

ICES WKCCMSP REPORT 2016

SCICOM STEERING GROUP ON ECOSYSTEM PRESSURES AND IMPACTS

ICES CM 2015/SSGEPI:22

REF. SCICOM

Report of the Workshop on Conflicts and Coexistence in Marine Spatial Planning (WKCCMSP)

8–12 February 2016

Geesthacht, Germany



ICES
CIEM

International Council for
the Exploration of the Sea

Conseil International pour
l'Exploration de la Mer

International Council for the Exploration of the Sea Conseil International pour l'Exploration de la Mer

H. C. Andersens Boulevard 44–46
DK-1553 Copenhagen V
Denmark
Telephone (+45) 33 38 67 00
Telefax (+45) 33 93 42 15
www.ices.dk
info@ices.dk

Recommended format for purposes of citation:

ICES. 2017. Report of the Workshop on Conflicts and Coexistence in Marine Spatial Planning (WKCCMSP), 8–12 February 2016, Geesthacht, Germany. ICES CM 2015/SSGEPI:22. 18 pp. <https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.pub.8535>

For permission to reproduce material from this publication, please apply to the General Secretary.

The document is a report of an Expert Group under the auspices of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea and does not necessarily represent the views of the Council.

© 2017 International Council for the Exploration of the Sea

Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| Executive summary | 2 |
| 1 Opening of the meeting..... | 4 |
| 2 Adoption of the agenda | 4 |
| 3 Terms of Reference..... | 4 |
| 4 Introduction | 4 |
| 5 Structure of the workshop | 5 |
| 6 Definitions and common characteristics of conflicts..... | 6 |
| 6.1 Conflicts, coexistence, synergies and why they matter in marine planning | 6 |
| 6.2 Common characteristics of conflicts..... | 7 |
| 7 Understanding the nature and origins of conflicts | 8 |
| 7.1 Predispositions and triggers of conflict | 8 |
| 7.2 Dimensions of conflict..... | 9 |
| 8 Assessing the magnitude, sensitivity and significance of conflicts and the risks they pose to MSP | 10 |
| 9 Addressing MSP-based conflicts..... | 10 |
| 9.1 The context of the plan and process: ecological, social, economic and technical considerations | 11 |
| 9.2 The planner and the actors/stakeholders | 12 |
| 9.3 The process | 12 |
| 10 Competence profile for leadership and management..... | 13 |
| 11 Tools and methods for addressing conflicts in MSP | 13 |
| 12 Overall conclusions..... | 13 |
| 13 References | 14 |
| Annex 1: List of participants..... | 15 |
| Annex 2: Agenda..... | 17 |

Executive summary

The Workshop on Conflicts and Coexistence in Marine Spatial Planning (WKCCMSP), chaired by Andreas Kannen and Kira Gee, was held at HZG, Geesthacht, Germany, 8–12 February 2016. The meeting was attended by 15 participants and 4 guests from 9 countries.

Rationale

- The ability to deal with conflicts constructively and effectively is a key requirement for effective and successful MSP as unrecognised conflicts can lead to blockages in the MSP process.

Key results

- Conflicts occur at individual, group, and organisational/ institutional level. They are composed of various elements that are more or less difficult to negotiate. Conflicts between individuals/groups/organisations can escalate and de-escalate according to certain patterns which can also be used in managing conflicts.
- Dimensions of conflicts include:
 - **The conflict issue(s):** What is the conflict about – substance (e.g. access to resources) or process (e.g. power, knowledge, inclusiveness)?
 - **Sources and causes of conflict:** What is the driving force of the conflict and what has triggered it?
 - **Actors:** Who is involved in the conflict? What characterises the actors involved, what is their formal role, resources and knowledge? What of the legitimacy, power and urgency of the actors and their claim?
 - **The institutional framework:** What aspects of the institutional set-up are important for understanding and managing the conflict?
 - **Status of knowledge/uncertainty:** Is there a dispute over knowledge, or a lack of knowledge/certainty?
 - **Impacts of conflict:** How does the conflict affect the MSP process/actors/institutions/timescales?
 - **Tools:** Which tools can pro-actively address which conflicts?
- Assessing the severity, magnitude and sensitivity of a conflict helps to determine its significance for the MSP process. From this, the risks of not managing the conflict can be assessed.
- Conflicts are not necessarily negative and can be turned into a constructive force. Places, people, problems, and perceptions change over time, as do conflicts. MSP-related conflicts may not be resolved once and for all but only managed more or less well.
- Conflict resolution as part of the MSP process depends on contextual possibilities and constraints. These include the ecosystem and the prevailing socio-economic/cultural contexts, knowledge, technology and physical structures and the institutional context.

