



**Stakeholder Workshop III
Consolidating Guidelines to Deliver an Eco-System Approach
14-15 June 2012
Full report**

Published August 2011

This report is intended to provide stakeholders with a more detailed account of the third PISCES workshop proceedings (June 2011, Dinard) for their reference. Comments made by participants at the workshop were noted during presentations and whole group discussions and are summarised here. Those comments captured are shown without attribution, which was a code of practice or working agreement for the discussions.

A two-page summary report of the workshop is available on the PISCES website which stakeholders may find helpful for briefing others about this event <http://www.projectpisc.es.eu/>

Table of Common Acronyms

CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CFP	Common Fisheries Policy
COWRIE	Collaborative Offshore Wind Research Into The Environment
CMRC	Coastal and Marine Resources Centre
DPSIR	Driving forces, Pressures, States, Impacts, Responses
EBM	Ecosystem Based Management
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
INTERREG	EU programme that helps Europe's regions form partnerships to work together on common projects
MASLF	Marine Aggregate Sustainability Levy Fund
MEFEPO	Making the European Fisheries Ecosystem Plan Operational
MESMA	Monitoring and Evaluation of Spatially Managed Areas
MREA	Marine Rapid Environmental Assessment
MSFD	Marine Strategy Framework Directive
MSC	Marine Stewardship Council
MSP	Marine Spatial Planning
PISCES	Partnerships Involving Stakeholders in the Celtic Sea Ecosystem
RAC	Regional Advisory Council
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment

Contents**Page**

1. Background Information	1
2. Purpose and Objectives of PISCES Stakeholder Workshop III	1
3. Overview of the Workshop Programme and Process	2
4. Attendees	2
5. Presentations	3
5.1 PISCES Project Introduction and Update, Lyndsey Dodds, WWF England & Wales	4
5.2 Community Based Ecosystem Management, Aaron Longton, Port Orford Ocean Resource	5
5.3 Marine Strategy Framework Directive, Leo de Vrees, European Commission	7
5.4 Involving Ocean Users in Marine Spatial Planning, Morgan Gopnick, Duke University	9
5.5 Chesapeake Bay Programme, Keely Clifford, US State Department	12
6. Guidelines Development	16
6.1 Introducing the Guidelines, Lyndsey Dodds, WWF	16
6.2 Ways of Working, Tim Morrell, The Environment Council	16
6.3 Output from the Guidelines Development Work	19
7. Way Forward	20
7.1 Next Steps for Guidelines Development	20
7.2 Next steps for the PISCES Project	20
8. Evaluation	21
8.1 Interim Feedback	21
8.2 Closing Evaluation	21
Appendices	
Appendix 1: PISCES Project and Legislative Timelines	22
Appendix 2: Briefing material for Workshop III	23
Appendix 3: Workshop III Agenda and Code of Practice	47
Appendix 4: PISCES Workshop III Participants and Invitees	48
Appendix 5: PISCES Project Update, Lyndsey Dodds, WWF England and Wales	50
Appendix 6: Marine Strategy Framework Directive, Leo de Vrees, European Commission	59
Appendix 7: Chesapeake Bay Programme, Keely Clifford, US State Department	70
Appendix 8: Introducing the Guidelines, Lyndsey Dodds, WWF England and Wales	78
Appendix 9: Guidelines Development Process, Tim Morrell, The Environment Council	80
Appendix 10: PISCES Guidelines Made Simple	83
Appendix 11: Mind Mapping Output	84
Appendix 12: Next Steps for Guidelines Development, Lyndsey Dodds, WWF England & Wales	95
Appendix 13: Next Steps for the PISCES Project, Lyndsey Dodds, WWF England & Wales	96
Appendix 14: Collated Evaluation Feedback	97

1. Background Information

The PISCES project is a three-year, European Commission LIFE+ funded project¹ with the aim of developing a set of practical guidelines for the delivery of an ecosystem approach² to marine management in the Celtic Sea and Western Channel. The guidelines are being developed by a multi-sector, multi-national group of Celtic Sea marine users to inform day-to-day management of marine activities. The process of engaging these stakeholders through a 'bottom-up' approach for this purpose is innovative. The lessons learnt through the PISCES project will be used to influence future stakeholder engagement on European Union (EU) and national legislation and their implementation.

The rationale for this bottom-up, ecosystem approach is that the development of practical guidelines by the stakeholders who are active in the area is more likely to result in an appropriate and effective management of the Celtic Sea, based on a holistic and integrated approach.

The PISCES project is focussing on three main areas:

- Developing practical guidelines for the ecosystem approach that will translate legal requirements (e.g. in the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive) into practical actions
- Demonstrating the opportunities and an example of best practice for working at a regional level both within the Celtic Sea and across Europe.
- Evaluating the best way to involve stakeholders in the decision-making process.

For further information please visit the PISCES project website at <http://www.projectpisc.es.eu/>

2. Purpose and Objectives of PISCES Stakeholder Workshop III

A number of workshops are being held for stakeholders in order to support their engagement in the PISCES project and to deliver its aims. The purpose of the workshops is to enable the marine users to work towards a shared understanding, through which they can collectively develop a set of guidelines for delivering an ecosystem approach for the Celtic Sea.

To understand how PISCES Stakeholder Workshop III fits into the wider project programme, please refer to appendix 1, which sets out the timeline for the project and shows how it fits in the wider future legislative context.

The specific objectives for the PISCES Workshop III were as follows:

1. Clearly understand project progress so far, and how Workshop III fits into the bigger picture.
2. Continue to build mutual understanding and working relationships between the stakeholders, quickly integrating new members.
3. Gain a deeper understanding of ecosystem approaches in other contexts, and what can be learned from them.
4. Produce a coherent set of guidelines that clearly describes a recommended ecosystem approach management system for the Celtic Sea.
5. Increase understanding of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) implementation process.
6. Identify what needs to happen between June 2011 and the next workshop.

¹ LIFE is the European Union's financial instrument supporting environmental and nature conservation projects throughout the European Union

² The PISCES project working definition of the ecosystem approach is as follows: "The Ecosystem Approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way" (Convention on Biological Diversity). This includes people, their activities and institutions. "Sustaining Benefits – For All – For Ever"

3. Overview of the Workshop Programme and Process

The key focus at Workshop III was the consolidation of a set of guidelines which had undergone an initial draft by stakeholders at the November 2010, Cork workshop. These had subsequently been reviewed prior to the June 2011 workshop by the PISCES core group of marine users and also by members of the Advisory Group and a representative from the EU. Briefing material, including the most recent version of the draft guidelines (version 5) which incorporates comments received from stakeholders along with a collation of the further comments received on them by Advisory Group, government and stakeholders, was provided for attendees in advance of the event to help them prepare for participation. This material can be found at appendix 2 and is reproduced there in an unattributed format.

The design of the event took account of the experience of previous PISCES stakeholder workshops (May 2010, Cardiff and November 2010, Cork) and advance feedback was sought from stakeholders who were attending Workshop III in order to inform the planning for this event. The workshop aimed to provide an environment in which the range of stakeholders could actively participate, share ideas and experience, work collaboratively and thus gain a better understanding of each others' perspectives. The event's style of working was relaxed and informal to support relationship building between stakeholders and its participative approach.

The workshop was planned and designed by the PISCES project management team who provided the structure for the workshop programme and undertook facilitation roles to support participation of the Celtic Sea marine users. The Environment Council led the facilitation of the workshop as the member of the PISCES project team with a particular specialism in stakeholder engagement. In addition, The Environment Council as organisation does hold any substantive perspective on marine or other environmental issues; it works as a neutral convenor to enable different parties to come together and achieve sustainable outcomes through its facilitation of dialogue and collaborative working. With many different interests involved in the discussions this attribute is intended as a further benefit to the process.

The workshop was conducted in English with interpretation provided for French speakers, both through electronically supported simultaneous interpretation for presentations and larger group discussion and consecutive interpretation for small group working.

A copy of the workshop agenda and its code of practice can be found at appendix 3.

4. Attendees

Stakeholders: The PISCES project seeks the involvement of a core group of marine users from England, Wales, Ireland, France and Spain³, to represent a range of key activities that occur in the Celtic Sea. This stakeholder group includes representatives from shipping, ports, fishing, coastal tourism and recreation, mariculture, environmental statutory agencies, marine aggregates, renewable energy and undersea cables.

Those marine users invited to participate in the workshop are well linked to networks within their sectors and have indicated a willingness to communicate PISCES to wider stakeholders. For a list of stakeholder invitees and participants for the third PISCES stakeholder workshop please see appendix 4. The primary role of the stakeholders at the workshop was, through their discussions, to collectively move forward the development of the guidelines.

³ The PISCES project is actively seeking the involvement of Spanish marine users, but was unable to their secure attendance at the June 2011 event.

The meeting facilitator invited marine users to share what they hoped to get from the two-day event. Their comments are summarised below:

- Clarity about the guidelines
- To know more about the Environment Directives on the Celtic Sea
- To progress work started in Cork (PISCES Workshop II, November 2010): Refine the objectives and bring clarity to the ecosystem approach
- Make guidelines easier to communicate to others
- See how the project relates to legislation such as marine planning
- A better understanding of the ecosystem approach and the practical balance between needs of users and the sea environment
- I'm very interested in the ecosystem approach and would like us to find a natural balance to enable continuance of fishing for the future
- To understand how the ecosystem approach relates to other initiatives.

Supporters: The workshop was also supported by a number of advisers which included representatives from national governments and the European Union; specialists from the PISCES project Advisory Group⁴; and representatives from other ecosystem-based marine and other water management initiatives. These advisers provided a resource for stakeholders throughout the proceedings, whose knowledge and experience could be drawn on as stakeholders wished for advice and information. The Advisory Group also posed questions and provided reflections on the stakeholder's discussions to provide further advice, stimulus and challenge. Information about these attendees can also be found at appendix 4.

The meeting facilitator invited the workshop's supporters to share their aspirations for the two-day event. Their comments are summarised below:

- To get a clearer idea of stakeholders in the Celtic Sea.
- I would like to be of use to someone over the next two days. I'm hesitant about being described as 'expert' though, as we've all got lots to learn from each other!
- To try to be helpful and compare for myself and for all of you how things have been moving forward in the United States, to compare similarities and differences in Europe
- To learn as much as possible what stakeholders think the ecosystem approach is and how that relates to policy makers and biologists
- I hope to be helpful and look forward to working with you
- I'm interested to see the stakeholder view on what the ecosystem approach is. I'm also daunted by being described as expert. I hope I will bring knowledge that can be useful.
- I hope I have something to add to this process, be able to help people find common ground and consensus to move forward
- I would prefer use of the term of 'advisers' rather than 'experts'.

The meeting facilitator clarified that at the workshop nobody would be the expert since everyone attending was bringing different knowledge to share.

5. Presentations

As well as presentations from the PISCES project team, workshop III included input from a number of speakers from the supporters attending, including an EU representative and those who had particular first hand experience to share with participants about marine and other water based management; including putting ecosystem approaches into action and the involvement of stakeholders. These presentations were intended to inspire stakeholders' thinking and help generate further ideas. Key points from these sessions are summarised in this section.

⁴ For further information on the PISCES Advisory Group please visit http://projectpisc.es/about_us/who_are_we/advisory_group/

5.1 PISCES Project Introduction and Update, Lyndsey Dodds, WWF England and Wales

The workshop opened with an introduction to the project and its aims and an update about its progress to date by Lyndsey Dodds of WWF. Please go appendix 5 to view a copy of the presentation slides used by Lyndsey for this introduction. Key points from Lyndsey's talk are summarised below:

- The PISCES project goal is about translating the ecosystem approach from policy into practice
- The project is doing this though creating an opportunity; for stakeholders to create what they think an ecosystem approach is, through the development of practical guidelines; and for stakeholders to develop a common voice.
- The project will also look at the best way to involve and engage people in this process. The project is multi-sector, stakeholder-led. Every step of the way, stakeholders are asked to direct and drive the project. PISCES is also trying out new techniques to engage stakeholders.
- The Project hopes to increase knowledge of the ecosystem approach and to increase knowledge for stakeholders of other sectors and to build trust between them.
- PISCES also wants to take and learn from the project for application more widely elsewhere.
- The Celtic Sea area defined by the project is that of the Celtic Sea fishing area and the Western Channel.
- The policy and legislation context is that there is scope for influencing the Marine Strategy Framework Directive pillar of EU policy, to achieve or maintain Good Environmental Status by 2020.
- Guidelines and actions produced by PISCES stakeholders have the potential to influence this process: policy makers are already thinking about programmes of measures and there is opportunity for stakeholders to influence this process as marine users and to show government what the actions and steps need to be.
- Previous workshops have taken place. At Cardiff in May 2010 the first workshop involved defining the ecosystem approach and the benefits and challenges of it. It also began the development of an understanding of related projects. Responding to stakeholder comments from that workshop, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) definition for the ecosystem approach is now being used, which has been adapted for PISCES (see slide 11 of appendix 5).
- This ecosystem definition was affirmed at the Cork November 2010 workshop. Stakeholders then moved on with the process of developing guidelines. The structure for the guidelines is a set of principles, with objectives and actions leading from these. This work will be followed up at this June 2011 workshop. We also had learning from ecosystem projects at the Cork meeting.
- The project has tried to sustain momentum and stakeholders have continued working on the guidelines in the interim; remotely. We are now on the 5th draft of the guidelines since the Cork workshop. The Advisory Group have also given comments. We can review those as part of the guidelines development work today.

- A meeting was held in April this year (2011) in Rennes, France. The purpose of this was to get the French group of stakeholders together to enhance their understanding of the project. If other countries feel that a similar event would be useful for them please let the project team know.
- Today the aim is to take what stakeholders did in Cork and take it forward, to make it widely understandable and involve those who have not been involved to date, or have been involved at an earlier stage.
- We have a core group of around thirty stakeholders who are most involved but to make PISCES relevant and legitimate we need to spread the involvement more widely. The PISCES project team would like to speak to each stakeholder individually to get an understanding of the communication channels in each sector, to work out how best to widen involvement. This will enable outreach to around 200 further stakeholders, to give them the opportunity to comment and to input to the guidelines after this workshop
- Also at the workshop over the next two days there will be videos of stakeholder projects in the Celtic Sea area to view. These are now available for viewing on the PISCES website at http://www.projectpisc.es/about_us/sharing_what_we_learn/case_study_films/
- We are planning a further workshop towards the end of this year (2011). This will pull in the comments from those not yet involved and start stakeholders thinking about specific sectoral actions. This would be to enable stakeholders to develop action plans for specific sectors. It would also be a good point to start thinking about how PISCES guidelines link to other strategies and how these might fit together to make best sense. There would also be further consideration about awareness-raising for the guidelines
- The project has applied to the European Commission LIFE+ fund for an extension to get the guidelines to a more developed stage and to have an additional workshop, if that's useful.

There were no questions from participants at the conclusion of this presentation.

5.2 Community Based Ecosystem Management, Aaron Longton, Port Orford Ocean Resource, Oregon

Aaron Longton, a fisherman from Port Orford, Oregon, USA, provided a talk on his experience at Port Orford. This was about how his local community had proactively moved to an ecosystem based management approach of the local waters and used this sustainable approach to secure its fishing industry and the environment for the future. A short film has been produced about the Port Orford experience, which can be viewed on the PISCES website at http://www.projectpisc.es/about_us/sharing_what_we_learn/case_study_films/. This was shown to stakeholders as an introduction. The key points from Aaron's talk are set out below:

- Fishing is the main industry in Port Orford. However, the town's industry used to be timber based. Environmental groups found that an endangered bird, the spotted owl was present in the area, which required a protected forest habitat. At that point almost 85% of the available timber had been logged. The timber industry wouldn't talk about wilderness areas, went to war with the environmentalists and ended up losing. We now have no mills in our town. The timber industry accounted for around 85% of jobs at the time.

- The fishing industry decided that the same thing that could happen to us. Yellow eye rockfish and canary rockfish were a key catch in the area. It was fished both recreationally and commercially by rod and line. Then trawlers with roller gear came and stocks declined. An area from Mexico to Canada became an exclusion zone for fishing, which it was designated a rockfish conservation area. This meant that no fishing was to take place until 2084 as this is the timeline for rebuilding the species.
- Our local group decided to get ahead and, rather than dig in and rather than being affected forever, to flip it over and turn it into a benefit. We liaised with environmentalists, scientists, federal bodies and others. We were the only fishing body to do this.
- The start of the project was a stock assessment in 1998. It was 1992 when exclusions began. We now have information about the habitats and breeding of fish that can inform future decisions and activities.
- Overcoming the fear, that to give an inch would involve the taking of a mile, was the key to making progress: Getting consensus, finding middle ground where everyone dropped extreme points. Starting from the group up, getting the community involved from the start, rather than having something imposed was what worked.
- The way we achieved trust: We had a lot of workshops like this one. We had a fisherman's knowledge exchange which shared information from other parts of the United States. We had heads of environmental groups present. It was hard to let go of the 'give an inch' feeling. Once we came to consensus, cocktail hour was helpful, to further understanding and build relationships. One thing that was certain was that there was going to be change, and we were able to shape that to benefit our community.
- There were one or two key success stories. The needs were worked out at community level. A Memorandum of Understanding was formed. The City government was worked with. Storm water best practice was brought in which helped water quality issues in the area and we won an award from NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration).
- My top two pieces of advice for stakeholders would be firstly to try to be inclusive as possible. Get buy-in and support from as many groups as possible. Some people won't engage and people get left behind as you move forward; which is a devolvement of their responsibility and which means a lot more burden of responsibility for those remaining involved. Secondly, burn-out is not an option! There will be environmental change ongoing. This will be a living document and it will take a sustained energy from a 'bottom up' stand point. You have to be in it for the long run.

There was then an opportunity for the participants to put questions to Aaron:

- Q:** If you had been in a more controversial marine activity would you have had to do anything differently?
- A:** The state had a mandate that we would work on marine reserves. We were the only one that moved forward. Every morning I expected to get my tyres popped. No one else was joining in. Little by little things are changing. Females have to grow to a viable size for spawning or genetic integrity is compromised. You guys have a lot more competing interests. You have renewables and aquaculture. We only had other fisheries.
- Q:** What about if other boats are coming in? What impact does that have?
- A:** We don't have exclusive rights, but we do have a stewardship area where we influence policy, but other boats can still come in and fish. Trawler fishing is not allowed. Discard rate is 12-0% with hook and line.

- Q:** Could you give us some more detail about the county council and water quality initiative?
- A:** Where I'm from we have high rain fall, so storm run off is high and there are problems like pesticides getting into the near-shore environment. The knock on pollution can come from little things like oil dripping out from your car; everything. So awareness-raising is important. Impacts can also come from things like logging along the edge of the water. You need to prevent that otherwise water temperature gets higher which has a negative effect on fish.
- Q:** What's the timescale for measures and actions implementation?
- A:** Everyone has a different set of circumstances. Erosion from logging was a problem at one time, but the big environmental issues are things like climate change. The time line on the marine protected area and reserve is that it'll be shut down to all harvest in January and we are gathering information; generating base line data and detailed mapping, and radio-tagging fish in the marine reserve so we can see where the fish are moving and how that is working in terms of establishing a marine reserve of an adequate size to protect the fish. This includes tagging of key rockfish species. The study will enable us to find out the movements of fish in the reserve and has also established other types of fish present that are not fished and their distance of origin, for example two great white sharks from the Faroe Islands.
- Q:** This is an inspirational story and I have two questions: How did the project come about originally? Did one person initiate things? What were the group dynamics? Secondly, has the project also led to co-creation of knowledge with the scientific community?
- A:** It was two women: a marine resource management student from Oregon State, along with fisherman's wife who has seen the timber industry example and decided to get ahead. One thing that helped was that when the rock fish crisis was declared, it led to funding for retraining and fishing associations and we took advantage of that. Yes, we are taking part in the scientific research. We took a sacrifice of twenty percent of the harvest area to put the research area in, and we're now getting paid to charter the scientists who are undertaking the research.

5.3 Marine Strategy Framework Directive, Leo de Vrees, European Commission Environment DG, Marine Team

Leo de Vrees, of the European Commission Environment DG, provided participants with an overview of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive and its relationship to PISCES. Please go to appendix 6 to view a copy of the presentation slides used by Leo for this introduction. Key points from Leo's talk are summarised below:

- The Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) is an integrated approach to legislation which is a first for the marine environment. There are three key messages: to protect ecosystems, ensure sustainable use, achieve clean seas, and have common approaches to these across Europe.
- Member states have to make a marine strategy and cooperate with member states and also with non-member states.
- The implementation steps are those of assessment, the setting of targets and indicators, the set up of monitoring, and of setting measures to implement them.
- To protect ecosystems it's about achieving Good Environmental Status (GES). This is defined in the Marine Directive (see slide 8 of Leo's presentation, appendix 6).

- There are eleven descriptors for satisfactory status (see slides 9&10 of Leo's presentation, appendix 6). The range of knowledge about these descriptions is very different as some of them are new; hence value of adaptive management.
- The impacts of litter for example, which is a new descriptor, are given four criteria (see slide 11 of Leo's presentation, appendix 6) and this illustrates how you would go from the descriptor starting point to targets.
- Marine Protected Areas, which are spatial area agreements are linked to the Common Fisheries Policy
- Sustainable use, which is the use of the marine environment, is part of the MSFD: human activities, including cumulative ones, should be compatible with GES. The MSFD will help to define the boundaries of sustainability
- The MSFD uses adaptive management and will be subject to a monitoring programme, and a review every 6 years is needed.
- The third pillar is having a common approach and a level playing field. At the European level we have Marine Directives of 12 Member States and there are three working groups to support this. They are defining GES and initial assessment and there is an exchange of information.
- GES has a technical working group to increase knowledge, for example of litter and underwater noise and other forms of energy. They advise Member States and the European Commission.
- The MSFD also uses existing frameworks and policy for example the Water Framework Directive. If it functions well this will also support the MSFD, for example on the matter of eutrophication. The reform of the Common Fisheries Policy will lead to sustainable fisheries by 2020 and thus support the MSFD. So the MSFD does build on existing legislation and it also brings it all together to achieve a common aim.
- Something to consider when developing guidelines, is to be mindful of expectations. What is the role of stakeholders: is it to be consulted, is to be informed, is it a co-decision and so on? Some things like GES might be political process and stakeholder involvement on this aspect therefore would be limited. Regarding the implementation of measures, the role of stakeholders is very important. So be aware of the role you might play in the MSFD
- Members States cooperate on a regional level and so stakeholders can too.
- Joint Fact Finding may have a role to jointly define questions to be answered and the methods to answer them. One example of this is the programme of the Dutch government for an artificial airport for the North Sea. The pilots originally said no to the idea, and said that there were too many risks. We found that the assessment of this risk was based on the number of collisions per 10,000 flights and so a comparison needed to be done. A number of airports were selected for research to create baseline on whether it was safe or not. The value of this is that in the end there is no disagreement about end points. This is what stakeholders are doing in bringing in their own experience to decision making.
- My advice would be to think beyond your own sector to wider points of view: this is what legislators will have to do.
- You as stakeholders don't have to wait until obligations are in place. You can start right away. Take the initiative and start your sustainable activities: do so; and there will be less impact on you from top down from the MSFD.

There was then an opportunity for the participants to ask Leo de Vrees some questions. The subsequent questions (Q) and answers (A) are summarised below:

Q: The Framework Directive on the Birds Directive, the Water Framework Directive, and the Common Fisheries Policy: these three bits of the policy are old. They are bundled in the MSFD. Is this an attempt to tell us that all these have failed? What about opening up the debate to society? What are the thoughts of the EU on this?

A: All these are subject to adaptive management. They are reviewed on a regular basis. All three contribute to the integrated marine strategy. Some aspects are covered but not holistically; only the specific areas stated. Many of the new ones are not included. There is less consideration towards human uses. This is the first integrated approach to the marine environment and making use of the existing legislation where it exists.

Q: With regard to GES: are these going together? Are they going to be equal or different weightings for assessments? Will some take precedence over the others?

A: There is a difference with the Water Framework Directive. There is good ecological status and good environment status for marine. The environmental status acknowledges that there is human activity and that it is not necessarily pristine. Also marine environments are very dynamic especially with climate change. There's no one good status. It's constantly under change. 2020 is not expected to be achieved and there is a review scheduled for 2023. There is an ongoing debate about what is good and what's not. Some states indicate and quantify. Others outline this in terms what they don't want, rather than defining what is wanted in a dynamic area. So there is a difference in assessment, and the scales required. We have no conclusive answer yet.

Q: What are the expectations and the role of stakeholders in terms of practical actions; and what is the importance of this in the EU?

