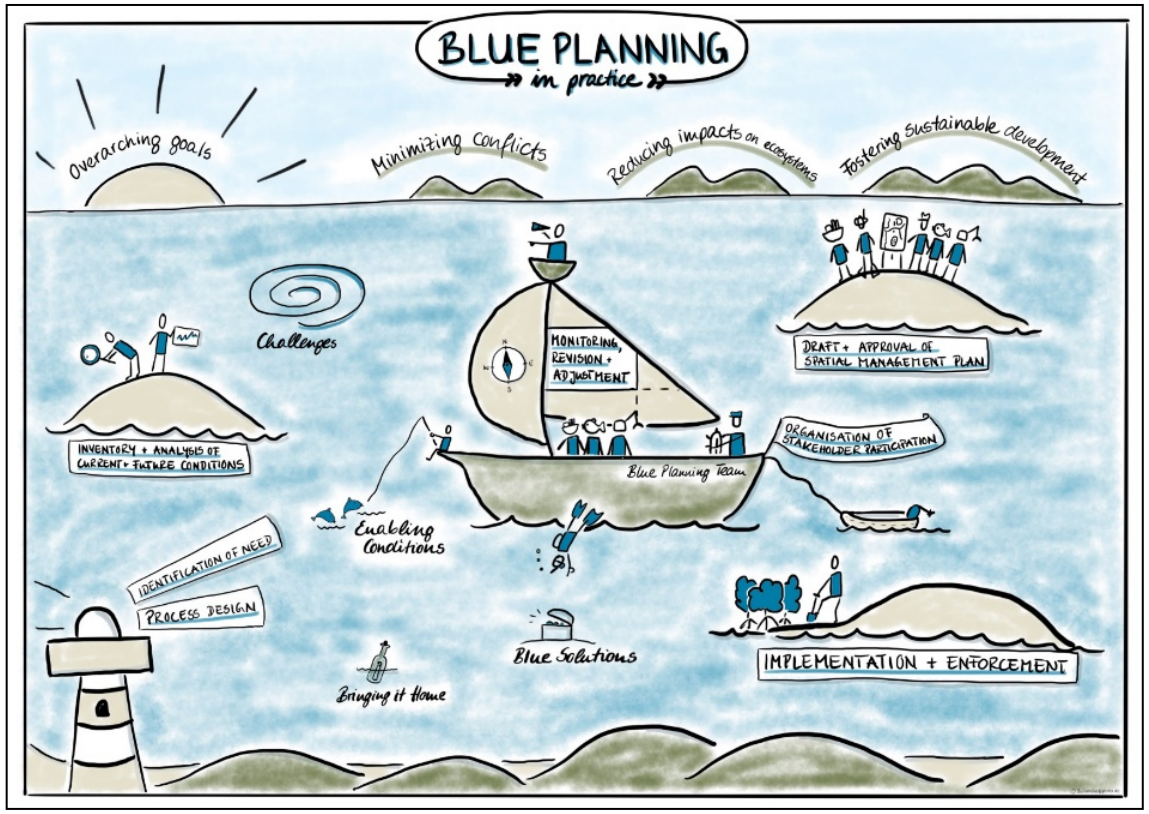
Marine and Coastal Spatial Planning
Regional Training Workshop
Photographic Documentation



COBSEA, 2–6 November 2020

Background

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.**

Therefor, 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.

Programme

Day 1	**Welcome, introduction to the course and getting to know each other** Learning and personal objectives and expectations, Introduction to Blue Planning Ecosystem services
Day 2	**Identification of need and process design** Identifying the need Establishing an authority Formulating a vision
Day 3	**Organizing stakeholder participation** Mapping stakeholders **Inventory and analysis of current and future conditions** Mapping your seascape Identifying spatial (in) compatibilities
Day 4	**Designing and approving the management plan** Drafting and organizing the Plan Zoning criteria Allocating sea use
Day 5	**Monitoring, revision and adjustment** **Personal planning reflection** Conclusion

Malisa

Suthida

Ganesha

Katrin

Michiko

Pan

Marinez

Cecile

COBSEA

COORDINATING BODY ON THE SEAS OF EAST ASIA

BLUE SOLUTIONS

Blue Planning in Practice
Virtual Training

2nd to 6th of November 2020

Dara

Monomoyith

Mario

Chanokphon

Siti Nurul

Sith

Mazalina

Erick

BLUE SOLUTIONS

giz

G·R·I·D ARENDAL

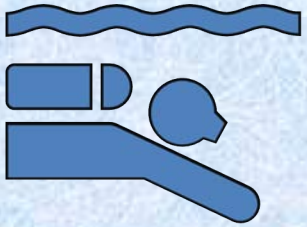
IUCN

UNEP

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety

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

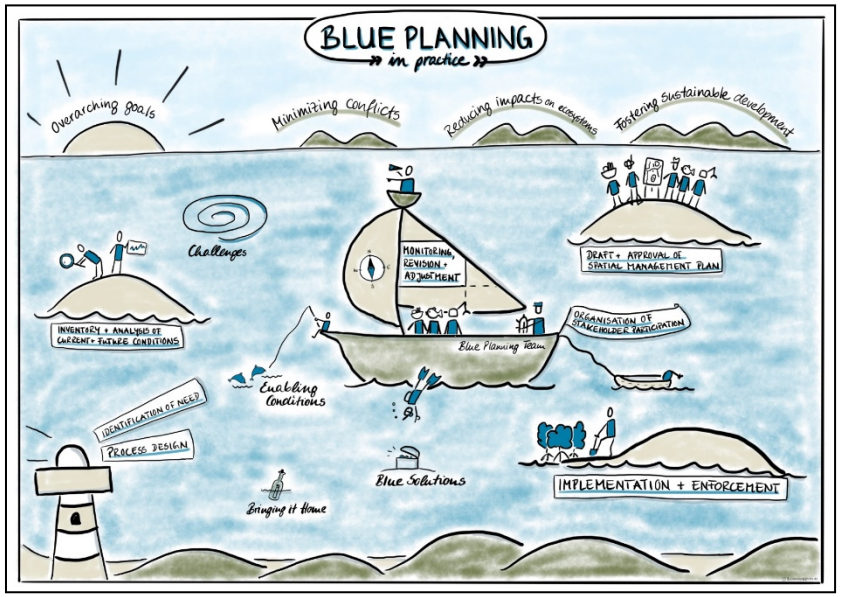


Remember to have your handbook open

Day 1

Welcome and introduction to the course

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.



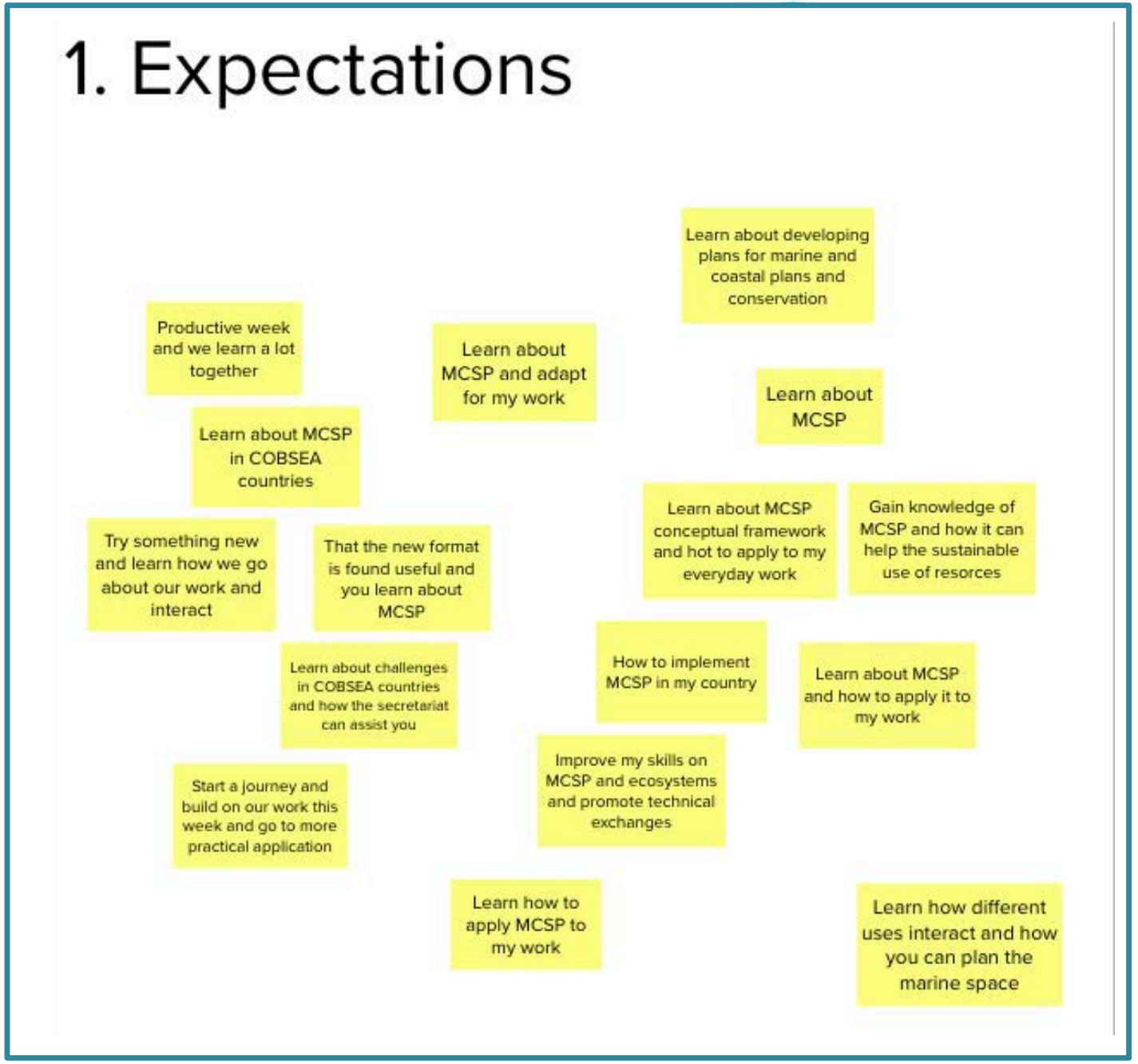
Keep in mind that the training manual, and some presentations given during the Blue Planning in Practice course and the short BPiP movie were given to participants at the end of the course.