- Strategies for addressing spatial conflicts include:
 - Understanding patterns of cooperation between uses;
 - Coexistence in three dimensions: timing, depth, width;
 - How activities can be synergies to others;
 - Temporal/spatial management for non-permanent activities;
 - Compensation for displaced activities;
 - Knowledge as a solution for spatial conflicts.
- Process leadership and dedicated skills are essential for managing MSP-based conflicts.

Next steps

WKCCMSP decided to hand over the results of the workshop to the Working Group for Marine Planning and Coastal Zone Management (WGMPCZM) referring back to ToR c) of WGMPCZM: Develop a typology of conflicts in MSP, ICZM and EBM, identify information needs to analyse selected types of conflict and instruments to address these.

Results of WKCCMSP will be presented by the workshop chairs to participants at WGMPCZM 2016 and further steps as well as means of publication (potentially a CRR) will be discussed at that meeting by WGMPCZM.

1 Opening of the meeting

The Chairs, Andreas Kannen and Kira Gee, opened the meeting at 14:00 hrs on Monday, 8 February 2016 and welcomed the participants to Geesthacht, Germany. Christian Fischer from HZG provided information on housekeeping and technical facilities. Kira Gee set out the background to the workshop and explained its relationship to WGMPCZM; she also referred to the expected outcomes of the workshop and the fact that four MSP practitioners from Germany, Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands would join the meeting on one of the days as guests. All participants then introduced themselves. The list of participants is provided in Annex 1.

2 Adoption of the agenda

A workshop agenda was circulated in advance of the meeting which was adopted without changes Annex 2). Kira Gee was appointed as rapporteur.

3 Terms of Reference

WKCCMSP was guided by the following terms of references (ToR); (2014/2/SSGEPI10):

- a) Elaborate a comprehensive typology of conflicts in MSP;
- b) Discuss and propose a methodology for assessing and addressing conflicts in MSP;
- c) Prepare a scientific paper based on ToRs a) and b);
- d) Identify needs for further research and opportunities for further publications on these issues.

4 Introduction

The ability to deal with conflicts constructively and effectively is a key requirement for successful marine spatial planning (MSP). As a forward-looking and strategic tool to manage human activities in the marine environment, MSP must address conflicts in a proactive and ideally pre-emptive way, avoiding blockages in the MSP process and fostering coexistence and synergies between different marine users. Recognising different types of conflicts and finding acceptable solutions is therefore an essential part of quality assurance in MSP.

One of the key premises of this report is that MSP is itself the result of conflicts arising in marine space – a spatial management tool that is used to address those conflicts that occur with respect to space. These usually arise over competing uses of marine resources and/or mutually exclusive claims to the same marine space. The central aim of MSP is to employ suitable spatial management strategies to address conflicts that are salient and relevant within the respective institutional framework, promoting positive coexistence between users wherever possible and resulting in the sustainable use of marine space and resources.

Here we focus on spatial conflicts and process-based conflicts that arise at different stages of the MSP cycle. We depart from an understanding of MSP (Marine/maritime Spatial Planning) as a *process* (in the form of sequences of policy cycles) that takes place according to different countries' institutional frameworks and that results in a strategic and sometimes also operational spatial management strategy presented as a planning document. Essentially, it consists of four basic steps (based on UNESCO, 2009):

- Preparing the plan;
- Implementing the plan;
- Monitoring and evaluation;
- Review and adapt.

Each of these steps provides the opportunity for assessing and addressing any conflicts that might emerge.

For the purpose of the workshop, MSP-based conflicts were defined as coastal and marine conflicts of use with a spatial component either in the causes of the conflict (e.g. competition over the same space) or in the management strategies employed to resolve it (e.g. zoning regimes). Conflicts between different types of marine users are understood to occur both “out there” in space (an important aim of MSP is to manage those that are salient and relevant) but also during the process or procedure of MSP itself. Ultimately, it is the MSP process that determines whether conflicts escalate (e.g. by a badly managed MSP process) or whether they can be addressed in a constructive way (a successful MSP process).

Participatory MSP in the sense of continuous stakeholder engagement can be seen as an ongoing process of negotiation. As such it offers multiple entry points for understanding and dealing with different types of conflict¹.

5 Structure of the workshop

The workshop was largely based on discussion, fed by a series of presentations by workshop participants and guests that outlined different types of MSP-based conflicts.