A: There is an important obligation to involve stakeholders in Directives targets. The difference is how this is done between Member States. The Directive is not clear on how far it should go. It is on a case by case, Member State basis. This is another case for working together across the region as this will make your points of view more powerful.

5.4 Involving Ocean Users in Marine Spatial Planning, Morgan Gopnick, Duke University Project

Morgan Gopnick of Duke University had been invited by the PISCES project team to share the experience of her work. Morgan's experience includes ecosystem-based stakeholder engagement processes; engaging industry, commercial fishery sector, oil and gas, recreational fisheries; and bringing these sectors together with environmental organisations for the purpose of reconciling their interests in the context of marine spatial planning. The key points from Morgan's talk, which took the form of an interview with questions from the PISCES project team, are summarised below:

- We have been working on Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) for a number of years. In 2009 there was an Obama Executive Order to move forward with policy on MSP so we were suddenly playing catch up to support it. We decided that the biggest problem was that the ocean-users' community were behind the environmental community in terms of their understanding of the MSP. We working with ocean users on MSP to bring them up to speed; how it might serve them and to overcome suspicion that it was just an environmental scheme: a new way to spell Marine Protective Areas.

- Convincing them that this wasn't the case involved arranging meetings where we brought together all the different interests: oil and gas, recreational and commercial fisheries, renewable energy, cables and so on. We sat down and let them talk: the first meeting was about worries and fears about MSP and from there we talked through some case studies from other countries that showed how it can serve the ocean user community. This was followed up with interviews that showed that the ocean users had become more familiar and comfortable with the concept of MSP. We also met with the environmental community. And then finally we brought them together. By then, ocean users were up to speed and able to dialogue equally with the environmental community.

What were the key lessons learnt?

- The lessons learnt on process were the affirmation of our belief that it would be best to speak separately to people: the ocean users and environmental communities; until a level playing field was created. The National Ocean Council (the federal body) got a document of the outcome of the meetings. It was short and concise and said: here's what we found and what we think you should do.

Where there any surprises?

- The main surprise from the project was the David and Goliath aspect. The belief of all parties that they are David, and that the other party is Goliath; that the other party has control. The environmental community think that it's industry that has the control and vice versa. Everyone believes that their own motives are pure and the others have bad ones.

How did you get over that?

- It takes time to get over that. It takes time to do that just over the course of seven meetings. It's about trust-building and letting people voice their concerns first and then bringing people together to talk about mutual interests and concerns. There is deeper trust as a result. There was a change between the first and last meetings and about how people view the others. The analogy is that all the people of the room all want their own baseball team to win. However they can all get together to talk about the field, and the rules and so on. They all have interest in making the game better, even if they continue to support different teams.

How did you overcome disagreements?

- How to treat conservation in this broader picture of ecosystem management: is it number one and then people fight about the remaining space or is it one of many values on the table? We didn't resolve it, but it is significant in how it informs the debate about use and planning.

Were there any other common themes?

- Between ocean users in the US and the discussions here, most of the things that have been said yesterday: the same issues come up about transparency and whether it is going to be fair; will people's interests be considered fairly. Adaptation: we don't know what world will look like in the future. However if I've got to build a facility I don't want hear that I can't build it in 5 years time. One other parallel, one person was very sceptical and thought that it was a waste of time and there wasn't a problem: if it's not a problem don't fix it. I have heard some of that, and could address that.
- National boundaries are crossed with PISCES and the question of whether it is possible on this scale: This was a key point in our discussion: that of 'nested' governance and management. You should try to devolve decision making to lowest possible level, as people best understand the ecosystem at the level and place it happens; and yet it has to sit within a broader planning framework. We kept stressing that national government should set the back stop for principles and leave it to people on the ground to have flexibility to pursue it in the way they needed.

What would you say are the two or three most important things that you'd advise our stakeholders to consider?

- Building on what we said about 'nested' decision making. You will need it for an area like this. Putting it in writing is not easy, but for area this size you'd need to nest local to regional to sea scale planning. The only way it works is if everyone thinks like a citizen and not an advocate. If my interest is wind farms, I have to think about it as part of a bigger picture, so also the environment. And if my interest is environmental, I also have to think I care about humans and jobs. Thinking about the economic, the social and the environmental. It won't work if all people do is fight for their piece.

There was then an opportunity for a question (Q) and answer (A) session and for participants to make comments (C) on the talk. These points are summarised below:

C: I think you did a great job of explaining it: it filled all the gaps.

Q: Could we see the document [from the project as presented to the National Ocean Council]?

A: We can make some copies and email it round.

A: Once we had the document, we asked people who'd been involved; do you want your name listed? Most people wanted to be associated with it although two or three remained anonymous.

The above mentioned document produced by the Duke University Project is available on the PISCES website at http://projectpisces.eu/marine_library/reading_room/recommended_reading/

Q: We were talking yesterday about Aaron's example (Port Orford Ocean Resource, section 5.2) which was more pro-active. In this case the train was already coming down the tracks. Do you think that made people more dubious?

A: Yes, if something's imposed and also there was the feeling that the environment was closer to the Obama administration; and NOAA was very championing of it. It made a great difference to focus on the concerns of the ocean community early on.

Q: The job that we have is to go back to communities where fear remains. Have you got any experience to share on how to go back to communities?

A: Some people were more influential and representative than others and able to communicate through news letters and so on. There is still a lack of buy-in and resistance in the fishing community as they feel the whole ocean is their space.

Q: I'm interested in understanding where you might feel PISCES fits into the hierarchy in the nested approach? Is it relevant at local planning scale or at all scales? How do we integrate that into the structure? It seems aimed at high level principles as a back stop. I'm not clear whether these PISCES guidelines are intended to be more specific?

A: Yes PISCES is more of a strategic level. The other national process should fit below it.

Q: In your situation did your various stakeholders take their own initiatives to change things in their operations even without any top down policy? While PISCES is ongoing we had a message from Leo to give it a go. You see that as different. So what actions were initiated from what you were doing?

A: We can't take credit for these but there are some: our focus was on Marine Spatial Planning so it's a more specific tool; no one can do that on an individual basis. But people did show they were thinking in a wider way. Fishermen were working with wind energy; investing in schemes. Aquaculture is talking about linking with structures for wind to use for culture.

- C:** With regard to hierarchy, the typical order used to be the Board at the top executing and this would eventually arrive in the field in months or years later depending on how appropriate a quality it was. This no longer works because decision makers don't have the expertise and information, because things are changing so fast and so organisations cannot change fast enough if they use the hierarchical system. It has got to be bottom up not top down and with a lot more interaction. It's not a case of 'do what you're told' it's about 'say what you do'. We have to change too. We have to be proactive and decision makers at the top are now seeking advice from the bottom as they don't have a clue. So it is very relevant what we're doing, even if it is not easy or straightforward.
- C:** I have a comment on this: there is a military analogy. The general tells the colonel to take the hill, but doesn't say how. We've got trapped into micro-management from the top. We have legislation about how much sand there is on a net. We have to have something but it's up to stakeholders to decide how to do it and people are capable of doing it: it's hierarchical enablement.
- C:** I would call that 'nesting' not 'hierarchy'.

5.5 Chesapeake Bay Programme, Keely Clifford, US State Department

Keely Clifford, of the US State Department, provided participants with an overview of the Chesapeake Bay Programme, a water management initiative that involves cooperative working between a several different States. Please go appendix 7 to view a copy of the presentation slides used. Key points from Keely's talk are summarised below:

- I have worked for 10 years for the Chesapeake Bay Programme (CBP). The Chesapeake Bay watershed is large: 64 thousand square miles and the largest of 130 estuaries in the US and the most diverse in terms of fish, plants, and animals. It's a major flyway for migratory birds on the east coast of the US in the mid-Atlantic location, the Columbia district and there are many states within the watershed, including West Virginia, Maryland and so on.
- The watershed is huge compared to the volume of water is within it. It is shallow and of low volume and very productive for fish, and oysters, but this also makes it more vulnerable. 'Dilution is the solution' to pollution cannot be applied to Chesapeake Bay.
- The CBP started in the 1980s. It's a cooperative partnership between States. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the federal government representative and the Executive Council comprises the Governors of all the States. The Chesapeake Bay Commission has several elected representatives in Congress. Once a year they get together to talk through challenges and policy goals. Committees and groups meet regularly, involving representatives from the States throughout the year.
- In 2002 three headwater states joined the Chesapeake Bay Programme. This was a significant move forward, since pollution goes through rivers and then comes into the Bay.
- Organisations involved include the federal agencies, the EPA, the US Department of Agriculture (agriculture is the single biggest land use so it is essential to include them) the Fish and Wildlife Service (important for flyways). The US Army Engineer Corps does research for the partnership; also there is a geological research body and NOAA for fisheries. The defence agencies have also become members within the last 8 years. Previously they were not good stewards of the land but this has changed. Seventeen universities are members of the CBP. The NGO and watershed organisation, the Chesapeake Bay Foundation is a long standing group that is very important group for pushing forward this very diverse group of parties.

- Chesapeake Bay is the most studied bay in the world. It has established major pollution sources. These are chiefly agriculture (over 40%), then air deposition because of coal fired power plants and vehicle miles; urban and suburban run off; then municipal and industrial waste water treatment facilities.
- Progress has been made with regard to pollution from agriculture. That of chicken farms, and yard fertilisation; non-point sources of pollution, are more difficult to fix.
- Growth in the area of population and industry has resulted in development which increases pressure and these are all around the water.
- A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) is being established for the Chesapeake Bay in terms of the pollution it seeks to limit.
- Problems in the bay include lack of oxygen, lack of clarity (sunlight penetration) for photosynthesis, algae blooms (too many nutrients) which de-oxygenates the water when it dies. There is not enough flushing from the ocean.
- Many advances have been through voluntary action and through involvement on the many different committees.
- Since 2010 we now have through regulation a 'pollution diet': the TMDL. We need to reduce nitrogen by 25% and phosphates by 24% and sediment by 20%
- The EPA is trying to develop uniform quality standards for the tributaries, which is helping to bring life back to the bay, and bring back underwater plants.
- Each State is required to reduce a certain quantity of nutrients and sediments.
- Some of the major successes and challenges of the Chesapeake Bay have a lot of applicability to the Celtic Sea. There are six States involved with the Bay: each has their own needs and wants.
- One thing that's important to know: we've had successes but we have not done as much as we wanted due to population growth doubling.
- Multiple stakeholders wanting the same thing: this has been a successful area, for example dam removal. Dams once used for power affects fish migration and also fisherman, kayakers, and homes developers. Thousands of river miles have been opened.
- Water quality is an issue. Waste water plants are all on advanced treatment systems. One of the disadvantages is that it's capped so these cannot take on more capacity, so that new homes are having to take up septic facilities
- Development is increasing pollution and takes away farm land where manure can be spread and more and more non source point pollution problems have resulted.
- A key lesson learned from the CBP is that broad partnership involvement is essential at all levels and all sectors. This enables you to get a critical mass moving forward and making progress. Shared responsibility means that everyone takes ownership. Each one of the stakeholders being involved, as for PISCES, is good.

- The Chair of the CBP rotates. We have a very inclusive group. It takes time to get people to the table to work on the issues where there is common ground. Land use is the difficult issue, which we've stayed off. Decision-making is at local level so that's a challenge to improving water quality.
- We have sound science. Chesapeake Bay is the most studied water body, but you never know everything about it. We know a lot and we can't wait to take action.
- Numeric goals with deadlines are necessary: ours are two years and one year. Five and ten year goals have not worked, since actions don't happen as quickly. If they're shorter term you keep on it.
- Getting political buy-in is critical to the credibility and to getting people engaged and communicating progress.
- There are only three States actually on the Bay and these therefore have the greatest interest and care about it, but Pennsylvania, which is not on the Bay, is the greatest polluter. However the State's people love their river, so we've got people to take ownership for caring for their local rivers and streams and citizens care about that more than Chesapeake Bay as a whole.
- We need some enforcement mechanisms for industry and agriculture. We haven't done that yet.
- It's important to communicate successes. We have celebration days: including kayaking and cook-outs. If people understand and appreciate their local river, then they do care for it more.

There was then an opportunity for questions (Q) and answers (A) and for comments (C) from participants on the talk:

Q: With regard to non point source pollution (diffuse pollution in the UK): do you have any methods that have worked?

A: We have a lot of best management practices for agricultural lands: crop rotations and buffers round streams. We have struggled to get large facilities such as industrial chicken farmers under permit. We have been making progress with feed, to reduce feed levels to reduce nutrients in waste and this has worked. We are struggling with industrial poultry production.

Q: I was wondering if you have push-back from industry outside the agricultural realm, and if so, what's your plan for offsetting, to coming to a conclusion that's good for industry and the ecosystem alike?

A: We've had good results for point source pollution with permitting and monitoring. This is self-regulating, so more monitors are needed. They are required to comply with their permits. With regard to waste water: to upgrade this costs money, which is then passed onto the consumer. There is no government money for this.

C: I would like to address a question. If I understand this well, stakeholders are within thematic groups and have sectoral groupings, but have a single area.

C: If we would like to have a sectoral approach, which would do it in each area; this would be more difficult for PISCES.

- Q:** Do you have any examples of measures such as buffers?
- A:** Yes, we have hundreds of best management practices that have been studied and analysed and the proportion of pollution reduction that has resulted from them. Stream-side buffers have been assessed to understand how much pollution has been reduced. We have three major computer models: a watershed, a water quality model, and an air quality model that tracks these different models of pollution sources
- C:** With regard to the nutrient budget and pollution sources, it would be good to have descriptor information about eutrophication.
- C:** You talked about having descriptor for each pollution source. The Charting Progress 2 Report is a source of information about things that have been assessed such as eutrophication.

Charting Progress 2⁵ can be viewed at <http://chartingprogress.defra.gov.uk/> which contains baseline data.

- C:** It's difficult to say how stakeholders should be involved if we don't get all these initial assessments together.
- C:** There is assessment on a regional level published by the OSPAR Quality Status Report which includes the Celtic Sea. Many member states use that to inform their initial assessment. Check the OSPAR site and get a download in English or French.

The OSPAR Commission Quality Status Report 2010⁶ can be viewed at <http://qsr2010.ospar.org/en/index.html>.

- Q:** About 15 years ago I heard a presentation on CBP about 'citizen science' with people doing testing on their own land and that this helped them to understand what they were putting into the water and changed behaviour. Is that still going on?
- A:** Yes, it's led by local watershed groups. Twice a year monitoring is done along with a meeting and it does help people understand what's in the water, and how it affects you. It's got even more popular.
- C:** Oysters have been a real struggle since the 70s and because of sediment from storms. They are a major water cleaning means. We do oyster programmes as a management practice, as a way to clean up the river.

Can you summarise the top two lessons for PISCES stakeholders to take away to draft their guidance?

- I think getting stakeholders involved is great, it's perfect. One of the sessions I worked with yesterday discussed not having a high level policy role. Chesapeake Bay does have this: policy goals are set by governors. If you could get some high level government involvement, because money has to be spent for improvements, with limited budgets you need political will to get money to make the changes.
- Keeping alive the goal that you have and bringing new life to it if things are not going well: keep alive the excitement of the river and what it has to offer you.
- The flushing action of the Atlantic is in your favour to support the health of the Celtic Sea.
- Finally, involve people in the culture of the water body that you have.

5 Charting Progress 2 is a comprehensive report on the state of the UK seas. It has been published by the UK Marine Monitoring and Assessment community, which has over 40 member organisations.

6 The OSPAR Commission Quality Status Report 2010 is a milestone for evaluating the quality status of the North-East Atlantic and for taking forward OSPAR's vision of a clean, healthy and biologically diverse sea. It is the result of ten years of joint monitoring and assessment by OSPAR Contracting Parties of the marine environment

6. Guidelines Development

6.1 Introducing the Guidelines, Lyndsey Dodds, WWF

The guidelines development sessions were introduced by Lyndsey Dodds of WWF (one of the PISCES project team), who provided an overview of their purpose and context. Please go appendix 8 to view a copy of the presentation slides used by Lyndsey for this introduction. Key points from Lyndsey's talk are summarised below:

- What the guidelines are intending to achieve is about marine users being able to operate in a sustainable way and working out how an ecosystem approach could be used in the Celtic Sea.
- The guidelines should be long-term and realistic and not confined to the PISCES timeframe.
- Their development is also about how multiple sectors and nations should work together.
- The guidelines are voluntary not statutory, but they have powerful voice because they are from stakeholders and are based on the practical vision of sea users.
- The guidelines should be available for potential for implementation after the project.
- Delivery is not part of the project as PISCES doesn't have the time and scope for that; it's about creating a blue print
- PISCES is not delivering a management system: the project doesn't have statutory basis to do that.
- The project is not creating a spatial plan or new tools; but stakeholders can describe what might be needed or useful.

There was then an opportunity for the participants to ask **questions**. These questions (Q) and the answers (A) are summarised below.

Q: When the guidelines are agreed, how does that work, is it consensus?

A: Stakeholders will be reviewing and incorporating comments through the guidelines. Consensus through that process is all done by the stakeholders

Q: What is the geography of the project? What is the regional level? Is it Wales? Ireland?

A: We mean Celtic Sea by 'regional' and involving the countries of that area.

The project team emphasised that they were on hand to answer any questions stakeholders might have throughout the workshop.

6.2 Ways of Working, Tim Morrell, The Environment Council

The way of working or process for the guidelines development was introduced by Tim Morrell for The Environment Council (one of the PISCES project team). Please go appendix 9 to view a copy of the information slides used by Tim for this introduction. Key points from Tim's introduction are summarised below:

- The proposal is that people work on the guidelines in small groups. We want people to have the freedom to move between them, so that people can go where they want to.

- We'd like to signpost some of the documents provided in the workshop information pack as supporting information:
- The first thing is the short one-pager "PISCES Guidelines Made Simple" which is a helpful quick check on what were doing (see appendix 10). Take a few moments to look at that.
- The second thing is the Guidelines Draft 5 document. Some people will be more familiar with this having created or reviewed it. Everyone should have a look back through this document, make notes on it, and come back to the group ready to start with their thoughts on the guidelines (refer to appendix 2). Do spend time familiarising yourself with the guidelines if you have not already done so.
- Finally there is the feedback received from the Advisory Group and the government feedback to see what some of the expert guidance has been and the feedback from the UK Chamber of Shipping (refer to appendix 2).

Participants were given time to review these documents before the small group discussions began. Tim Morrell then outlined the proposed **working methodology** for guidelines development:

- This development work on the guidelines will be done in two stages: firstly a mind mapping activity which will help you to contribute and collaborate and articulate your key ideas. The second activity will be a guidelines drafting activity for which the mind maps you produce will be the source.
- Mind mapping is visual way of presenting information that shows clearly the links between ideas. This should be a simple, visual, and collaborative process. This process will be used to build the guidelines.
- The source material for the mind maps is the Guidelines Draft 5 and the feedback and comments documents that have been signposted. Use these as much as you want to inform the mind maps. There may be things you want to take forward that are useful. There may be other things that you leave behind. There maybe other things which need to be clarified.
- We will create a mind map for all eleven guidelines principles. We will start by creating three groups and create three maps for the first three principles. Then we'll review how the process has worked.
- Consider the principle; look at objectives under that; then the actions to enable that objective.
- Instructions are provided (refer to appendix 9) which shows a picture of mind map with 8 rules or instructions to help you:
 - Use a simple image for the principle and build the map from that, using green for the principle, red for objectives and blue for actions.
 - Keep maps really simple. Use short sentences that capture key ideas. Write a maximum of five words, no more. Write clearly so it is readable to others.
 - Every point should be written on a new branch or arm of the mind-map. Always link the points about the objectives and actions with branches or arms to ensure that the ideas have logical flow.
 - If you need to add any more information, attach this to the map on a post it note. For any key details, add these on yellow post it. If there's any disagreements, record these on a blue post it note.
 - Use icons or pictures if this helps you rather than words.

Tim Morrell then outlined the proposed **roles** that the workshops participants would undertake for the guidelines development:

- Everyone helps to develop the map: everyone is to take part and contribute please.
- The activity is primarily for stakeholders: these are your mind maps which will be made into your guidelines.
- Advisers or experts are the mentors. These will support the stakeholders during the group work. They will have ideas or questions to add clarity. If stakeholders get stuck they can ask the advisers: so if you have uncertainty please use them to help you.
- The PISCES team will help facilitate the groups. They will keep the group on track with the process, help you to understand the process of mind mapping and will be able to support you.
- Stakeholders are free to choose which guideline they work on. Those stakeholders, who attended the Cork workshop, please could you spread yourselves around the groups. Advisers are to move around the tables.

There was then an opportunity for **questions (Q)** and **Answers (A) and comments (C)**:

C: Think of the principles in terms of a platform to elevate and substantiate. Previously, we looked at social, cultural, environmental, and economic objectives: using that process may help to organise our thinking.

Q: Do we follow the current numbering?

A: Yes, follow the principles in the way that they are currently numbered

Q: With regard to taking or leaving what we like from the current guidelines: there is a need to clarify this. We have to collectively manage whether these are policy issues, or those of regulation: which have to go in or not; because this is the real world and as well as the expectations of the stakeholders, we have to consider these factors.

A: We need to identify for each of the actions whether they are actions in the power of stakeholders to deliver or whether it requires government regulation and legislation. Actions can be marked 'G' (government) or 'S' (stakeholders). So there needs to be a balance and inclusion of actions coming from stakeholders (and not all government)

C: Even if there is blue sky thinking, this is well worth including, because policy makers are working in a vacuum. Do include the highest level of demands and aspirations, even if you are aware that they may not be achieved.

C: Use the Advisory Group comments as a guide, but it is up to stakeholders whether they accept them. Use these comments as a source of guidance but don't let it dictate. In terms of what can and not go into the guidelines, the facilitators they are not there to referee the content, or say what should or shouldn't go on the mind map.

C: The experts as the mentors will help us communicate and articulate the content and put it into a perspective. People don't like to be taught but they love to learn. So I'm interested to know the scientific perspective and relating that to the real day to day activity and life of the sea user.

- Q:** With regard to the principles and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). There are some things in the CBD which are not in the PISCES principles. Member States and the Water Framework Directive have signed up to it. How can these things be reconciled?
- A:** We want to have a view from stakeholders rather than policy makers or scientists. If there is anything missing from the principles, there is still scope to raise that here and add things in if missing. The principles have had a thorough review at the Cork workshop but this didn't involve anyone more widely.
- C:** I don't think it matters if these principles are different to CBD, because what's important is what the stakeholders think.
- C:** When we look at the principles, if there's something aspirational it should be put into context rather than being purely aspirational, as otherwise it's unrealistic and won't contribute. You should think about objectives in terms of what other people will want to do rather than just what you'd like to see yourself, as others' activities will impact on each other.
- C:** Yes, let's make the objectives common and aim for understanding between stakeholders so you can get that agreement.
- C:** Yes, let's keep the guidelines aspirational and realistic.

6.3 Output from the Guidelines Development Work

Following these group guidelines development session through the mind mapping, there was a walk round with the stakeholders all together to review each of the mind maps collectively, so that everyone had an opportunity to see each of them and to ask questions, to ensure that it was clear what each of the maps set out.

The mind mapping process described above was then repeated for the eight remaining principles to be worked on by the participants.

Finally the group was asked by the meeting facilitator to undertake a 'tour' and review of all eleven mind maps in one go, looking in particular at the following aspects:

- Add 'S' or 'G' next to each of the actions to identify which are intended for stakeholders and which are for government.
- Capture any additional written comments on the various elements of the map maps that have not yet been picked up from the group conversations and ensure these are added to the maps (on a pink post it note)
- Consider and identify any links between the mind maps (i.e. each of the guidelines). Where you see connections, add annotations (on a pink post it)
- Finally, please sign up if you want to volunteer for the guidelines drafting activity, for which the mind maps that have been produced will be the source.

There was then an opportunity for questions:

- Q:** There are not just links but overlap between the guidelines; if we think they should be combined, then please say.
- A:** There weren't any that definitely need to be combined, though there is overlap. If there is anything that could be not just linked but combined then please note that (on pink post it)

The results of this mind mapping work can be found at appendix 11.

7. Way Forward

The PISCES project team then proposed a way forward for the project following the conclusion of workshop III.

