

WP 1	Milestone No. 12.3
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MARBEFES Project

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1. Introduction

This report, prepared under Milestone 12.3 of the MARBEFES project, presents the outcomes of the third round of stakeholder consultations conducted in Ostend for the Belgian Doggerbank, as part of Work Package 1 (WP1). These consultations are a core element of WP1, which is dedicated to ensuring inclusive and effective stakeholder engagement across the project's Broad Belt Transact (BBT) case studies.

In the first round of stakeholder engagement, WP1 focused on identifying the “priority components” of the coastal and marine environments within each BBT, as perceived by a diverse range of local stakeholders. The insights gained during this initial consultation phase have provided valuable input to several other project WPs. In the previous milestones, this process has been reported for the visits to Svalbard and Porsanger in the “Arctic region”; the Bay of Gdańsk, the Curonian lagoon and the Finnish archipelago in the “Baltic region”; Dublin & Liverpool, Belgium (Doggerbank) and Santander in the “Atlantic region”; and Mallorca, Sardinia and Crete in the “Mediterranean region”.

The second phase marked a continuation of that participatory approach, with follow-up consultations being held in each of the BBTs. The key objectives of this round were to review and validate the outcomes of the first consultations, and to gather input from the stakeholders on the conceptual scenarios, tools, and transition pathways under development with other work packages, with the aim to co-design these further. The findings of these engagements for the Belgian Doggerbank, Bay of Biscay, Dublin, Sardinia, Crete, the Curonian Lagoon, the Bay of Gdańsk, the Finnish archipelago, Svalbard, and Porsangerfjord, have been documented respectively in Milestones 6, 7.1, 7.2, 8.1, 8.2, 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 10.1, and 10.2.

The insights gained from the second round of consultations provide a robust foundation for the third and final phase of the project, in which the further refinement of the MARBEFES tools is the focal point, to be carried out in collaboration with project researchers across the WPs. In this co-design process the focus will shift from gathering inputs to presenting and reviewing the near-final prototypes of the tools developed within the project.

The appendices include a list of participating stakeholders, a detailed program outline, the flyer distributed in advance of the workshops, the PowerPoint slides presented (only those different from the ones in Milestone 13.1, Laros et al., 2026), and the complete results from the Mentimeter sessions held during the workshop.



2. Materials and Methods

2.1 Preparation

The approach to the Preparation and the Content and Format of Consultations closely followed the procedures outlined in Milestone 13.1 (Laros et al., 2026).

2.2 Content and Format of Consultations

As in the second round of consultations, the consultation workshop was conducted in Ostend, Belgium, on 26 February 2026, for the Belgian Doggerbank. Stakeholder invitations were managed by the local Contact Persons through the distribution of flyers translated in the local language (Appendix 3). This process resulted in the participation of seven stakeholders, of which five were not connected to the project (Appendix 1).

The composition of the stakeholders shows a varied image, with differences in prior engagement, professional affiliation, age, and gender, that may influence the range of perspectives in the consultation outcomes.

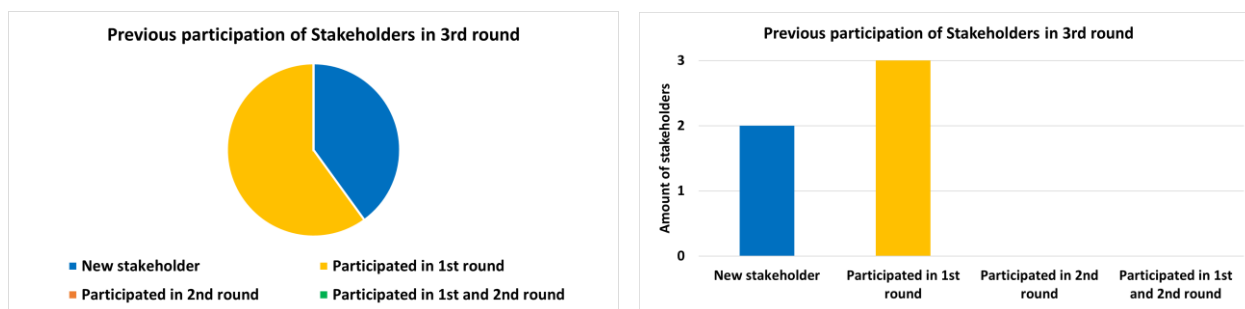
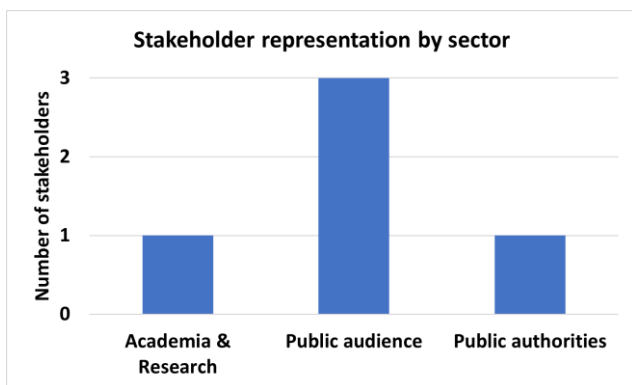


Figure 1. Stakeholder composition (minus the two local project researchers) in the 3rd round by prior participation (left figure with relative values, right figure absolute values)

More than half of the stakeholders have been participating already in the first round ($n = 3$), whilst two stakeholders were completely new to the project (Fig. 1). None of the stakeholders participating in this round have participated before in the second round or both in the first and second round. We have in this graph, as well in the overall stakeholder list in Appendix 1, not included the local contact persons, who are researchers connected to the project. Those researchers have, however, participated in the further testing of the tools and in the Mentimeter sessions, and are therefore included in the results section and affiliated Mentimeter results in Appendix 5, since also being potential users of the tools.

Since the focus of this workshop was on testing the tools' usefulness and usability for different stakeholder groups, and not any result nor the tools themselves had been shown before to any stakeholder, the relatively high proportion of previous participants does not affect the interpretation of the results.