Conflicts were the main focus of the workshop as these represent the critical stumbling blocks for MSP. Coexistence and synergies represent potential solutions that were also touched upon; they are referred to in the section on addressing conflicts.

The workshop began with a discussion of terminology and how conflicts, coexistence and synergies are related. It then structured the discussion around a three-step logic for managing MSP-based conflicts. The first step of this logic is to **identify** the precise conflict dimensions in order to better understand the character of the conflict at hand. What is the conflict really about, how is it being expressed? The second step is to **assess** the conflict in more detail, understood here as establishing its importance or salience with respect to the MSP process and its outcomes: What are the risks of not properly addressing the conflict? This leads to the third step, which is **addressing** the conflict by means of suitable management tools and approaches. Important elements of conflict management in MSP in-

¹ This depends on the respective cultural context (e.g. different cultures of participation).

clude stakeholder and conflict analysis, process management, and also capacity-building with respect to leadership.

6 Definitions and common characteristics of conflicts

6.1 Conflicts, coexistence, synergies and why they matter in marine planning

There are many definitions of the terms conflict, coexistence and synergy as they are widely employed in a range of academic fields. The most common use of “conflict” in MSP is to describe apparently incompatible demands (for resources) between two or more actors or marine users. However, when exploring the dimensions of real and perceived conflicts encountered in MSP, it becomes clear that the term represents a much broader range of interactions and issues.

Here we suggest **coexistence** as an overarching term – defined as a condition of multi-use that can take different forms. Interactions between users may be negative, neutral or positive with regard to MSP outcomes, depending on whether they result in mutual benefits (the case of synergies), a simple side-by-side that does not compromise any of the parties (benign coexistence) or disadvantages (the case of conflicts).

Synergy mostly arises from active forms of coexistence such as mutually beneficial co-location and co-use of marine space or resources. These forms of coexistence are usually planned in a pro-active way through stakeholders forming partnerships with particular benefits in mind (e.g. sharing of infrastructure, data and other resources). Passive coexistence results in no clear disadvantages to the affected parties but implies the absence of conflict or the creation of indirect benefits. Zoning may be a tool to facilitate passive coexistence (Figure 1).

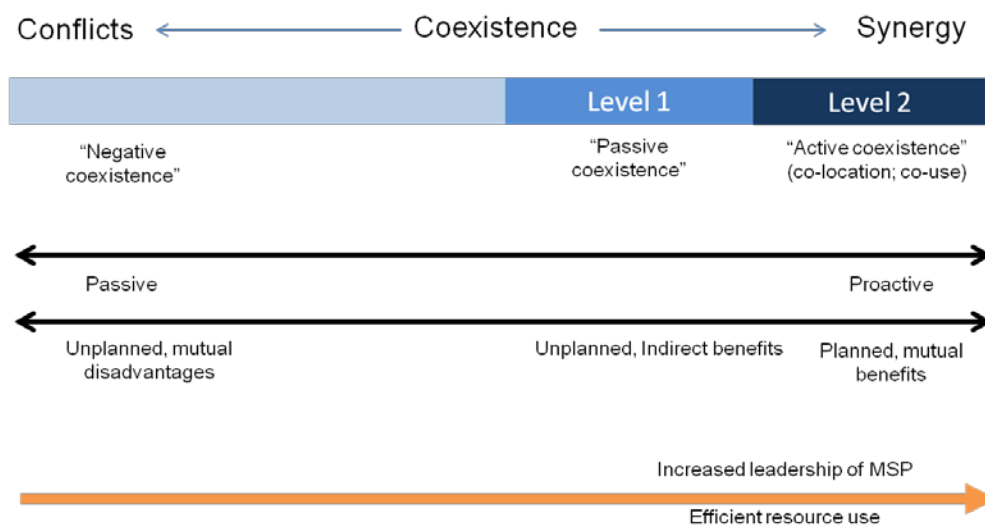


Figure 1. Conflicts and synergy as expressions of coexistence.

The term ‘**conflict**’ can have negative connotations, being associated with antagonistic words such as ‘fight’ or ‘battle’. However, there may be a positive side to conflict situa-

tions in that they draw focus on an issue, stimulate discussion and can lead more rapidly to change². Nevertheless, they need management because they can be destructive to MSP and the MSP process. “Conflict resolution” is something of a misnomer as most conflicts can never be entirely resolved but only managed more or less well. In that sense, MSP-based conflicts can also be seen as wicked problems (Rittel and Weber 1973) that are never resolved at once but require ongoing re-negotiation and adaptation.