7.1 Next Steps for Guidelines Development

The next steps for the guidelines development were set out by Lyndsey Dodds, of WWF (one of the PISCES project team). For a copy of the slides used for this talk please see appendix 12. The key steps are summarised below:

- Step 1:** Seven stakeholder table group members have volunteered for the drafting.
- Step 2:** PISCES team will create exact electronic copies on Freemind software of the paper mind maps produced at this workshops.
- Step 3:** Stakeholder volunteers will work with the PISCES team to transfer to a text document
- Step 4:** The text document will then be forwarded to all core stakeholder for comment
- Step 5:** The text document will be then forwarded to advisers for comment
- Step 6:** Volunteers work with the PISCES team to incorporate these comments (from steps 4&5)

Stakeholders were reminded about the PISCES intranet system and that this was an electronic means of stakeholders and the project team keeping in touch with each other. The address of the intranet is: <http://intranet.projectpisces.eu>

If any stakeholders are having difficulty with access or needing a password for the intranet, they should contact the PISCES project team. Claire Lowe at WWF (one of the PISCES project team) will be pleased to help and can be contacted at clowe@wwf.org.uk

7.2 Next steps for the PISCES Project

The next steps for the PISCES project were set out by Lyndsey Dodds, of WWF (one of the PISCES project team). For a copy of the slides used for this talk please see appendix 13. Key points from the talk are set out below:

- The immediate steps are to work on the drafting of these mind maps
- People have been requested to supply possible dates for a next workshop in October or November this year (2011)
- Immediately after this workshop a process of guidelines drafting will run until August. The rest of the PISCES core group of stakeholders and advisers will be asked to give comments also.
- Jane Ewing of WWF, PISCES project team, will be working on stakeholder mapping (started during the workshop through interviews with stakeholders) which is to understand each stakeholders' own sector communication channels in order to help spread the word about PISCES within each sector.
- The stakeholders mapping information will be used to involve a wider range of stakeholders in PISCES, as will any other ideas that stakeholders have on whom to include.
- Wider feedback on the guidelines drafts will be sought from this wider group. These comments will then also need to be incorporated into the developing guidelines.
- Looking towards the next workshop, this will be to agree the drafts from the various review stages between now and then and moving towards the final stage of the guidelines.
- This final stage will involve thinking about the sectoral actions and how the PISCES guidelines would fit in with other initiatives
- A press release will be produced by the PISCES project team to send out to your contacts and networks. This will be a one-pager describing the results of this workshop so that you can communicate what has been done.

A document on cabling was provided for the information of stakeholders by John Wrottesley of Global Marine Systems. This has been posted on the PISCES website and can be found at http://projectpisces.eu/marine_library/reading_room/recommended_reading/.

8. Evaluation

The PISCES team is conducting an evaluation of the third stakeholder workshop. The evaluation seeks to feed into and influence the engagement process as well as measure its success. Throughout the PISCES project duration, stakeholder engagement processes will be transparently and collaboratively monitored to assess its relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability. Learning from each evaluation process will be fed back in to the project to ensure continuous improvement.

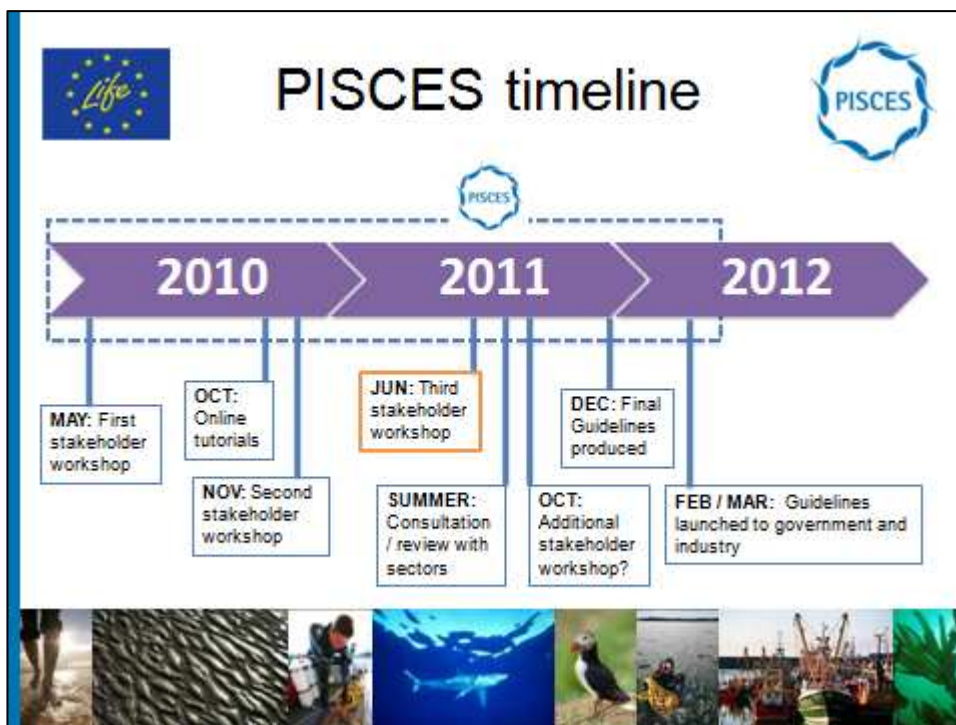
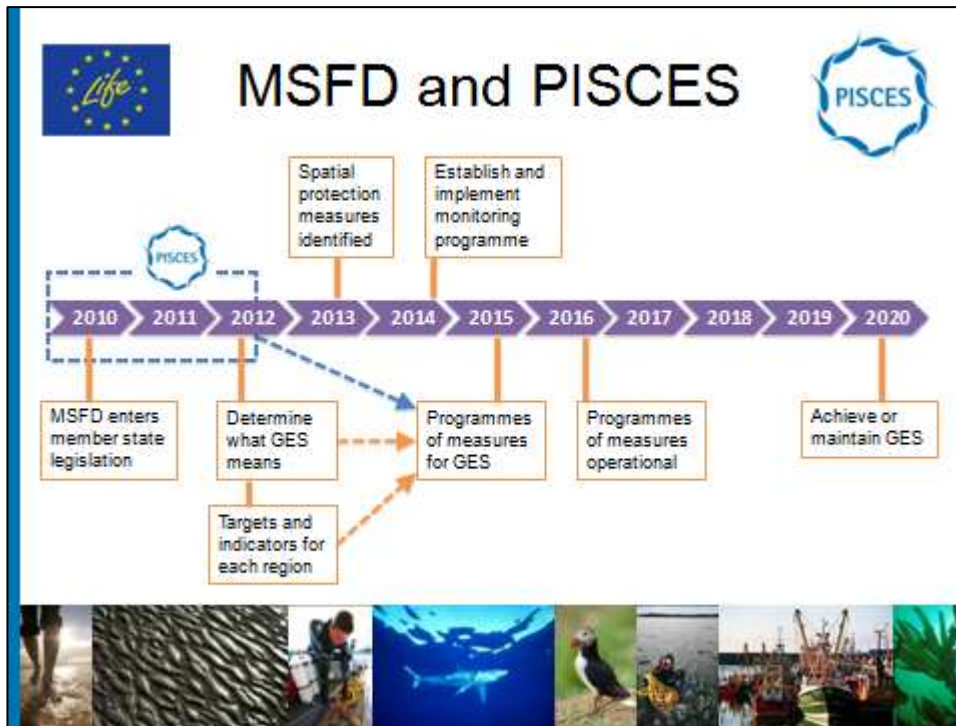
8.1 Interim Feedback

Feedback from stakeholders on the proceedings was sought by the lead facilitator throughout the two days of the workshop. This including checking in with the participants about the appropriateness of the workshop programme, the effectiveness of the working methods and style, the level of support provided, and effectiveness of the translation. All these elements were regularly asked about at the conclusion or opening of sessions during the event to check whether these were working well. Participants were asked to let the facilitator know whether there were any comments that they'd like to give on the process; whether there was anything they'd like to change or do differently or if they had any questions or concerns. This was so that any feedback could be acted on immediately to accommodate stakeholders' needs and to ensure that participants were getting maximum benefit from their attendance at the workshop. There were no particular issues flagged during the course of the meeting.

8.2 Closing Evaluation

At the close of the second day of the workshop, participants were asked to complete a short questionnaire which asked them to reflect on the workshop process and progress. These questions and their feedback have been collated in an unattributed format and are set out in appendix 14.

Appendix 1: PISCES Project and Legislative Timelines



Appendix 2: PISCES Workshop III Briefing Material: Version 5 of the Draft Guidelines and Comments from Advisory Group, Government and Stakeholders



**PISCES Draft Guidelines
Version 5**

Work-in-Progress

Principle number 1: Stakeholder role - Stakeholders should adopt an active and committed role to achieve common goal of an Ecosystem Approach AND stakeholders should be involved in all aspects of management leading to a shared understanding of objectives

Objective	Action [linked to objective and principle]	How could this happen? (Processes and mechanisms necessary)	Who should be involved?	Desired outcome	Measures of success	Resources needed (and potential sources)	Sectoral actions needed (or current actions that could contribute)
By 2015 as many people and stakeholders as possible will be informed about PISCES guidelines, will come to an agreement and will act accordingly This should be 2012 not 2015 as objectives should not be set beyond the Pisces	Identify all concerned groups and stakeholders and engage with them Define what is meant by stakeholder. Identify sources of information Identify means of communication between stakeholders and to and from the general public Identify specific problems which prevent stakeholders engaging in the process (what problems? Obstacles to reaching stakeholders?) Define feedback	Funding is required Support by EU, governments, organisations as necessary Full access to data (unis, agencies...) Newspapers & archives Setting up of a dedicated team (possibly involving existing resources at Ifremer, agencies, NGOs, not necessarily working in the same place, people can stay where they are and still work together (open door agency) Dedicated website Masterclass for stakeholders on key issues e.g. Good	Dedicated team Stakeholders: public, all users (fishermen, leisure activities, industry shipping, agencies etc) elected/appointed? Representatives of stakeholder groups instead of all users? Stakeholders forward info to Pisces e.g.: press cuttings etc to be centralised and processed (requirements to be determined) Technical specialists from WWF, CMIRC to provide masterclass	All stakeholders properly informed and working together Stakeholder applying and mindful of key factors to their stakeholder inputs	Stakeholder satisfaction poll Ability to make decision and to find and implement policies Percentage of stakeholders involved No isolated stakeholder groups Website interactions Pisces project accepted by academics/peers (peers such as Greenpeace and/or the RAC ie other stakeholder groups)	Resources for a dedicated team and stakeholder involvement (media, internet, knowledge system, training) From EU, governments, authorities, NGOs... Existing resources and organisations should be used to set this up, ideally it is a change in management not an addition it should be recognised that additional resources are needed to provide websites, meetings, and data. Staff	Stakeholder representatives communicating to their sector and providing feedback to the Pisces team Pisces website Stakeholder representatives to provide Pisces team with list of potential contact groups to Pisces team for targeted communication (e.g. groups with interest in Celtic Sea which stakeholders are engaged with in the course of their activities) Redirect existing actions aimed at managing and
Concern that credentials of stakeholders may be							

<p>questioned at the end of the project which extra learning & mentoring could help with</p>	<p>system to assess reality of information (What does reality of information mean)and impact on general public</p> <p>Identify possible funding for communication and feedback/assessment process</p> <p>Mentor sessions for stakeholders</p>	<p>Env Status</p>				<p>undertaking this will need to be replaced to fill other duties they are no longer fulfilling for their parent organisation.</p>	<p>interacting with other stakeholders so they become part of the new system (could also be in column 2)</p>
--	---	-------------------	--	--	--	--	--

Principle 2: Balance - there should be a suitable balance between conservation, the use of resources AND the health of the whole ecosystem in a manner that considers this sense of balance as a collective responsibility

Objective	Action [linked to objective and principle]	How could this happen? (Processes and mechanisms necessary)	Who should be involved?	Desired outcome	Measures of success	Resources needed (and potential sources)	Sectoral actions needed (or current actions that could contribute)
Working definition of 'suitable balance' and tipping points To achieve a sustainable balance between ecological conservation, social use and economic use of the resource.	Conduct a needs analysis for each thread, conservation (C), commercial use of resource (cu) and social use of resource (su) Assess baseline data Review GES definition and target and indicators for region. Assemble comparison of progress towards GES indicators in UK, Ireland, France, Spain & OSPAR coordination	Prioritise /rank the needs Link these to established indicators such as GES Identify what could be "offered up / shared " for the threads Input from 'evidence' Input from theory and current literature Select available indicators for PISCES (some of which could come from existing data) Probably need to draw on expert group outputs from national MSFD programmes Review PISCES outputs against MSFD outputs	For each thread (C, cu and su) get the appropriate stakeholders to take responsibility for achieving an acceptable balance of give and take to positively align to an established indicator PISCES team Advisory Group PISCES team & stakeholders PISCES team & stakeholders	A succinct balanced plan for each thread that is reasonable to the other stakeholders of the other threads Workable definition of suitable balance and how much change can be accommodated (Rephrasing needed since change can and should be positive improving things for ecosystem health and stakeholder interests) Stakeholders accepting of requirements to	A more balanced plan for the resource on a sector/stakeholder level with reduced antagonism. Balanced ecosystem meeting GES and targets. Agreements between stakeholders on thresholds, targets, methods for measurement and methods for improvement All sectors sustainable Assuming GES targets are strong enough, it may be that stakeholders wish to/are able to achieve more than GES in some areas	PISCES team Scientific input National MSFD GES Programmes	Stakeholders to review GES definition and provide an assessment of implications for sector (to assess impacts on current and future activities) Stakeholders to identify sources of baseline data available to them All sectors should give their detailed views of desirable or desired values for indicators. Debates could then focus on data, show where more studies or new solutions are needed

	<p>may be required to deliver targets and assess economic impact on sectors</p> <p>Develop approach to risk-based assessment</p>	<p>Define acceptable levels of change</p> <p>Define an acceptable level of economic impact for each sector</p> <p>Set stakeholder agreed targets to achieve (not necessarily GES, maybe higher)</p>	<p>Stakeholders need to be involved to buy in to acceptable levels of change.</p> <p>PISCES team</p>	<p>deliver targets and comfortable with level playing field</p> <p>Stakeholders agree and sign up to achieving suitable balance and understand how their activities contribute to maintaining the balance.</p> <p>Workable definition of what a healthy ecosystem is and methods to achieve.</p> <p>Accommodating change should also come from users & their practices not just the ecosystem</p> <p>Conflicts & accords identified among indicators and targets; impacts on stakeholder activities assessed</p>		<p>Multi sectoral cooperation. All users will have to be willing to change to get the benefits. This will likely require awareness raising and perception changing across many sectors/industries.</p>
--	--	---	--	--	--	--

Principle 3: Evidence - An evidence-based system should be used to integrate social, environmental and economic interests

Objective	Action [linked to objective and principle]	How could this happen? (Processes and mechanisms necessary)	Who should be involved?	Desired outcome	Measures of success	Resources needed (and potential sources)	Sectoral actions needed (or current actions that could contribute)
Populated Celtic Sea map – by April 2011	Present data identified. Upload to map Quality control	Review and request Technical job formatting	Project team – PISCES stakeholders-external sources	Available date collated Map online	Map populated	Data from diverse sources Technical skills	(e.g. CEFAS, COWRIE, SFCs, LAs, UK MCZs)
Celtic Sea map revised September 2011		Gap analysis Quality descriptors	PISCES team	Better online map with better confidence through linked data: known unknowns		Project team and Advisory Group	
Identify and engage wider stakeholders Jan 2012	Promote and publicise map Reassessment and revision	All available media means	PISCES team Stakeholder cascades	New inputs/support for map wider understanding project	Web hits google PISCES hits	PISCES team ongoing activities	
alidated map completed April 2012 Concerned that the evidence is strongly based on maps	Conduct other activities that can generate evidence eg Conduct a social Assessment of the stakeholders http://www.fisheries-esd.com/a/pdf/Social_Assessment_Handbook.pdf	Repeat GAP analysis and quality assessment	PISCES workshop	Up to date map baseline established		PISCES team including Advisory Group Peer review process	Continuing information supply Workshop attendance

Principle number 4: Adaptive - management should use an adaptive management approach

Objective	Action [linked to objective and principle]	How could this happen? (Processes and mechanisms necessary)	Who should be involved?	Desired outcome	Measures of success	Resources needed (and potential sources)	Sectoral actions needed (or current actions that could contribute)
Identify any new evidence or information in the Celtic Sea area as it becomes available, e.g. climate change, technological advances, scientific evidence, regulatory requirements	Make sure the project is aware of any new reports/studies that are published that are of relevance to the Celtic Sea area Define the geographical scope for info search Develop a review process that allows the new evidence/info to be incorporated	Regular literature review - govt docs - sectoral studies - scientific papers Allow stakeholders to submit info/flag it up to project team Establish process to assess content of new information identified by stakeholders and how this may be impact upon the management system. Provide summary of new information to inform review. Regular review cycle to reflect on the impact of any new evidence on the management system. Introduce any new changes to allow the management system to adapt.	PISCES project officers Stakeholders	Project remains up-to-date with relevant developments and advances that are ongoing in or adjacent to the Celtic Sea To understand implications for management	Up-to-date database (that the stakeholders feel is current and relevant) that is easily searchable	Project team to coordinate and quality control the database Funding to set up and maintain Resource to keep it up-to-date	Each sector could submit information to the database and keep the project team abreast of any developments. Signpost any existing information hubs that may be available Respond to consultation on any proposed changes so that sectoral impacts can be understood. Flag up potential changes that may be required to keep management current. Review outcomes of review process
Make sure that any new evidence or information can be incorporated into the management system			PISCES project team Technical Advisory Board (representing expert stakeholders) who can decide on changes to management Stakeholder Review	Adaptive management regime that remains relevant and pertinent	Up-to-date management system that stakeholders feel is current and relevant and is delivering all objectives Could be monitored through stakeholder questionnaires	Project team to coordinate Stakeholder time and involvement on Advisory Board and generally. Funding to host meetings	

Principle 5: Timescales - management should be set for the long-term with short and medium term goals and milestones and should enable involvement of future stakeholders

Objective	Action [linked to objective and principle]	How could this happen? (Processes and mechanisms necessary)	Who should be involved?	Desired outcome	Measures of success	Resources needed (and potential sources)	Sectoral actions needed (or current actions that could contribute)
Draft long-term management plan.	Collect/collate data (GIS etc) to identify knowledge gaps to produce marine plan	Sharing data Research projects Publishing data	Science Universities Regulators Industry Marine users	Baseline Common GIS layer and associated data Comprehensive data set To inform marine plan		Funding Time Manpower Spirit of collaboration of involved stakeholders	Collaboration of information (all groups)
Compulsory "political" review (Should be Deleted because should be within Principle 9 Review)	Set interim review periods Set defined review process	Set up review board representing stakeholders to feedback to wider group	Wider group to select members of review board	Common approach Objective approach	To alter MP or not Period review document Measure of change Measure of achievement	"light review" Up-to-date data New data	Data from science, regulators and industry
Set timescales	Abstract from						

IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED THAT ALL THE ABOVE TEXT SHOULD BE DELETED FOR PRINCIPLE 5 AND REPLACED WITH THE TEXT BELOW disagree as text below does not set out the "how" or the "who" elements. Above text gives more information that will be needed in future if the same people are not running the project, i.e shows thought process. But agree point 9 covers much the same – therefore would it be worth dropping this point and merging it too 9?

<p>in management plan as short medium and long term goals</p> <p>Establish stakeholder reviews at time intervals related to short and medium goals</p>	<p>management plan</p> <p>Assess changes in use of Celtic Sea as plan implemented</p>	<p>Simple drafting exercise</p>					
--	---	---------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--

Principle 6: Economic sensitivity - Involvement should not create an economic disadvantage but should promote responsible and sustainable behaviour

Objective	Action [linked to objective and principle]	How could this happen? (Processes and mechanisms necessary)	Who should be involved?	Desired outcome	Measures of success	Resources needed (and potential sources)	Sectoral actions needed (or current actions that could contribute)
All commercial interests (e.g. fishing from Ireland, UK, France, Spain) should be part of the stakeholder group	Encourage more commercial stakeholders to join the group	Advertise industry publications. Stakeholders could ask within their own industry for contributors.	PISCES team Stakeholders	Better stakeholder representation	Larger/wider stakeholder group	Advertising	Stakeholders should identify new participants
Identify projects in other seas? that demonstrate responsible and sustainable practices	Create list – state bodies and stakeholders could be used to identify these projects	PISCES team Info from state bodies, regulators and stakeholders could compile lists	PISCES team Stakeholders	Up-to-date list	This information would be available and could be presented at next meeting	PISCES team Government agencies Stakeholders	
Develop a code of practice that draws upon best practice in the Celtic Sea area	Representatives from particular schemes, e.g. Responsible Irish Fish, MSC projects could provide summary of relevant scheme	PISCES team, stakeholders, reps of schemes could supply info – could benchmark various schemes together. RIF, RFS, Label Rouge Ultimately benchmark the Code against ISEAL http://www.isealalliance.org/ (Code of Good Practice for Setting Social and Environmental Standards)	PISCES Stakeholders Govt agencies	Code of practice approved by ISEAL recommending achievable actions for the industries	Sectoral interests adopting a C.O.P in line with ISEAL	PISCES team Govt agencies Stakeholders Input from NGOs	Engage in development of uptake of C.O.P.

Principle 7: Subsidiarity – management should follow the subsidiarity principle

Objective	Action [linked to objective and principle]	How could this happen? (Processes and mechanisms necessary)	Who should be involved?	Desired outcome	Measures of success	Resources needed (and potential sources)	Sectoral actions needed (or current actions that could contribute)
To setup a framework within the larger management structure that enables effective decisions to be taken as closely as possible to the stakeholder	Design and write the guidelines for a decision-making process Define the right level depending on the sector Review good and bad examples of subsidiarity	Identify co-management structure in place and look for adaptations that could be made for the Celtic Sea	Stakeholder-led management system A support team from the EU/MS funding so as not to skew the decisions.	Unbiased decisions Right decisions Ownership and high implementation Template for replication/best practice guidelines	High acceptance Smooth process/speed of decision Uptake of template for further aspects suitable for subsidiarity	Same resources as for a management system EU/Govt support NGO support	Implementation of subsidiarity within a sectoral stakeholder group Do as you say

Principle 8: Connecting international through to local - Local and sectoral strategies, plans and policies should be harmonised and priorities established to reflect national and international goals and objectives for conservation and sustainable use

Objective	Action [linked to objective and principle]	How could this happen? (Processes and mechanisms necessary)	Who should be involved?	Desired outcome	Measures of success	Resources needed (and potential sources)	Sectoral actions needed (or current actions that could contribute)
<p>To carry out desktop study of the existing national and international marine management tools (document based like regulations, directive, MSF, TCMs) that impact the Celtic Sea</p>	<p>Identify the key EU strategies policies and plans that affect the Celtic Sea. Identify directives that are in law Benchmark gaps in the Celtic Sea states level of implementation</p> <p>Identify the gaps in the four PISCES countries connecting international through to local</p>	<p>Identify actions from a bottom-up (possible not yet legally required) approach Build extensive network to reach out to stakeholder groups to test the waters. Industry to industry mentoring</p>	<p>Key industry members from each stakeholder group (quiet revolution, local to local) Economists: to model possible negative short-term but positive long-term economic effects. Internalising</p>	<p>Well supported actions to make small positive actions that could have an accumulated effect and thus connecting local through to international</p>	<p>A positive change in behaviour to frameworks Actions voluntarily undertaken by stakeholders to achieve identified common goals Stakeholders feel that local actions are part of an international framework and feel connected or improved connectivity</p>	<p>Help with the desk-top to simplify the documents and make them more accessible for 'Joe the plumber' stakeholder (non-technical)</p>	

Principle 9: Review and Monitoring - an effective and targeted monitoring and review regime should be used to inform management