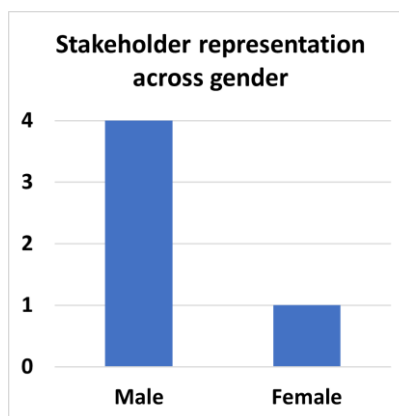
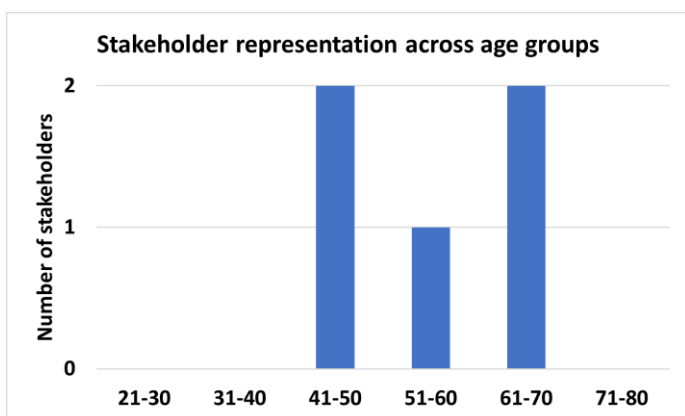
Most stakeholders belonged to the category of Public audience, in this case NGOs, followed by the Academia and Research, and the Public Authorities (Fig. 2).



The majority of stakeholders represented the Public audience (including NGOs) (n = 3), followed by both Public authorities (n = 1) and Academia & Research (n = 1).

Figure 2. Professional sectors of the stakeholders present at the workshop

Participating stakeholders were distributed across several age groups (Fig. 3). The largest representations were in the 41-50 and 61-70 age categories (n = 2 each), followed by the 51-60 group (n = 1). No stakeholders were represented in the 21-30, 31-40 or 71-80 age groups. Furthermore, participating stakeholders were mostly male (figure 4, n = 4), with one participating stakeholder being female.



Figures 3 (left) and 4 (right). Age and gender distribution of participating stakeholders

All participating stakeholders provided informed consent through signed consent forms. In addition, HuFoSS, acting as workshop chair, verbally informed participants that all workshop outputs would be anonymized. During the interactive sessions, in which stakeholder feedback and input were collected, only participants' professional categories, age and gender were recorded. The provision of personal data was entirely voluntary, and participants were free to skip these questions during the Mentimeter sessions. Individual responses, as well as the identities of participants and their affiliated organizations, remain non-identifiable. These procedures are fully compliant with the projects' GDPR and IPR requirements, as outlined in the Informed Consent documentation, which were signed by all stakeholders at the start of the workshop (Laros et al., 2026; Laros & Hummel, 2026).

The workshop lasted approximately half a day. It started at 13:00, following an optional lunch provided on site, and concluding at around 17:30 (Appendix 2). The programme began with a general welcome, followed by an introduction to the MARBEFES project and the specific objectives of the workshop. The presentation used during the workshop was largely similar to that presented in Milestone 13.1 (Laros et al., 2026). The few site-specific slides that differed from those in Laros et al. (2026) are included in Appendix 4. Finally, participants were thanked for their engagement and informed about the potential benefits of their involvement in the consultation process.



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During the workshop, we encountered several technical malfunctions in the tools, particularly the Toolbox website and the sSES-DSS tool, which hampered the hands-on testing by stakeholders. For the Toolbox website, we were fortunately able to present a PDF version, which provided participants with a clear impression of the website's layout and functions, although they were not able to interact with the website itself.

The sSES-DSS tool opened with a pre-filled and finalised set of elements and connections, preventing stakeholders from entering their own inputs and tailoring the model to their local context, issues, and perspectives. To address this limitation, we decided during the workshop to guide participants through the sSES-DSS tool collectively. The steps were demonstrated on a central screen while participants followed along on their own devices. This approach allowed us to present the tool, its layout, functionalities, and potential outputs.

Nevertheless, as participants were unable to input their own data or fully interact with the tools, the feedback collected primarily reflects impressions of the limited functionality. The results should therefore be interpreted with caution when considering the broader evaluation of these tools. Despite these constraints, the workshop still generated valuable insights into the functioning of the tools and highlighted technical issues that can be addressed in future iterations. Moreover, because stakeholders were able to observe and partially engage with the tools, the results remain useful for understanding their perceptions of and responses to the project's outcomes.



3. Results

This section presents selected initial insights derived from the interactive sessions—primarily conducted via Mentimeter—during the third round of stakeholder consultations held in Ostend for the Belgian Doggerbank BBT.

Each Mentimeter session began with the same introductory questions: “Which professional sector do you represent?”; “What is your age?”; and “What is your gender?”. As the responses to these questions have already been included in [section 2.2](#), they are not repeated in this section. The figures included here relate exclusively to the multiple-choice and rating-scale questions related to the tools. While the open-ended questions included in Appendix 6 are not repeated here specifically, the answers are discussed narratively, as they are often particularly informative for interpreting the quantitative results presented in the figures.

It is important to note that the stakeholder workshops conducted as part of this milestone involved a relatively small number of participants. Consequently, the findings presented in this report should not be interpreted as definitive conclusions or insights applicable to the broader stakeholder population. Rather, they provide a reflection of the ideas, perspectives, and viewpoints of the specific group of stakeholders who were present at the workshops. While these insights offer valuable quantitative input into discussions on marine governance and management priorities, they should be viewed as indicative rather than definitive. Further engagement with a broader range of stakeholders would be required to validate and expand upon these perspectives for the local scale, whereas at larger scale, in combination with the results of the other BBTs, and of similar consultations at locations of the sister-project Marine SABRES, even stronger funded conclusions may be drawn.