Achieving a fair resolution of a conflict situation may be possible within the boundaries of established mechanisms, or can lead to exposing the limitations of existing governance processes. Since MSP in most cases represents a departure from traditional, reactive and interest-specific planning, there is a need to enable actors within MSP to better manage such issues. The risks of not doing so include inefficient, costly and stressful planning processes, with disenfranchised stakeholders and damaged interests. There is also the risk of compromising the overarching goals of MSP, including the optimisation of marine resource use.

6.2 Common characteristics of conflicts

The workshop discussed some central characteristics of conflicts:

- Conflicts are not static but change over time. Conflict analysis needs to continue during a process of conflict management, and management needs to be aware of and responsive to these changes, as new aspects arise and content and constellations change.
- Conflicts occur both at individual, group, and organisational/institutional level. In order to work with MSP both as a process and outcome managers often need to address several levels at once.
- Conflicts usually have attitude, behavioural, and content components. Attitude components includes cognitive and affective dimensions; behaviour relates to communication and actions, and content to distribution, positions, order and values (Galtung 1969).
- Coastal and marine use conflicts have many dimensions/layers (e.g. positions, basic needs) which are more or less difficult to negotiate. Different parties in the conflicts may have different views on the underlying causes/problems.
- Conflicts between individuals/groups/organisations can both escalate and de-escalate according to certain patterns which become visible in how the conflict parties interact. Different parties in the conflict may be at different stages of escalation during a conflict and also during the planning process.
- Conflicts often need to be managed in several or all of their components.
- There are different strategies to deal with conflicts, which need to be adapted to the situation and the mandates of those managing/involved in the conflicts.

² The notion of creative tensions arising from conflicts, see Mouffe 2005.

7 Understanding the nature and origins of conflicts

One of the main aims of the workshop was to draw up a typology of conflicts, to be used by managers to analyse the nature of the conflict they are dealing with. It soon became clear that the development of a full-scale typology was beyond the remit of a short workshop. Although a typology would still be useful, a practical approach was therefore chosen that focused more on assessing the underlying structure of MSP-based conflicts.

The section below reflects a discussion that was more about sources and causes of conflict in MSP. This is based on an analytical logic that moves from sources and causes of conflicts to a description of four essential dimensions of conflict that allows the nature of the conflict at hand to be probed in more detail.

7.1 Predispositions and triggers of conflict

In the context of the workshop, “sources” were understood as certain predispositions to conflict, in other words, a given situation or background that could conceivably lead to conflicts. Different constellations and expressions are possible, but in general, the following predispositions to conflict can be identified for MSP:

- Different non-compatibilities of activities in marine space (there may be technological reasons for this);
- Different policy goals (e.g. marine conservation vs. blue growth), in that conflicting policy goals may compete for the same space or there is a conflict between international directives and national policy goals;
- Different mandates and legitimacy of interests;
- Different economic interests;
- Different immaterial values that are less quantifiable but also lead to conflicts,
- Different (claimed/perceived) urgencies (valid or invalid claim) due to external influences (emergencies, unforeseen disasters or focusing events – e.g. impact of algal blooms on aquaculture, outbreaks of disease), due to internal factors (e.g. a struggling industry, need for jobs, rural decline) or due to personal agendas.

Another way of capturing sources of conflict is to look at the **concentration of burdens and benefits**. During a planning process, conflict can arise as a result of the distribution of (real and perceived) burdens and benefits among stakeholders.

The presence of a predisposition to conflict does not necessarily mean that a conflict will definitely arise. An actual **trigger** is required that leads to the manifestation (or intensification) of a conflict. In MSP, this could be the desire for (more) space, or the desire to (more or less exclusively) use marine resources. However, the resulting relationships can also be constructive and synergetic – what matters is how these demands are dealt with.

Actual triggers (what ultimately brings about the conflict or makes it worse) are therefore often found within the MSP process itself and how this process is organised (related to the structure of the process and the institutional framework). Other factors such as lobbying, (institutional) power play, or personal likes and dislikes can also come into play.

Common triggers include:

- Lobbying and going behind the other stakeholder's backs;
- Lack of appropriate information and communication which creates uncertainty and resistance;
- Lack of appropriate communication/appropriately transparent fora for discussion and deliberation;
- Lack of a transparent process (including roles and mandates);
- Lack of trust (linked to lack of transparency):
 - Interpersonal trust
 - Trust in the regulatory system
 - Trust in due process – linked to the lack of clear mandates and roles
 - History and poor prior experience
- Having “the back against the wall” in terms of economic and cultural rights to use an area;
- “All or nothing” argumentation for economic development: Some activities may need large areas and exclude many other activities, which may be linked to good job opportunities but conflict with traditional activities;
- Emotionalities and fears that come into play in all of the above;
- Arrogance, personal dislikes, past history of dislikes;
- The role of the media or political reasons for stirring up conflict.