Objective	Action [linked to objective and principle]	How could this happen? (Processes and mechanisms necessary)	Who should be involved?	Desired outcome	Measures of success	Resources needed (and potential sources)	Sectoral actions needed (or current actions that could contribute)
<p>1) To have an effective and targeted monitoring and review regime encompassing social, economic and environmental factors, which can be applied consistently across all objectives.</p> <p>2) To ensure this process can be used as a tool for adaptive management</p> <p>Compulsory political review</p>	<p>Develop monitoring factors that answer questions on 1) the state of the system and 2) the state of the biodiversity</p> <p>Develop clear objectives of the monitoring program and pose questions meaningful to the stakeholders involved</p> <p>Decide on methods of monitoring the effects of the management plan in comparison to accepted baseline and measurable outcomes</p> <p>(See Adaptive Management principle)</p> <p>The output of</p>	<p>Balance</p> <p>Evidence</p> <p>Literature review and knowledge harvesting for existing reference points/indicator species and accepted monitoring reference techniques.</p> <p>Stakeholder input along with peer reviewed evidence to come up with measurable monitoring effects and tools for collection of required data.</p> <p>(See Adaptive Management principle)</p> <p>As above.</p>	<p>Project team</p> <p>Stakeholders</p> <p>Advisory Group to develop a flexible monitoring programme that allows for changes, but still delivers data both comparable and meaningful to the initial baseline data.</p> <p>Equal attention will also be given to the management, analysis and interpretation of the data collected.</p>	<p>To have an effective and targeted monitoring and review regime that can be used as a tool for adaptive management and is relevant and comparable to baseline data and is independently verified.</p> <p>Annual report or 5 yearly report that is useful and interesting to all parties involved.</p> <p>A state of the system and state of the ecosystem (combined report) at regular intervals with critical analysis of the benefits and lessons learnt.</p>	<p>Celtic Sea area is managed proactively and with vision.</p> <p>All stakeholders should feel that the review regime is current and that their inputs continue to be valued</p> <p>Evaluations to be open, transparent and available to all stakeholders</p> <p>Reporting results should be in comparison to early data and to the initial baseline to allow trends and directions of results to be seen</p>	<p>Project team to coordinate</p> <p>Stakeholders</p> <p>Funding to enable regular monitoring and analysis over the long term, meetings and a comprehensive 5 year audit.</p>	<p>Each sector could be responsible for monitoring aspects of relevance to their areas of work, with the option for independent review.</p> <p>Sectors should contribute members to the Advisory Group</p> <p>All sectors should feed into the review process.</p>

	<p>monitoring and review should provide clear statements on the state of the system and the state of biodiversity to be communicated to the Stakeholders, Project Team and Advisory Panel.</p> <p>Ongoing review of the management plan, e.g. at each stakeholder group, with a concise annual summary.</p> <p>Larger review every 5 years with input from external 'experts' i.e. sort of audit.</p>	<p>5 year comprehensive review should draw in as many stakeholders as possible.</p> <p>Data should be collected in relation to five principles; 1) Reconfirming objectives with stakeholders 2) agree measurable outcomes 3) Identification of key performance indicators 4) Determine baseline indicators 5) Set agreed outcome targets</p>	<p>T/EAB</p> <p>Stakeholders</p> <p>Project team</p>				
--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

Principle 10: Adjacent impacts - consideration should be given to how things or actions in the Celtic Sea can influence or be influenced by things or actions on the land, in the air or in different parts of the ocean

Objective	Action [linked to objective and principle]	How could this happen? (Processes and mechanisms necessary)	Who should be involved?	Desired outcome	Measures of success	Resources needed (and potential sources)	Sectoral actions needed (or current actions that could contribute)
Identify in-combination effects	Tap into current and ongoing research	Liaison	Academia and regulators	Comprehensive list of impacts and outcomes	Terminology of frameworks will relate and be cross boundary, not a different acronym for each .	Need to contact EA and SNCB to identify key sectors affecting marine environment indirectly eg. Agricultural run off, air emission and deposition of NOx and SoX. Reduce spread of invasive non-natives.	Lobbying Government to ensure that a sector is proportionally responsible for the effects it is causing.
Relate to other EU legislation	Link to AQ directives and WFD.	Ensure MSFD is inclusive and not a stand alone piece of work. By lobbying and inviting key figure heads responsible for implementation of the frameworks to attend PISCES.	All sectors	An overarching principle that each framework needs to include the others as an ecosystem does not conform to a siloed approach.	Links between issues will be realised and acted on. Reduction in effluent to sea, reduction in ocean acidification, reduction in intertidal habitat loss, reduction in thermal discharges, improvement in water quality inshore and offshore.		
Ensure future plans and projects are created in line with principles set out above	Influence spatial plans and government targets that set out development areas and national (international?) objectives	Ensure ecosystem approach is incorporated into day to day thinking and not thought of as something that only applies to the sea.	All sectors	Spatial plans, development targets etc. are not created at the loss of the marine ecosystem. Instead reduce existing impacts.		Needs to be tackled at a national and EU level – so large resources needed. In effect needs a piece of legislation such as Habs Regs that is legally binding and enforceable.	Sectors involved in PISCES need to all lobby/inform governments of the effects of incombination effects. Look outwards approach, not just at their own sectors/environment.

Principle 11: Involve and inform - management should involve and inform all relevant sectors of society and scientific disciplines

Objective	Action [<i>linked to objective and principle</i>]	How could this happen? (Processes and mechanisms necessary)	Who should be involved?	Desired outcome	Measures of success	Resources needed (and potential sources)	Sectoral actions needed (or current actions that could contribute)



This is an EC LIFE+ project
 With the contribution of the LIFE financial instrument of the
 European Community.
 Project number: LIFE07 ENV/UK/000943

Overall Comments

Expectation management

- One overall comment I would like to make is that to be cautious about too much involvement. Stakeholder involvement is good and encouraging, but at the same time, it should always be kept in mind that we are not talking about co-management here where stakeholders hold the same power as decision makers, they also don't have the same level of responsibility. It is important to consult certain stakeholder (mainly user groups) and perhaps more broadly inform the public. Both are types of stakeholder participation but they are different. Crucial is that you always communicate well with stakeholders about expectations for integrating their viewpoint in what you are trying to achieve.
- There are a lot of places where I feel we are suggesting we can do a lot more than is possible. Particularly that we can alter management, which broadly we cannot. It is incredibly difficult to get any more info into the management process as it is. This is a biased fishery scientists impression, but that is why I am on your panel!! The management seems to me to be dominated by the science advice, but very simply as the amount of fish and the mortality on it. This is more arithmetic than biology. Any additional advice we give is generally ignored, e.g. there might be signs of poor recruitment, or the water temperature is changing, or there is tech creep etc. The management takes the numbers, and then horse trades in smoke filled rooms (well they used to be!!). THAT is the obstacle that PISCES will struggle to overcome. In the plan is also some stuff about "bottom up" proposals, and that I think is the key – these would tend to be local and aimed to deliver to some high level sustainability objective.
- I think it is important to recognize the different ways stakeholders can be involved: informed (one way communication), consulted (two way communication), consulted with voting, co-decision (shared responsibility). It should be clear what can be expected from the involvement of stakeholders (I would call it: expectation management) to avoid disappointment later in the process. The different ways of involvement require different actions.

There is often a mismatch in the document between the objectives and the subsequent columns. This is particularly so in the International to local page, but turns up elsewhere. I think the structure is great, but that we need to stick to it a lot better. There is a tendency to add new thoughts, that do not fit with the stated objective.

It is actually quite difficult from this to work out what the actual objectives of the whole thing are. The Action Plan approach needs to FIRST and foremost work out what it wants to achieve. I am becoming a bit evangelical about this, as we have a strong tendency to go straight to the how before we identify the WHY.

I think we need to get the idea of different stakeholders cleared up. I have mentioned this in my comments. Stakeholders who make a living of something are VERY different to SH who want something to change for its own sake. I do not assign these guys different value in the process, but their motives, and the impact of changes on them is very different, and should be explicitly recognized.

An overarching concern is the ongoing need for a clear definition of 'ecosystem approach' and what part PISCES plays in its establishment, critically how the outcomes of PISCES are expected to feed into other processes and so to implementation on the ground. A continuing lack of clarity in this regard makes the work of PISCES extremely difficult to communicate to stakeholder groups who are not directly involved in the process. In the case of the UK, this is further complicated by confusion generated by the current plethora of marine planning projects including the MCZ and marine planning processes, the MSFD and wind-farm planning.

It is [our] opinion that, given the current status of the MSFD, the UK Marine and Coastal Access Act, windfarm planning, fisheries management and longer-standing frameworks such as OSPAR, further diversifying the field of marine planning would serve little useful purpose. Instead, any wider role of PISCES should be to inform planners, such as the MMO and Marine Scotland in the UK, with practical guidance on how to implement the Ecosystem Approach as an integral part of their planning processes, where appropriate. Furthermore, the relative advantages and disadvantages of the approach, and the level of its compatibility with other approaches, should be dispassionately explained for the benefit of planning authorities.

Principle 1: Stakeholder role - Stakeholders should adopt an active and committed role to achieve common goal of an Ecosystem Approach AND stakeholders should be involved in all aspects of management leading to a shared understanding of objectives

The principle is about reaching an agreement – what is this exactly? And agreement on how to deliver an ecosystem approach or how to work with other stakeholders?

It might be helpful to be more specific about what “involved in all aspects of management” means. There has to be some recognition that where consensus between stakeholders is not possible – regulatory bodies have the ultimate decision-making role

Will this only be constituted bodies or will it include individuals.I would suggest we aim for existing groups (Dave Reid). Identify key groups who have links to stakeholders, e.g. MI, and then snowball from there. Essentially construct a stakeholder web, defining links (Dave Reid). It is important to recognise that conservation interests are stakeholders too.

This doesn't sound very 'SMART' you could measure the agreement but what about acting accordingly, could you say begin to implement,/adopt, could you also say the major stakeholder such as... then we can measure success in a bit more of a finite way.

Is 'full access to data' realistic? it was a huge problem with Invest in fish

The spread of knowledge within the UK can be enhanced by using existing channels in the form of regional MCZ projects, while distinguishing the goals of PISCES from those of the MCZ process. Trade associations and industry bodies, including the Chamber of Shipping, can also play a greater role in informing their members, but only once there is suitably 'hard' substance that concise and meaningful messages from a day-to-day operational perspective can be distilled from PISCES' body of work.

Principle 2: Balance - there should be a suitable balance between conservation and the use of resources AND the health of the whole ecosystem should be considered ahead of individual interests

This deals with looking for the boundaries of sustainability. Unfortunately, this will not be clear mathematics. There will be political choices on what is a suitable balance. Secondly, Good environmental status in its self might be a qualitative description. Indicators should be measurable. So, it is good to compare those between the MS (which OSPAR is doing as well) . I think it is important to have involvement of experts but also of government representatives, since there will be political choices involved.

I am not quite sure what a balanced ecosystem is. Under MSFD we are aiming for an ecosystem approach is probably GES. So we would aim to have GES indicators and thresholds, or at least desirable directions in these. The balance will be AFTER that, as we are sort of committed to GES under the MSFD. Avoid tipping points and use thresholds , eg Bpa is a threshold where you are 'at risk' of collapse ie Blim. Blim itself is the tipping point where you are now in trouble, so you want to be AWAY from the tipping point.

Rather than reviewing PISCES outputs against MSFD I would suggest the other way around. Evaluate MSFD outputs and identify what additional useful stuff PISCES could do. There are many weaknesses in the MSFD descriptors say in biodiversity and food webs where PISCES could raise the game.

While MPAs are not the be all and end all of protecting biodiversity and resources, and delivering ecosystem approaches, they are an important element. Would it be possible to define an acceptable level of protection?.

'Risk-based assessment' is the place to have the Bpa, Blim analogues. Should use ERA approaches.. Ok as long as this allows for the Precautionary Principle to be evoked.

GES has been correctly identified as an important indicator in the area of balance. However, it should be noted that it is not alone in this regard. The 'maintain' or 'recover' approaches of the English/Welsh MCZ designations may also prove helpful. However, of overriding importance is to recognise the varying needs of different species and habitats from a conservation perspective and the varying importance of socio-economic uses, commercially, socially and for the environment. A true 'ecosystem approach' in our understanding of the term, will take into account these specifics in order to address the actual ecosystem rather than more target-driven objectives. Furthermore, the wider ecosystem must be taken into account, with due regard given to the regional and global environmental benefits of certain human activities, or the negative impacts of their cessation, and their feedback on the area in question.

Principle 3: Evidence - An evidence-based system should be used to integrate social, environmental and economic interests

Here, a 'Joint Fact Finding' approach fits in: agree on the facts so that the discussion is on what you as a stakeholder do with these facts and not on the facts itself. I think you can find more on the Internet on this. As one of the first steps you identify what kind of information each stakeholder has or needs to have to base its decision on. Then, combining all those needs, start collecting the missing information, involving the stakeholders and their knowledge as well.

Much of the data will be difficult to assemble as actual data, rather than metadata. Logbooks, VMS, landings etc, are all subject to data security issues and are not freely available under FOI or other route. What can be obtained is aggregated data, so need to decide what level of aggregation we want in time and space.

In terms of data it is very important to identify what IS there, but that you cannot get, and why.

Within the UK, the geospatial evidence base must be harmonised with those belonging to the MCZ projects and the MMO, ensuring sharing and cross-validation of knowledge.

Principle 4: Adaptive - management should use an adaptive management approach

Adaptive management also means that the targets may change after some time due to new knowledge/information (because science improved or changes due to other features such as climate change)

I would have thought that response to monitoring programmes would be included here somehow – either as a stakeholder action for the future as a “How could this happen?” – See principle on monitoring which reflects very well the relevance for adaptive management.

I have never seen adaptive management as solely as response to new evidence or information, though that it likely to be a major driver of adaptive management, but it is also possible that even without new evidence or information, we might find that the management decisions taken today prove to be inadequate – either providing too heavy-handed management or too light-handed management and we need to be able to adapt accordingly. I guess, however, it could be argued that this would only be known because new information came to light!!.

As well as incorporating new information, actions may also need to be changed in view of this, e.g. adaptive management. The state pressure response model is a good way of doing this.

I would agree with the other comments here. Also, we are making a very strong demand here when we say that we want ANY new evidence incorporated. If we say considered or similar then OK. The problem is that the management is actually quite concrete, people like the EC do not want new stuff added, they seek stability, and so indeed do fishermen. So what we want is that any new evidence be evaluated for utility in management, we would also want the management to be able to be flexible in response – eg national TAC shares!!! It is important to have 'expectation management' here we must not offer what we cannot deliver and 'ensuring' that new evidence (however roopy) will be used is a mistake.

Where the project lifetime and identification of evidence is concerned, [we] still believe that the remit is drawn too widely. For instance, to "identify any new evidence... e.g. climate change" which has relevance to the Celtic Sea would include at least the entire body of evidence on sea level change, which is beyond the ability of the project to collate and comprehend, far less to use effectively. In the longer term, the principle of adaptive management must take into account the lifecycles of industries, for which multi-decadal plans involving multiple £bn of expenditure can be involved. Similarly, observed changes must be de-biased for short term and decadal cycles of natural variability and for expected or partially understood trends such as those resulting from climate change. Knee-jerk reactions against human activity on the basis of observed environmental decline, but without clear correlating evidence must not be made.

Principle 5: Timescales - management should be set for the long-term with short and medium term goals and milestones and should enable involvement of future stakeholders

Need to define short, medium and long, different stakeholders have VERY different perspectives on this.

When thinking about a long-term management plan perhaps we should define what the objectives of the plan are first.

The steps identified to deliver a long-term management plan are important but more will need to be done to achieve it.

'Marine users' needs to include conservation interests and recreational uses as well as commercial uses.

In terms of a 'marine plan' we would want some sort of Management Strategy Evaluation exercise here. At least in fisheries terms there is a good body of MSE work available, and I think for other uses to – so to determine likely outcomes of a particular management plan – some sort of impact assessment.

Should the 'desired outcome' be a formulated plan, with objectives and milestones, a MSE, and impact assessment etc. rather than 'to inform the marine plan'?

[Our organisation] would consider it unwise to lose the detail from the initial text proposed here as at 20/05/2011. While far too much detail is admittedly implied given the lack of clarity elsewhere in the document, a number of useful checks and balances are incorporated, for instance amid the "who should be involved" column.

Principle 6: Economic sensitivity - Involvement should not create an economic disadvantage but should promote responsible and sustainable behaviour

Indeed, best practices are very important. Each user should be innovative and responsible to be sustainable. But in addition, the stimulation of the development of sustainable niches, new products, uses, markets is important (i.e salt/brackish vegetables, special grown or caught fish species in a sustainable way, other way of tourism, electrical tourist ships, etc).

This section reads too much like a repeat of why you would want stakeholders involved and encouraging them to do so. What we need in this part is firstly a way of evaluating the socio-economic impact of a particular plan on the economics of the stakeholder groups, and the local and regional economies. For all these stakeholders we need to have some idea what the plan will do to industry revenues, profits etc. in the short, medium and long terms. But also impact on downstream components; processors, sellers, exporters, ship builders and repairers, suppliers to all of these. This should probably also include employment gains and losses. I think this should be with the key economically impacted stakeholders, in this case mainly fishers. It emphasises the key partition in stakeholders between those who will have to change how they behave, but probably don't want to e.g. fishers, versus those who want that change, but don't actually change themselves. e.g. NGOs. I think this partition is a key aspect in the whole stakeholder issue and is often overlooked.

With regards other projects and schemes, it might be valuable to have presentations/discussions of why these projects have been successful, using similar stakeholder constituencies to talk to each other.

The broad principles are supported.

Principle 7: Subsidiarity – management should follow the subsidiarity principle

This links to what I said under principle 1: type of involvement. This is probably the co-decision part.

For 'identify co-management structure' there is quite a lot in the green paper for the new CFP on regionalisation, which I think is what we mean here. So the question is what do you devolve down and how far down. The Lassen et al document presents this quite well. There are overarching concepts that are set at high (EU?) level, and then as we move to more operational aspects, the decision can be more and more local. The idea would be that local proposals would be evaluated against the higher objectives, and if compatible then approved. Examples like the Lyme Bay approach would be excellent here.

Level of decision - Key would be to identify the appropriate scale to set this at. So for some local inshore fisheries say, it could be very local, but you also have to consider the tele-connections, and the impact of your local choices on the wider scale. Like damming a river, it looks local but has lots of downstream effect.

Significant lessons relating to subsidiarity and decision-making close to the stakeholder level can be learnt from the UK MCZ projects. In particular, mechanisms must be developed to ensure an effective balance between different stakeholder groups, with overall economic, social and environmental contributions of sectors being considered as well as pure weight of representation during the process.

Principle 8 Connecting international through to local - Local and sectoral strategies, plans and policies should be harmonised and priorities established to reflect national and international goals and objectives for conservation and sustainable use

As for Principle 7, this is a stated objective of the new CFP ideas, and also at least down to national level it is also in the MSFD. Again, the Lassen et al document and the Lyme Bay examples would be useful.

Desk-top study - This is an absolutely great idea. I once asked the Commission for a single document with all the fishery regs in it. Ideally in some sort of readable form. They said they did not have one, but would be pleased if I could produce it. It would be a massive task, then to add MSFD, MSF, IMP, Habitats and Species Directives, Water Framework Directive. And THAT is just the EU ones, then national and local issues. Can we really do this? It would be truly wonderful if we could.

Measures of success: I think the measures of success are out of tune with the objective. The objective is to make a desk study of the EU regulations. The measures of success are actual actions and operations. The jump appears to occur on this page between "Action" and "How this could happen" where we move from the desk study to things happening. I think we need to keep this to a desk study. The "How" would be to get all the directives, distil down to something a human could read and test if the stakeholders can understand. Who, should be scientists and selected stakeholders, plus some legal advice. The desired outcome is the "Joe the plumber" document, and the measure of success is can he read it and make sensible proposals on that basis.

'Decide on reference points' - GES indicators should be the base line, as theoretically they will be collected anyway. Evaluate what is missing from the GES indicators and concentrate on them.

As well as the existing content, which is considered worthwhile, an additional output of the desktop study could be to identify overlaps and conflicts between existing structures. These may prove educational elsewhere in the process.

Principle 9: Review and Monitoring - an effective and targeted monitoring and review regime should be used to inform management

This should feed the adaptive management process.

Do a desk top review of different systems take pro's and cons and come up with best of the rest.

'Develop suite of monitoring factors' Perhaps this should be spread out. What do you currently monitor, what else would you NEED to monitor, how much of that CAN you monitor, bit logistically and financially. Example, sea bed integrity. One of the MSFD indicators. We would like to monitor it, but how could we possibly on a broad geographical scale and on a sensible time scale e.g. annual.

'How could this happen' section - The objective is to have a monitoring and review regime. I should expect the "How" would be prioritise the list of things you need to monitor, and then look at each in turn, with the appropriate scientists (Biology AND socio-economics), stakeholders and managers. Then design the monitoring programme for that, and then move to the next. As you move down the list, you will have the choices made higher on the list to consider as well. You could finish with evaluating tractability of monitoring in each indicator, and finally choose your suite of things to monitor and how. Measure of success should be how much of this has been made operational and is useful.

While the principle is supported, its costs require careful and integrated assessment. Our views in this regard are closely related to those discussed under Principle 2.

Principle 10: Adjacent impacts - consideration should be given to how things or actions in the Celtic Sea can influence or be influenced by things or actions on the land, in the air or in different parts of the ocean

The externalities are of importance. ICZM has many lessons learned on that. Where to have the boundaries. There can be different ones: geographical/administrative/influence. They should be identified and their impacts assessed. or instance, if the situation in a certain area is dominated or strongly influenced by a land-based issue (for instance eutrophication) than you have to address that issue at the appropriate level. When I worked at the North Sea directorate in the Netherlands, one of the tasks was to influence the decision makers upstream (by visiting, brochure, discussion, awareness raising) that they had to take actions on eutrophication.

This should be extended to include the impact on the environment elsewhere of actions and decisions in the Celtic Sea.

Appendix 3: PISCES Workshop III Agenda and Code of Practice



Agenda



• Morning 1	Introduction and orientation / Drafting Activity / Real World Lessons	0900
• Lunch		1300
• Afternoon 1	The EU Perspective / Drafting Activity	1400
• Dinner		1930
• Morning 2	Drafting Activity / Real World Lessons	0900
• Lunch		1300
• Afternoon 2	Expert Feedback / Review / Next Steps	1400
• Dinner		1930





Code of Practice



1. **Respecting everyone** – avoid speaking over anyone
2. **Being fully present** – keep phone and email outside of the meeting rooms
3. **Non attribution** – no record of who says what
4. **Feeding back** – let the PISCES team know immediately if you have any concerns or questions



Appendix 4: PISCES Workshop III Participants and Invitees



Refining Guidelines

Stakeholder workshop, 14-15 June 2011

Participant list

STAKEHOLDERS

Name	Organisation
Catherine Barratt	Bord Iascaigh Mhara, Ireland
Alain Cariou	Fisherman, France
Roger Cook	Welsh Federation of Sea Anglers, UK
Thierry Canteri	MPA Agency, France
Sebastien Chantereau	Comite National de la Conchyliculture, France
Steve Conlon	Irish Marine Federation. Ireland
Gareth Cunningham	Countryside Council for Wales, UK
Frank Fleming	Fisherman, Ireland
Francois Huber	Blue H France
Jerry Percy	New Under Ten Fishermen's Association (NUTFA)
Christian Saint-Jalmes	FNPPSF (National Recreational Fisheries Association) France
Alain Théret	FNPPSF (National Recreational Fisheries Association) France
David Whitehead	British Ports Association, UK
John Wrottesley	Global Marine Systems Ltd.

EXPERTS, ADVISORS & GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES

Ruth Brennan	Scottish Association for Marine Science (SAMS), UK
Keely Clifford	American Embassy, Paris
Christian Demeuré-Vallée	Chargé de mission Bretagne Prospective
Morgan Gopnik	Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions, Duke University, USA
Raymond Kennedy	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), UK
Aaron Longton	Port Orford Ocean Resources Team, USA
Mary Meacle	Department of Environment, Irish Government
Diana Pound	Dialogue Matters consultancy
David Reid	Marine Institute, Ireland
Leo de Vrees	European Community

PROJECT TEAM

Lyndsey Dodds	WWF UK – Project Manager
Toby Roxburgh	WWF UK
Jane Ewing	WWF UK
Claire Lowe	WWF UK
Sarah Goddard	WWF-UK
Jose Luis Garcia	WWF Spain
Coral Garcia Baron	WWF Spain
Tim Morrell	The Environment Council (TEC)
Erica Sutton	The Environment Council (TEC)
Cathal O'Mahony	Coastal Marine and Research Centre (CMRC)
Sarah Twomey	Coastal Marine and Research Centre (CMRC)
Kristian Teleki	Seaweb
Daria Siciliano	Seaweb
Russell Avery	Seaweb

Stakeholder Invitees list (non-attendees and apologies by organisation)

British Marine Aggregate Producers Association
CEPESCA, Spain
Chamber of Shipping, UK
Chambre de Commerce des Cote d'Armor, France
Comité Régional des Pêches Maritimes de Basse Normandie, France
Cornish Fish Producers Organisation, UK
Cornwall Sea Fisheries Committee, UK
CRMP Bretagne, France
Environmental Protection Agency, Eire
Federation of Irish Fishermen
Hibernia Atlantic, UK
Irish Naval Service
Natural England, UK
Normandie Fraîcheur Mer, France
Open Hydro, UK
RWE NPOWER, UK
RYA, UK
Shellfish Association of Great Britain
United Kingdom Cable Protection Committee, UK



The Marine Strategy Framework Directive will impact on all Celtic Sea users by 2016.

Through the PISCES project, marine users are seeking to proactively influence EU member governments as they translate European policy into national measures.