Day 1

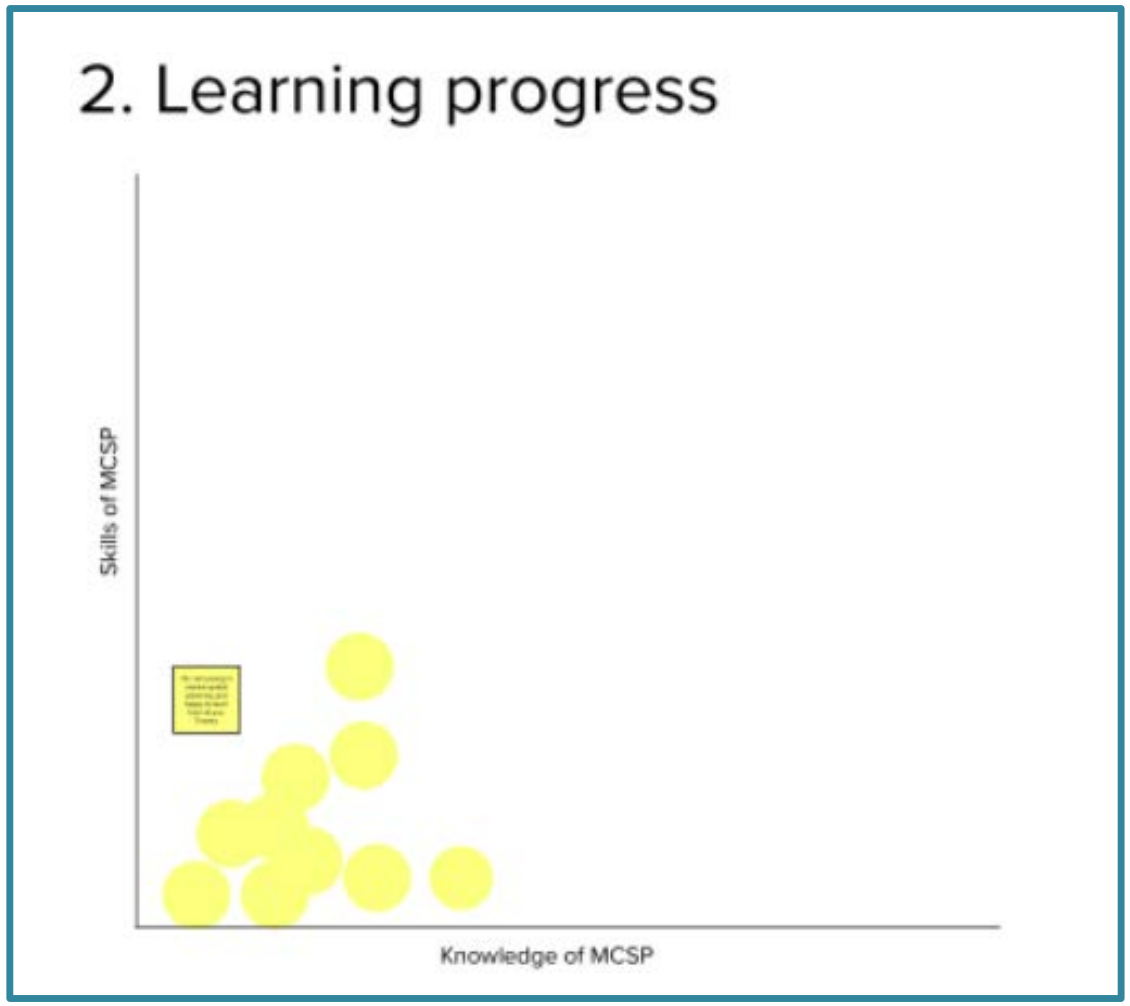
Opening and introduction

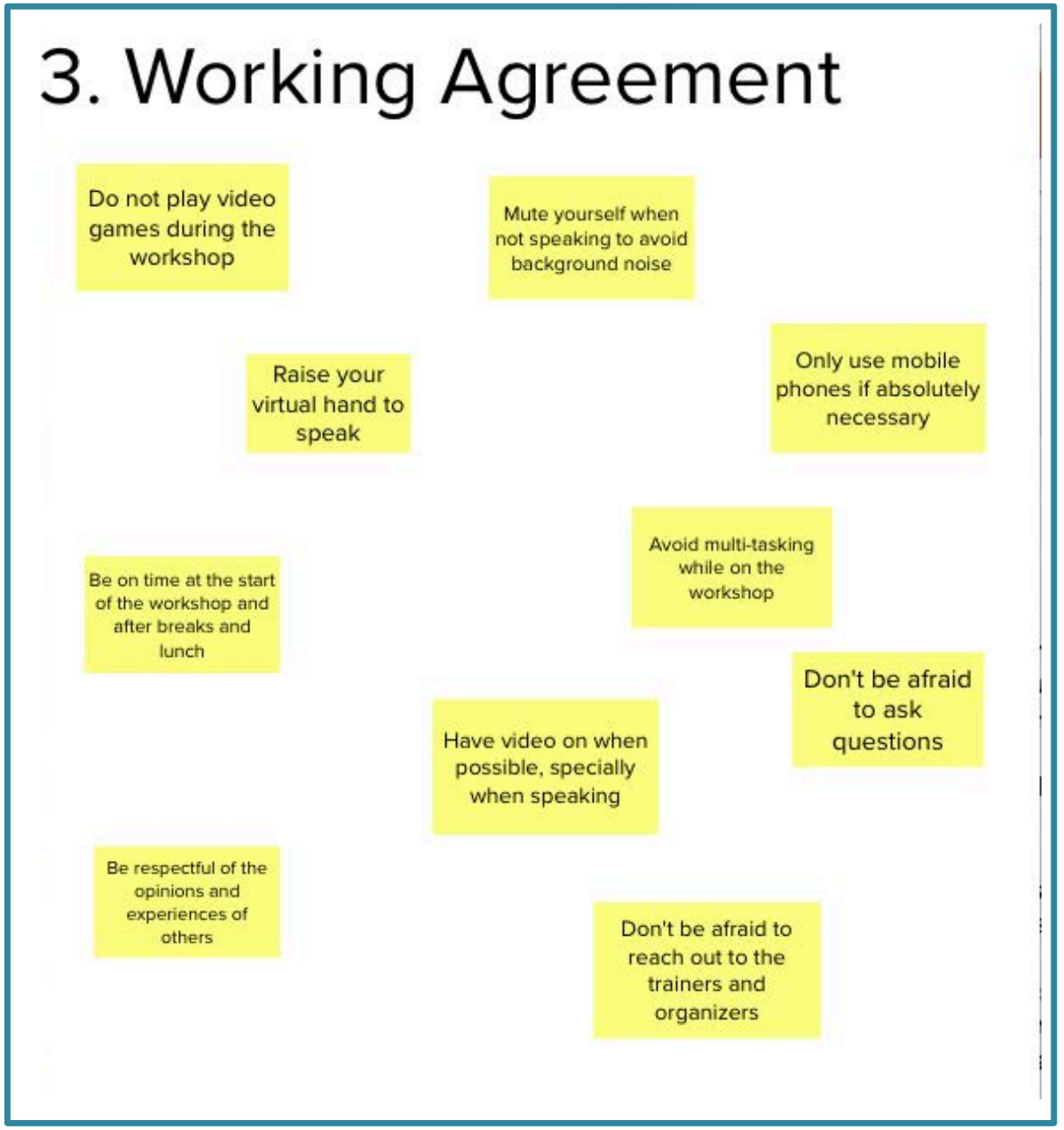
Participants introduced themselves:

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



Day 1 Learning Progress and Work Agreement





Participants indicated their initial level of abilities and knowledge and the work agreement was set.

Day 1

Introduction to Blue Planning in Practice

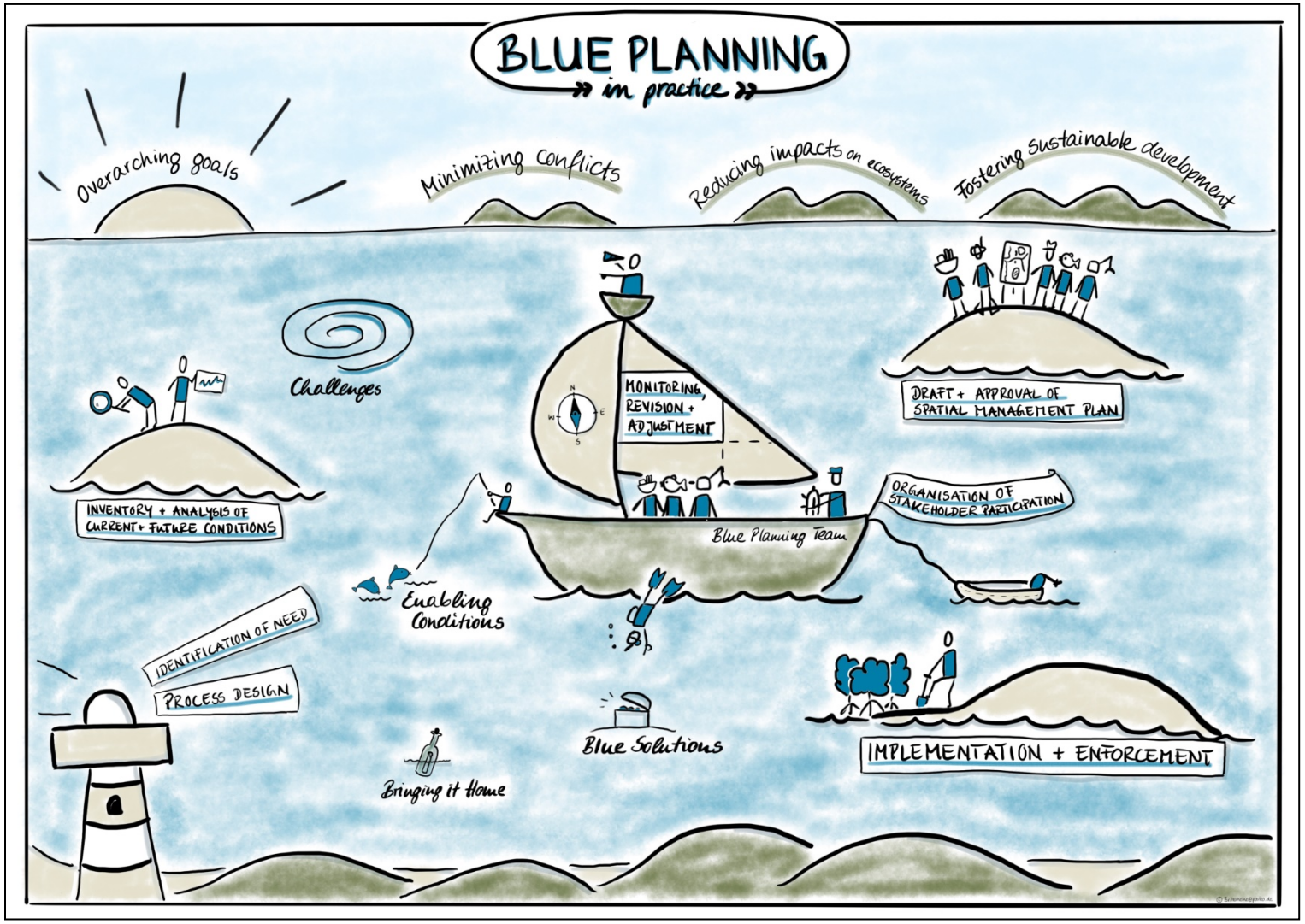
Blue Planning in Practice is a general term for concepts such as integrated coastal zone management, marine and coastal spatial planning, marine planning, planning of coastal development and many other similar terms. **Blue Planning drives forth an ecosystem based approach** with the objective of accomplishing **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.

Day 1

Introduction to Blue Planning in Practice



Objectives and different elements of Blue Planning in Practice.

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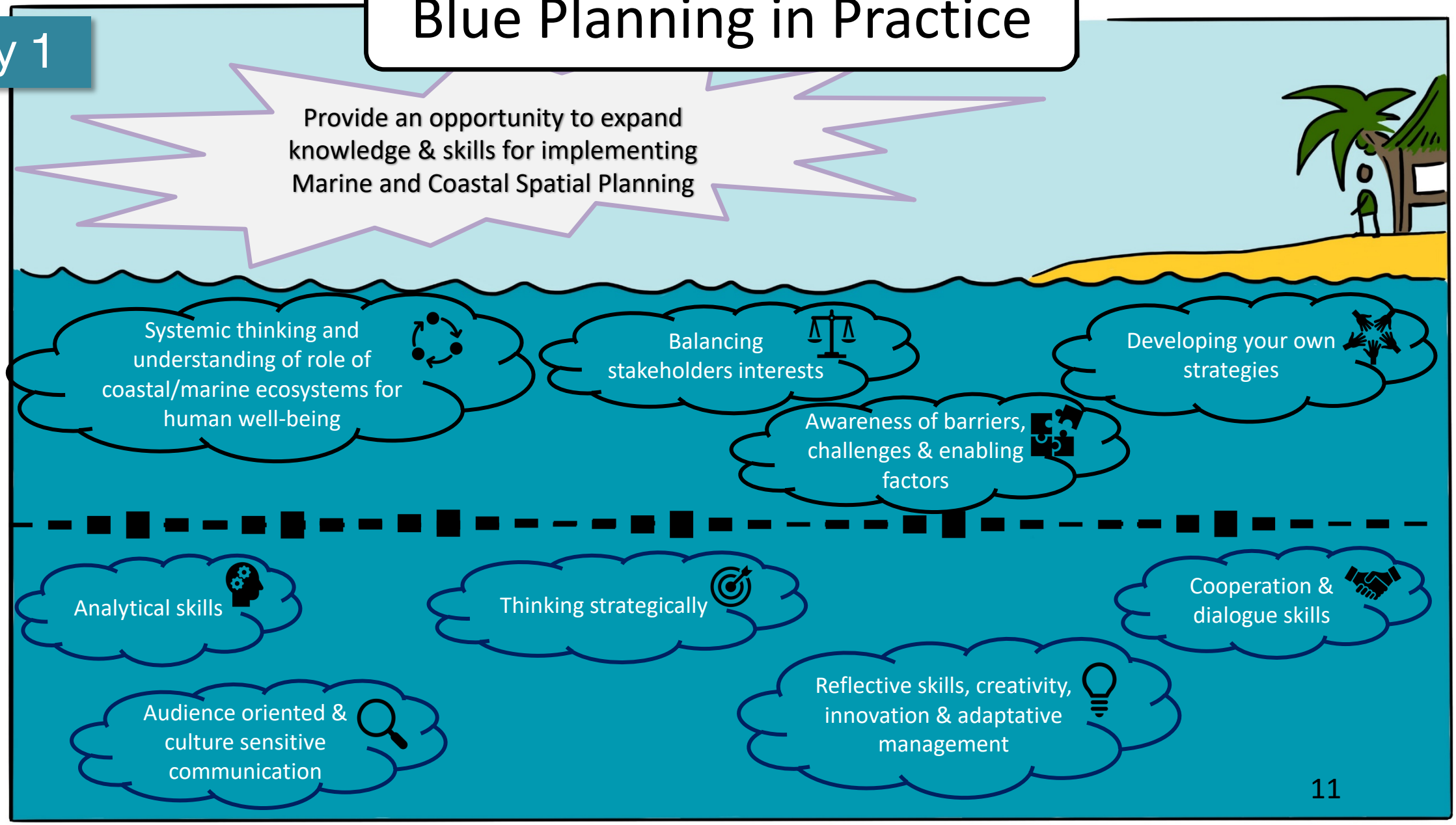
Day 1

Blue Planning in Practice

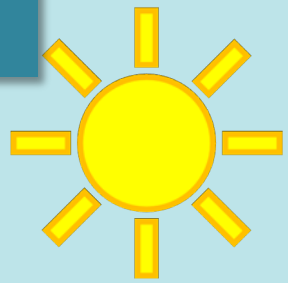


Learning objectives Personal Development

BLUE SOLUTIONS

Day 1

How is the learning process?