Process-based aspects can act to **confound the issue at stake** and exacerbate or trigger a conflict:

- Behaviour of actors/individuals in the discussion, related to power imbalances and the mandate/influence of individual stakeholders;
- Issues of inclusion: Who is participating and who is excluded?
- Issues related to knowledge (providing of, withholding knowledge, instrumentalising knowledge, the role of expert knowledge, timing of providing knowledge);
- Personal dislikes;
- Hidden agendas.

7.2 Dimensions of conflict

The following dimensions are suggested as lines of enquiry for interrogating the nature of the conflict at hand.

a) The conflict issues

Is the conflict about process or substance? Important criteria here are how the respective MSP process is structured and organised in terms of flow, the inclusion and exclusion of actors/stakeholders, the scoping of issues and the geography of the MSP process.

b) The actors

Who is involved in the conflict, and what characterises the actors and their formal role, resources and knowledge? This concerns the legitimacy, power and urgency of the various actors and their respective claims. Is one actor pitted against many others? Have alliances been formed? What is the structure of formal decision-making, e.g. who holds veto rights or can make the final approval?

c) The institutional framework

What aspects of the institutional set-up are important for understanding or classifying the conflict? This is really a matter of separating what is part of the process here and what is not an issue for this particular case or process.

d) Status of knowledge/uncertainty

Is there dispute over knowledge, or a lack of knowledge/certainty? How does the urgency of the issue influence how lack of knowledge or uncertainty are dealt with? Key questions are whether the conflict can potentially be resolved by obtaining new knowledge or additional information, or whether the decision can be postponed until new knowledge becomes available.

8 Assessing the magnitude, sensitivity and significance of conflicts and the risks they pose to MSP

In addition to characterising a conflict, it is also important to determine its magnitude, sensitivity and significance in the context of the ongoing MSP process. Magnitude describes the size or extent of the conflict, e.g. how many actors and stakeholders are involved. Sensitivity is an expression of how important the conflict is to groups or individuals (essentially asking to whom it matters and why). Significance is an expression of how the conflict will impact on MSP: Does it have the potential to stall the process, for example, or is it of relatively minor significance in the sense that it will not significantly impede the process? There is a relationship between all three of these factors, although this is not necessarily linear, in that small conflicts can also be high in significance if they involve a key actor for example. Nevertheless it can be assumed that large conflicts will generally also be of high significance to the MSP process.

In order to manage the MSP process it is important to estimate the risks of not managing the conflict. This can be done by analysing the cultural, social and economic impacts of a conflict and evaluating the repercussions for the MSP process. Once the magnitude and significance of the conflict and the risks of not dealing with it are understood, options can be considered for best addressing the conflict.

9 Addressing MSP-based conflicts

As pointed out earlier, conflicts are not necessarily negative. From a planner's/process manager's perspective the question is how to turn conflicts into a constructive, creative force, taking up unresolved issues and moving them towards some kind of partial or whole solution – for the time being. This applies to situations that have already arisen (employing different strategies and mechanisms, e.g. arbitration, mitigation etc.) but also to preventing or at least mitigating conflicts that might arise in future based on extrapolation of present trends (ahead of time work). Prevention and mitigation are therefore the

two main lines of strategies to deal with conflictive issues. MSP needs to do both – both in its process and through the resulting documents and plans.

Depending on their characteristics, the conflicts identified can be addressed by different types of strategies. These may encompass:

- Understanding patterns of cooperation between uses;
- Considering coexistence in three dimensions: timing, depth, width;
- Considering how activities can be synergies to others and achieving trade-offs;
- Temporal/spatial management for non-permanent activities;
- Compensation for displaced activities;
- Knowledge as a solution for spatial conflicts;
- Prevention.

A basic premise is that some conflicts can be addressed at the level of the MSP process, others are best addressed at the level of the spatial plan (e.g. promoting spatial synergies, zoning).

The following mechanisms and techniques that can be employed at different stages of the MSP process:

- **Goal-setting in MSP to pre-empt and mitigate conflicts**

The participatory process by which goals and visions are developed in a particular MSP setting can be critical to identifying and assessing future conflicts. It is at this stage that the potential for conflicts and the need for 'trade-offs' between different interests may come to light, particularly considering the increasing pressure on development of marine resources.