Marine users are developing a set of guidelines for a collaborative approach to sustainably managing the Celtic Sea: economically, ecologically and socially.



PISCES: The story so far



Project goal

To translate the Ecosystem Approach from policy to practice through a model that can be replicated in the EU and beyond.





We aim to:



- Influence Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) implementation
- Create an opportunity for stakeholders to demonstrate acceptable guidelines
- Develop strength in a common voice



The PISCES approach



- To develop a common understanding of the Ecosystem Approach with marine users.
- To produce a set of stakeholder-led **guidelines** for implementing an Ecosystem Approach
- To establish the best methods for engaging with diverse groups of marine users.





A unique project



- Multinational, multi-sector
- Truly stakeholder-led
- Innovative stakeholder engagement
- Increases knowledge, builds trust
- A voice for Celtic Sea marine users
- Acts as an example of best practice



Where is
PISCES
working?



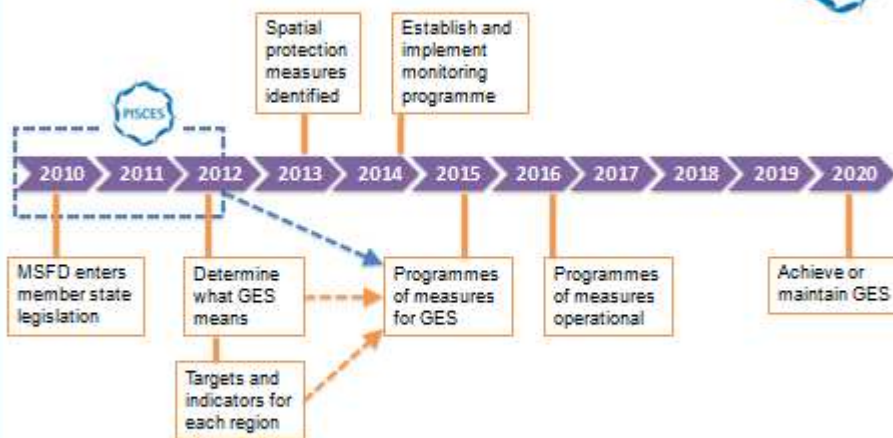
Scope for influence



- Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) is environmental pillar of EU Integrated Maritime Policy.
- Aim to achieve Good Environmental Status (GES)



MSFD and PISCES





Other drivers



- National legislation
- EU Marine Spatial Planning roadmap – and Directive?
- Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) reform
- Integrated Maritime Policy



Outputs of Workshop I Cardiff, May 2010



- Multi-sector, multi-national group
- Ecosystem Approach (EA) definitions
- Benefits and challenges
- Related projects (maximise synergies)
- Listening & responding to stakeholders...





Outputs



Working definition of Ecosystem Approach :

“The Ecosystem Approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way” (Convention on Biological Diversity)

This includes people, their activities and institutions

“Sustaining Benefits – For All – For Ever”



Workshop II Cork, November 2010



- Guidelines development
- Hierarchy – Principle/objectives/action plans
- ‘Strawman’ to explore principles
- Lessons from other stakeholder ecosystem approach projects
- Lessons about stakeholder engagement





Interim development



- Process review and input from stakeholders
- Short 'tasks' to continue development
- Involvement of other stakeholders
- Review by Advisory Group
- Online development
- Rennes meeting with French stakeholders



Purpose of this workshop



- Consolidate guidelines
- Involve others
- Discuss with experts
- Workshop objectives





Looking ahead



- Involving non-attendees
- Refine guideline drafts
- Review by Advisory Group
- Sectoral understanding
- Review by 200 wider stakeholders

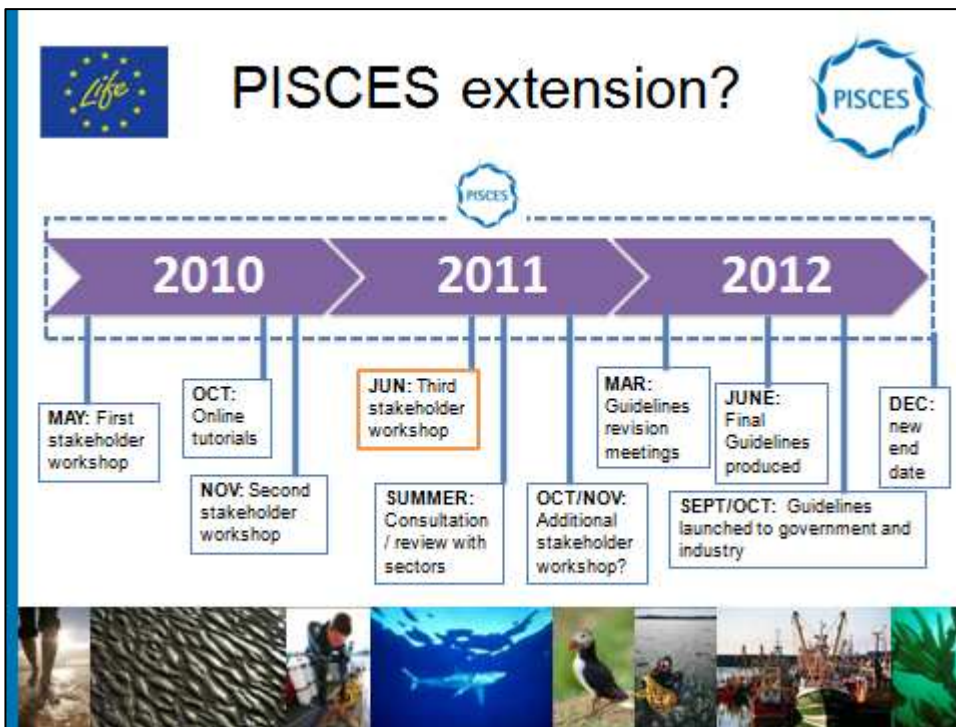
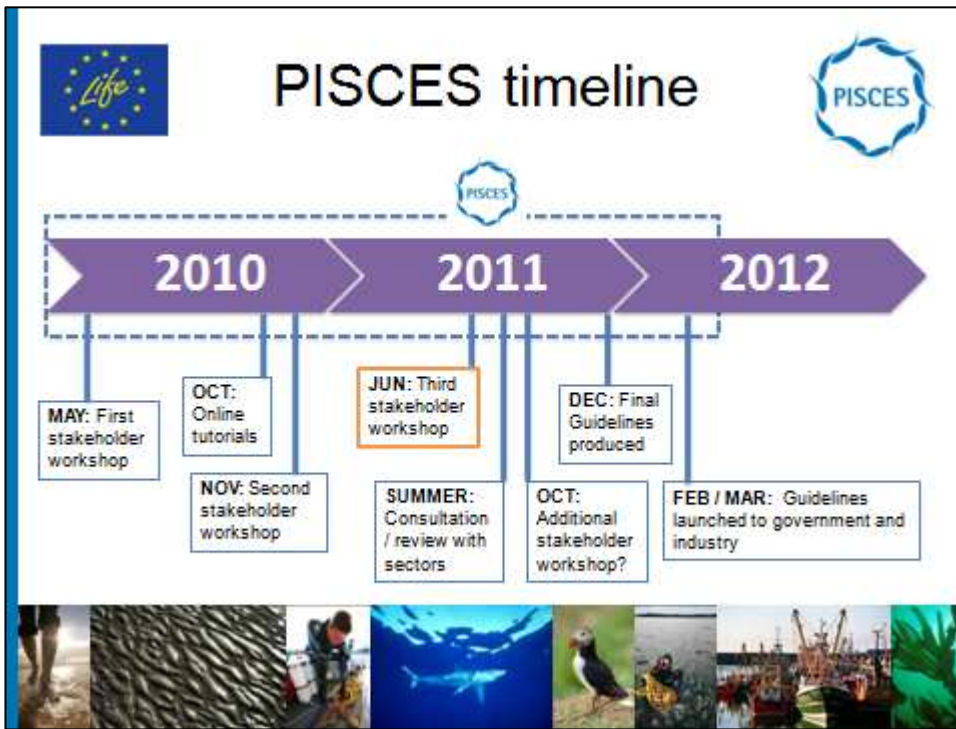


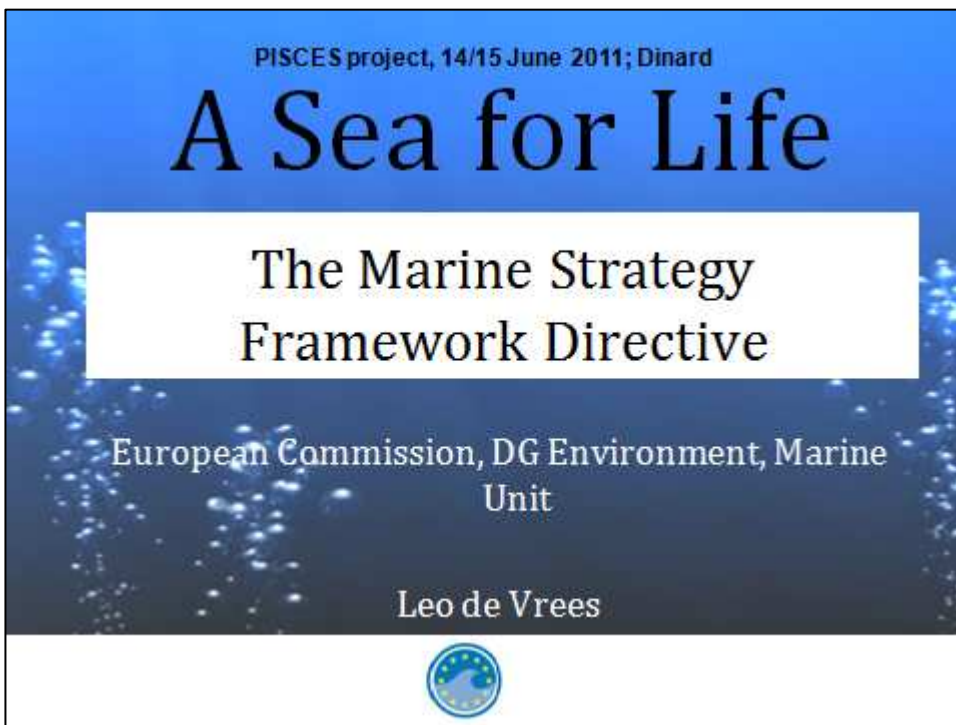
Looking ahead



- Workshop IV – Oct/Nov 2011
 - Sectoral actions
 - Making links to other strategies
 - Raising awareness







Urgencies

Marine biodiversity is under severe pressure:

- **Habitat destruction**
- **Fragmentation and degradation**
- **Over-exploitation & Unsustainable practices**
- **Eutrophication**
- **Invasive species**
- **Climate change & ocean acidification**
- **Pollution**

Where marine species and habitat types have been assessed, the majority are found to be in unfavourable or unknown condition (EEA, SOER 2010)



The Marine Strategy Framework Directive EU's legal instrument for the protection of our seas

□ **Overall objective: achieve or maintain Good Environmental Status (GES) of the EU's marine waters by 2020.**

□ Adoption of an ecosystem-based and integrated approach to the management of all human activities which have an impact on the marine environment.

□ Regional approach to implementation, and establishment of European Marine Regions

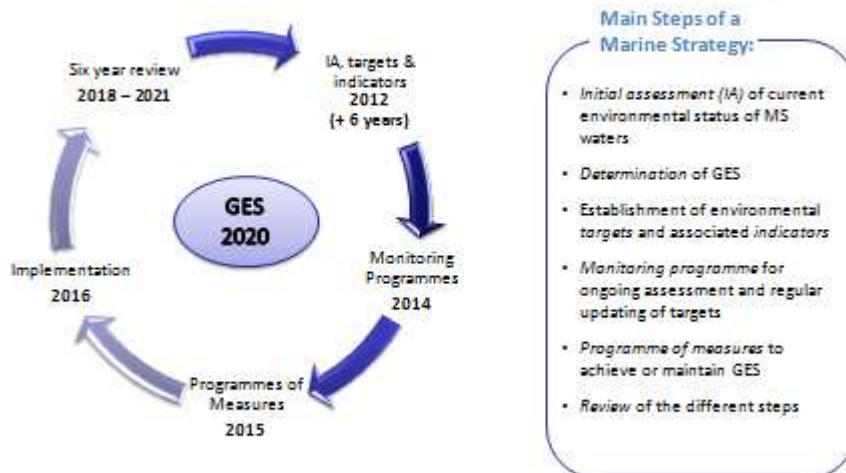


Marine Strategies

- Each EU Member State must progressively put in place its own “Marine Strategy” (action plan), consisting of several steps
- They must cooperate among themselves and with neighbouring countries...
- ... where possible within Regional Sea Conventions



Implementation Steps





Good Environmental Status (GES)

“The environmental status of marine waters where these provide ecologically diverse and dynamic oceans and seas which are clean, healthy and productive” (art. 3(5)).

- Marine resources are used at a *sustainable level*, ensuring their continuity for future generations.
- Ecosystems are *fully functioning and resilient* to human-induced environmental change;
- *Biodiversity is protected* and biodiversity decline caused by human activities is prevented;
- Substances and energy introduced in the marine environment by human activities *do not cause pollution effects*.



Necessary criteria for achieving GES

1. Biodiversity is maintained
2. Non-indigenous species not adversely alter the ecosystem
3. Population of commercial fish species healthy
4. Elements of food webs ensuring long term abundance and reproduction
5. Eutrophication minimised
6. Sea floor integrity ensures functioning of the ecosystem



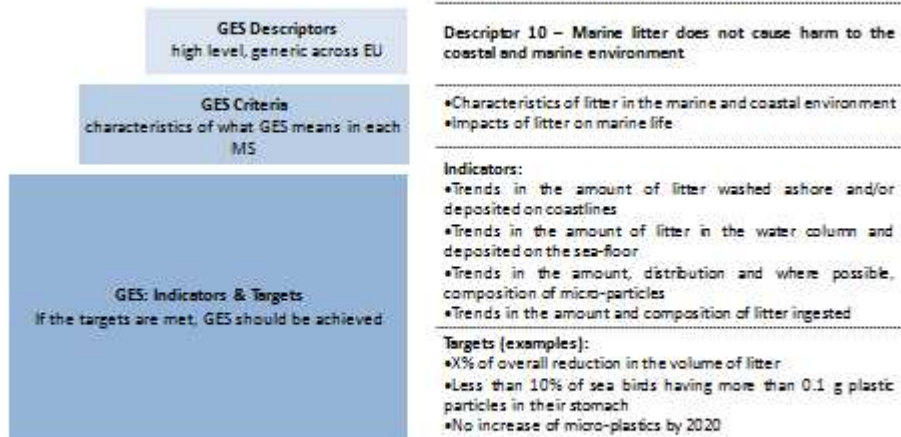
Necessary criteria for achieving GES (2)

7. Permanent alteration of hydrographical conditions not adversely affect ecosystem
8. Concentration of contaminants give no effects
9. Contaminants in seafood below safe levels
10. Marine litter not to cause harm
11. Introduction of energy (incl. noise) not adversely affect ecosystem



GES: Common principles, tailored indicators

Ex: Descriptor 10 on Marine Litter



Marine Protected Areas

- **Spatial protection measures**
- **Contributing to coherent and representative networks of marine protected areas**
- **Adequately covering the diversity of the constituent ecosystems**
- **Such as:**
 - special areas of conservation (Habitats Directive),
 - special protection areas (Birds Directive),
 - and marine protected areas as agreed in international or regional agreements
- **Link to Common Fisheries Policy measures to support objectives of conservation of MPAs.**





Ecosystem-based & Integrated Approach

Objectives:

- Collective pressure of human activities kept within levels compatible with the achievement of GES
- Uncompromised capacity of marine ecosystems to respond to human-induced changes & climate change
- Sustainable use of marine goods and services by present and future generations

Requirements:

- Preservation and enhancement of ecosystems systematically taken into account in the development of human socio-economic activities.
- Objectives to protect and restore the environment set the boundaries for sustainable use of the natural environment

Central to the MSFD

Integrated Maritime Policy

- ❑ The MSFD is the Environmental Pillar of the Integrated Maritime Policy (IMP)
- ❑ But MSFD not just a "green" complement to the IMP, its implementation is essential to maritime economic activities
- ❑ Only healthy marine ecosystems can provide beneficial goods and services:
 - Economic development, jobs, consumption products
 - Potential for eco-innovation
- ❑ The MSFD will help to define more accurately the boundaries of sustainability.



Adaptive Management

Key principles:

- ❑ **Flexibility and adaptability of the measures**
- ❑ **Regular update of environmental targets**
- ❑ **Integration of the outcomes of scientific research**

Instruments:

- ❑ **Monitoring programmes: measure progress towards GES**
- ❑ **Obligation to review marine strategies every 6 years:**
 - IA, Environmental targets, monitoring programmes, programmes of measures

"Learning-by-doing" approach to deal with the uncertainties linked to the complex functioning of ecosystems & to climate change



Common Approaches



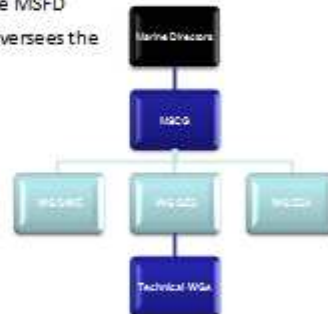
Overarching Goal:
Achieve GES by 2020

Common Approaches
Cooperation
at the EU and
regional level



Common Implementation Strategy (CIS)

- ❑ *Marine Directors*: focused on the overall implementation of the MSFD
- ❑ *Marine Strategic Coordination Group*: prepares material and oversees the work of the three WG.
- ❑ *Working Groups (WG)*: provide a platform for discussion among MS
 - **WG on GES**: determination of what GES means for MS marine waters.
 - **WG on Economic and Social Analysis (ESA)**: economic and social analysis of the use of MS marine waters
 - **WG on Data, Information and Knowledge Exchange (DIKE)**: MS data reporting obligations
- ❑ *Technical Working Groups*: forum for exchange focusing on emerging areas of particular concern (Noise and Litter).



Building on EU legislation & policies

- **Water Framework Directive:**
 - Objective: achieving 'Good Status' by 2015.
 - 6-year planning cycle, River Basin Management Plans, review in 2015.
 - Reduces marine pollution from land-based sources
- **Habitats and Birds Directives:**
 - Europe's key laws on nature conservation
 - Provide special protection for animal, plants and habitat types (Natura 2000)
 - Integration of these sites in MPAs network
- **Common Fisheries Policy:**
 - Objective: Ensuring that Europe's fisheries are sustainable
 - Collaborative way for managing the EU's shared seas and fisheries
 - Planned reform in 2011
- **Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and Maritime Spatial Planning**
 - Principles of sound coastal and maritime planning and management.
 - Rational and sustainable use of the sea, balance different interests



The Regional Sea Conventions

- *The Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean: Mediterranean Action Plan defining key priorities, adopting principles (ecosystem approach) and tools (ICZM).*



- *The Bucharest Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution: Its Strategic Action Plan for Environmental Protection and Sustainable Management of the Black Sea is a pillar of regional cooperation which includes several elements of a marine strategy.*

- *The Helsinki Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea: has undertaken considerable public participation and produced a Baltic Sea Action Plan in 2007 in line with MSFD requirements.*



- ***The OSPAR Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic: aims to conserve marine ecosystems and safeguard human health in the North-East Atlantic by preventing pollution.***



To consider when developing guidelines

- Expectations: role of stakeholders
- Regional cooperation by MS is essential but also stakeholders become more and more international
- Joint fact finding:
 - Jointly define the questions to be answered
 - Participate in establishing ToR, studies and monitoring
- Willingness to think beyond own sector: holistic, innovative





Guiding the Restoration of the Chesapeake Bay: The EPA Chesapeake Bay Program Partnership

Keely Clifford
U.S. Embassy Paris

PISCES Workshop June 14, 2011

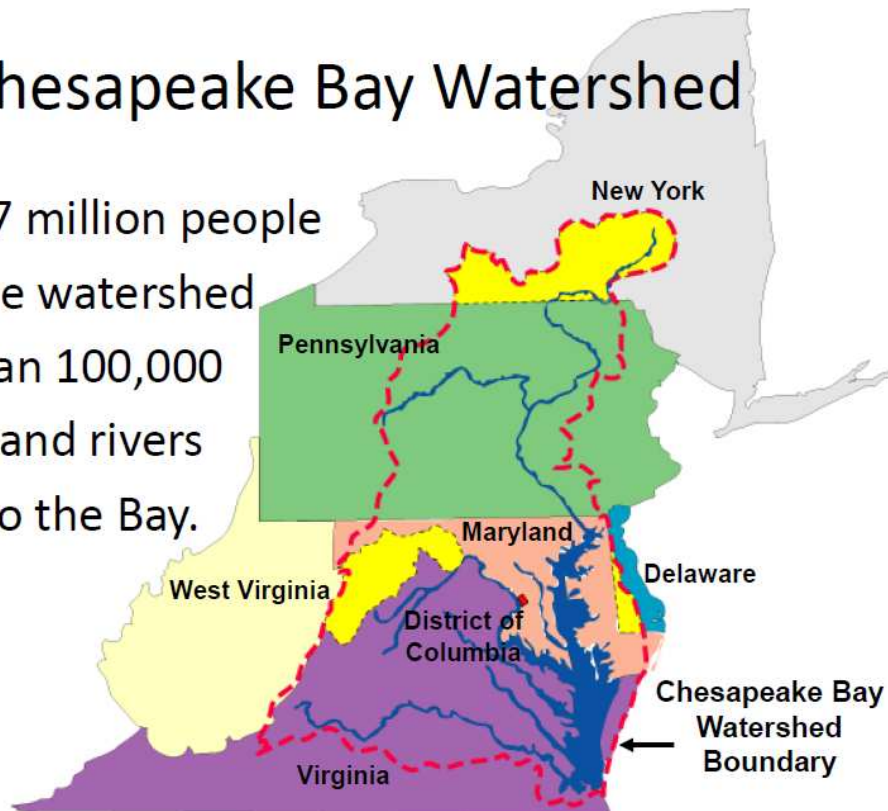


Chesapeake Bay Program
A Watershed Partnership

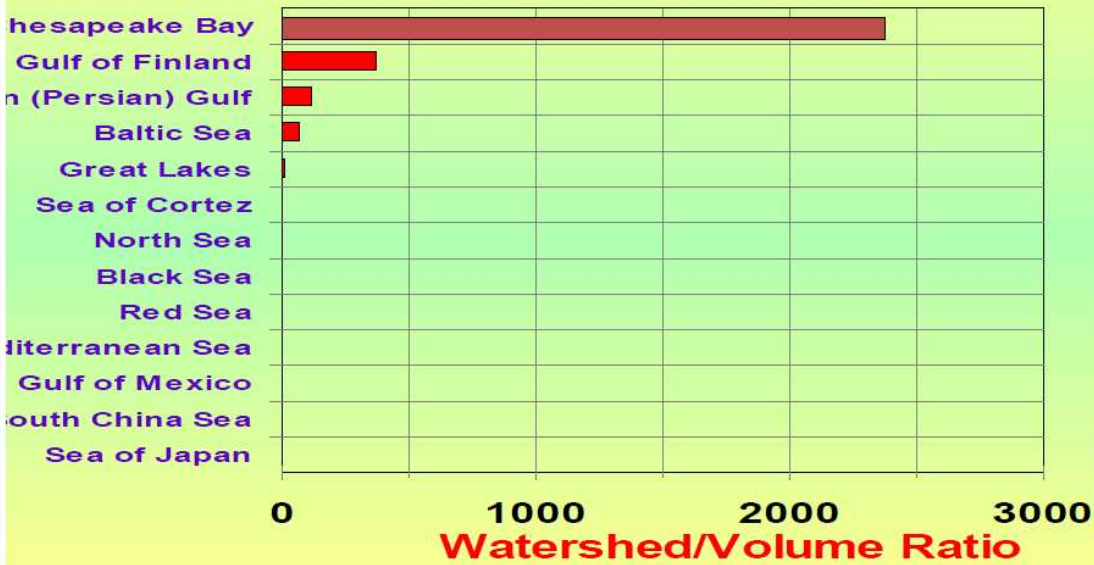
1

Chesapeake Bay Watershed

About 17 million people live in the watershed
More than 100,000 streams and rivers drain into the Bay.