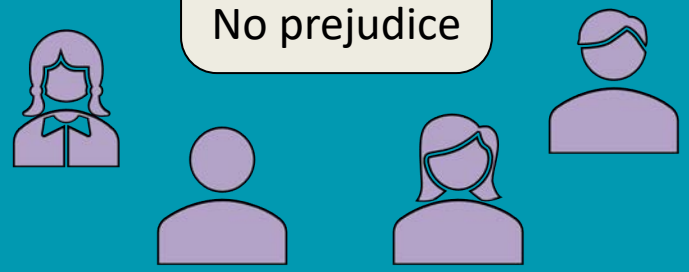


Take home the most that you can

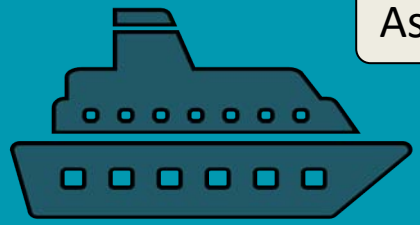
Keep practicing

Learn to sail with the head, the heart and the hands

Case study
=
No prejudice



Ask for our help



The Case Work Method

Day 1

1. Opening: theoretical framework and introduction to group work

The trainers give instructions

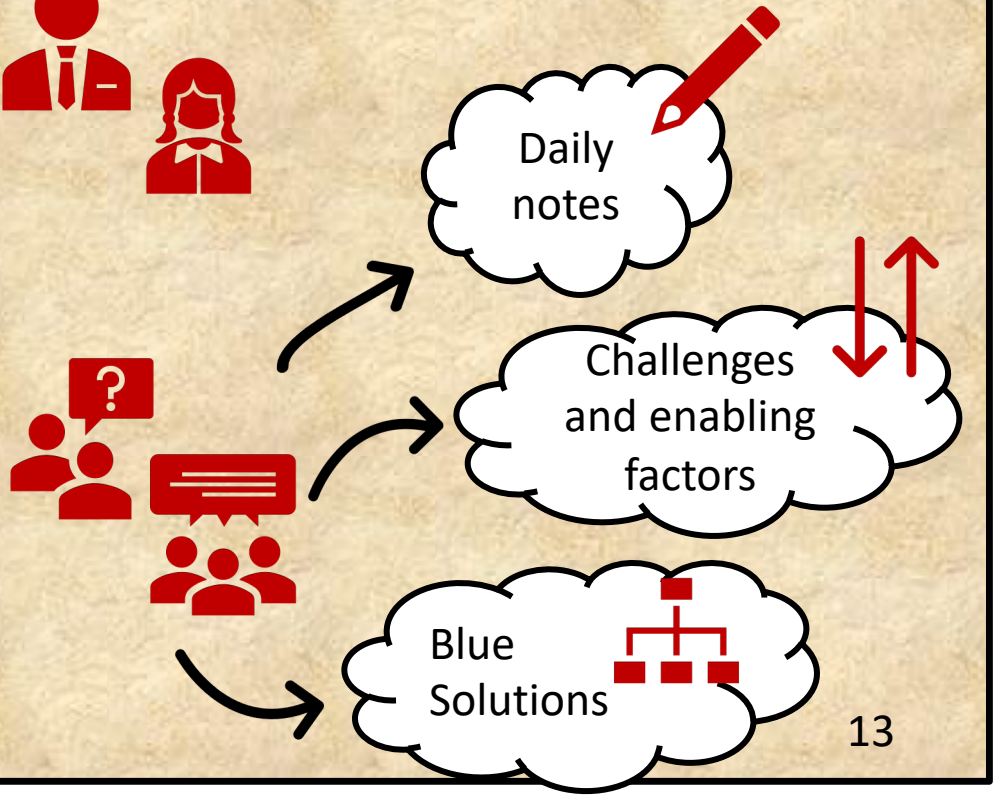
2. Case study

3. Presentation

The participants take the role of experts and carry out the exercises

4. Bring it home: Reflections

The trainers facilitate the discussion, relating to real life experiences



Getting to know Bakul

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.

Choose:
Moderator
Timekeeper
Presenter

Learning objectives:

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

30 minutes discussion

Group 1. Demography & Governance of Bakul

Group 2. Geography, Oceanography & Climate of Bakul.

Group 3. Ecosystems & Environment.

Group 4. Economy

Pages 12-14
Maps 20-21

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**.

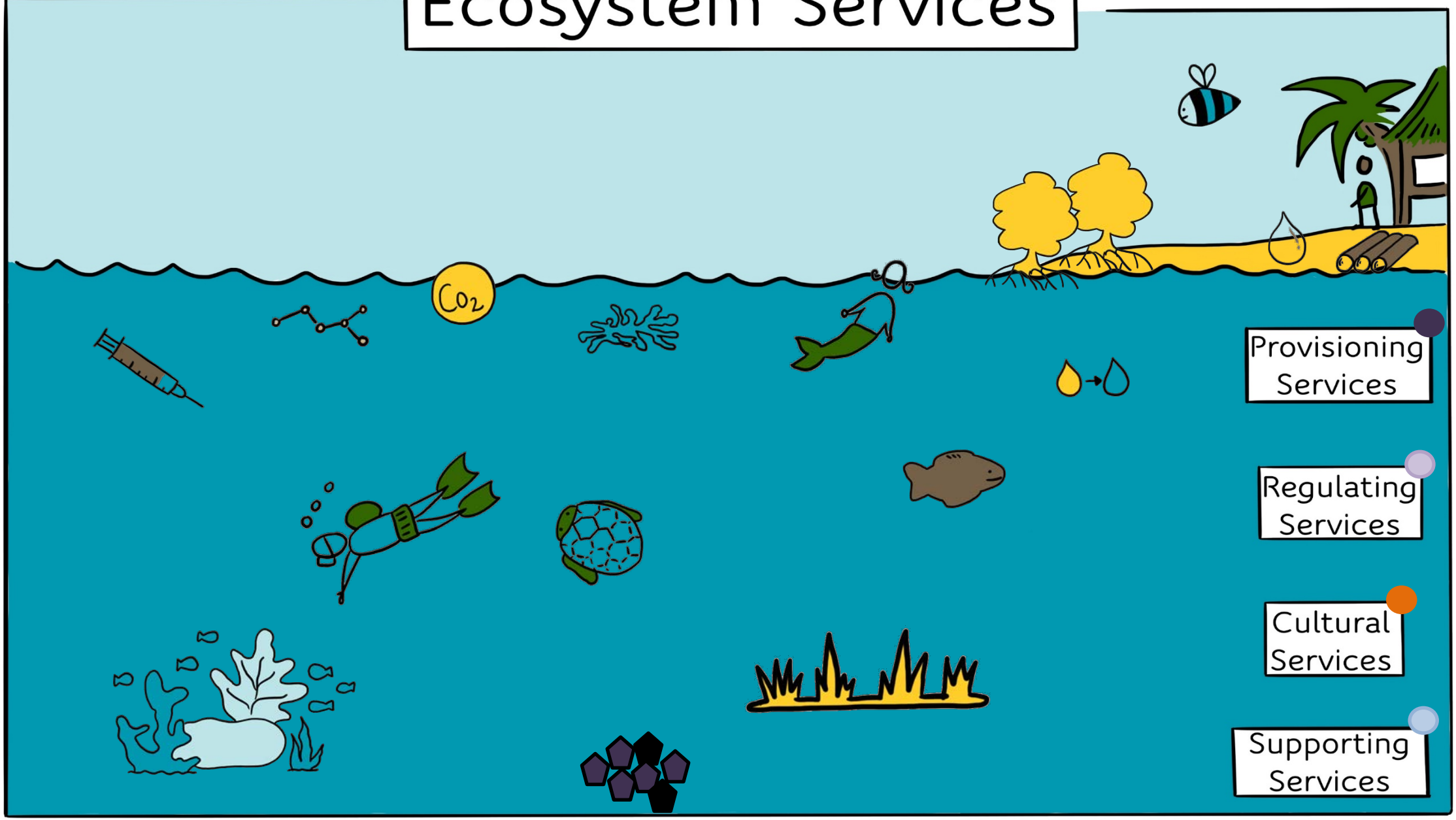
The first elements of Blue Planning are:

1. **Identifying the need**
2. **Stablishing authority**
3. **Organizing the process**
4. **Defining principles and vision**
5. **Developing SMART goals and objectives**

See manual, p. 16-36

BLUE SOLUTIONS

Ecosystem Services

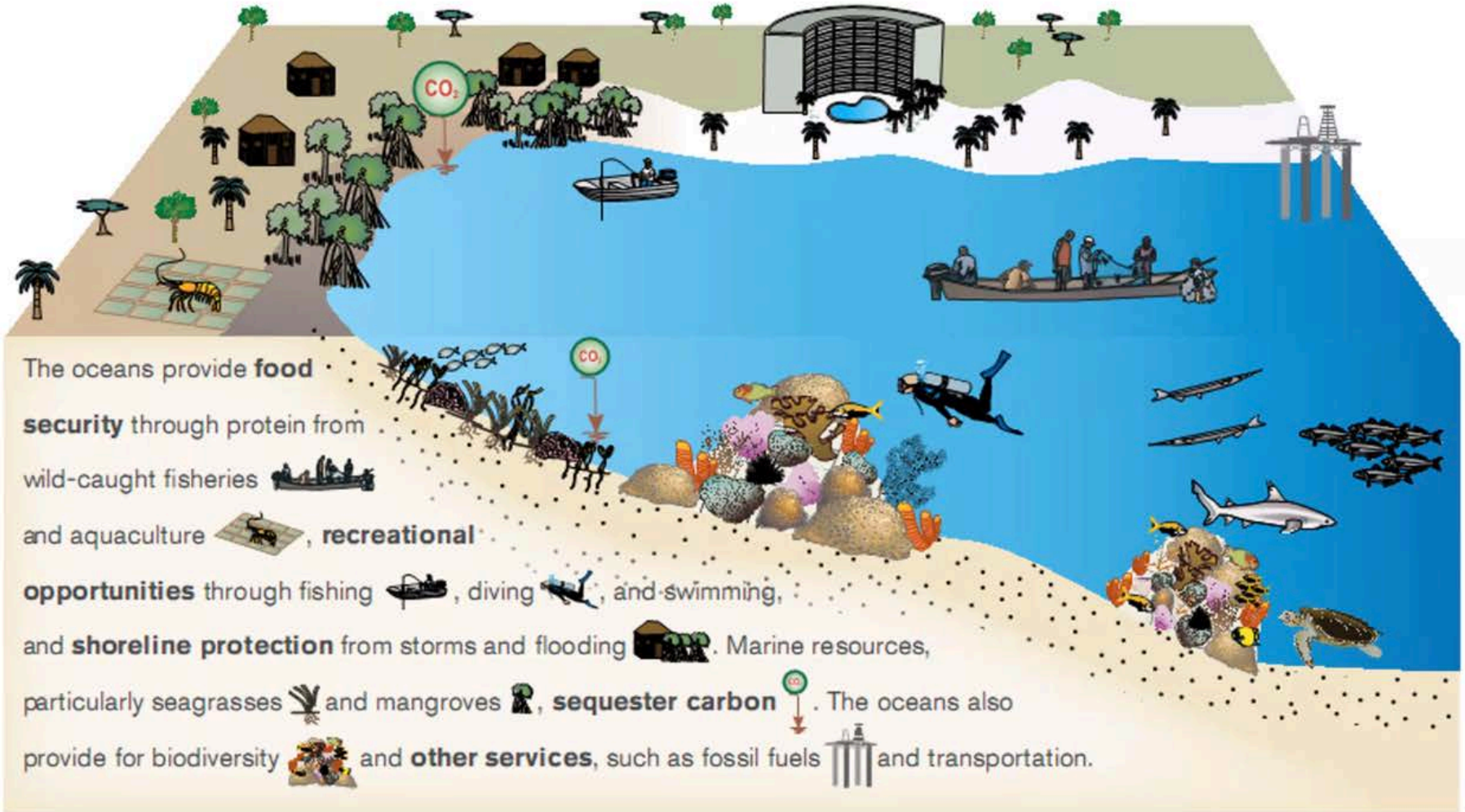


Agenda for Day 2 BPiP Training

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 security** through protein from wild-caught fisheries and aquaculture, **recreational opportunities** through fishing, diving, and swimming, and **shoreline protection** from storms and flooding. Marine resources, particularly seagrasses and mangroves, **sequester carbon**. The oceans also provide for biodiversity and **other services**, such as fossil fuels and transportation.

Identification of need

Know how to identify needs:

- Describe the planning area.
- Describe the uses and pressures.
- Describe the conditions and trends.

