conduct good stakeholder consultation.
- More training on MCSP, it would be good for next training should select site to implementation.
- It would be great if such kind of training can offer an academic study with combination of online course and face to face learning.
- Using software and data for the applying in MCSP.
- I hope to learn how to use the seawatch in a deeper level and how to deal with the marine incompatibilities.

Final reflection
Thank you!