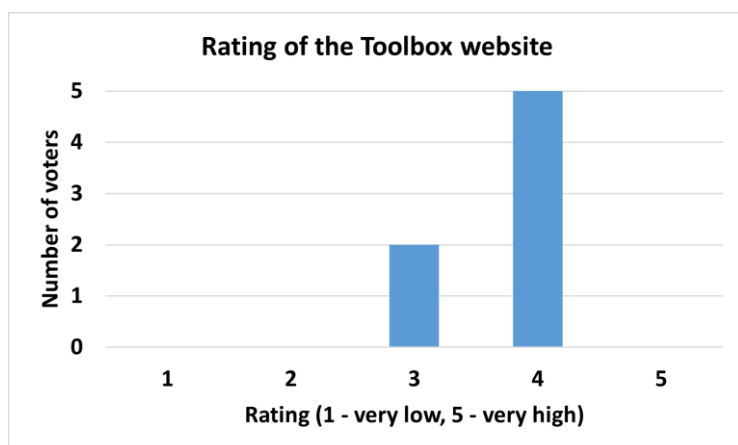
The feedback obtained from the stakeholders after each interactive sessions was primarily collected through Mentimeter. A complete account of the raw results from the Mentimeter sessions is provided in Appendix 5.

3.1. Testing the Toolbox website

The first interactive session focused on the MARBEFES Toolbox website for stakeholders (Appendix 5.1). The objective of this session was to introduce the website and its benefits, and allow participants to develop an understanding of the toolbox through individual exploration. Following a brief on-screen demonstration and individual hands-on testing, feedback was collected by a group discussion and a Mentimeter survey.



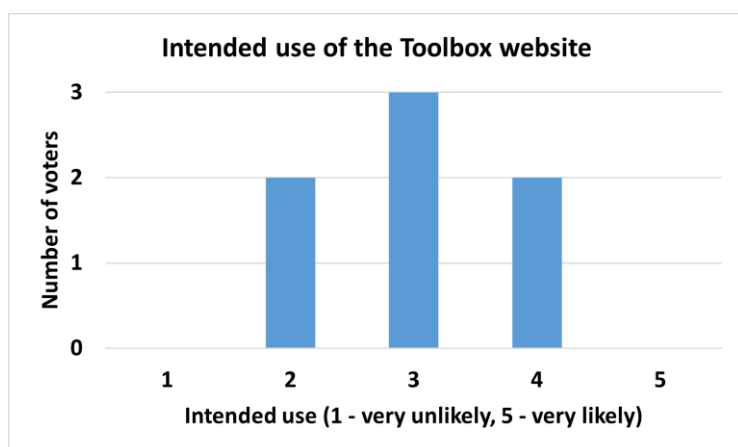
Q: How do you rate the Toolbox website?



Most participants gave the website a high rating (4), reflecting a strongly positive evaluation (Fig. 5). Two stakeholders assigned a moderate rating (3). No very high (5) or low ratings (1-2) were recorded. Overall, this indicates favourable perceptions of the Toolbox.

Figure 5. Rating of the Toolbox website by stakeholders

Q: What is the likelihood of you using the Toolbox website?

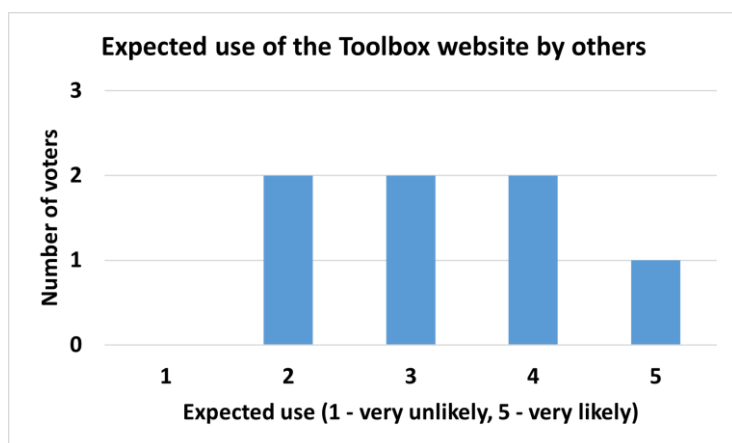


Most participants indicated a 'moderate likelihood' (3) of using the Toolbox website, followed by an unlikely (2) and likely (4) intention of use (Fig. 6). No participants selected very negative (1) or very positive (5) answers. Overall, the distribution suggests predominantly moderate intended use among stakeholders, with some variability.

Figure 6. Intended use of Toolbox website among participants

Participants identified several reasons for potentially using the Toolbox website. These included, for example, "to find information [about biodiversity]", to find "biodiversity studies, ecological valuations, project-bound work and citizen science projects", and for "policy and management". Some stakeholders emphasized the website's potential value, noting that it can be rather useful for a range of stakeholders as it provides several tools in one place. However, participants also indicated that, at its current stage of development, the Toolbox website's usefulness is difficult to fully assess. This perceived incompleteness may help explain the variation observed in the website's ratings and in stakeholders' reported likelihood of using the Toolbox.

Q: What is the likelihood of others using the Toolbox website?

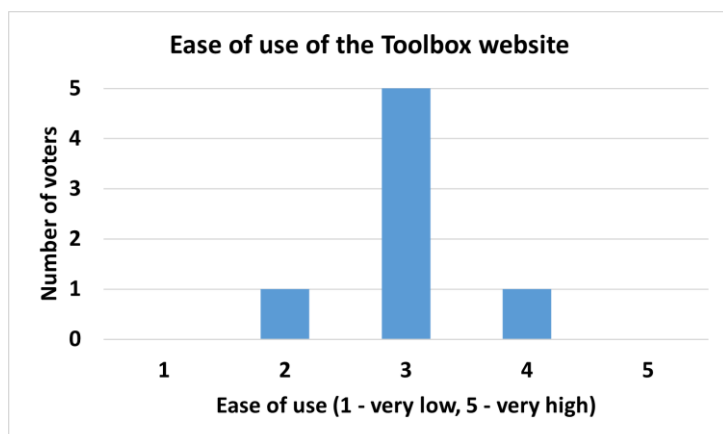


Most ratings fall in the mid-to-high range, with two respondents selecting 2, 3, and 4, and one selecting 5 (Fig. 7). No respondents chose 'very unlikely' (1). Overall, this indicates that participants generally consider it somewhat likely that others will use the website, although expectations of widespread adoption remain cautious.