60 minutes discussion

1 Read about Bakul.

2 Brainstorm: ecosystems, services, uses, impacts.

3 Ecosystem conditions and trends.

4 Map conflicts.

5 Need for MCSP.

Pages 16-19
Maps 20-21

Day 2

Identifying the need and process design

Case work intructions for identifying the need for Blue Planning in Bakul

GROUP 1

Coastal and marine ecosystem	Ecosystem services	Human users/sectors	Condition and trend of the ecosystem	Underlying causes for condition ecosystem
Bakul Reef	Diving / Tourism/Habitat	Tourism/Fishing (?)	Poor	unregulated fisheries industry
Manatess, turtles & fishes	Food/Aesthethic	Transport/Tourism	Poor	Increasing tourism
Wetlands	Carbon/Migration of seabirds/Tourism	Shrimp farming	Poor	Euthrophication
Mangroves	Carbon, Flood protection, Tourism, Energy, Food, Erosion control	Medicine/Charcoal	Declining	Infrastructure construction
Seagrass	Carbon sink/Erosion control	Food/Agriculture	Poor	Tourism
Sandy beach/islands	Recreation/Tourism	Tourism (hotels)	Declining	Unregulated tourism
				Overall reason for condition of ecosystems: lack of regulation and planning

Day 2

Identifying the need and process design

GROUP 2

Coastal and marine ecosystem	Ecosystem services	Human users/sectors	Condition and trend of the ecosystem	Underlying causes for condition ecosystem
Seagrass	Feeding and nesting ground, provision for fish, habitat of marine mammals and sea turtles, erosion protection	Artisanal and industrial fisheries, palmoil plantations	Declining	Affected by dynamite fishing, dumping of aquaculture waste, sedimentation from construction, pollution from ships
Coral reef	clean water, nesting and feeding ground for fish, recreation,	Tourism, diving, recreational areas, research	Poor	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
Wetlands	birds and fish shelter, water purification, erosion control	bird watching, nature reserve, palmoil plantation, dive site	Fair but in declining	waste from aquaculture farming, increasing number of tourists, eutrophication

Day 2

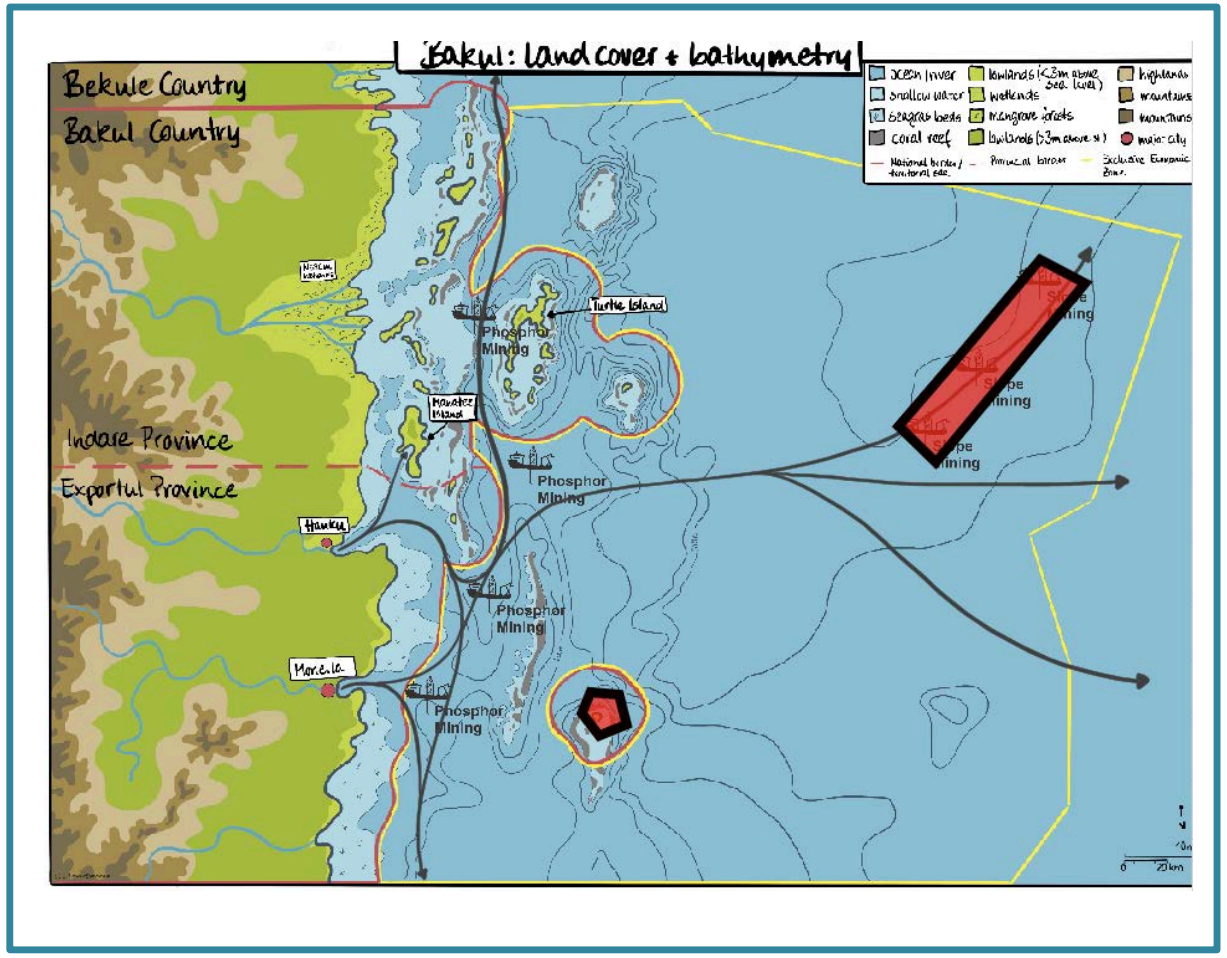
Identifying the need and process design

GROUP 3

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

Day 2

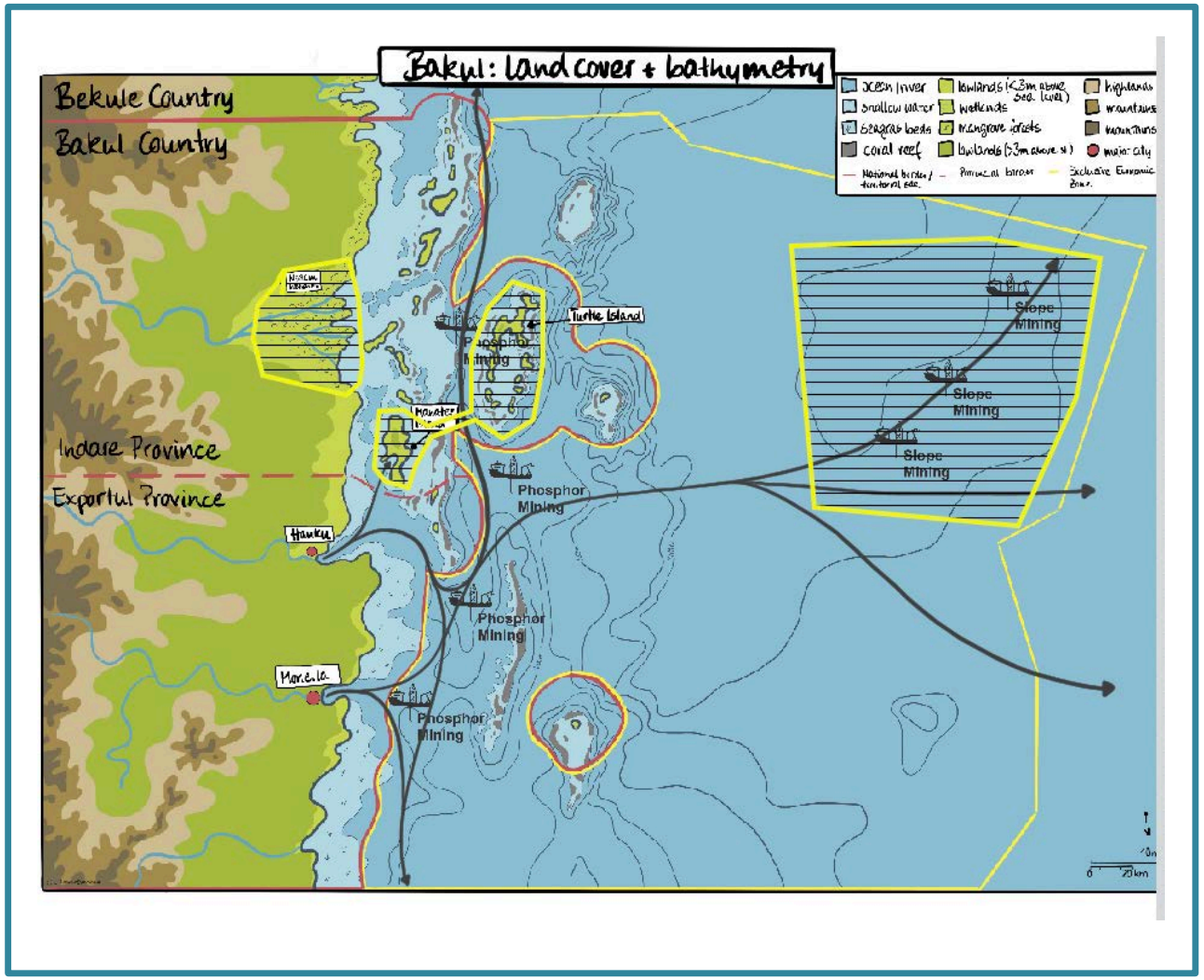
Mapping conflicts using SeaSketch Platform



Group 1

Day 2

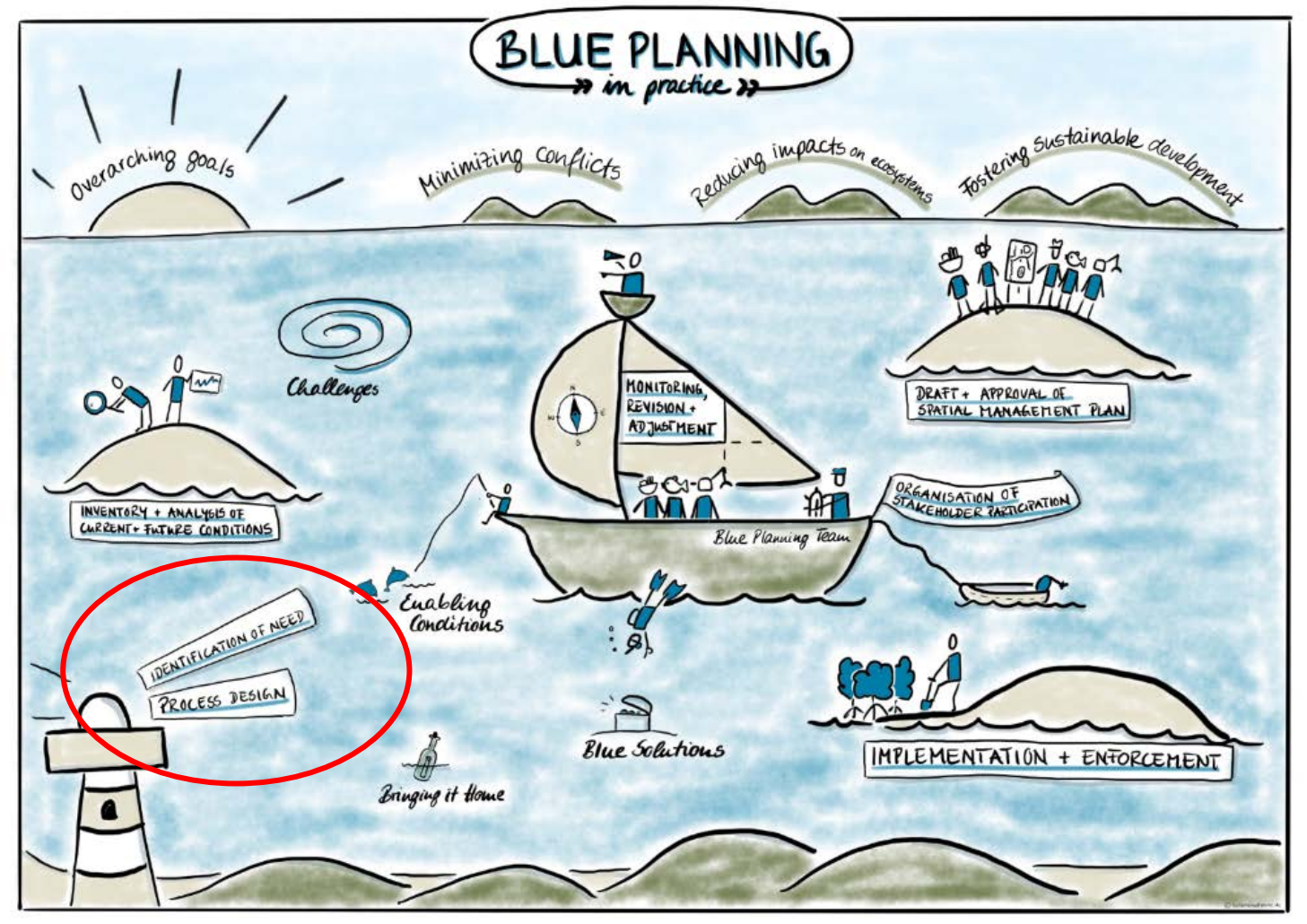
Mapping conflicts using SeaSketch Platform



Group 2

Day 2

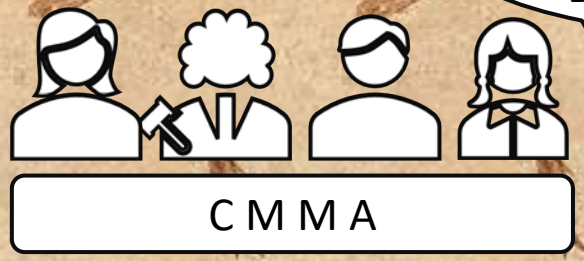
Establishing authority and organizing the process



Formulate a vision

Context

We need an inter-sectoral vision for Bakul's Seascape



C M M A

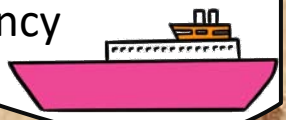
60 minutes discussion

Use PowerPoint!

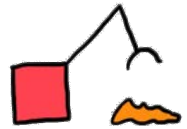
Your roles

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

Pages 29-30 and 37-42

Day 2

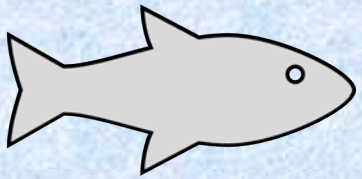
Role play: defining principles and vision

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 Resouces.