- **Fostering positive forms of co-existence**

Coexistence is a situation where parties either share a resource/ interest peacefully, or any emerging antagonistic interference/ conflicts is proactively managed and resolved at least partially. Coexisting parties may benefit from one another and synergies can arise naturally or may be actively planned.

- **Managing the planning process**

An important part of conflict management in MSP is managing the planning process and the interaction between authorities and other types of stakeholders during the development of the plan. From a perspective on the *process of MSP as conflict management* a number of components need to be taken into consideration. These include the physical, technical, societal and institutional context that frames what can be addressed and how it can be done, the marine users and their aims and interests and how they can be included in the planning-process, and the final outputs and outcomes the MSP process is aiming at. The planner and process manager and his/her resources are crucial in this process.

9.1 The context of the plan and process: ecological, social, economic and technical considerations

A number of contextual aspects define what is possible in an MSP process. Ecosystem, socio-economic and cultural contexts make the conditions for human interaction and

resource use; their characteristics and limitations shape human interactions with the sea. Knowledge is key to understanding problems and identifying potential synergies and coexistence and the limits to both. Technology and physical structures in their present state may act as limiting factors, but their development also provides possibilities to create and enlarge space for coexistence. Lastly, the institutional context also determines what is possible and what is not (e.g. mandates, authority, roles); this varies between nations/jurisdictions and depends on the institutional embedding of MSP and the legal, political, and administrative minimal requirements of an MSP process.

9.2 The planner and the actors/stakeholders

In order to become a good process manager, special training may be required. Also required is back-up from higher up in the system, assistance for facilitation during meetings and beyond, and professional facilitators to assist certain phases and difficult groups.

Individual actor's behaviour in a conflictive situation can be characterised in relation to the content of the conflict (different users have different positions and underlying interests) and their strategic use of information (e.g. the threat of not revealing underlying interests for negotiation purposes in cases of already slightly escalated conflicts).

9.3 The process

Actors can be divided into four different groups depending on their willingness and ability to contribute to a planning process/meeting/forum:

- Some actors/stakeholders/participants are actively engaging in the process, they have the right information and are able to make themselves heard in order to contribute to the planning process.
- Some actors/stakeholders/participants do not participate actively and contribute – this may be because they are not aware of how and when to do this.
- Some actors/stakeholders/participants do not want to participate.
- Some actors/stakeholders/participants actively resist or oppose the process.

A functional process situation is characterised by a broad base of willing stakeholders that actively participate and communicate in the MSP process, and only a small minority resisting involvement or actively opposing the process. A non-functional process is the reverse, in that the majority of stakeholders have decided to oppose the process and only a small minority is willing to actively participate, communicate and listen. Once a situation has escalated to this point, it may be necessary to refer the process to another arena outside of MSP. The pyramid also shows what steps may need to be taken to de-escalate a non-functional process situation.

The task of the process manager is to keep the majority of participants in a state of wanting to participate and actively contribute to the process. If this fails, the process will get out of hand.

Generally speaking, the process requires continuous attention as it develops over time, keeping an eye on stakeholders, their interaction, possible issues emerging and arising conflicts. Transaction costs increase the higher up one comes in the pyramid. Process

managers need to build trust among those participating and partially re-start process if new participants enter the circle.

Clearly structured ToRs are essential for keeping a process running smoothly. For every process (which could be a long-term process such as an MSP cycle or a specific conflict-solving process), agreement is needed on basic concepts and understanding of terms, roles and responsibilities, the problem description, what is going to be managed and when the problem is considered resolved.

Various strategies can be employed to keep a process running smoothly, e.g. conducting a basic stakeholder analysis and setting clear objectives. Good process leadership is essential to keep the process running smoothly.

10 Competence profile for leadership and management

A competence profile for leadership and management in MSP was provided based on similar approaches in Canada. This will be further elaborated and presented in a future publication, for example a CRR based on WKCCMSP.

11 Tools and methods for addressing conflicts in MSP

A range of tools and methods for addressing conflicts were discussed, some of them in the context of case studies of conflict situations in MSP in a range of countries. A full exploration of tools and methods needs further elaboration and presented in a future publication, for example a CRR based on WKCCMSP.

12 Overall conclusions

The workshop developed a logical framework for approaching conflict situations in MSP, based on the three stages of identifying, assessing and addressing conflicts. The workshop noted that conflicts are really the opposite of synergies in that both are expressions of coexistence. The workshop also noted that conflicts can be a creative force and may be used to generate positive outcomes in an MSP process.