Figure 7. Expected use of the Toolbox website by others

Stakeholders rated the expected likelihood of others using the Toolbox website slightly higher (average = 3.29) than their own intended use (average = 3). This small difference may indicate that stakeholders are somewhat uncertain about whether they would use the website themselves, while perceiving greater potential value for actors in other fields. Overall, assessments remained moderately neutral, possibly because the website was still in a prototype stage, which limited participants' ability to fully evaluate its practical usefulness.

Q: What is the ease of use of the Toolbox website?

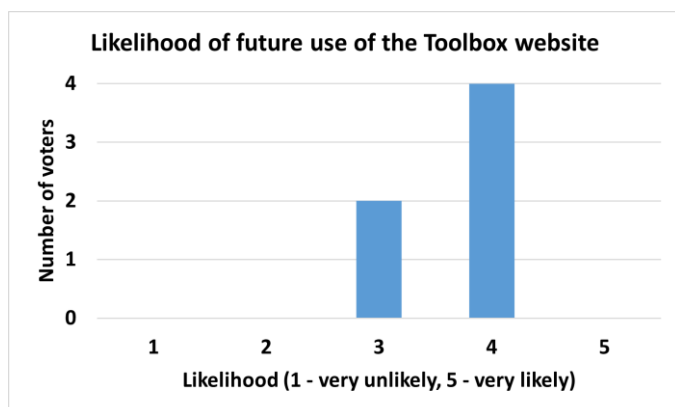


Most participants rated the ease of use of the Toolbox as neutral (3), with one participant rating it low (2) and another one high (4) (Fig. 8). No participants chose rating on extremes of the scale (1 or 5). This indicates that, overall, the Toolbox is perceived as reasonably user-friendly, though not all participants consider it very easy to use.

Figure 8. The ease in which the stakeholders found the Toolbox website to use

While the ease of use of the Toolbox website was generally rated as acceptable, several stakeholders noted that the Toolbox remains quite information-dense and too complex. In addition, since the Toolbox website was not fully available, as indicated in section 2.2, stakeholders were noting that it was hard to evaluate the website's ease of use and to give recommendations how to improve it. Amongst suggestions were "a clear top menu structure (Project – Case Studies – Tools – Deliverables – News – Resources)", "information on how to use the website", and a(n) "[easier] description of the tools". Stakeholders were partially confused by the lack of information on the tools and use of jargon, such as 'BowTie', with one stakeholder mentioning that prior knowledge is necessary in order to be able to use the Toolbox website. This feedback is valuable and can be communicated to the developers to inform further refinement of the Toolbox and enhance its overall usability.

Q: How likely are you to use the Toolbox website in future projects?



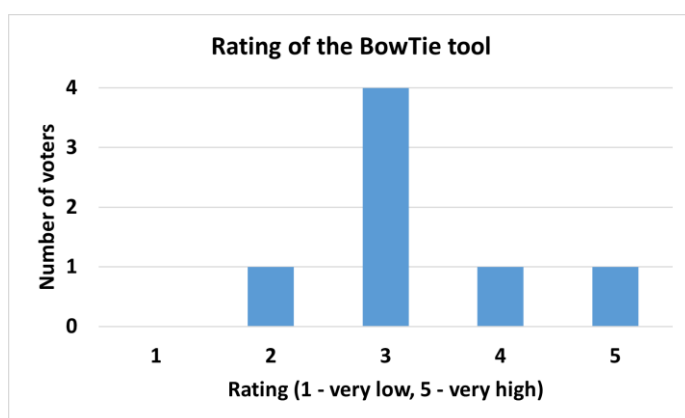
Of the participants, most rated their likelihood of future use as likely (4), with some opting for a more moderate likelihood (3) (Fig. 9). No one selected negative (1-2) or very positive (5) scores. This suggests that, although the website is generally seen as useful, some caution exists about its role in these stakeholders' future projects.

Figure 9. The likelihood of stakeholders using the Toolbox website in future projects

3.2. Testing the BowTie tool

The second interactive session focused on one of the tools in the MARBEFES Toolbox, that is the BowTie tool (Appendix 5.2). The objective of this session was to introduce the conceptual idea behind a 'Bow-Tie' – which basically helps to organize and manage causes and consequences – and help participants to understand the model through an example. At the same time, this session aimed to allow participants to develop an understanding of the tool through individual exploration. Following a short explanation and individual hands-on testing, feedback was collected by a group discussion and a Mentimeter survey.

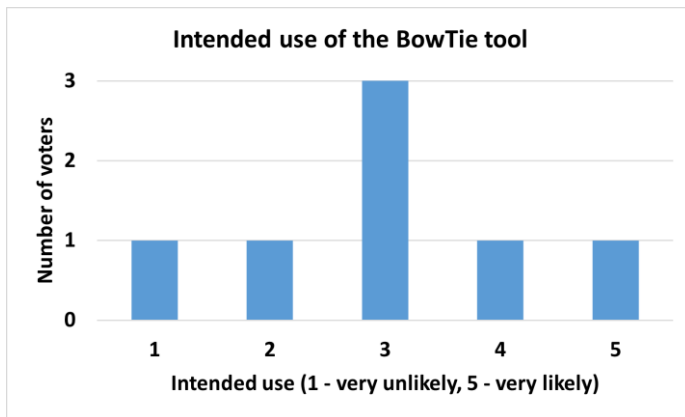
Q: How do you rate this tool?