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 stablishing 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

Day 3

Organizing stakeholder participation

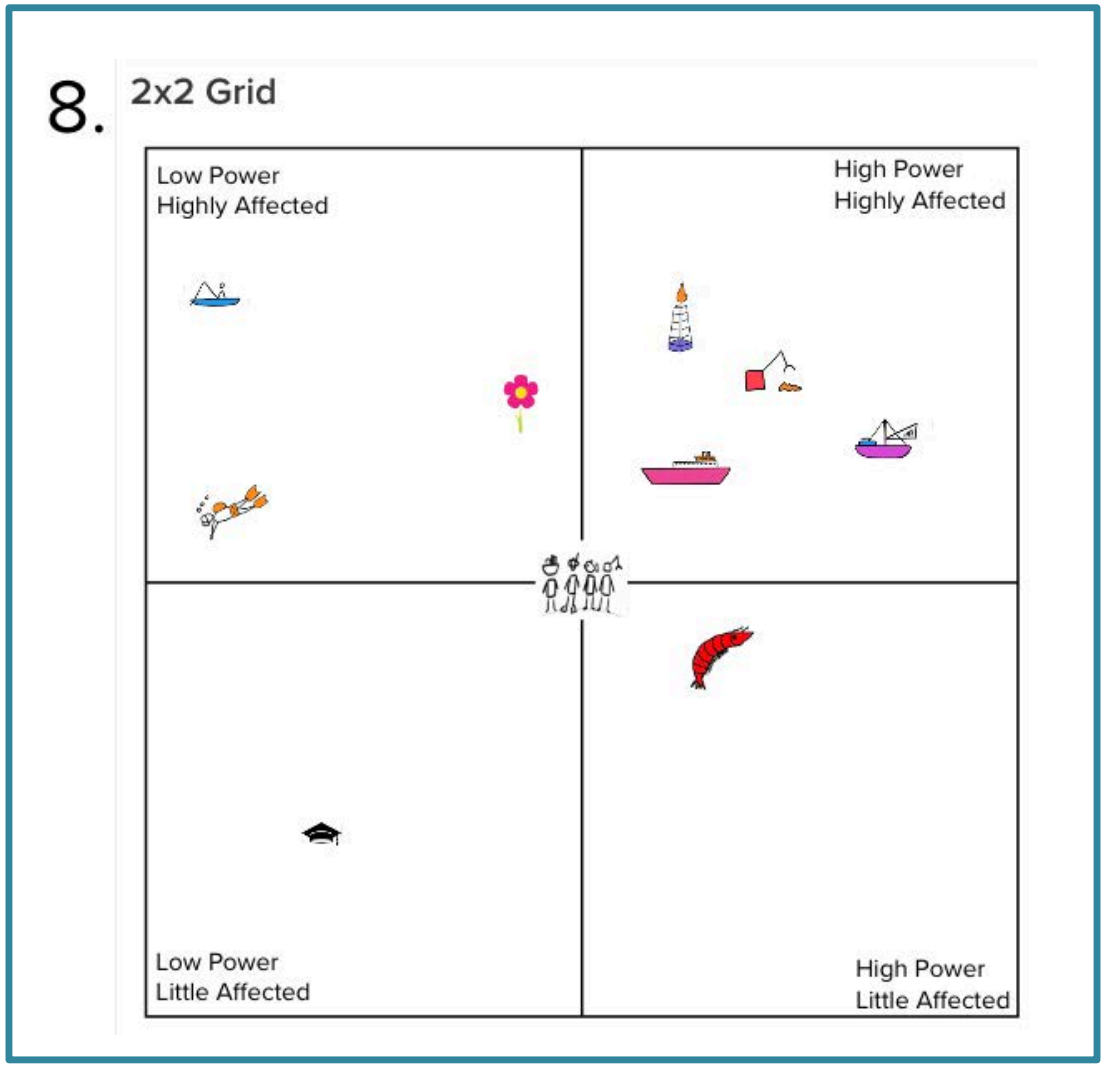
The third day started with exercises relating to organizing stakeholder participation in Blue Planning processes. This element consists of:

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

See manual, p. 44-60

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.

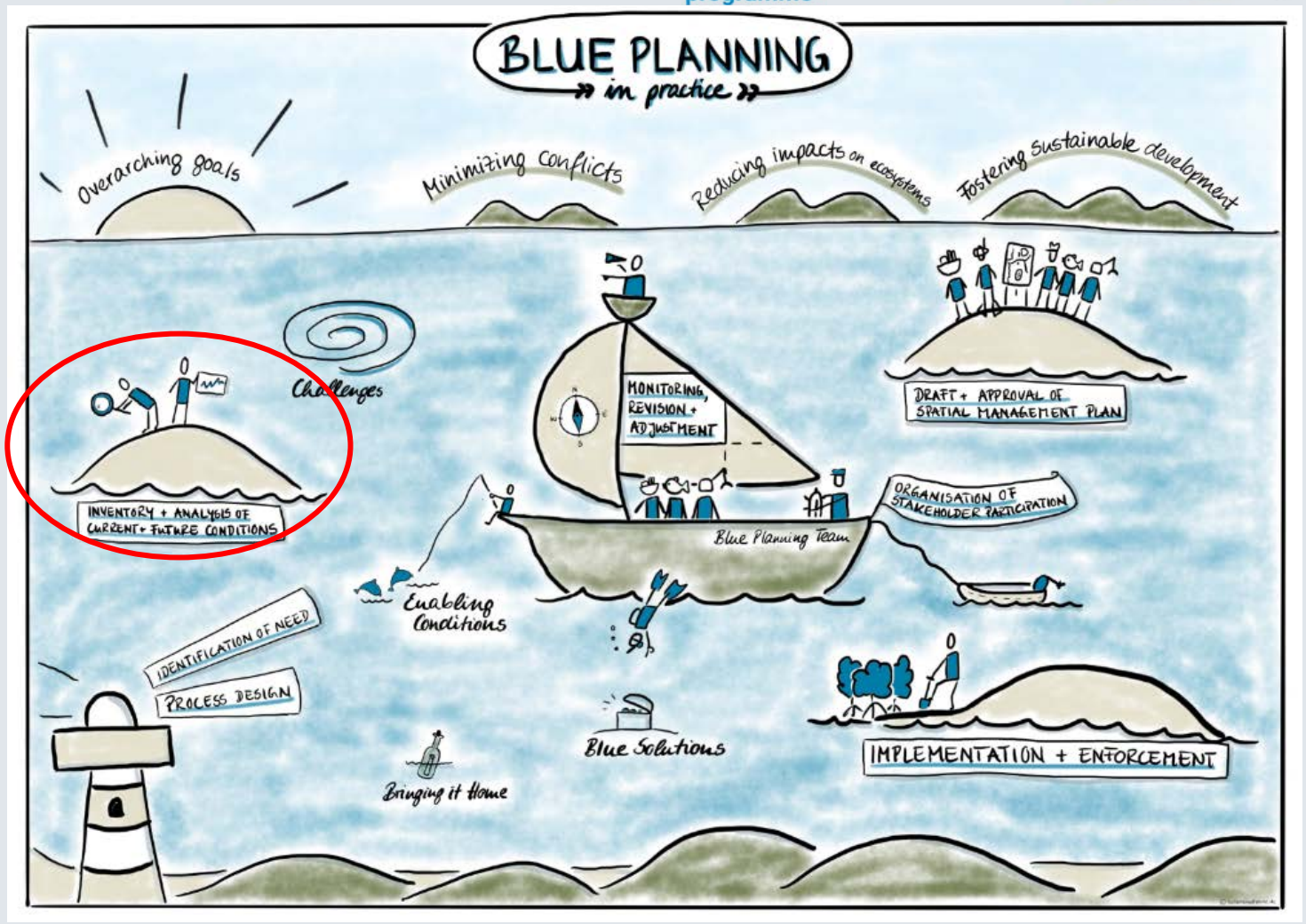
Stakeholders continued their case work on Bakul with an exercise for **mapping stakeholders.** The objective was to **understand the role of stakeholders and identify and visualize relevant stakeholders and the relationships between them.** The participants mapped stakeholders and their relationships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



Stakeholder mapping case work

Day 3

Inventory and analysis of current and future conditions

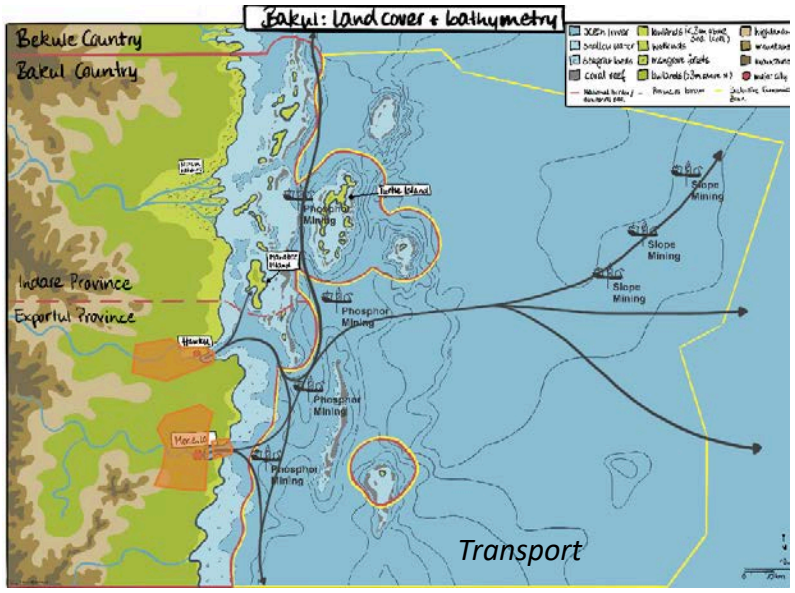


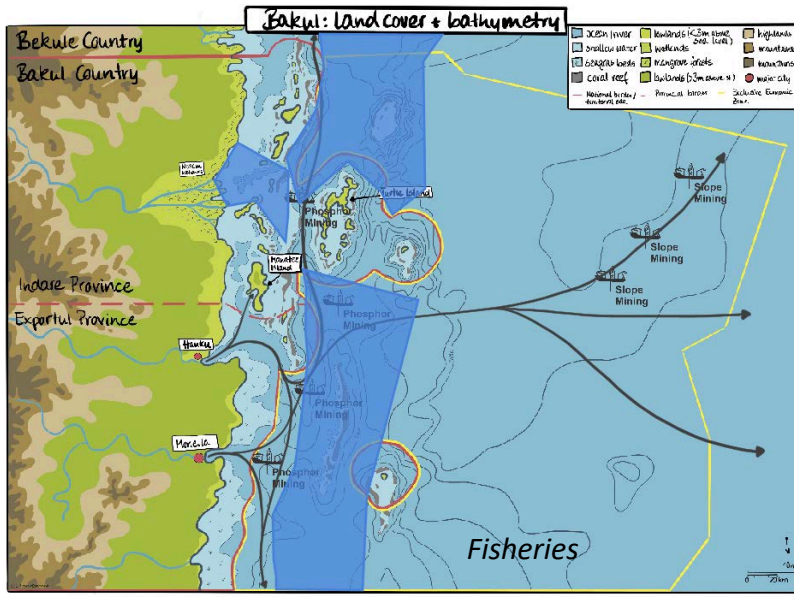
Day 3 Inventory and analysis of current and future conditions: map your seascape

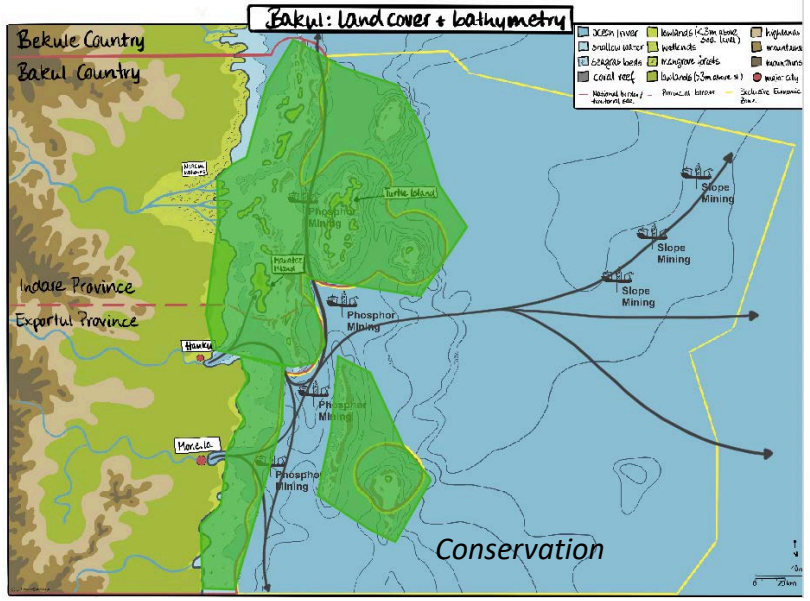
This section was dedicated to the invetory and analysis of current and future condition. It includes:

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

Pages 65-79



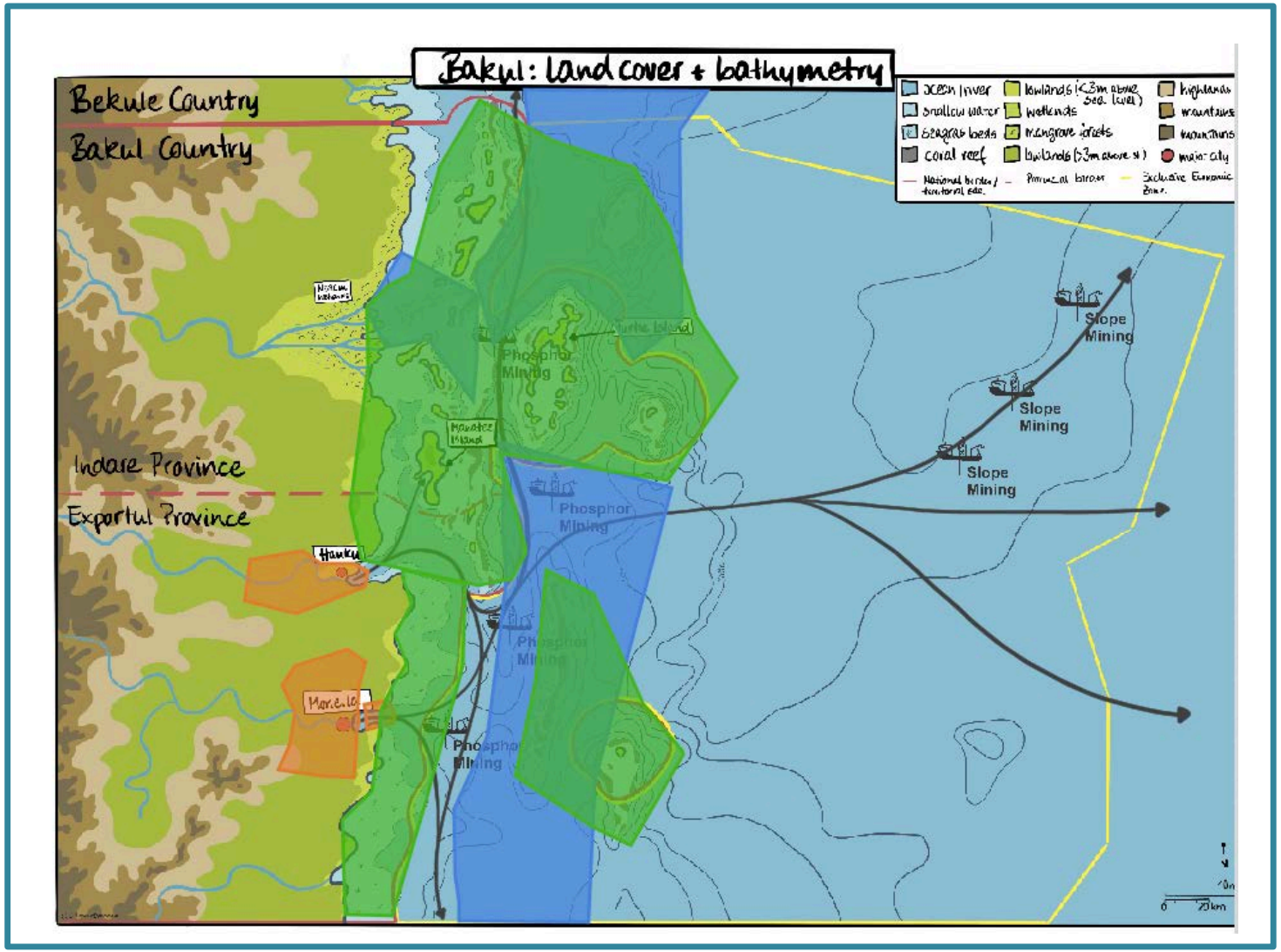




Group work and presentation

Day 3

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



Group work and presentation

- *Conservation*
- *Fisheries*
- *Transport*

Day 3

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.

Day 3

Group work results on (in) compatibilities

9. Incompatibilities Group 1

	Artisanal fisheries	Industrial fisheries	Dive tourism	Conservation
Artisanal fisheries		2	-1	-1
Industrial fisheries	2		-2	-2
	-1	-2		1
Conservation	-1	-2	1	

Incompatible (-2)	Rarely compatible (-1)	Need more information (0)	Likely compatible (+1)	Compatible (+2)

Day 3

Group work results on (in) compatibilities

10. Incompatibilities Group 2

	Artisanal fisheries	Marine mammal observation	Marine navigation	Conservation
Artisanal fisheries		-1		-2
Marine mammal observation	-1			
Marine navigation	-2	-1		-2
Conservation	-2	+1	-2	

Incompatible (-2)	Rarely compatible (-1)	Need more information (0)	Likely compatible (+1)	Compatible (+2)

Day 3

Group work results on (in) compatibilities

11. Incompatibilities Group 3

	Industrial fisheries	Conservation	Oil extraction	Tourism
Industrial fisheries		-2	-1	-1
Conservation	+2		-1	+2
Oil extraction	-2	-2		-1
Tourism	+1	-1	-1	

Incompatible (-2)	Rarely compatible (-1)	Need more information (0)	Likely compatible (+1)	Compatible (+2)

Day 3

Blue Solutions and Panorama Presentation

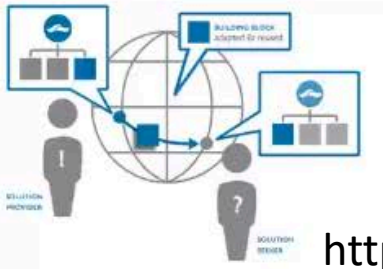
BLUE SOLUTIONS

giz GRID-Arendal IUCN UNEP

"We support knowledge sharing and learning based on replicable solutions"

PANORAMA
SOLUTIONS FOR A HEALTHY PLANET

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?



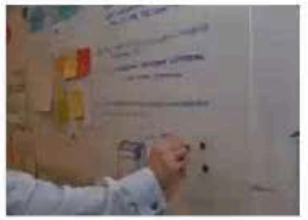
Face-to-face & virtual exchange

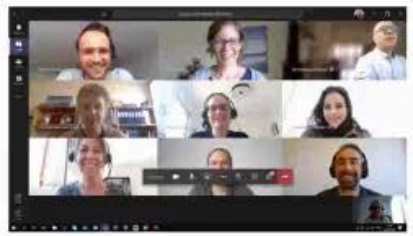
Regional, Global, topic wise

https://panorama.solutions/en

https://bluesolutions.info



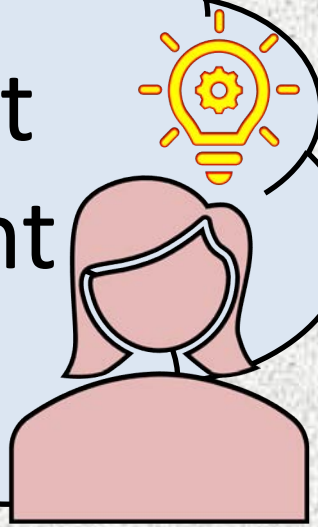


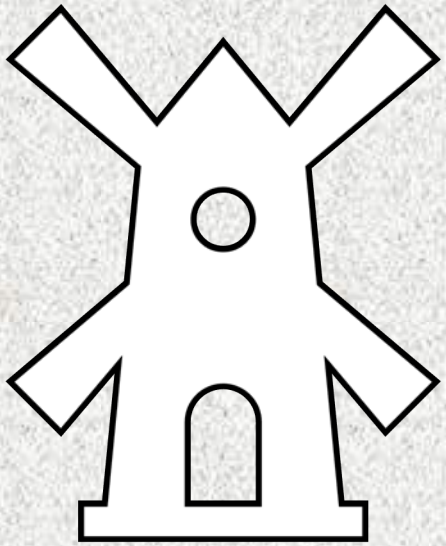


Day 3

Inventory & Analysis reflection

My major insight from this element is…





Agenda for Day 4 BPiP Training

10:00	Check-in and co-management
10:30	Drafting and approving the plan
10:45	Allocate sea use Part I
11:10	Break
11:20	Group work continued
11:45	Presentation of allocate sea use Part I
12:30	Lunch
14:00	Allocate sea use Part II
15:00	Presentation of allocate sea use Part II
15:40	Break
15:45	MCSP Governance in the COBSEA Region
16:45	Check-out

How is MCSP governance in the COBSEA region?

how could I apply what we learnt yesterday in my country

Day 4

Drafting and approving a marine spatial plan: Allocate sea use I

GROUP 1

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 stablish a plan you need:

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

Pages 83-84

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.

Group work

Uses, ecossytem services & functions	Criteria 1	Criteria 2	Criteria 3
Conservation	no destructive activities	specific marine life habitat	far from other marine activities
Artisanal fisheries	environmental friendly methods/ tools of fishing	National regulations of over fishing	far from ports, conservation and diving areas. for example 5 miles from coastal line
Sand mining	Far from marine reserve areas	Regulations of environmental friendly mining activities	
Industrial fisheries	Far from marine protected areas	National and international regulations of over fishing	Regulations of environmental friendly methods/tools of fishing

Day 4

Drafting and approving a marine spatial plan: Allocate sea use I

GROUP 2

Uses, ecossytem services & functions	Criteria 1	Criteria 2	Criteria 3
Conservation	Marine traffic should not be in a conservation area	should be preserved so no mining activity should happen	tourism and recreation should be minimal. ensure no destruction of existing
Artisanal fisheries	Should be avoid shipping transportation	Some gears should no use in the conserv zone	Restriction fishing in the breeding seasons
Sand mining	must conduct mining away from conservation areas(depend on distance and current)	sand mining should not disrupt shipping routes	Should construct/operate on different area of industrial fisheries zones
Industrial fisheries	industrial fishing boat can go to shipping routes provided they are following agreed schedule	industrial fishing should be away from the shore to give way for the artisanal fishing. boundaries should be set	Industrial fisheries have to install instrument protect harmful noise impact to marine mammals

GROUP 3

Uses, ecossytem services & functions	Criteria 1	Criteria 2	Criteria 3
Conservation	Restricted access in the marine reserves and regulated use in the buffer zone	Limit the ship traffic around marine reserves	Ecotourism activities can take place in marine reserves
Artisanal fisheries	Limited within the coastal waters (max 20 m. depth)	Limit the ship traffic and ban industrial fisheries in artisanal fisheries areas	Ecotourism activities can be conducted in artisanal fisheries areas
Sand mining	Avoid villages zones, conservation areas and artisanal fisheries	Sand mining should not interfere with shipping lanes and industrial fishing	
Industrial fisheries	Limited to off-shore waters, within continental shelf	Industrial fisheries should not interfere or preserved with shipping lanes	

Group work

Day 4

Drafting and approving a marine spatial plan: Allocate sea use II

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.

Allocate sea use part II

Your task:

- Allocate marine space in the planning area

Part 2:

1. Observe super-imposed uses and decide if you need to segregate/forbid/regulate uses.
   - ➢ Consider the results of the “Identifying need” and “Compatibility” exercises.
2. Designate types of zones and specify them.
   - ➢ You can add regulations and other measures.