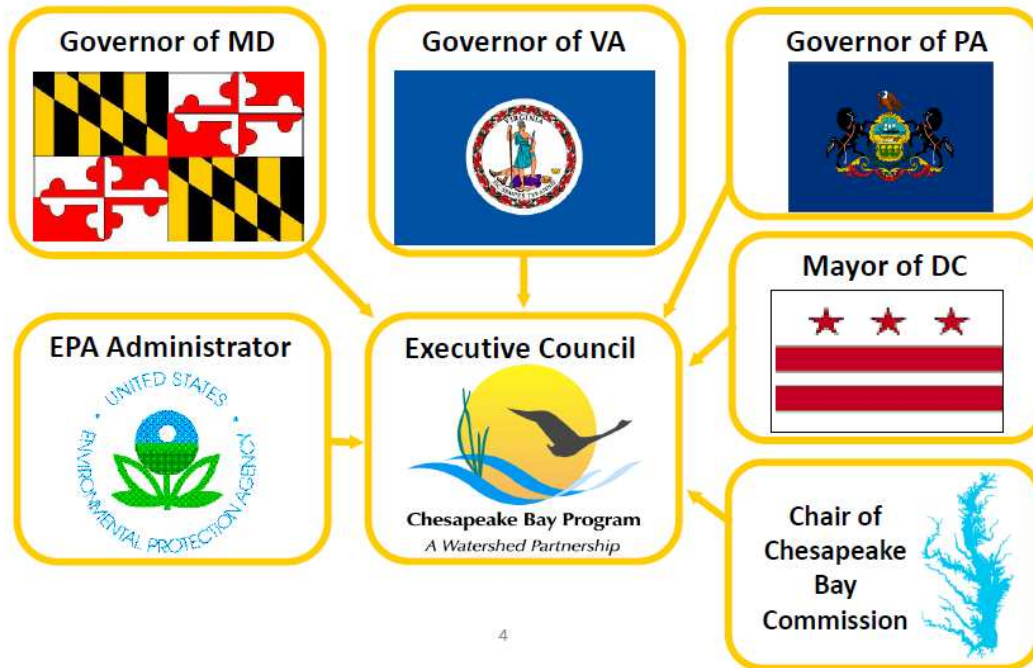
Relative Watershed Sizes (metric units)



The Bay is relatively shallow: average depth of 7 meters;
20% is less than 2 meters in depth.

In 1983, the historic Chesapeake Bay Agreement established the Chesapeake Bay Program:

A unique federal-state-local partnership committed to restoring the Chesapeake Bay.



4

“Headwater” states of Delaware, New York, and West Virginia joined in ‘02



Delaware



New York



West Virginia

5

Key Chesapeake Bay Program Partners

Federal Partners



Academic Partners

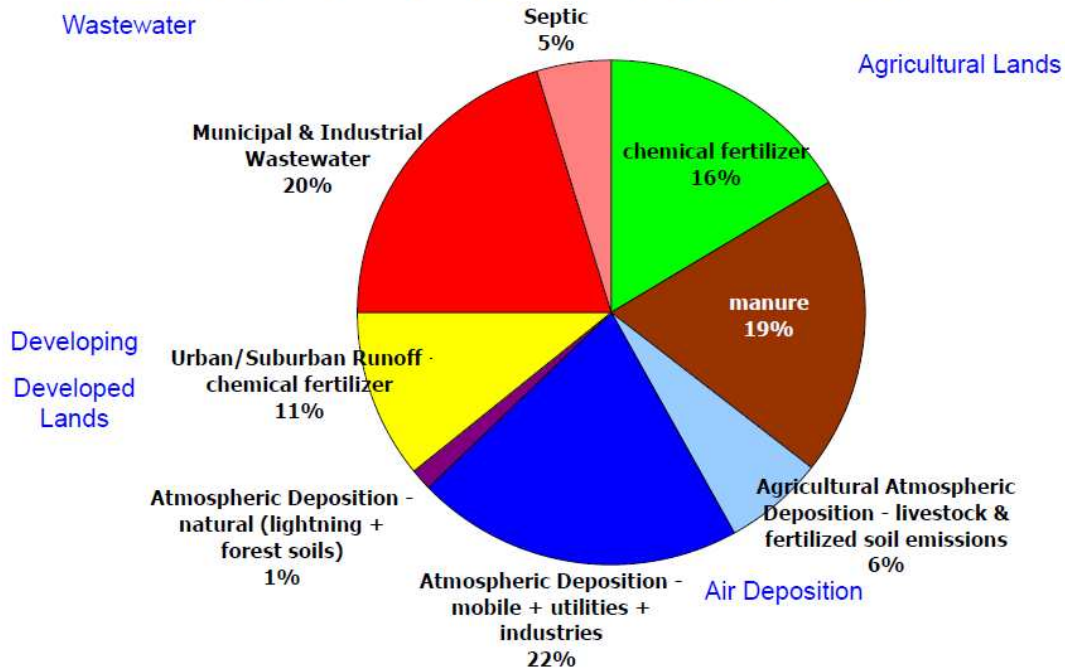


NGO and Watershed Organization Partners



6

We Know What the Sources Are...



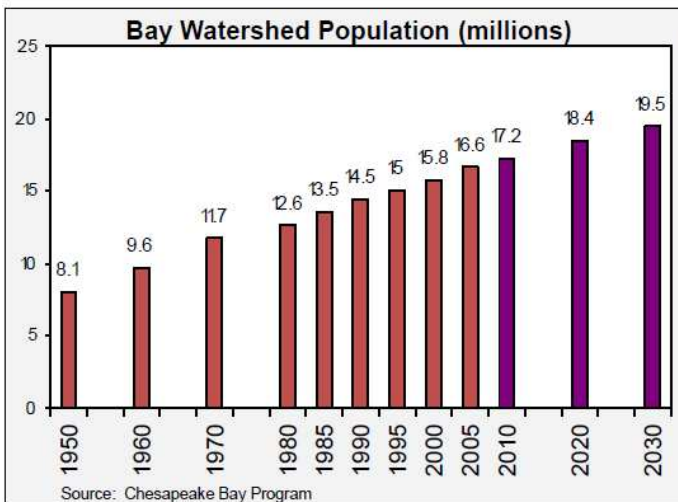
7

Agriculture in Bay watershed is the greatest pollution source: 70% of the sed. load 62%, 41% of the N, and 45% of the P

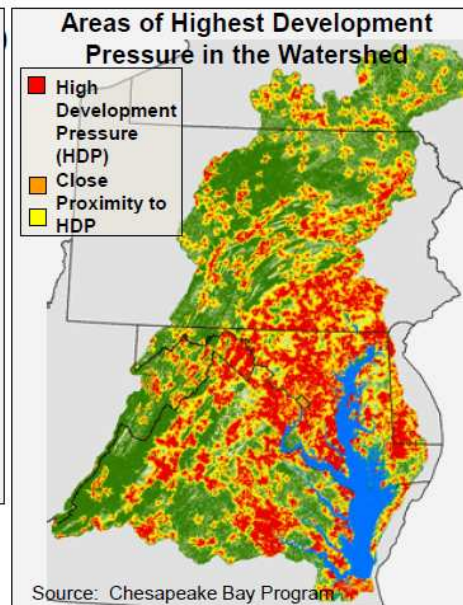


8

The Bay Watershed is undergoing rapid



Every year the population increases by 170,000 people.

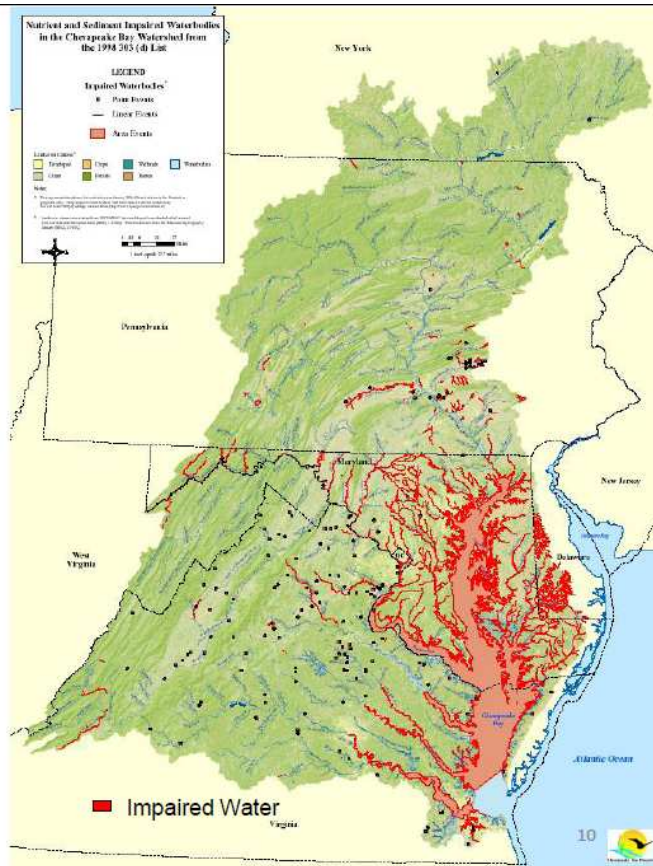


Every day we lose 100 acres of forests.

9

Over 90% of the Bay and its tidal rivers are impaired due to low dissolved oxygen levels and poor water clarity, all related to nutrient and sediment pollution.

Without oxygen and grasses, the Bay's crabs, oysters, and fish cannot survive and thrive.



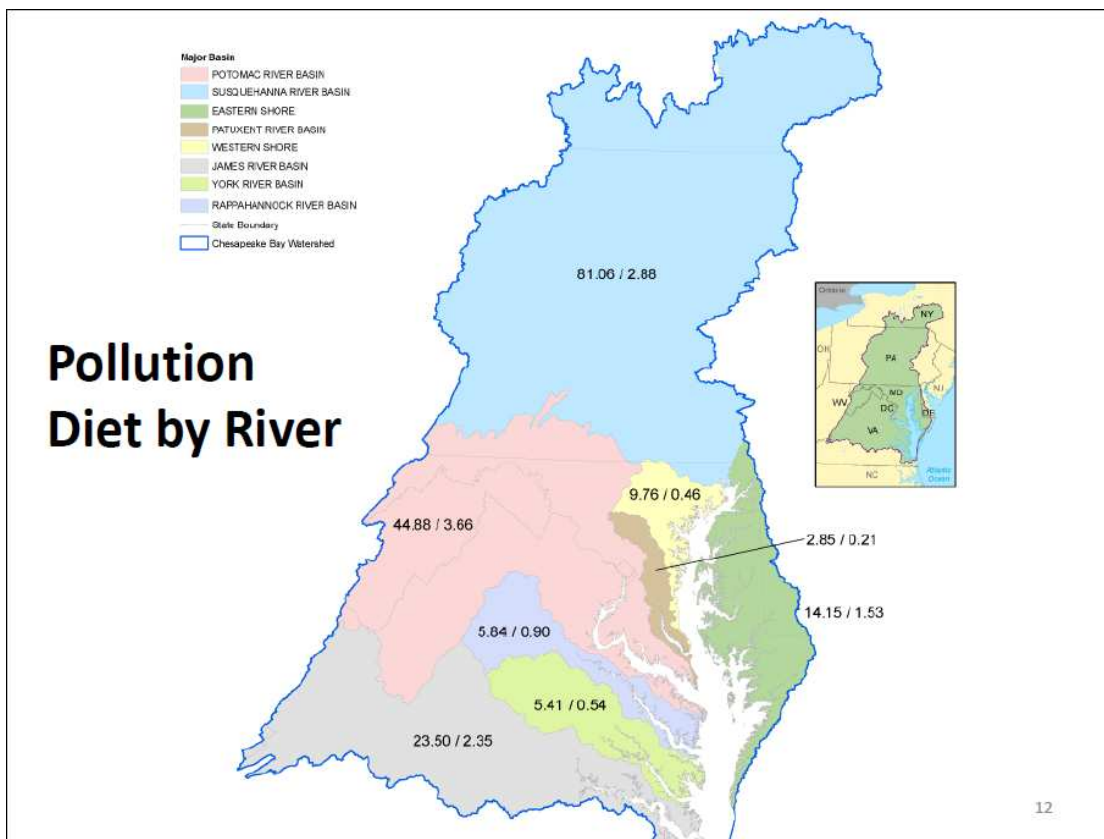
Restoration Efforts: Water Quality in a Restored Bay

- 28 years of voluntary efforts (1983-2010) - many successes, but tremendous population growth off-set progress
- 2010 regulatory regime with TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load – largest in the US. TMDL = Pollution Diet
- Limit 185.9 m lbs N (-25%); 12.5 m lbs P (-24%) and 6.45 b lbs sed (-20%)



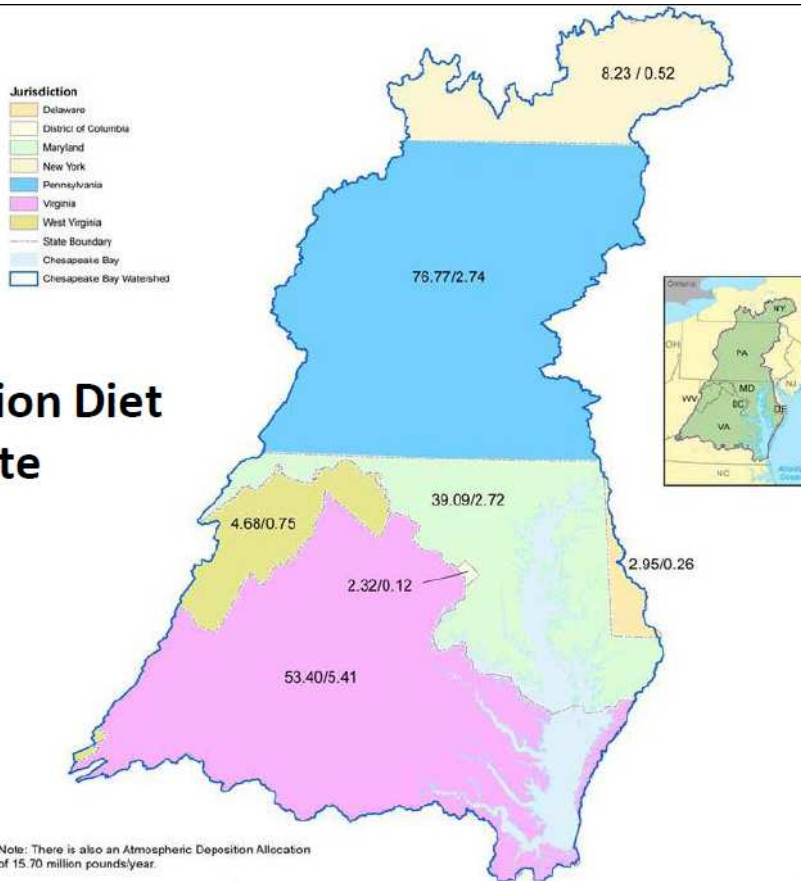
EPA has published dissolved oxygen, water clarity and chlorophyll a criteria which define the conditions necessary to protect the wide variety of the Bay's living resources and their habitats.

11



12

Pollution Diet by State



13

Successes and Challenges



14

Chesapeake Bay Program: Our Lessons Learned

- Broad Partnerships Are Essential
- Shared Responsibility Results in Broad Leadership
- Sound Science Must Be a Bedrock Principle
- Numeric Goals with Real Deadlines Are Necessary
- Transparency to the Public, Press and Politicians Is Vital to Credibility, Support and Engagement
- Communicate progress
- Need regulatory program for agriculture and development

15



-
- What guidelines are**
- Setting out a plan for operating more sustainably.
 - A blueprint for how an ecosystem approach could be delivered in the Celtic Sea and replicated in other sea areas
 - Long-term with targets and milestones that relate to a realistic timeframe
- Logos for 'Life' (WWF) and 'PISCES' are visible in the top corners. A horizontal strip of images at the bottom is identical to the one in the first slide.



What guidelines are



- Steps for how people across multiple sectors and countries should work together in the future.
- Voluntary but have a powerful voice
- Based on a practical vision provided by users of the Celtic Sea.
- Available for people to start implementing by the end of 2012.



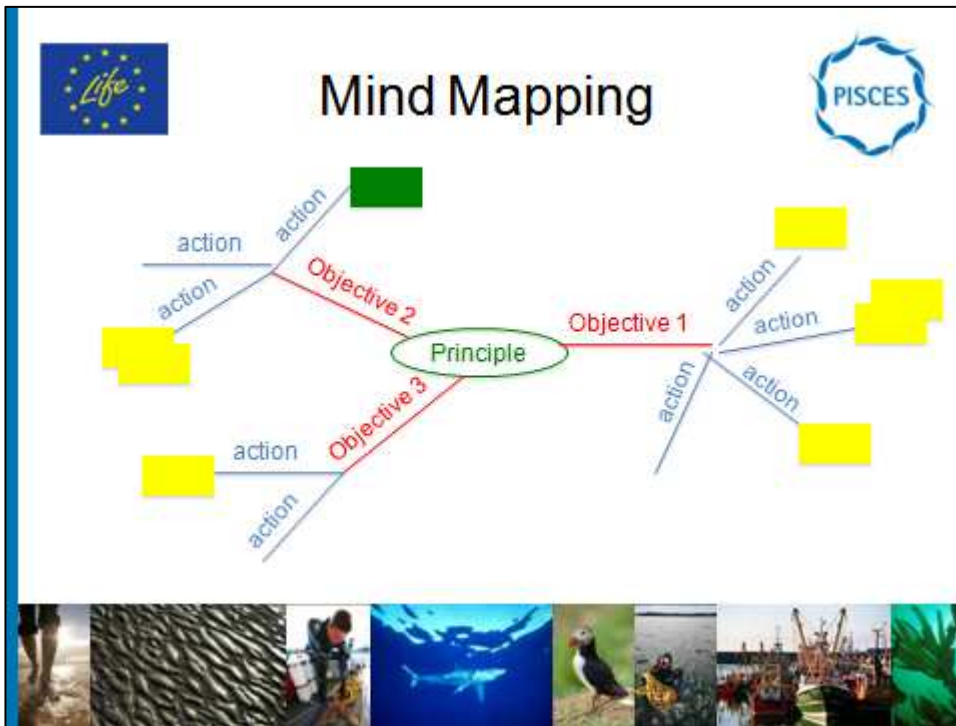
What guidelines are NOT



- Being *implemented* during PISCES (2009-2012)
- *Delivering* a management system
- A marine spatial plan
- Delivering new tools, e.g. maps, research, or data sharing systems.



Appendix 9: Guidelines Development Process, Tim Morrell, The Environment Council



Mind Mapping Instructions

1. Start in the centre of the page, using a **very simple image** for the principle
2. Use **GREEN** for principles, **RED** for objectives, **BLUE** for actions. **Post It notes** for key detail / disagreement
3. Write a maximum of **FIVE** objectives
4. **Every** point is written on a new branch
5. **Always** use branches to link the points
6. Use a maximum of **FIVE** words
7. Use "doodle" **images** throughout
8. **EVERYONE** contributes to creating the map



Objectives guide



Objective(s)

“Results you want to achieve in the real world”

Must be SMART:

Specific, **M**easurable, **A**chievable, **R**elevant (to the Principle) and have a **T**imescale



Actions guide



Action(s)

“Concrete steps that contribute to achieving the stated objectives”

Must include a clear and specific description of:

1. **What** exactly is the action
2. How could it be **enabled** to happen
3. **Who** exactly could do it
4. How success could be **measured**
5. What **resources** would be needed





Collaboration Tips



1. Seek first to **understand**, then to be understood
2. Ask **questions** to check your understanding
3. Raise **objections** sooner rather than later
4. **Avoid getting frustrated**
5. Say "Yes, and", avoid "No, but"
6. Re-trace your steps until you find **common ground**
7. Identify and deal with **underlying concerns**
8. Always build towards **shared goals**



Appendix 10: PISCES Guidelines Made Simple

PISCES Guidelines made simple

Why develop guidelines?

The EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive stipulates that member states must achieve 'good environmental status' by 2020. Each member state will need to set out a programme of practical measures by 2015 that uses an *Ecosystem Approach* to achieve GES. The PISCES Guidelines are an opportunity to influence these programmes of measures, and will also outline what an Ecosystem Approach means for sea users in practical terms.

What is an Ecosystem Approach?

A collaborative approach to managing an ecosystem sustainably, which seeks to ensure lasting economic, environmental and social benefits for all.

Who are they for?

A) They are intended for use by the relevant **government departments in EU member states** who will be developing their own country's set of measures for achieving "good environmental status".

B) They are also for **stakeholders** who will be participating in the implementation of an Ecosystem Approach.

What sort of guidelines should we produce?

The guidelines need to provide a **blueprint for a collaborative approach to sustainably managing** the integration of economic, environmental and social priorities in the Celtic Sea.

They must identify **specific and achievable actions** that could be implemented into any EU member state's own set of measures and/or implemented by stakeholders in the Celtic Sea.

Decision makers and stakeholders will be far more likely to read and use guidelines that:

- Are logical and coherent
- Avoid repetition
- Avoid making value statements
- Are written in a short and simple manner

What are the principles?

High level statements describing the **essential components** of an Ecosystem Approach.

What are the objectives?

Desired results we are aiming to achieve in the real world that the principles should be directed towards.

What are the actions?

Concrete steps that contribute to achieving the stated objectives.