Most stakeholders rated the BowTie tool with a moderate score (3), while low (2), high (4) and very high (5) scores were each selected by one participant (Fig. 10). This indicates moderate evaluations with a slight tendency of positive appraisal.

Figure 10. Rating of the BowTie tool by stakeholders

Q: What is the likelihood of you using this tool?



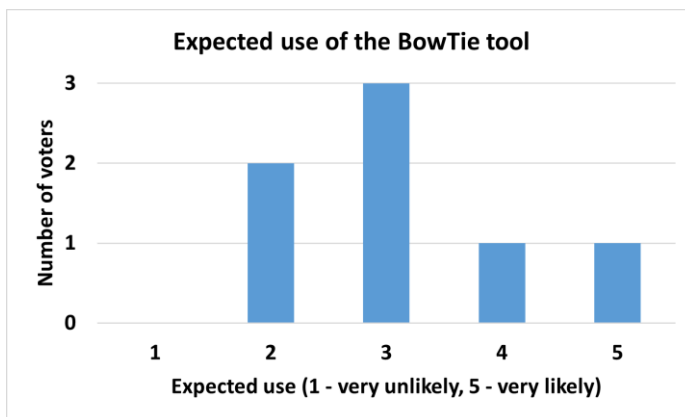
Participants showed mixed intentions regarding current use of the BowTie tool (Fig. 11). While most participants selected a moderate likelihood (3), scores on the both negative (1-2) and positive side (4-5) of the scale were each selected by one participant. This indicates an overall moderate, yet clearly divided, willingness to adopt the tool.

Figure 11. Intended use of the BowTie tool among participants

Participants identified several reasons for using the tool, including “to quickly gain insight into complex risks”, “to determine where additional policy measures are necessary”, and “to explain the causes of failure of coastal protection structures such as dunes, sea dikes, and storm walls”. These perceived applications align with the principles of the BowTie tool, a risk assessment method that visualizes the relationships between hazards, threats, consequences, and protective controls. This suggests that the tool is generally intuitive and effectively communicates its intended purpose.

However, overall ratings remain moderate. One possible explanation lies in the diversity of stakeholders’ professional backgrounds. A substantial proportion of participants belong to the ‘public audience’ group (Fig. 2), particularly volunteers. For these stakeholders, the technical nature of the tool may limit accessibility, thereby contributing to the observed variation in ratings.

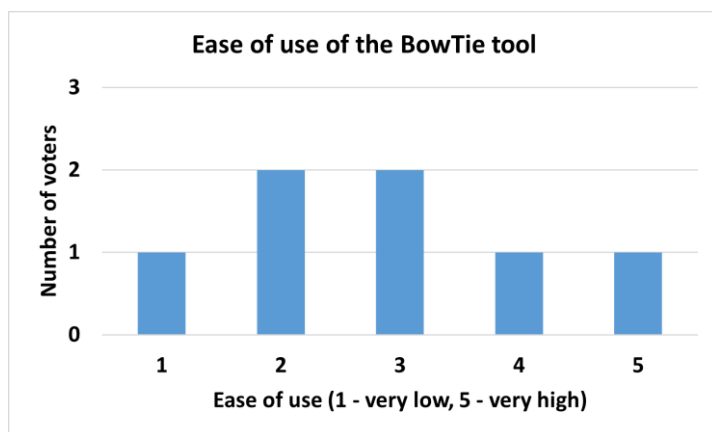
Q: What is the likelihood of others using this tool?



Stakeholders showed mixed expectations regarding the use of the BowTie tool by others (Fig. 12). Most respondents selected a moderate likelihood (3), followed by unlikely intentions (2), while ‘likely’ (4) and ‘very likely’ (5) were each selected by one participant. Overall, this indicates a moderate expected use of the tool by others.

Figure 12. Expected use of the BowTie tool by others

Q: What is the ease of use of the BowTie tool?

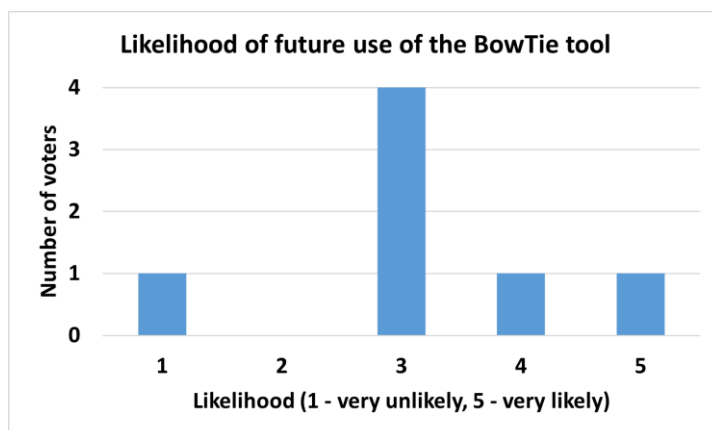


Stakeholders were divided in their assessment of the ease of use of the BowTie tool (Fig. 13). Most participants selected either low (2) or moderate (3) scores, while very low (1), high (4), and very high (5) were each selected by one participant. Overall, this indicates a mixed evaluation of user-friendliness, with a slight tendency toward lower ratings.

Figure 13. The ease in which the stakeholders found the BowTie tool to use

The mixed evaluation of the ease of use of the BowTie tool is also reflected in stakeholders’ verbal responses. While some described the tool as “intuitive and clear” or “easy to use”, others experienced it as “complex” or “not easy”, with one stakeholder noting that it required a considerable number of mouse clicks. Additionally, several stakeholders indicated that certain words and phrases used within the tool were not always clear or easily understandable. This variation in perceptions may be attributed to the diverse backgrounds of the stakeholders. Nevertheless, these findings suggest that further improvements are needed to enhance the tool’s usability for a broader range of users.

Q: How likely are you to use the BowTie tool in future projects?