The workshop characterised MSP-based conflicts as either spatial or non-spatial, noting a connection between the spatial expression of conflicts and the MSP process. Sources and causes of conflicts were considered, and dimensions of conflict set out to facilitate a more general understanding of conflicts, e.g. of conflict dimensions that are commonly hidden below the surface. This also facilitates analysis of conflicts for the purpose of dealing with them. Here, the social sciences and respective literature was found to be an important source of information and could be explored further. The workshop also emphasised that the size, magnitude and sensitivity of a conflict are important elements in assessing the risks posed to the MSP process by not managing a conflict. Here, obvious connections were noted to previous work of the WGMPCZM (WKQAMSP report on quality assurance in MSP, 2012) which will be further elaborated in a CRR.

Addressing MSP-based conflicts takes place at different stages of the MSP cycle and requires suitable tools and methods as well as skills in managing people and processes. Since (participative) MSP is really a process of ongoing negotiation and people manage-

ment (in the sense of involving stakeholders, various actors, interest groups and managing their diverse interests, remits and personalities throughout the process), more attention should be paid to these “soft” skills when training MSP planners and process managers.

Time constraints did not permit a sufficient discussion of synergies as the reverse side of MSP-based conflicts. An important next step would therefore be to further develop the synergies aspects.

13 References

Galtung, J. 1969. Violence, peace and peace research. JPR VI (3), 167-191.

Mouffe, C. 2005. On the Political. Routledge.

Rittal, H.W.J. & Webber, M.M. 1973. Dilemmas in a General Theory of Planning. Policy Sciences 4, 155-169.

UNESCO 2009. Marine Spatial Planning: a step-by-step approach toward ecosystem-based management. Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and Man and the Biosphere Programme. IOC Manual and Guides No. 53, ICAM Dossier No. 6. Paris: UNESCO, 2009.

Annex 1: List of participants

| Name | Address | Phone/Fax | Email |
|----------------------|--|------------------------|--|
| Jacob Ainscough | Student at School of Geosciences University of Edinburgh | n.a. | s1555871@sms.ed.ac.uk |
| Arild Buanes | Dept of Social Science Norut – Northern Research Institute Postboks 6434, Forskningsparken, 9294 Tromsø, Norway | n.a. | Arild.Buanes@norut.no |
| Roland Cormier | Helmholtz-Zentrum Geesthacht Insitute of Coastal Research Dept. Human Dimensions of Coastal Areas Max-Planck-Str. 1 21502 Geesthacht, Germany | +49-4152-87- 2008 | roland.cormier@ecoriskmgmt.com |
| Christian Fischer | Helmholtz-Zentrum Geesthacht Insitute of Coastal Research Dept. Human Dimensions of Coastal Areas Max-Planck-Str. 1 21502 Geesthacht, Germany | +49-4152-87- 2008 | christian.fischer@hzg.de |
| Kira Gee | Helmholtz-Zentrum Geesthacht Insitute of Coastal Research Dept. Human Dimensions of Coastal Areas Max-Planck-Str. 1 21502 Geesthacht, Germany | + 49-4152-87- 1835 | kira.gee@hzg.de |
| Antje Gimpel | Thünen Institute Federal Research Institute for Rural Areas, Forestry and Fisheries Institute of Sea Fisheries Palmaille 9 22767 Hamburg Germany | +49 40 389 05 272 | antje.gimpel@ti.bund.de |
| Lucy Greenhill | Research Fellow (Marine Planning and Renewable Energy) Laurence Mee Centre for Society and the Sea Scottish Association for Marine Science Oban Argyll PA37 1QA Scotland | +44 1631 559 379 | Lucy.Greenhill@sams.ac.uk |
| Andronikos Kafas | Marine Renewable Energy Scientist Renewable Energy Environmental Advice Group Marine Scotland – Science, Scottish Government Marine Laboratory 375 Victoria Road Aberdeen AB11 9DB Scotland | +44 (0)1224 295 347 | Andronikos.Kafas@gov.scot |