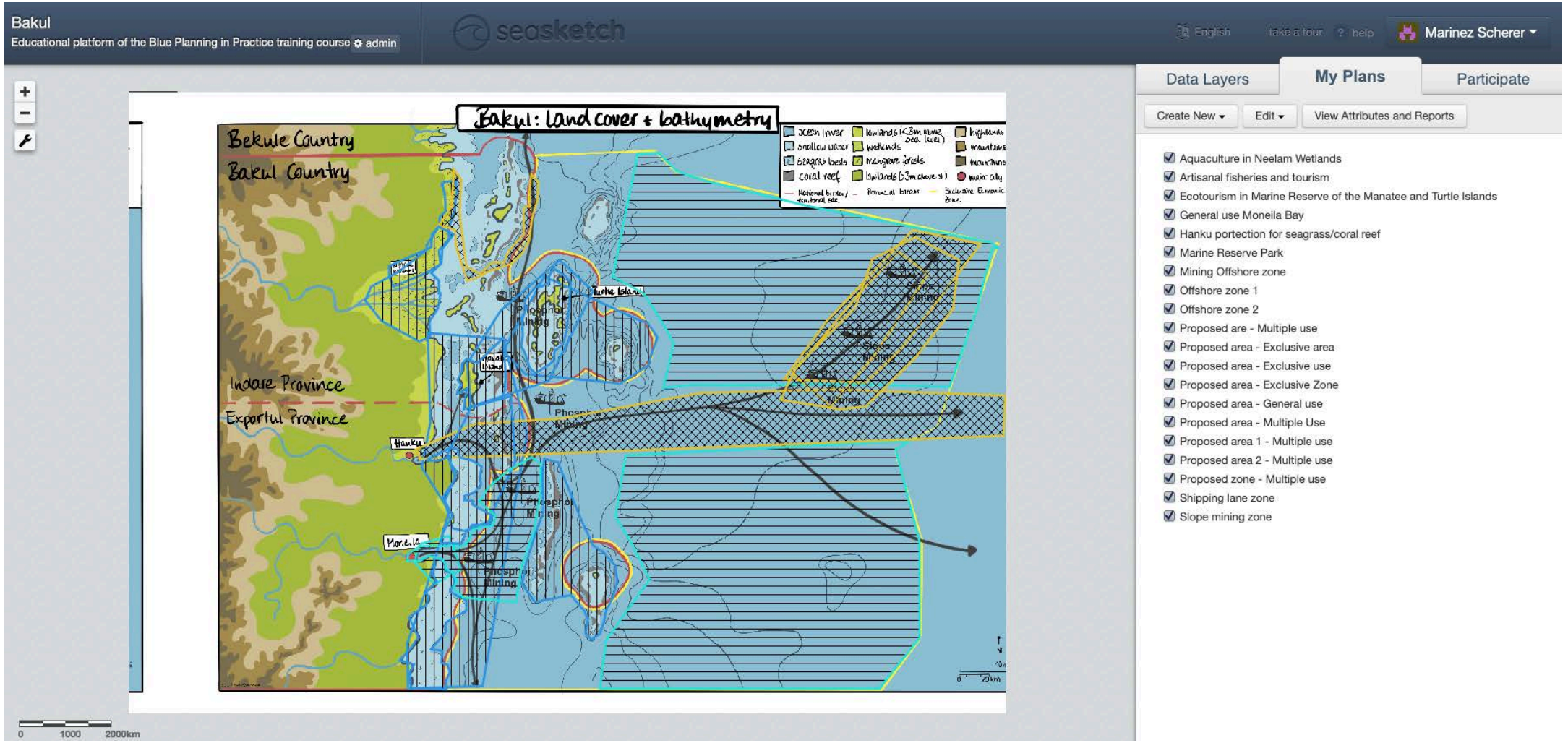
General Use Zone

Multiple Use Zone

Exclusive Use Zone

Day 4

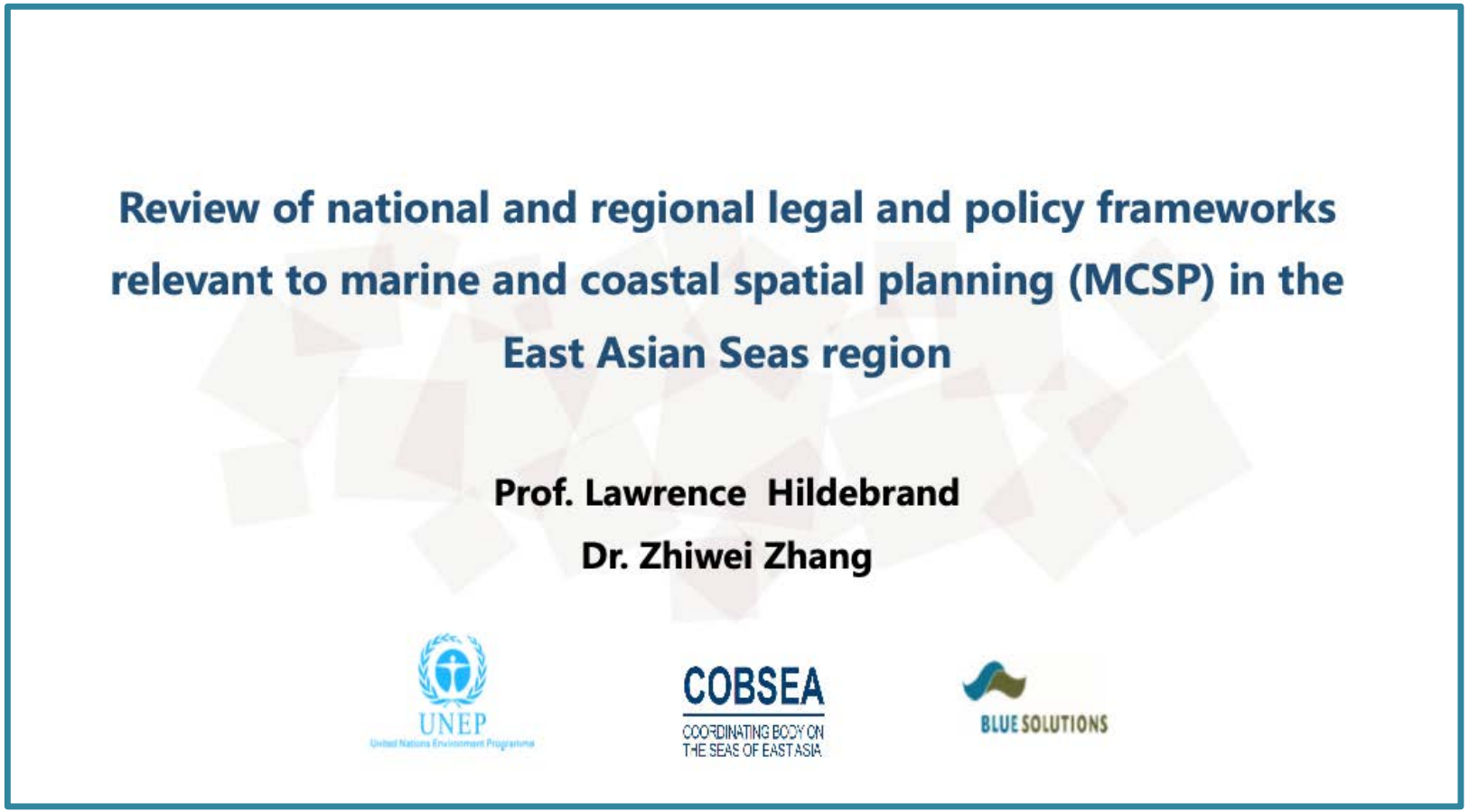
Case work: Allocate sea use part II



Results of Group work at SeaSketch

Day 4

MCSP Governance in the COBSEA region session



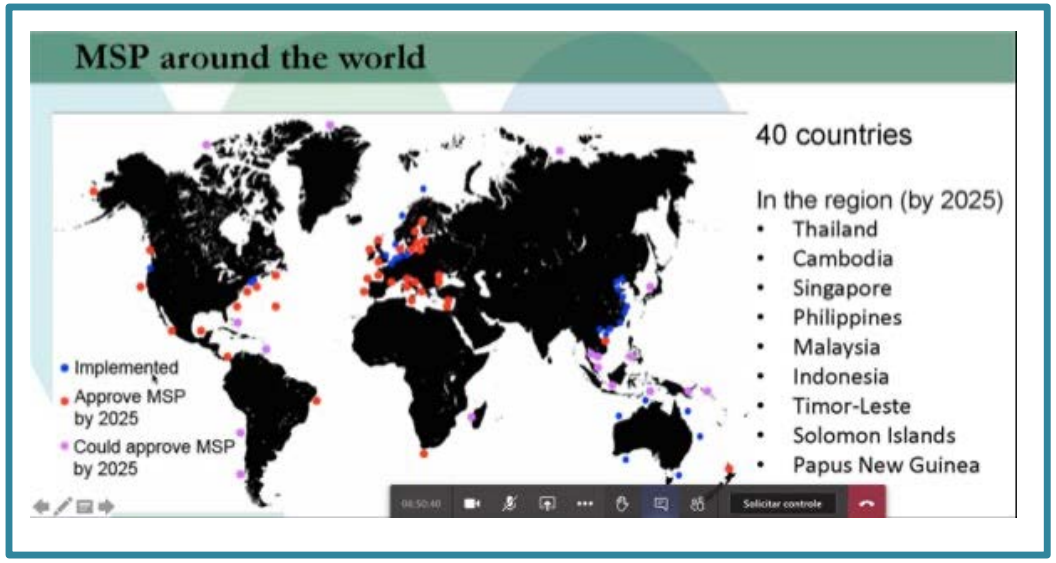
Day 4

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

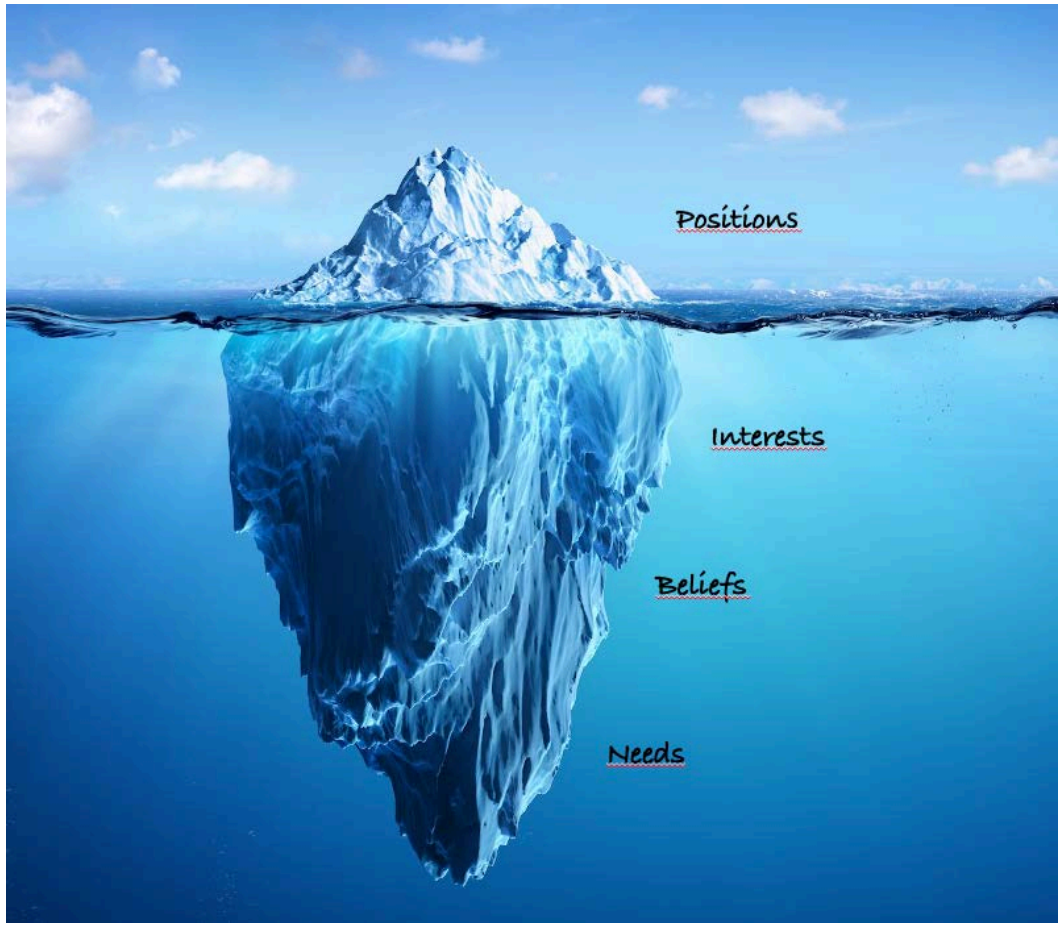
16:10 Goodbye clap

Learn from the experiences of others!

After this workshop I will remember…

Day 5

Cynics and Believers and Iceberg Model

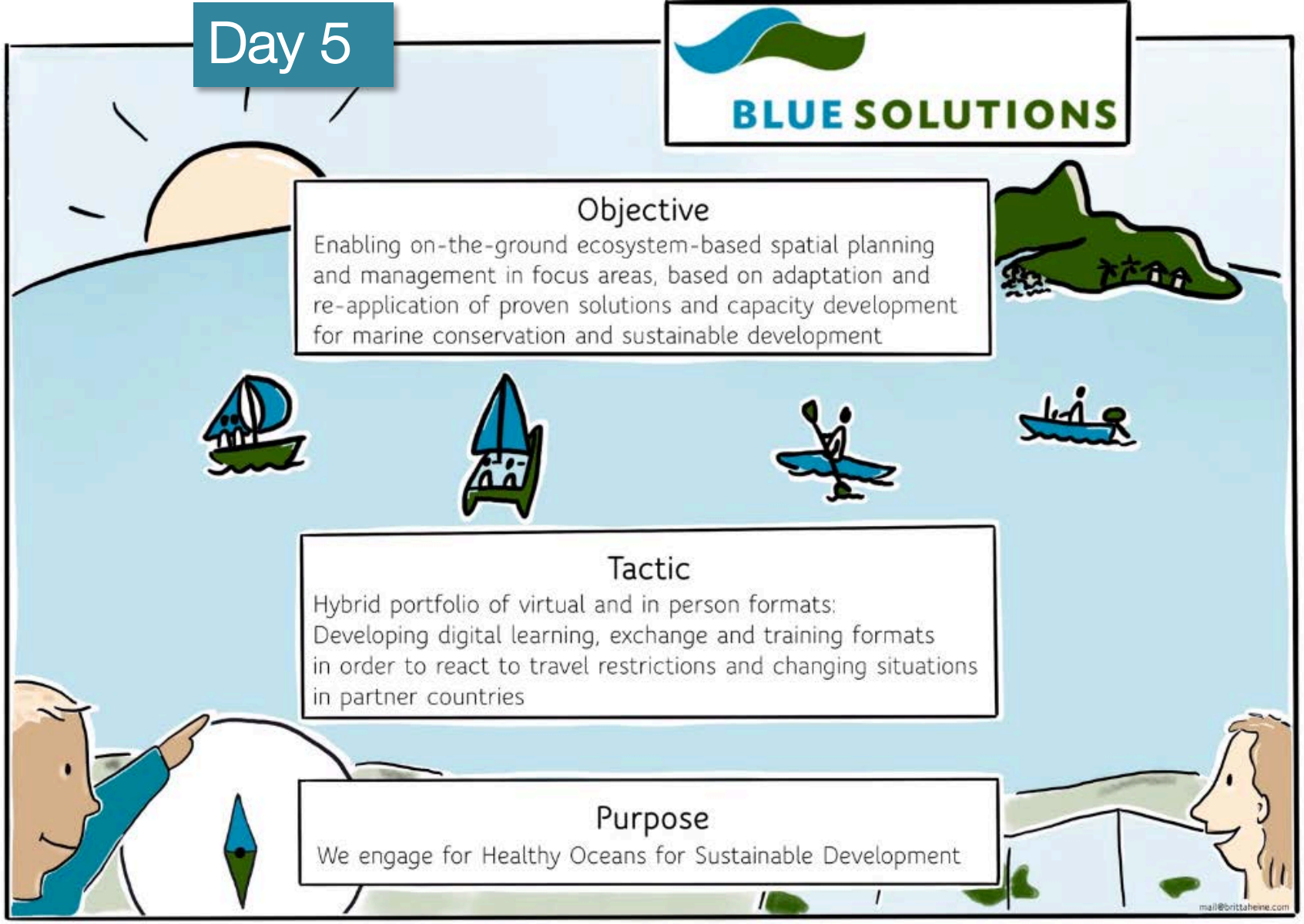


The Iceberg Model showed the visible layer of a position during a negotiation ad provided ideas and factors for successful negotiations