Most stakeholders were moderately positive about using the BowTie tool in the future (3) (Fig. 14). A few respondents selected ‘very unlikely’ (1), ‘likely’ (4), or ‘very likely’ (5) (each n = 1), and none selected ‘unlikely’ (2). Overall, this suggests that stakeholders are moderately certain about using the tool in future projects.

Figure 14. The likelihood of stakeholders using the BowTie tool in future projects

Stakeholders expressed slightly more positive attitudes when asked whether they intended to use the BowTie tool in the future (mean = 3.14) and whether they expected others to use the tool (mean = 3.14), compared to their current personal intention to use it (mean = 3.00). This may suggest that, while stakeholders are only moderately inclined to adopt the tool in their present work, they perceive greater potential for its use by others or for themselves under different future circumstances. However, these differences are relatively small and should therefore be interpreted with caution, as they may not be statistically meaningful.



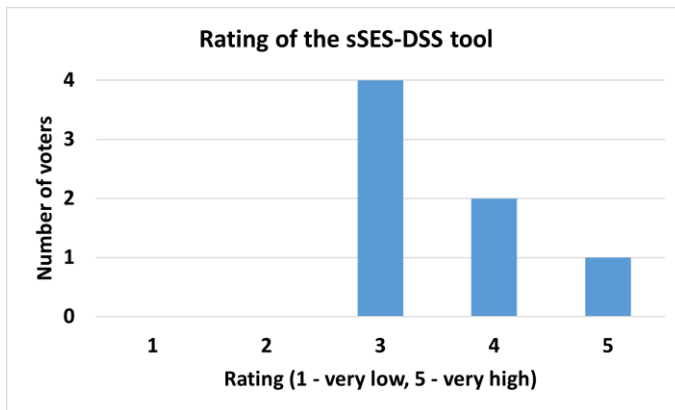
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3.3. Testing the sSES-DSS tool

The third practical session of the workshop (Appendix 5.3) was dedicated to shortly explain to the stakeholders what a Simple SES and DSS are, how we came to the sSES-DSS tool, the benefits of this tool in managing complex marine systems, and to explain how the tool operates. After a short walkthrough of a pre-filled example and individual hands-on testing, feedback on this subject was gathered through a group discussion and a Mentimeter survey.

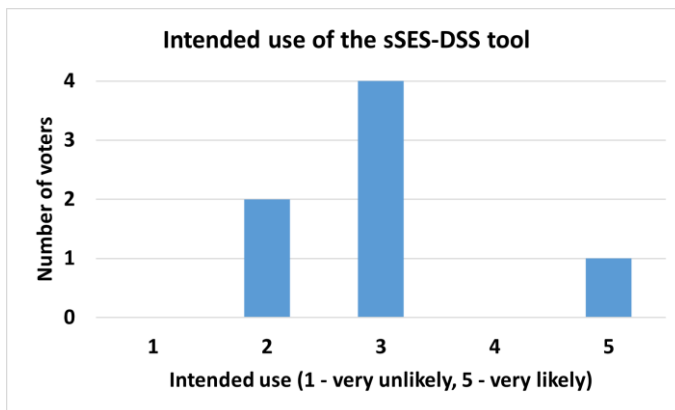
Q: How do you rate this tool?



Stakeholders rated the sSES-DSS tool with some variability (Fig. 15). While most stakeholders gave a moderate rating (3), two stakeholders gave the tool a high rating (4), and one stakeholder rated it very positively (5). No stakeholders provided negative ratings (1–2). Overall, the responses indicate slightly positive reception of the tool.

Figure 15. Rating of the sSES-DSS tool by stakeholders

Q: What is the likelihood of you using this tool?

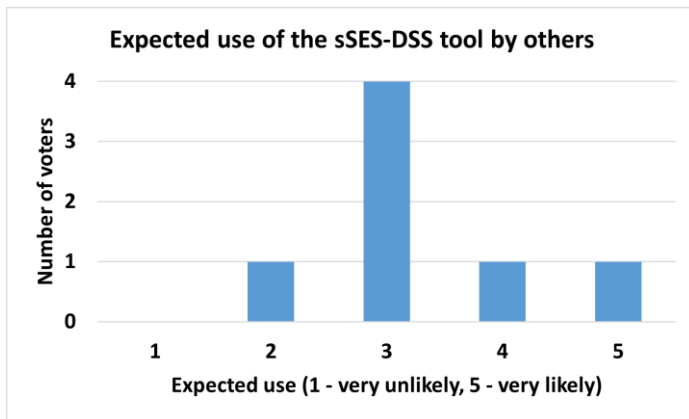


The likelihood of participants using the sSES-DSS tool in their daily work shows a mixed distribution (Fig. 16). While most participants indicated that they were moderately likely (3) to use the tool, two stakeholders held a more negative position (2). One stakeholder reported a very high likelihood (5), and no one selected 'very unlikely' (1) or 'likely' (4). Overall, the responses suggest moderately negative intentions toward using the tool in practice.

Figure 16. Intended use of the sSES-DSS tool among participants

Stakeholders mentioned various reasons for using the sSES-DSS tool, amongst which are: “to get an overview of the causes, consequences and influencing factors” or to “visualize complex processes”. These reasons are in line with the DAPSI(W)R(M) (Drivers-Activities-Pressures-State changes-Welfare impacts-Responses-Measures) framework that forms the foundation of the tool in order to analyse complex interactions between marine ecosystems and human activities. While the tool therefore appears successful in communicating its intended analytical purpose, stakeholders remain divided and are not fully convinced of its overall usefulness. This could be explained by the fact that the tool was not fully operational during the meeting, causing stakeholders to be confused about what it actually could do for them. In addition, stakeholders mentioned that the sSES-DSS tool is quite technical and requires prior knowledge.