| | | | |
|------------------------|--|-------------------|--|
| Andreas Kannen | Helmholtz-Zentrum Geesthacht Institute of Coastal Research Dept. Human Dimensions of Coastal Areas Max-Planck-Str. 1 21502 Geesthacht, Germany | + 49-4152-87-1874 | andreas.kannen@hzg.de |
| Andrea Morf | Institutionen för globala studier Göteborgs universitet Box 700 SE-405 30 Göteborg Sweden | +46 31 786 42 98 | andrea.morf@havsmiljoinstitutet.se |
| Eirik Mikkelsen | Research Director, PhD Dept of Social Science Norut – Northern Research Institute Postboks 6434, Forskningsparken, 9294 Tromsø, Norway | +47 9593 5362 | Eirik.Mikkelsen@norut.no |
| Ellen Pecceu | Institute for Agricultural and Fisheries Research Animal Sciences Unit – Aquatic Environment and Quality Research Area Ankerstraat 1 B-8400 Oostende Belgium | +32 59 56 98 76 | Ellen.Pecceu@ilvo.vlaanderen.be |
| Rafael Sarda | Blanes Centre for Advanced Studies (CEAB) C/ d'accés a la Cala St. Francesc, 14 Blanes - Girona - 17300 Spain | n.a. | sarda@ceab.csic.es |
| Vanessa Stelzenmüller | Thünen Institute Federal Research Institute for Rural Areas, Forestry and Fisheries Institute of Sea Fisheries Palmaille 9 22767 Hamburg Germany | n.a. | vanessa.stelzenmueller@ti.bund.de |
| Josianne Stottrup | DTU AQUA National Institute of Aquatic Resources Technical University of Denmark Charlottenlund Slot, Jægersborg Alle 1 2920 Charlottenlund Denmark | +45 35 88 34 42 | jgs@aqua.dtu.dk |
| <u>Guests:</u> | | | |
| Lodewijk Abspoel | | | Lodewijk.Abspool@minienm.nl |
| Tomas Andersson | | | tomas.andersson@havochvatten.se |
| Camilla Lovaas Stavnes | | | Camilla.Lovaas.Stavnes@hfk.no |
| Annika Koch | | | annika.koch@bsh.de |

Annex 2: Agenda

Monday, 17 June

- 10.30 Introduction to the workshop (*Andreas Kannen, Kira Gee* / Workshop Chairs) Welcome (*Beate Ratter* / Head of Department, *Hartwig Kremer* / LOICZ) Organisa-
tional information (*Christian Fischer*) Getting to know
one another (*all*)

Block 1: The challenge of including culturally valued areas in MSP

- 11.30 MSP and the challenges of identifying culturally valued areas (*Kira Gee, Andreas Kannen*)
- 12.00 The practitioners view: Experiences from Shetland (*Rachel Shucksmith*)
Discussion: Identifying current shortcomings and specific MSP needs
- 13.00 Lunch
- 14.00 Discussion continued and writing up: MSP needs

Block 2: Criteria and methods for identifying culturally important places

- 15.30 Use of socio-cultural spatial data in marine planning for offshore renewable en-
ergy (*Matt Gubbins*)
- 16.00 The limitations of spatial expression of CES (*Mollie Chapman*)
- 16.30 Discussion: Criteria and methods for identifying culturally important places:
What works, what doesn't work, what criteria are missing?

Tuesday, 18 June

- 9.00 Summary of the previous day
- 9.15 Participatory mapping for coastal and marine planning: Rhetoric and reality
(*Greg Brown via AdobeConnect*)
- 9.45 The Canadian experience: A cultural values mapping exercise from a First Na-
tions perspective (*Robert Adlam and Michael Cox*)
- 10.15 A First Nations perspective on values and value mapping (*Cecelia Brooks*)
- 10.45 Mapping cultural values: The SECOA project from a planners' perspective (*Ro-
land Cormier*)
Discussion: What criteria and methods are available for identifying culturally
important areas, how can culturally important areas be mapped?
- 13.00 Lunch
- 14.30 Assessing, mapping and quantifying cultural ecosystem services at community
level (*Tobias Plieninger via AdobeConnect*)
Discussion continued: What criteria and methods are available for identifying
culturally important areas? Developing a roster of methods and tools

Wednesday, 19 June

9.00 Summary of the previous day

Block 3: Measuring impacts on important cultural areas and assessing their relative value

9.30 Discussion: MSP needs with respect to impact assessment on important cultural areas (*Led by Roland Cormier*)

10.30 Experiences and tools from the VALMER project (*Steve Fletcher*)

Discussion: Measuring impacts on important areas identified. What works, what doesn't work, what is missing?

13.00 Lunch

Discussion continued and writing up: What criteria are available for measuring impacts on culturally important areas? Developing a roster of methods, indicators and tools for impact assessment

Thursday, 20 June

9.00 Summary of the previous day's work

All day: Discussion as needed and writing up results for workshop report

19.30 Conference dinner sponsored by HZG

Friday, 21 June

9.00 Finish writing, summary of what has been achieved and next steps

13.00 Depart