Appendix 11: Mind Mapping Output

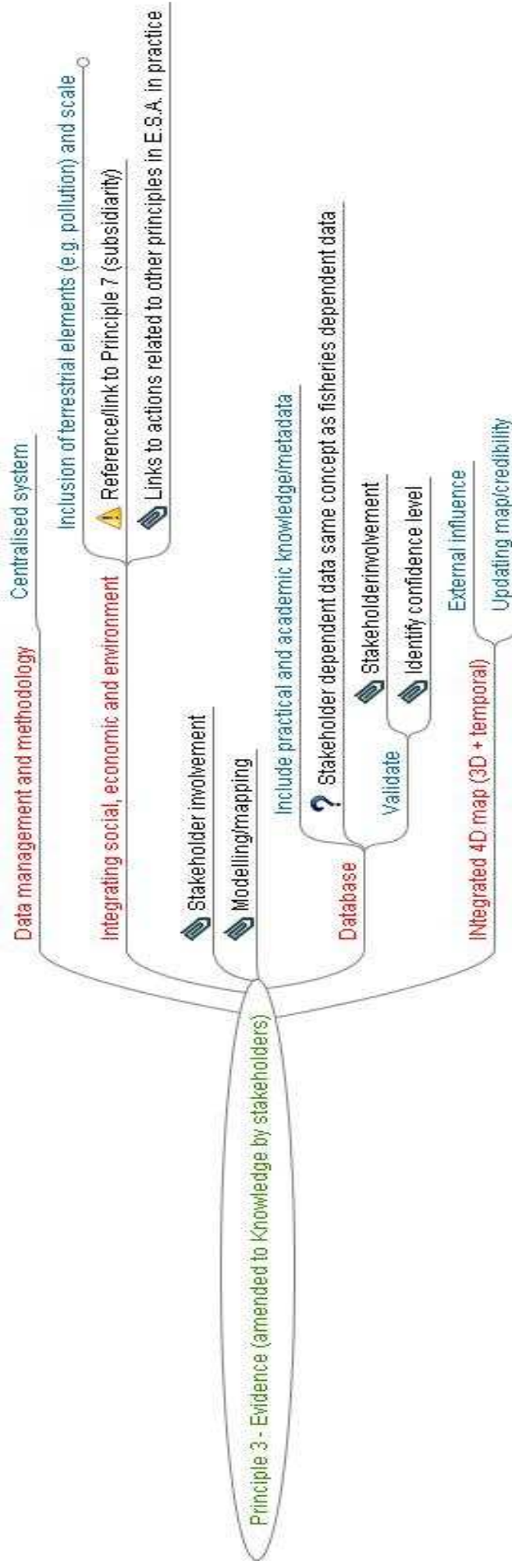
Principle 1: Stakeholder role



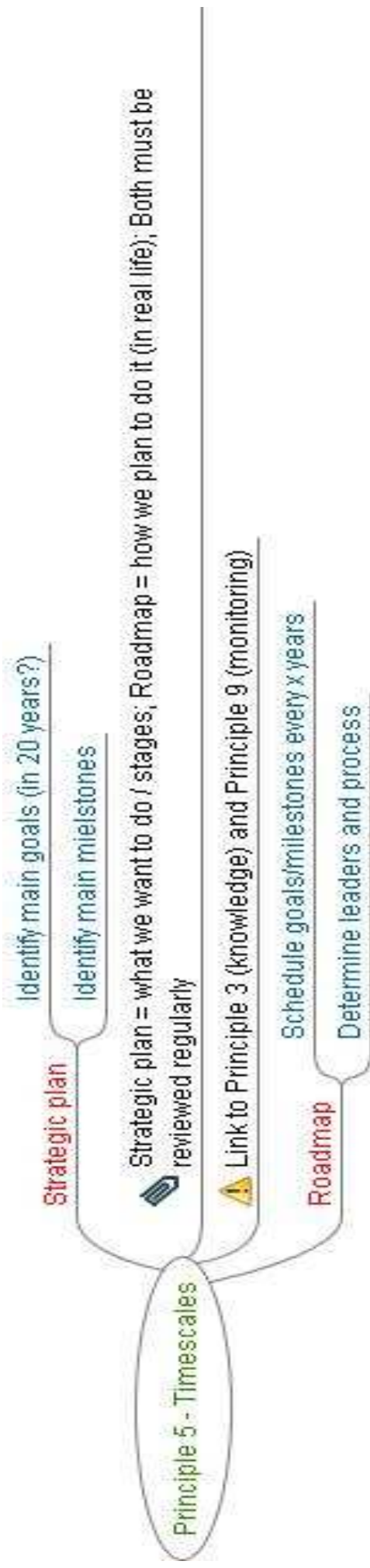
Principle 2: Balance



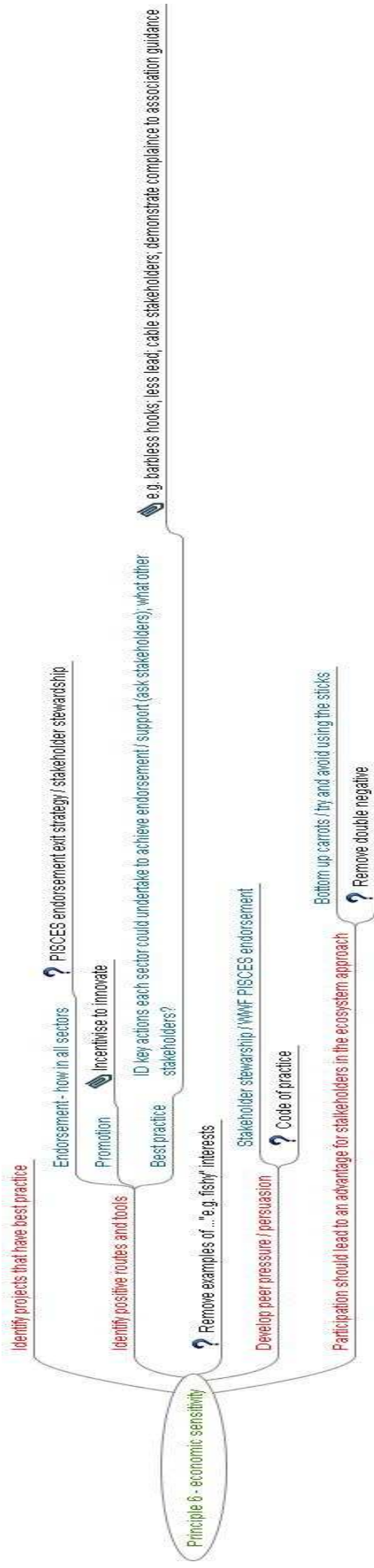
Principle 3: Evidence (amended to Knowledge by stakeholders)



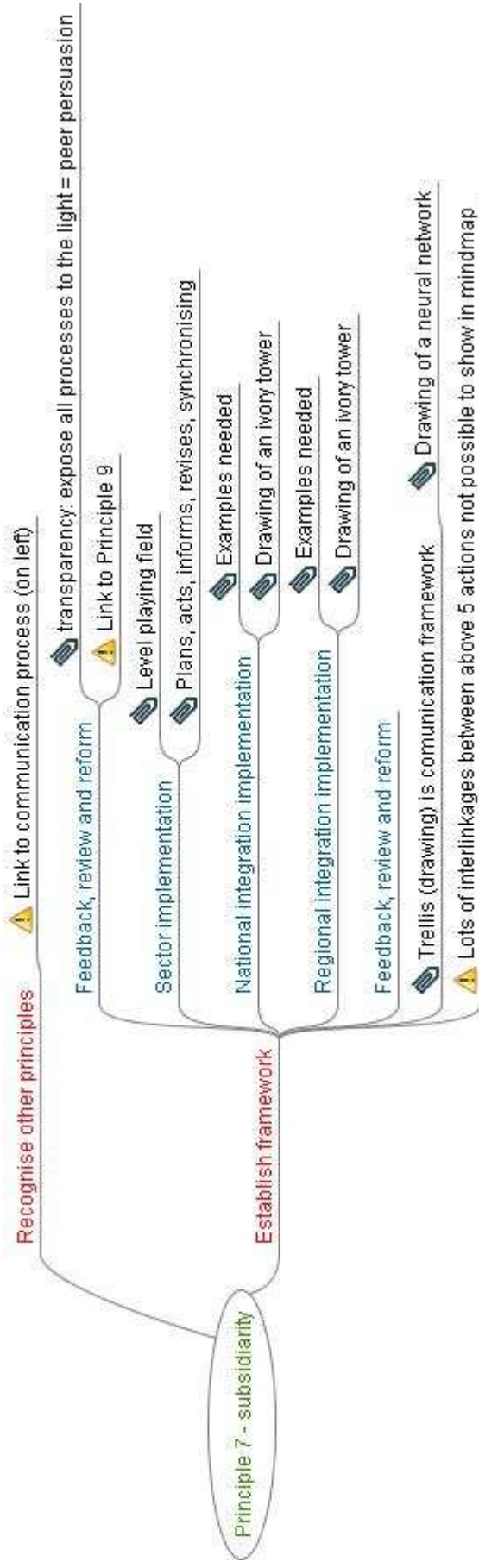
Principle 5: Timescales



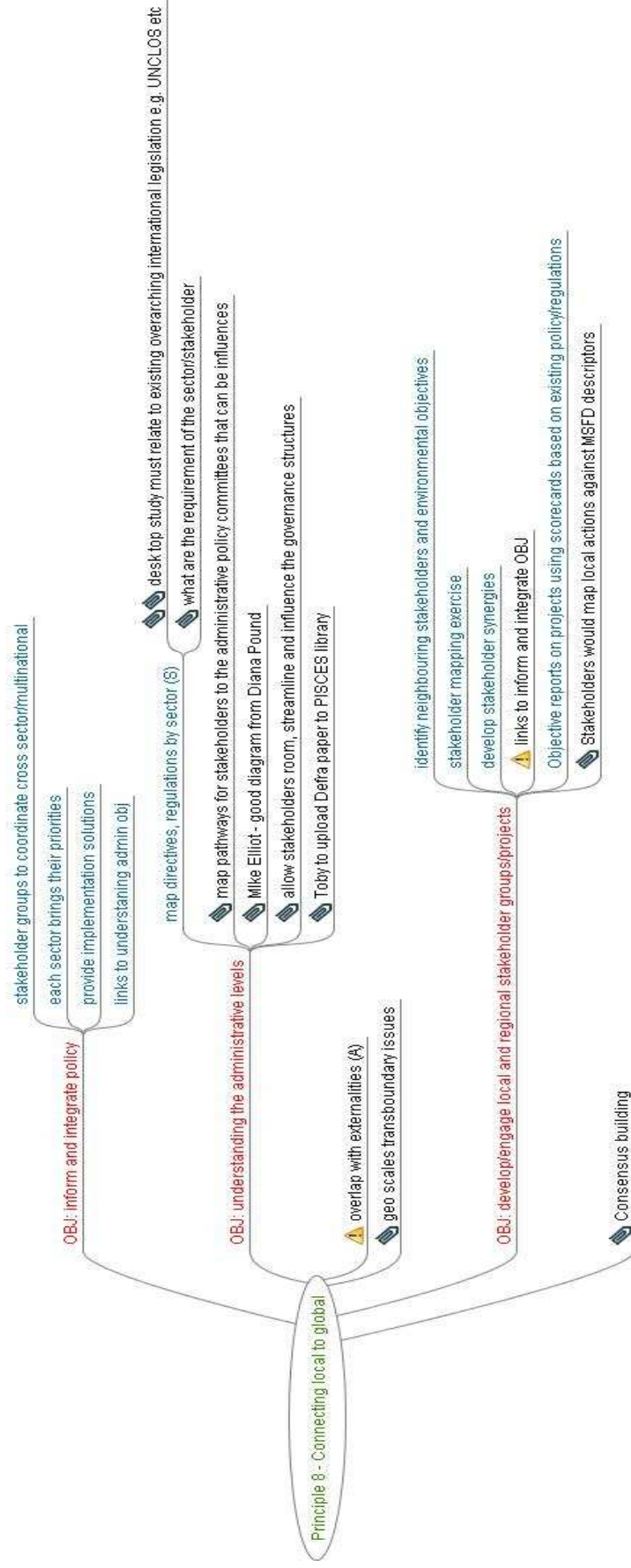
Principle 6: Economic sensitivity



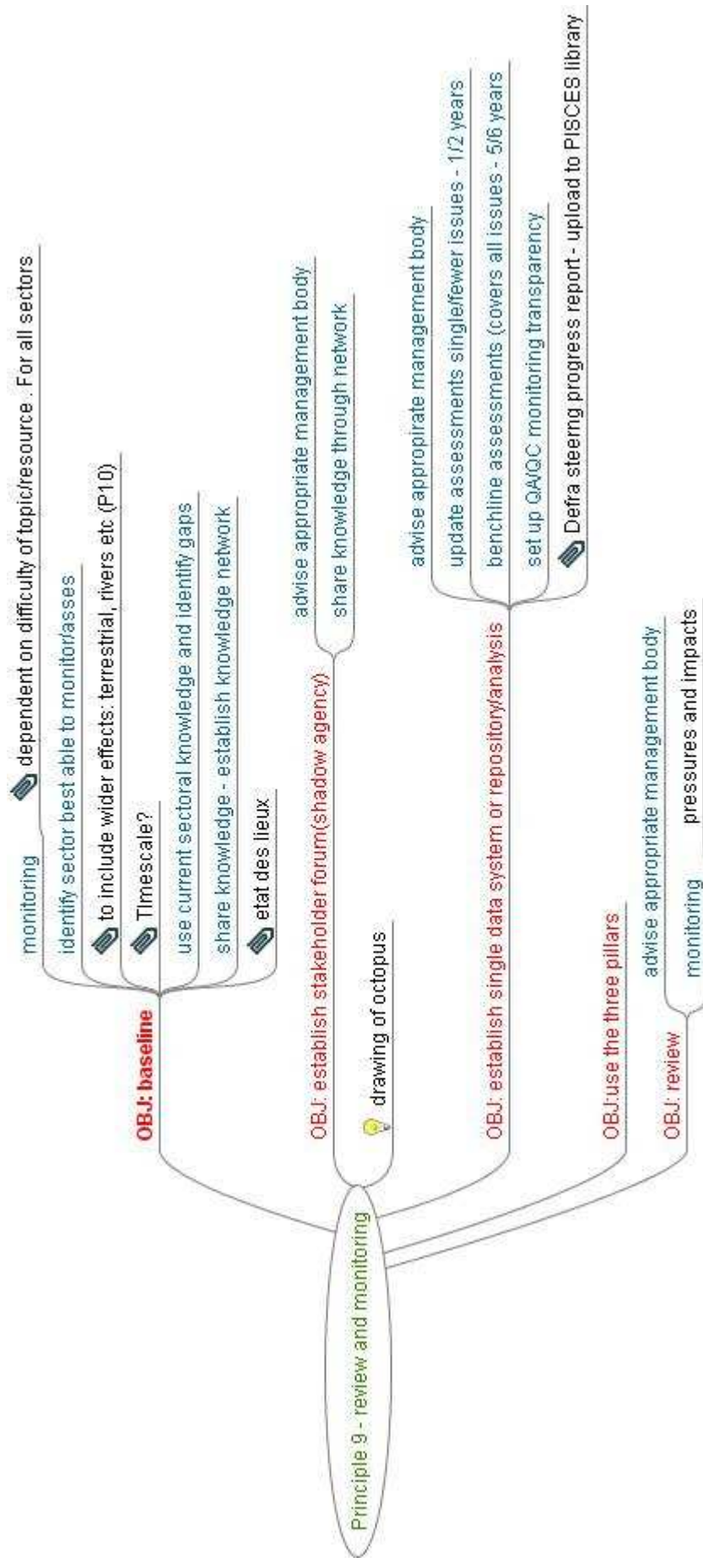
Principle 7: Subsidiarity



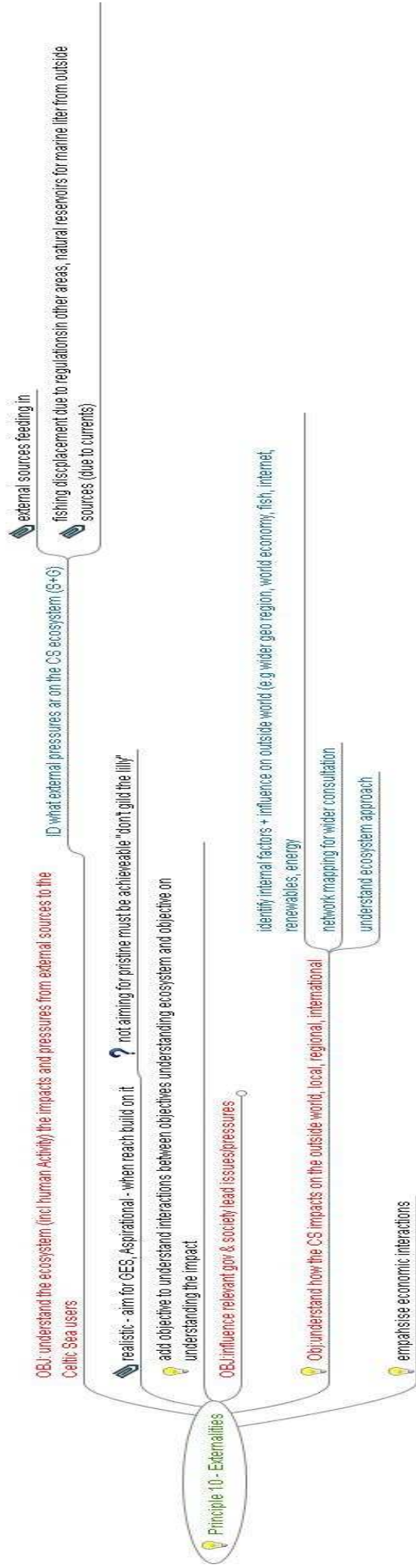
Principle 8: Connecting local to global



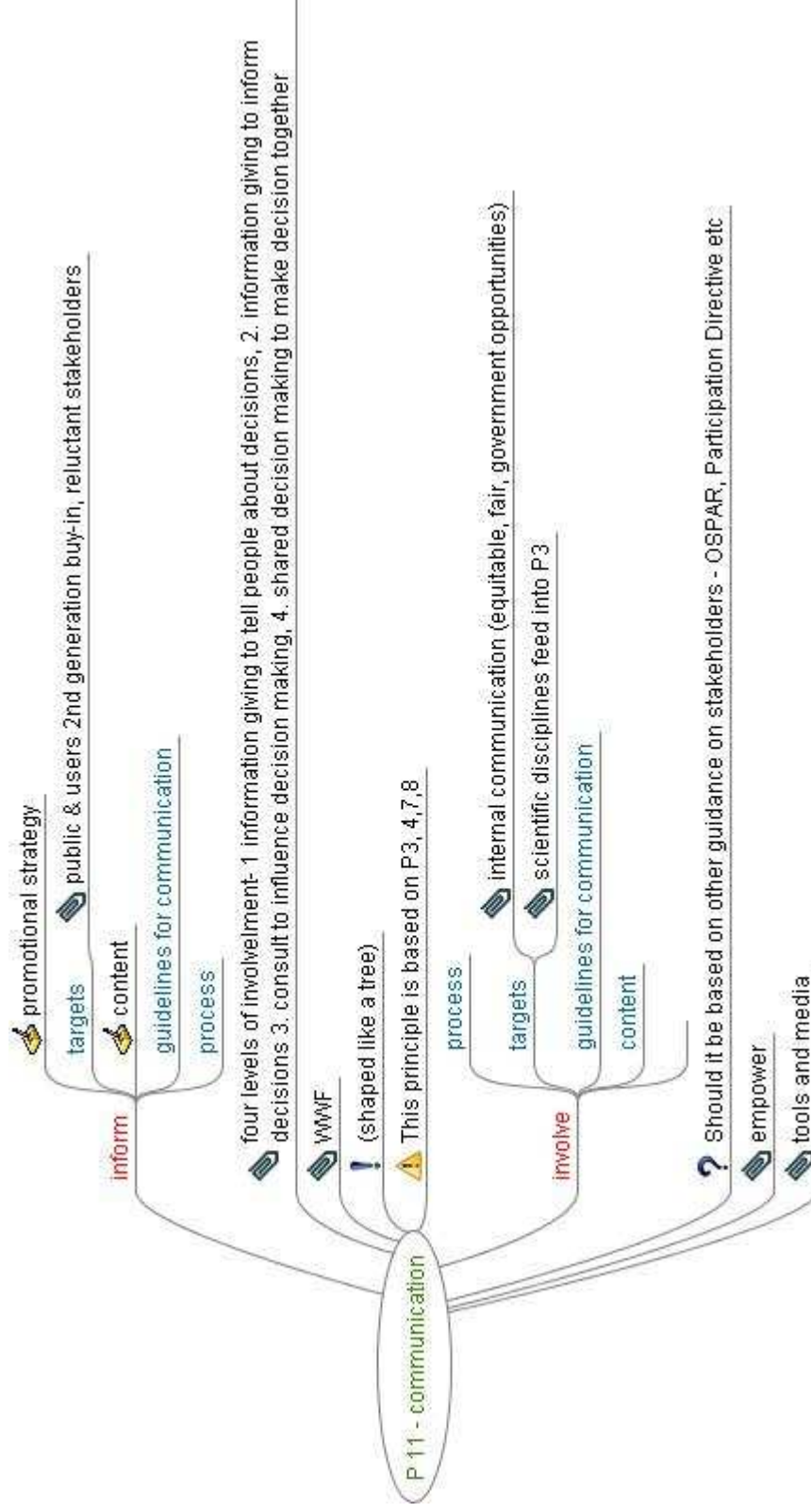
Principle 9: Review and monitoring



Principle 10: Externalities



Principle 11: Communication





The slide features the 'Life' logo (a blue square with yellow stars and the word 'Life' in white) on the left and the 'PISCES' logo (a blue circular emblem with the word 'PISCES' in white) on the right. The title 'Next steps - guidelines' is centered at the top. Below the title is a numbered list of six steps. At the bottom of the slide is a horizontal collage of eight small images: a person's legs on a beach, a close-up of fish scales, a person in a boat, a blue fish underwater, a bird on a branch, a person in a boat, a fishing boat, and a green leaf.

Next steps - guidelines

1. Stakeholder table group members volunteer
2. PISCES team create exact copies on FreeMind software
3. Stakeholder volunteers work with PISCES team to transfer into straightforward document
4. Document forwarded to all core stakeholders for comment
5. Document forwarded to advisers for comment
6. Volunteer works with PISCES team to incorporate comments



Next steps



Now to next workshop

- Workshop date (now!)
- Drafting process (June - August)
- Stakeholder communications mapping (June-August)
- Wider sectoral review (September)
- Incorporate comments (October)

Next workshop (October/November):

- Agree draft
- Begin developing sectoral actions
- Consider links



Appendix 14: Collated Evaluation Feedback

CONTEXT

- The following text sets out a compilation of responses to the evaluation questionnaires that were circulated to and completed by those who participated in the workshop.
- Thirteen (13) completed evaluation forms were returned in total.
- Each set of responses is headed by the original question posed (which shown in bold text) and each is compiled without attribution.
- Both quantitative (on a scale of 1-5) and qualitative responses were requested through the questionnaire.
- Not everyone who returned a completed form provided a quantitative or qualitative response to each question, while some respondents provided several comments in response to a single question.

RESPONSES

Respondents were asked to indicate which of the following pre-set categories best described their sector of interest:

Sector of Interest	No. of participants who selected this category
Coastal Tourism / Recreational Industries	2 participants
Marine Renewable Energy	1 participant
Environmental Statutory Agency	1 participant
Ports	1 participant
Fisheries (commercial)	2 participants
Mariculture	0 participants
Shipping	0 participants
Marine Aggregates	0 participants
Offshore operators organisation (including oil, gas & undersea infrastructure)	1 participant

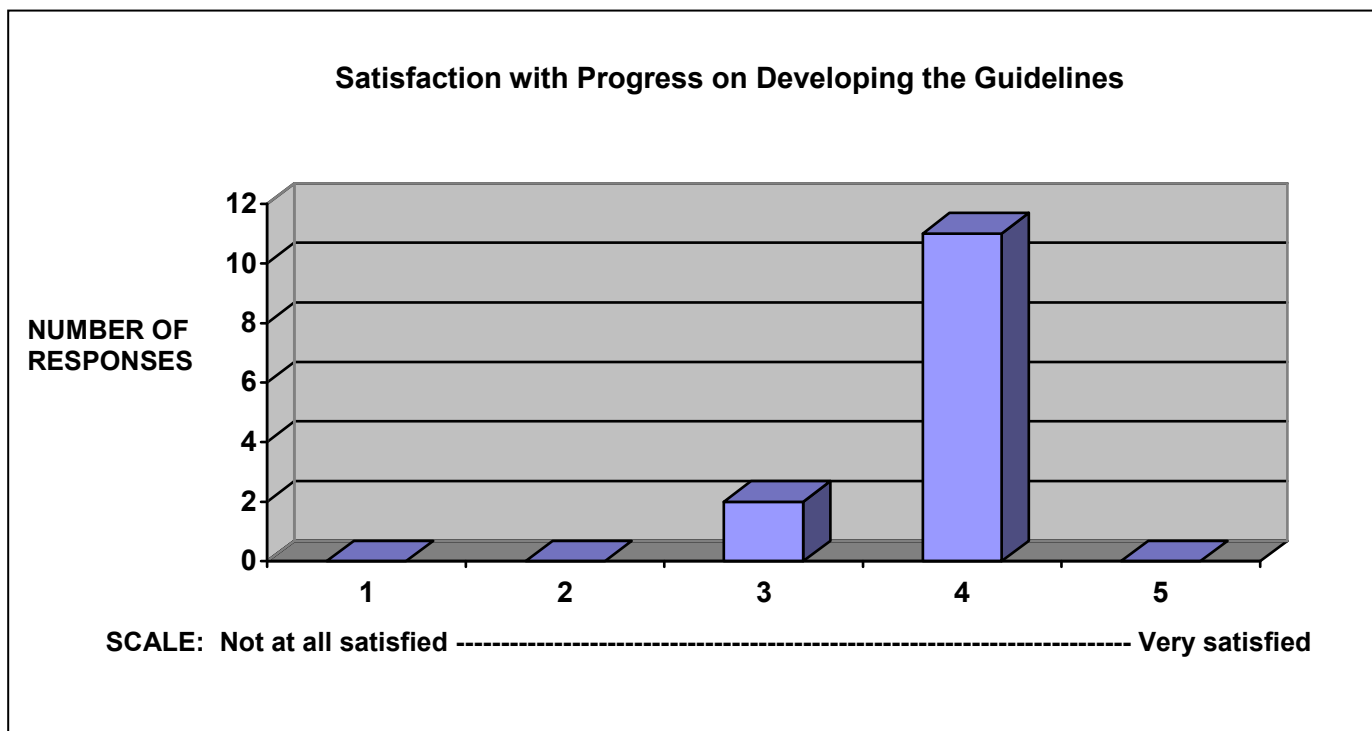
There was also an opportunity for participants to describe their sector if different from the above:

Sector of Interest	No. of participants who selected this category
Recreational Sea Angling	1 participant
Development Agency	1 participant
Energy Statutory Agency	1 participant

Two respondents considered that their representation covered a range of sectors which were described as follows:

Sectoral Range	No. of participants who selected this category
Mariculture Water Watershed management Pollution	1 participant
Marine Renewable Energy Environmental Statutory Agency Ports Fisheries (commercial)	1 participant

Q1. How satisfied are you with the progress made on developing the guidelines at this workshop?