18. Cynics and believers

Cynics	Believers
MSP costs a lot of money and uses many resources	Ensure equitable use of resources and ocean space
Creates conflict among stakeholders	MSP helps reduce conflicts
The ocean can take care of itself	Helps reduce impacts to the planning area
Difficult to change the opinions of stakeholders	Allows clear planning for different uses
We already have national regulations and sectoral plans	MSP allows planning at different levels of governance
It is difficult to get win-win situations in the real world	The cost of not doing MSP in the long run is higher than doing MSP
It can affect the livelihoods of stakeholders	If we do nothing, resources will be negatively affected

Day 5

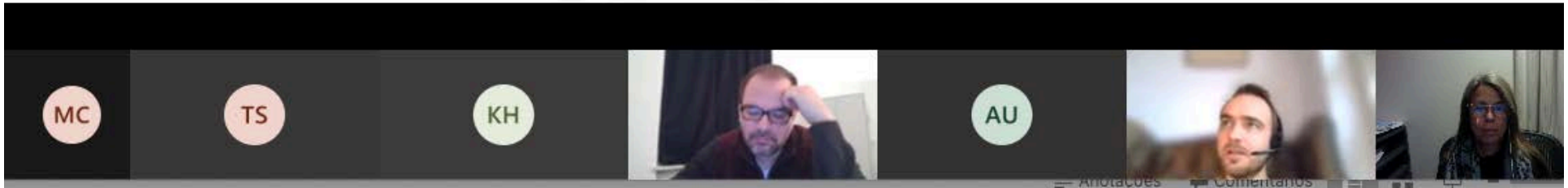


BLUE SOLUTIONS

giz IUCN UN

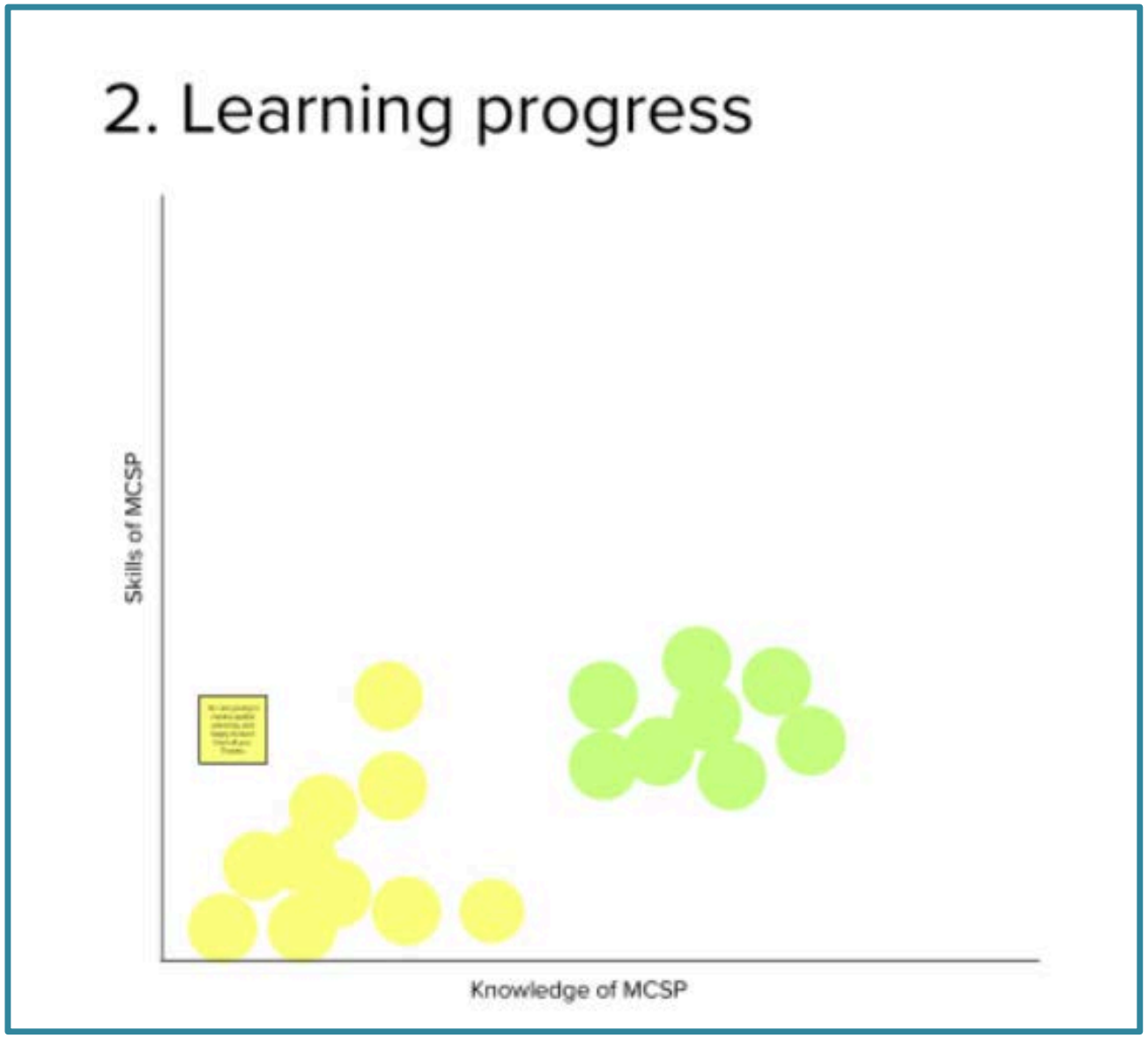
Participants had a presentation on Blue Solutions and potential follow-up trainings

Participants also drafted and presented personal action plans



Day 5

Final reflection



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.

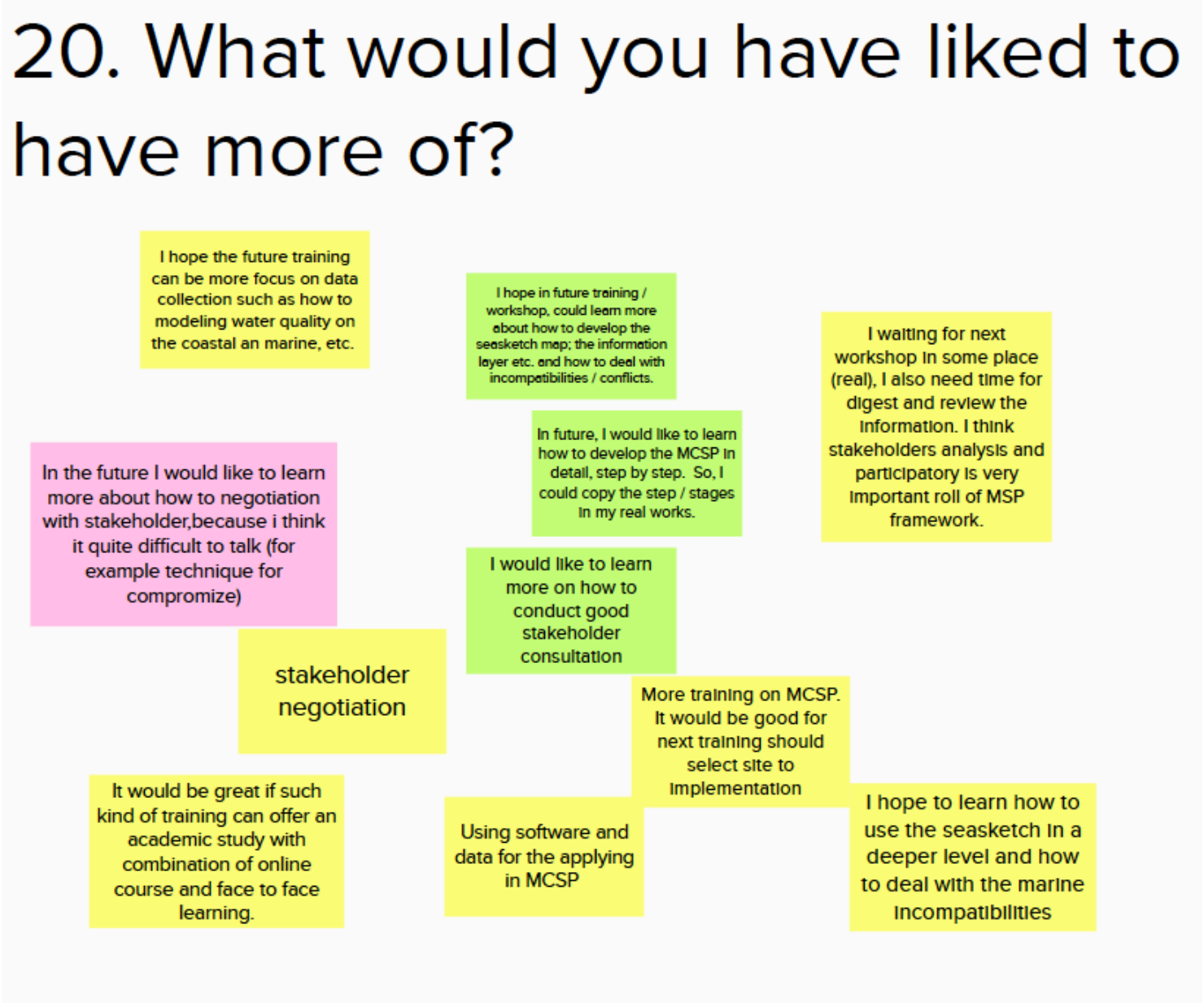
Day 5

Final reflection

Day 5

Final reflection

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



Thank you!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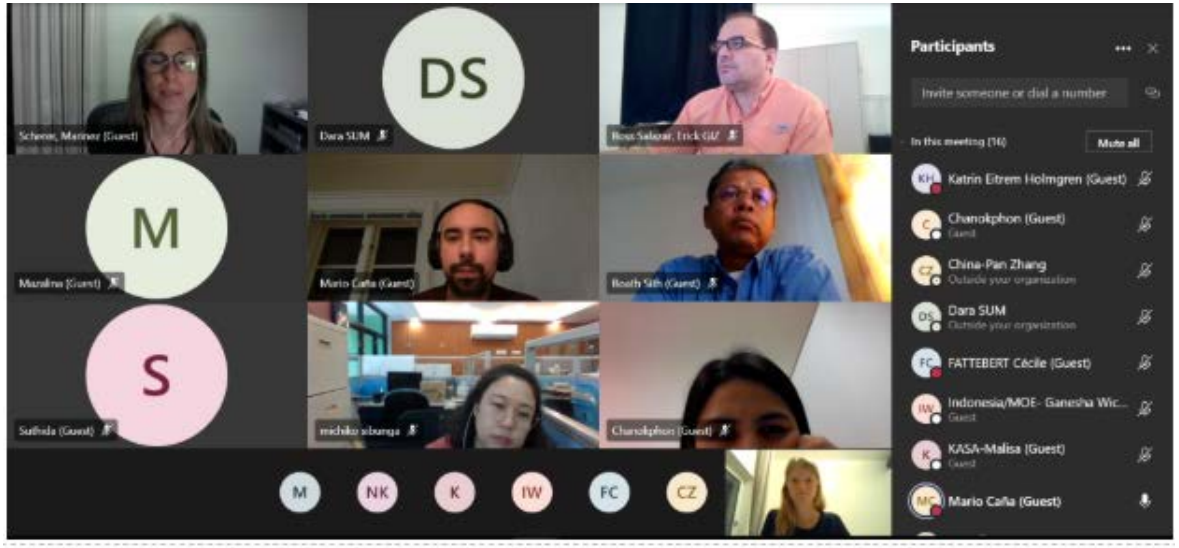
DS
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Participants
Invite someone or dial a number
Mute all
Katrin Eitrem Holmgren (Guest)
China-Pan Zhang
Dara SUM
FATTEBERT Cécile (Guest)
KASA-Malisa (Guest)
Mario Caña (Guest)
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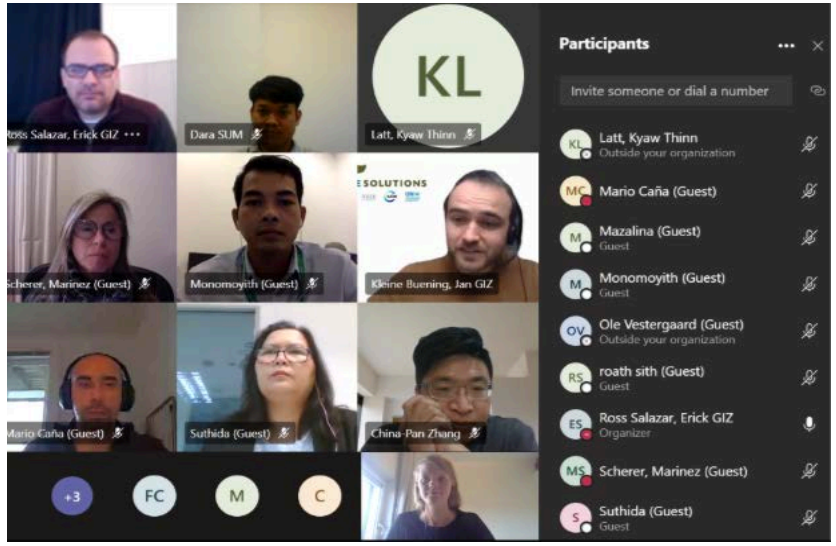
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Participants
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Latt, Kyaw Thinn
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Mario Caña (Guest)
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Ole Vestergaard (Guest)
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Ross Salazar, Erick GIZ
Organizer
Scherer, Marinez (Guest)
Suthida (Guest)
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