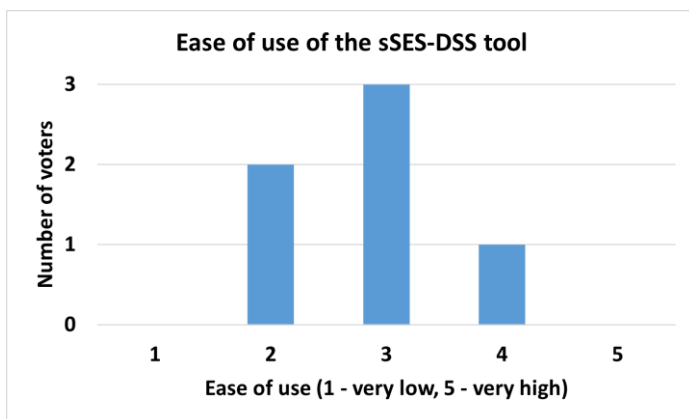
Q: What is the likelihood of others using this tool?



Participants expressed differing views regarding the expected use of the Governance tool by others (Fig 17). While most participants considered it moderately likely (3) that others would use the tool, a few participants found this likelihood to be low (1), high (4), and very high (5) (each n = 1). Overall, the responses present a mixed picture, albeit one that leans toward a moderate expectation.

Figure 17. Expected use of the sSES-DSS tool by others

Q: What is the ease of use of the sSES-DSS tool?



Most participants rated their experience with the sSES-DSS tool as either moderate (3), followed by low (2), while one stakeholder rated the ease of use as high (4) (Fig. 18). No respondents selected the lowest (1) or highest rating (5). These results indicate a moderately negative ease of use of the tool.

Figure 18. The ease in which the stakeholders found the sSES-DSS tool to use

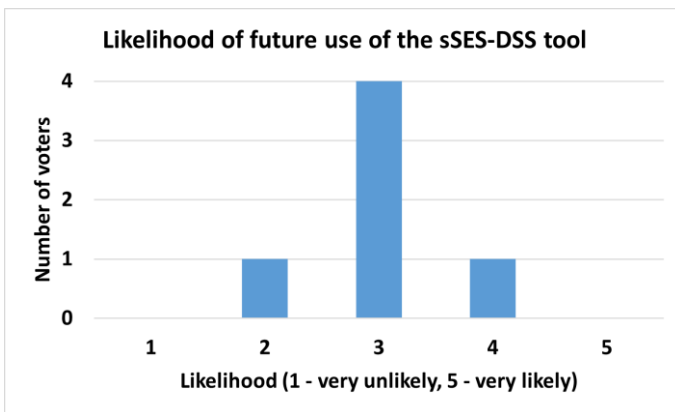
The moderate rating of the sSES-DSS tool’s ease of use (mean = 2.83) can be attributed to its limited availability during the workshop. Stakeholders frequently emphasized their lack of direct experience with the tool in the Mentimeter responses, which constrained their ability to fully assess its usability. While its potential was acknowledged, the tool was often perceived as complex, a perception that likely contributed to the relatively modest ease-of-use rating. To improve the tool, stakeholders suggested a more intuitive flow, feeding more background knowledge into the AI-system so it can make academically-founded suggestions, and the ability to change earlier inputs.



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Q: How likely are you to use the sSES-DSS tool in future projects?



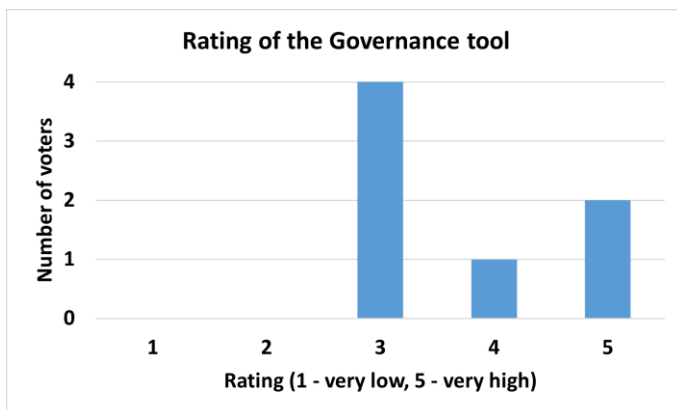
When asked about the likelihood of using the sSES-DSS tool in future projects, most participants voted with 'moderately likely' (3) (Fig. 19). The scores 2 (unlikely) and 4 (likely) were both selected by one participant each. No participants chose rating on extremes of the scale (1 or 5). This indicates a generally moderate expectation of future use.

Figure 19. The likelihood of stakeholders using the sSES-DSS tool in future projects

3.4. Testing the Governance tool

The final practical session focused on the Governance tool (Appendix 5.4). Stakeholders were first introduced to the development of the tool, its benefits for obtaining an overview of governance organisations, rules and regulations in their area, and its operational principles. Following a brief on-screen demonstration and individual hands-on testing by participants, feedback was collected through a group discussion and a Mentimeter survey.

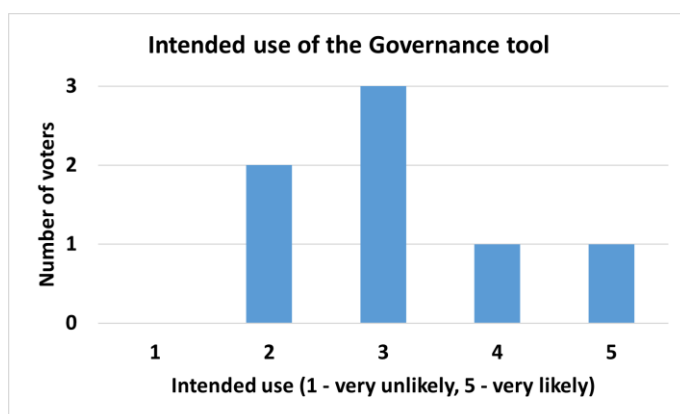
Q: How do you rate this tool?



Stakeholders expressed varied, but moderately positive views regarding the Governance tool. Most participants rated the tool moderately (3), followed by a 'very high' rating (5, n = 2), and one stakeholder choosing a 'high' rating (4). None of the stakeholders chose a negative rating (1-2).