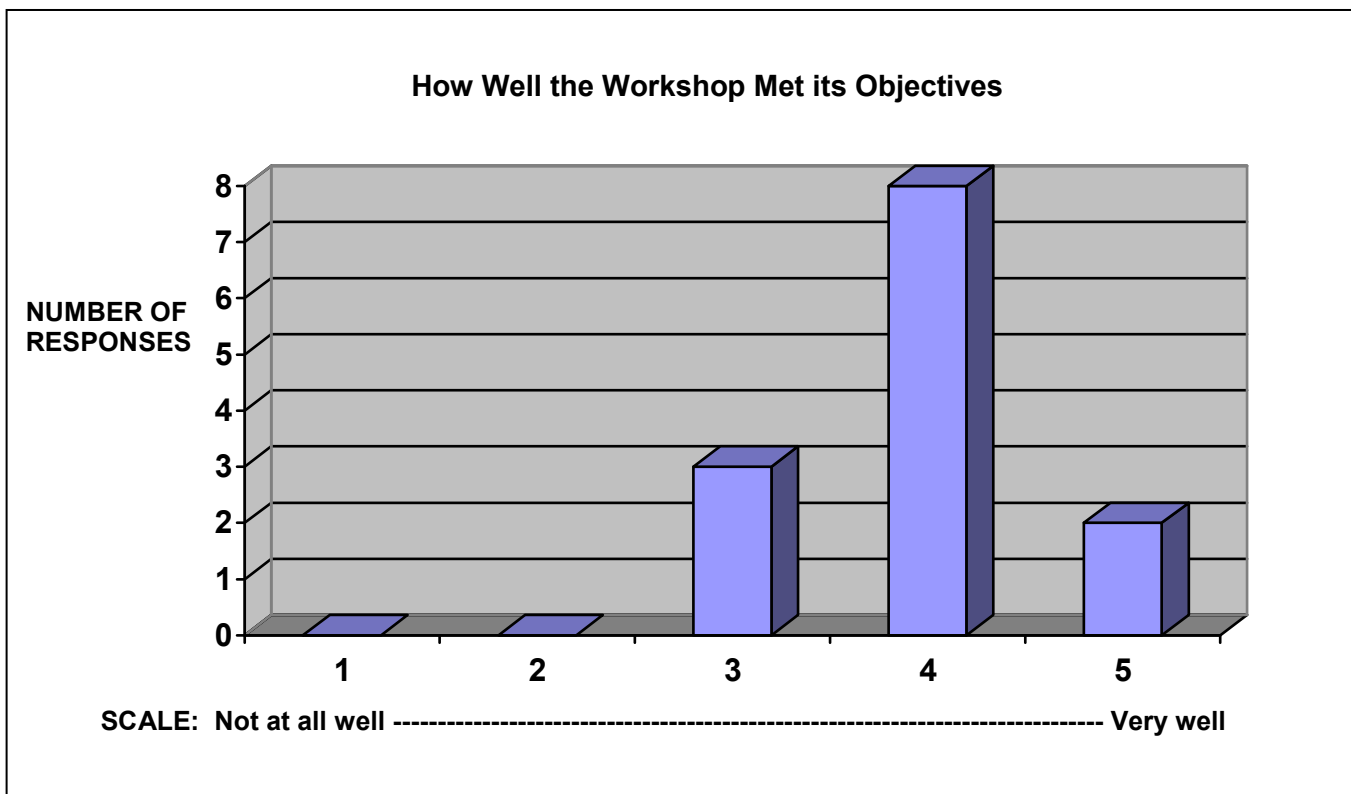
Responses from participants who gave a score of 3:

- I was only there for a short time, so I was unable to see how the discussion developed. However, I have to say that I found the mind mapping concept not particularly helpful. Quite a lot of time was spent in describing the system which was unfamiliar to me and, quite frankly, a bit of a mystery (I've only just got used to post - it notes). I found it difficult to convert my reaction to the draft text into what was required for mind mapping purposes. I found the descriptions of what the other groups had done quite impenetrable.
- I heard the presentation in the afternoon on the US experience, and I thought this practical experience was very useful, although I was not there to see how it was followed up.
- To me the main product of the project will be the guidelines, and I'm not aware of a new version following the Dinard discussions, so there is the prospect of losing some momentum.
- So my overall impression was rather that the system was taking over, and the objective getting rather lost.
- In making these comments, I appreciate that they might be completely unfair.
- Positive:
 - Recommendation content made more understandable
- Minus:
 - General framework blurred
 - Approaches (local, national, European) blurred
- Who will use the recommendations?
- Connection between principles?

Responses from participants who gave a score of 4:

- Always room for improvement but extremely satisfactory
- We can always do better but it was ok... This page should come later in the evaluation form.
- Made good progress and was pleased with the apparent ease of absorption of all the material by stakeholders not at Cork workshop.
- Good dialogue generated after initial 'ice breaking' and sectors relinquishing ownership.
- Getting a better feel for the overall aim i.e. stakeholder led development of guidelines to be utilised by member states. But still appreciate the work to be done.
- While the end product isn't yet perfect, I think the process was good for producing 'draft' guidelines and a good basis for future discussion.
- Objectives seem to have developed to a more tangible state.
With some more drafting should have a good set of guidelines to start looking at sectoral input /actions
- The talks were interesting and the stakeholders were really implicated in the workshop.
- Good team spirit (working groups) and viewpoint sharing amongst participants.

Q2. How well did the workshop meet its objectives?



Responses from participants who gave a score of 3:

- It is not clear whether we work for stakeholders or for governing bodies. There is a continuing confusion that needs to be closed out.
- Presentation on USA experiences very interesting.

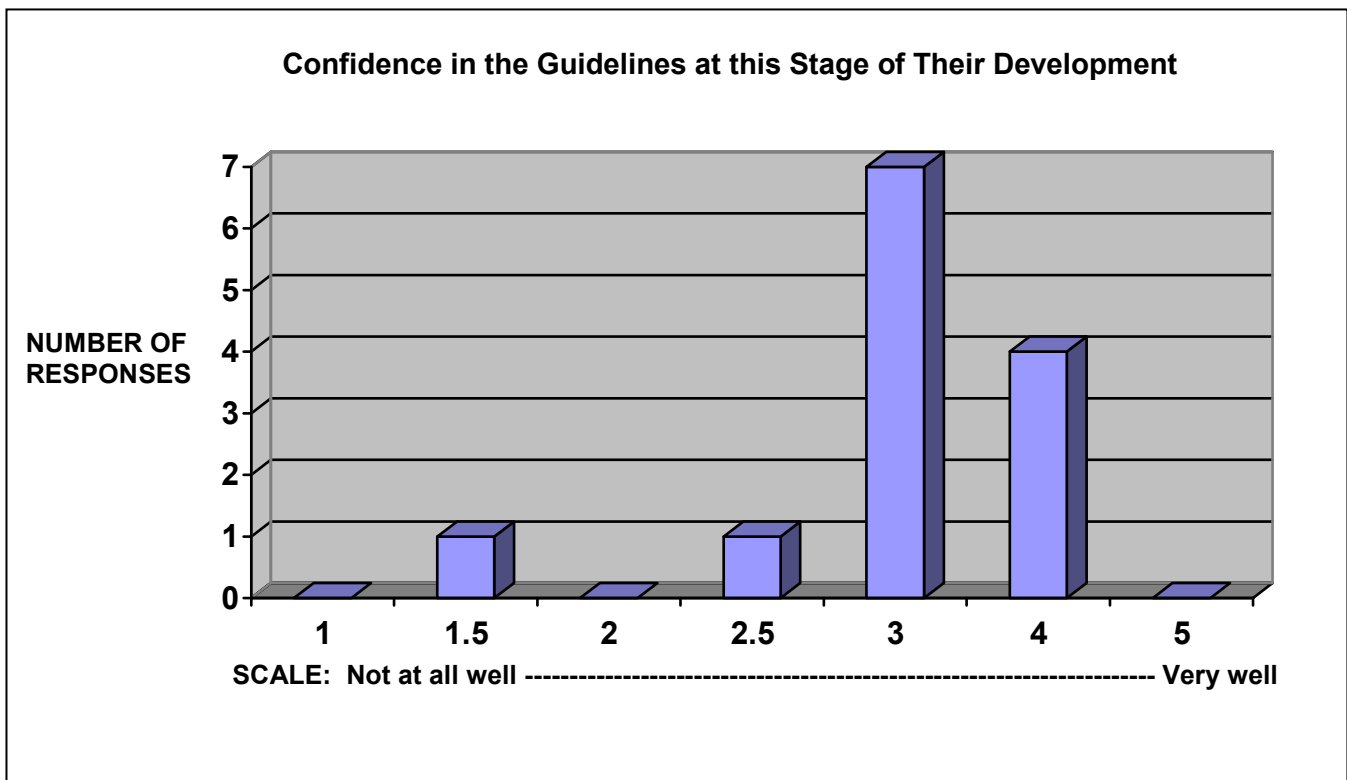
Responses from participants who gave a score of 4:

- As previous [Always room for improvement but extremely satisfactory]
- Again, it's ok
- Guideline still complex and overlapping
- Getting very comfortable with the Marine Strategy Framework Directive
- In most of above points progress was very good and developed previous workshop. There was however an element of 'take the realistic approach' over aim for the aspirational in some cases. This means the starting aims are not as far reaching as would hope, and opportunities may be missed. Better to aim high and not achieve everything, than settle for lowest common denominator.
- I left the workshop before the end of the second day but the presentation from the fisherman from Oregon and from Leo de Vrees was good.
- The stakeholders talked in a very good way.

Responses from participants who gave a score of 5:

- I am entirely satisfied and hope that the project will come to fruition and attract more sea and environment stakeholders.
- It is important for me to have been able to feel that the United Kingdom was the leading party, but as reality would have it, further chapters will probably be required in France as well.

Q3. How confident are you in the guidelines at this stage of their development? For example, are they communicable, reasonable, workable, do they meet needs etc?



Responses from participants who gave a score of 1.5:

- Communicable - no. Reasonable - yes. Workable - yes but already did, without knowing. Do they meet needs etc - not stated!

Responses from participants who gave a score of 2.5:

- They seem like a good base from which we can expect redrafting to shift them up the confidence scale.

Responses from participants who gave a score of 3:

- Guidelines still need refinement especially in respect of merging until previous 'Cork' draft and the planned redrafting to be carried out. But bearing in mind the range of interests attending, and that some folk were unable to attend Cork, process is working well.
- We are getting there but I am not sure we can really deliver adequate guidelines for the next workshop.
- Need further refinement and clarity of purpose.
- Still not ready for external use but that's expected - hopefully will be OK by August
- I think the guidelines need more revision with a wider participation of stakeholders who were not in attendance. However I think they are useful for the stage they are currently at.
- All are workable and reasonable. Not convinced all reach high enough to meet the needs (see previous comment [There was however an element of 'take the realistic approach' over aim for the aspirational in some cases. This means the starting aims are not as far reaching as would hope, and opportunities may be missed. Better to aim high and not achieve everything, than settle for lowest common denominator.]). Communicable - most likely as long as terms of reference is included.
- Back to my earlier comment that there should be a new draft of the guidelines as soon as possible.

Responses from participants who gave a score of 4:

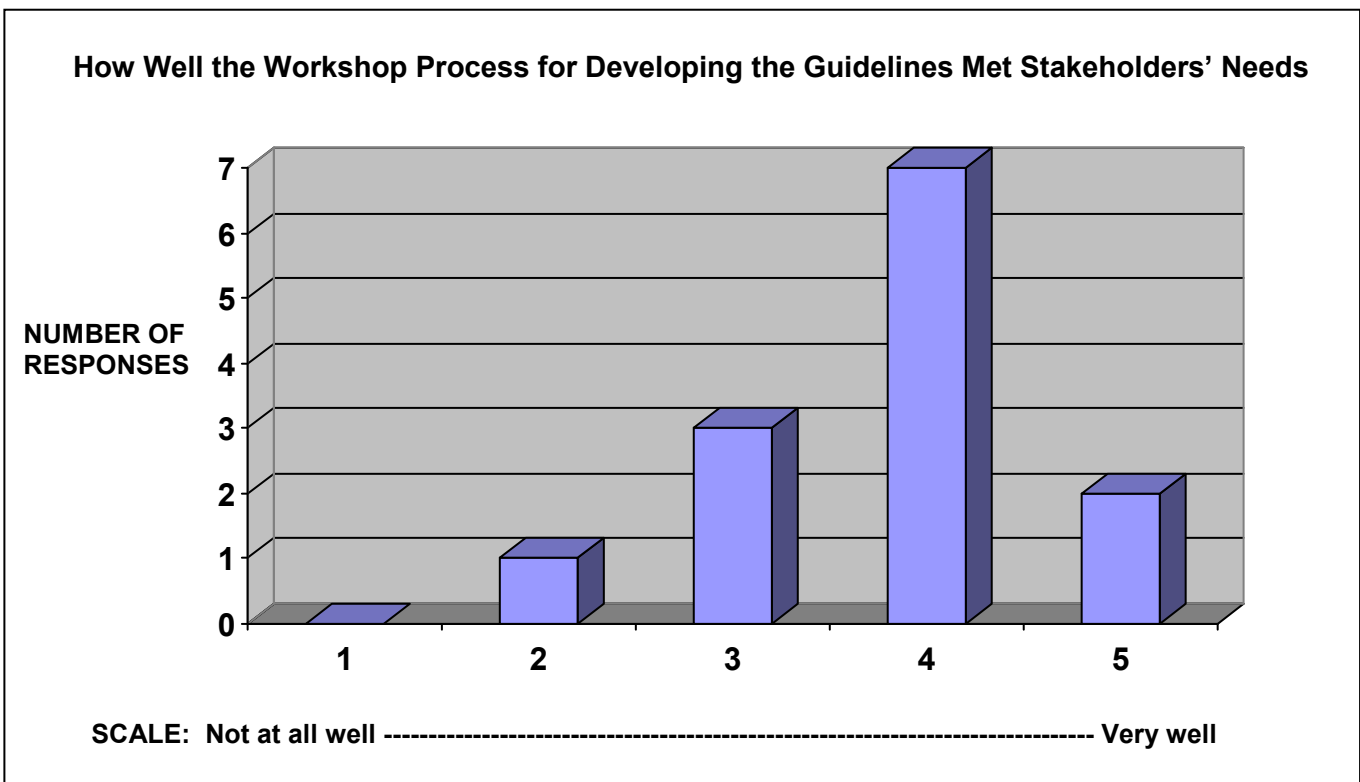
- As we wrote on the boards: being able to pass knowledge along and ensure that it does reach other players.

Q4. How would you describe the purpose of PISCES to another person in your sector (in less than 50 words)?

- Development of a stakeholder group who have worked together towards a common vision of how they can work in the Celtic Sea. This group could exert more influence than any individual sector working alone.
- To clarify what an 'ecosystem based management approach' actually means in the real world - To support stakeholders (with the aid of experts in a variety of fields) to design a set of practical guidelines - to all concerned for how the approach would be implemented and the range of impacts it may have.
- Produce guidelines for the establishment of a stakeholder-led management system of the Celtic Sea.
- It's about bringing together those with an interest in the Celtic Sea to work out how marine management can be implemented to look after the sea in a way that would, without having unacceptable impacts on any users, provide sea anglers with more and bigger fish.
- Positive attempt to develop an ecosystem approach to reach Good Environmental Status and to contribute to the formulation of a maritime spatial plan.

- Removing fear of ecosystem approach. De-mystifying the Ecosystem Approach and the Marine Strategy Framework Directive. Empowerment of stakeholders. Identify simple actions as well as high level objectives. Should have respect of both 'professionals' (academics, civil servants) and stakeholders.
- A work in process. A fair effort to get through a very intricate situation with simple process and ideas.
- A process for putting together guidelines to guide the EU in establishing a fair ecosystem approach in the Celtic Sea in a balanced way.
- Including stakeholder across the Celtic Sea to develop a proactive approach to implement the ecosystem approach and have a more sustainable system.
- PISCES had to draw guidelines to explain and detail what is an ecosystem approach. The project is made for helping stakeholders to arrive to that goal.
- The project is to find a way of managing the Celtic Sea bringing together a very varied range of stakeholders which creates co operation going beyond the strict requirements of the law and identifies forms of co operation which might otherwise have been overlooked.
- Bottom- up. Stakeholders' interests, worries. Local to global
- I will be able to relay the work carried out by PISCES to the associations. I will wait for the debriefing on our work before circulating the information to the environmental units.

Q5. How well did the workshop process (the working environment, the tools, the ways of working) for developing the guidelines meet your needs?



What worked well and why?

Responses from participants who gave a score of 2:

- See answer above! [The project is to find a way of managing the Celtic Sea bringing together a very varied range of stakeholders which creates co operation going beyond the strict requirements of the law and identifies forms of co operation which might otherwise have been overlooked.]

Responses from participants who gave a score of 3:

- Generally: involvement, because people are nice and smart and would not come if not committed.
- Interaction, discussion
- Progress, though often lost
- Group “mind-mapping”, can lead to results which no one understands or grasps
- This was my first time taking part in the PISCES workshop and it took a bit of time to get in gear. After an hour, I started to feel the vibe and this helped me speak out, despite the language issue.
- The interpreters were flawless, and this enabled good participation.

Responses from participants who gave a score of 4:

- One group focussing on one principle at a time (important to build understanding and trust at group, as well as overall level).
- Not sufficient time to change between tables during each process.
- Clear instructions and advice.
- The practicals were fine
- Nearly everything
- Great environment. Well executed.
- Good amount of discussion.
- Good presentations.
- Good amount of breaks.
- Translation people were good.
- It's good to use some “games” to work and good to hear some good examples from outside.

Responses from participants who gave a score of 5:

- I think the mind map game was a very refreshing approach to what could have been a dreadfully dull process.
- Well managed. Cohesive and inclusive approach to the tasks.

What could be improved and how?

Responses from participants who gave a score of 2:

- Again, I think I've answered this. Greater emphasis on an actual product, rather than too many good intentions.

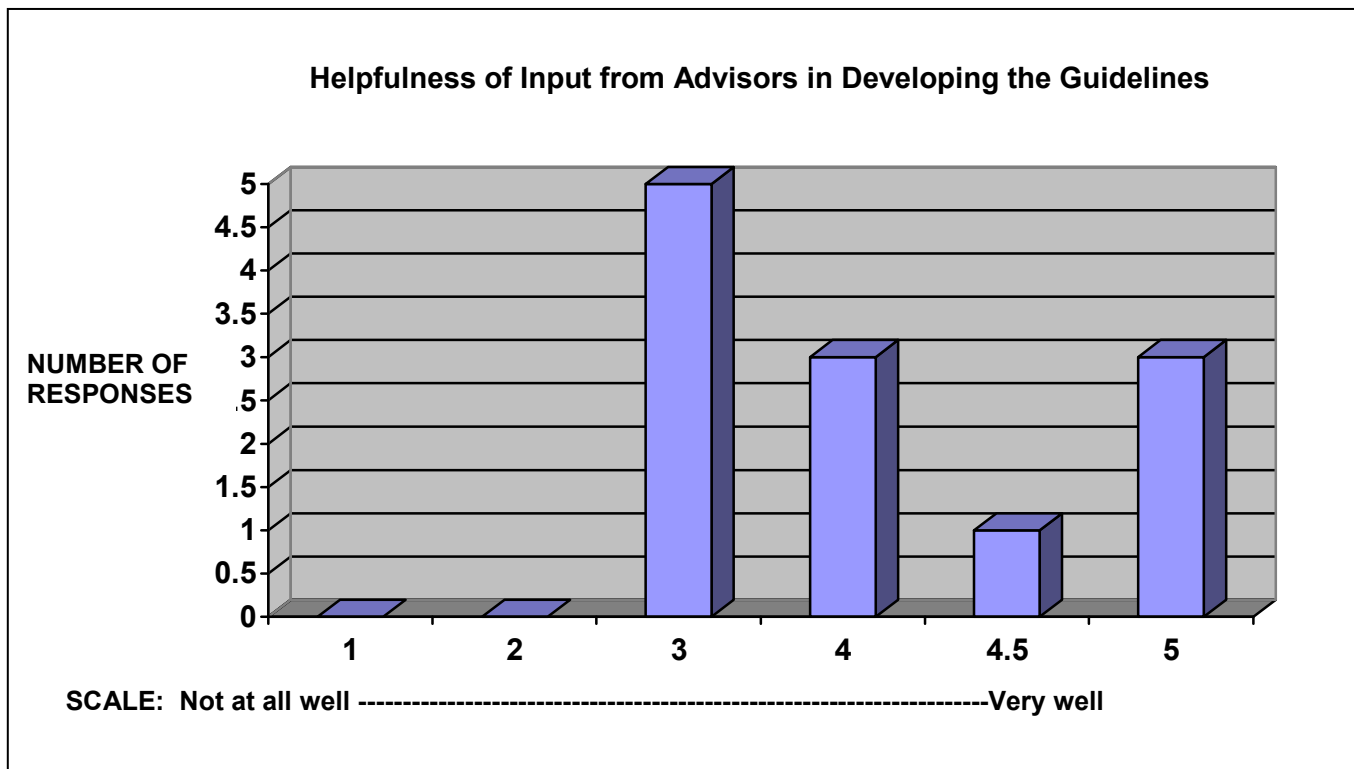
Responses from participants who gave a score of 3:

- Some of us still do not understand the whole purpose and idea of the project. I have no idea what to do about it...maybe making a comic strip?
- Sectoral inputs! vs. advisory information
- Connection with Marine Strategy Framework Directive descriptors and criteria
- Connection with environmental targets

Responses from participants who gave a score of 4:

- Need a much wider colour range of pens and stickies. Very limiting!!
- Workshop location accessibility (but very nice location and hotel)
- Give us more time to work and to discuss - less on explanations (provide them beforehand in the form of instruction sheets).
- I'm not entirely sure that the mind maps captured all of the useful discussions that took place - however the outline was there.
- Needed a wider representation of stakeholders - particularly from industry - many of whom were conspicuous in their absence.
- Order of talks. Oregon project earlier would have set context much quicker for all and involved some good answers/examples.
- Possibly longer to discuss objectives?
- Maybe go faster because all the people are in a good manner with the objectives

Q6. How helpful was the input (for example, the presentations/ advice/ suggestions) from the advisors/government representatives in developing the guidelines?



What worked well and why?

Responses from participants who gave a score of 3:

- All presentations interesting but some not entirely relevant. Most concentrated on water quality river basin analysis rather than maritime activity.
- Two were perfect.

Responses from participants who gave a score of 4:

- Advisor's comments are very useful, we need professional guidance; it is part of our learning curve.
- I appreciated contributions from experts/advisors/ government representatives in the discussions in and outside the workshops.

Responses from participants who gave a score of 4.5:

- Written comments very helpful.
- Always suspicious of government input but EU guy was a good choice and helpful.

Responses from participants who gave a score of 5:

- Lyndsey's presentation was excellent.
- Leo's [presentation] was empowering for stakeholders - not so afraid of DG Environment.
- The participation of many of the advisors was very valuable. Great presentations - informative and broke up what would have been very long days!
- All relevant; good insights into what was and hasn't worked elsewhere.

Responses from participants who did not provide a score:

- Very interesting and really useful because of the quality.

What could be improved and how?

Responses from participants who gave a score of 3:

- Difficult, but some presentation on successful Marine Spatial Plan in other countries would be helpful.
- One was too dry and abstract
- Nothing else to add.

Responses from participants who gave a score of 5:

- DG MARE should also be a stakeholder
- Need overview of how governments will take on board PISCES comments. Good that they explained process from their view point - but need to know how/if PISCES will have a positive impact on Marine Strategy Framework Directive and marine planning process.

7. If you have any other general comments you would like to add please put them here.

Location

- Make sure the next workshop is easily accessible for all groups.
- Facilities and location/hotel excellent but access difficult from overseas.

Workshop overall

- Quite genuinely, an excellent, helpful and particularly pleasant team to work with.
- Thanks!
- It's really easy to join these workshops, having every comfort provided - and the schedules recognise that it is hard work, by not overrunning, nor scheduling formal evening sessions for the stakeholders. It's good that so may stay together and keep talking about the project outside the formal sessions. Thank you PISCES Project Team!
- Workshop very good for making trans-national contacts for other work areas. Some very useful discussions that will hopefully lead to some positive work. (Both advisors and stakeholders). Good a number of facilitators - but did in some cases lead to discussions on semantics instead of the content of the objectives.
- I was happy to see that the project goes in a good way since the beginning. The stakeholders seem to be the same from the first workshop and it's good for the comprehension.
- As for me, we could work faster for the next workshop.

Neutral facilitation

- Objective stakeholder facilitation is crucial for stakeholder participation; reduce the room for whitewashing or louder/vocal 'interests'

Participation

- There needs to be participation from a wider range of stakeholders particularly from offshore industries i.e. Renewables, aggregates, oil and gas, Seabed User and Developers Group (SUDG) - to incorporate many.
- Due to the above a lot of discussion was very fishing/environment based and other economic interests did not have such a strong voice.
- Good range of stakeholders, still a bit fishing orientated. Good that had cabling, tourism etc. Hopefully next workshop (probably UK) allows more to be involved and a wider discussion to be achieved

Workshop Materials/Resources

- Can we produce a one-page summary of principles for next time (delegate packs).