Figure 20. Stakeholders' ratings of the likeability of the Governance tool

Q: What is the likelihood of you using this tool?

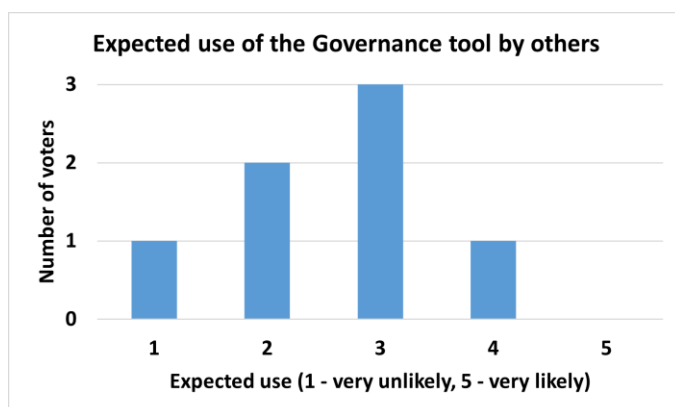


Stakeholders showed varied, but moderate intentions regarding the use of the Governance tool. Most participants indicated a moderate likelihood (3), followed by ‘unlikely’ (2), and ‘likely’ (4) and ‘very likely’ (5) being selected by one participant each.

Figure 21. The ease in which the stakeholders found the Governance tool to use

Stakeholders overall find the Governance tool useful for their daily work, as to, for example, “find out who (authorities) or what (regulations) we have to deal with if we want to do something at sea” or to get a “quick overview of the laws that are applicable”. These intended uses align with the general aim of the toolbox: to make complex governance structures more apprehensible, and to support and enable stakeholders in informed decision-making. The Governance tool appears to cater to professional needs, by helping to do stakeholder analyses or easily see conflicts in regulations. While not all stakeholders directly see a connection to their work, explaining the mixed responses, these results indicate a potential for practical uptake and use of the tool.

Q: What is the likelihood of others using this tool?

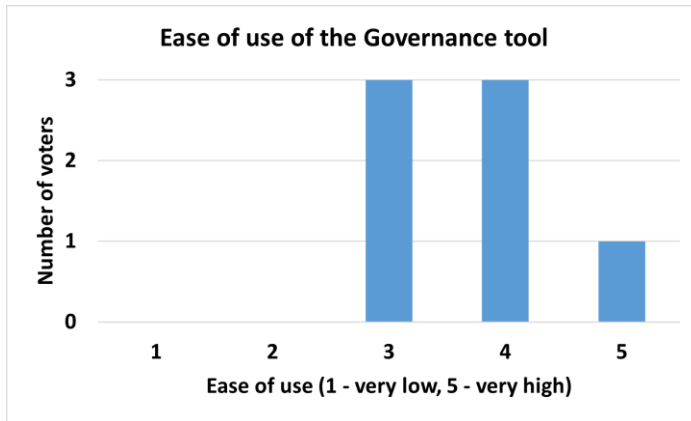


Stakeholders reported a range of expectations regarding the use of the Governance tool by others. Most participants selected a moderate likelihood (3), followed by ‘unlikely’ (2). The responses ‘very unlikely’ (1), and ‘likely’ (4) were each chosen by one stakeholder each. Overall, these responses indicate a generally moderate, but slightly negative expectation that others would use the tool.

Figure 22. Expected use of the Governance tool by others

Stakeholders’ reported intention to use the Governance tool themselves resulted in a slightly higher average score (3.14) than their expectations regarding use by others (2.57), as well as a more positive distribution of responses. This suggests that the moderately positive evaluations of the tool may not be explained by perceived sectoral relevance alone, but also might reflect uncertainty about its broader applicability beyond one’s own professional context.

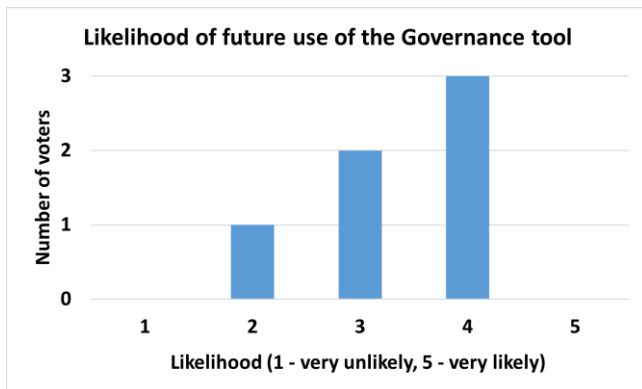
Q: What is the ease of use of the Governance tool?



Stakeholders expressed varied views regarding the ease of use of the Governance tool. Most participants selected a neutral (3) or high (4) rating. One participants found the ease of use to be very high (5), and none opted for negative ratings (1-2). Overall, these results indicate a generally positive evaluation of the tool’s ease of use.

Figure 23. The ease in which the stakeholders found the Governance tool to use

Q: How likely are you to use the Governance tool in future projects?



Stakeholders’ responses regarding the likelihood of future use of the Governance tool were divided, but leaning towards positive intentions. Most participants found future use ‘likely’ (4), followed by a moderate likelihood (3). One stakeholder chose ‘unlikely’ (2), and none selected ‘very unlikely’ (1) or ‘very likely’ (5).

Figure 24. The likelihood of stakeholders using the Governance tool in future projects

Interestingly, results show that stakeholders are more likely to use the tool in future projects (mean = 3.33) than in their current work (mean = 3.14). This slight difference may be explained by changing needs or conditions. Nevertheless, when rating the likelihood of using the tool – whether in current work, in future projects or by others – participants reported generally moderate levels of expected use.

3.5 Comparing the tools

This section provides a comparative overview on the appreciation of the tools, drawing on the previously discussed stakeholder responses to assess their perceived rating, intended use by stakeholders, expected use by others, ease of use and likelihood of use in future work.

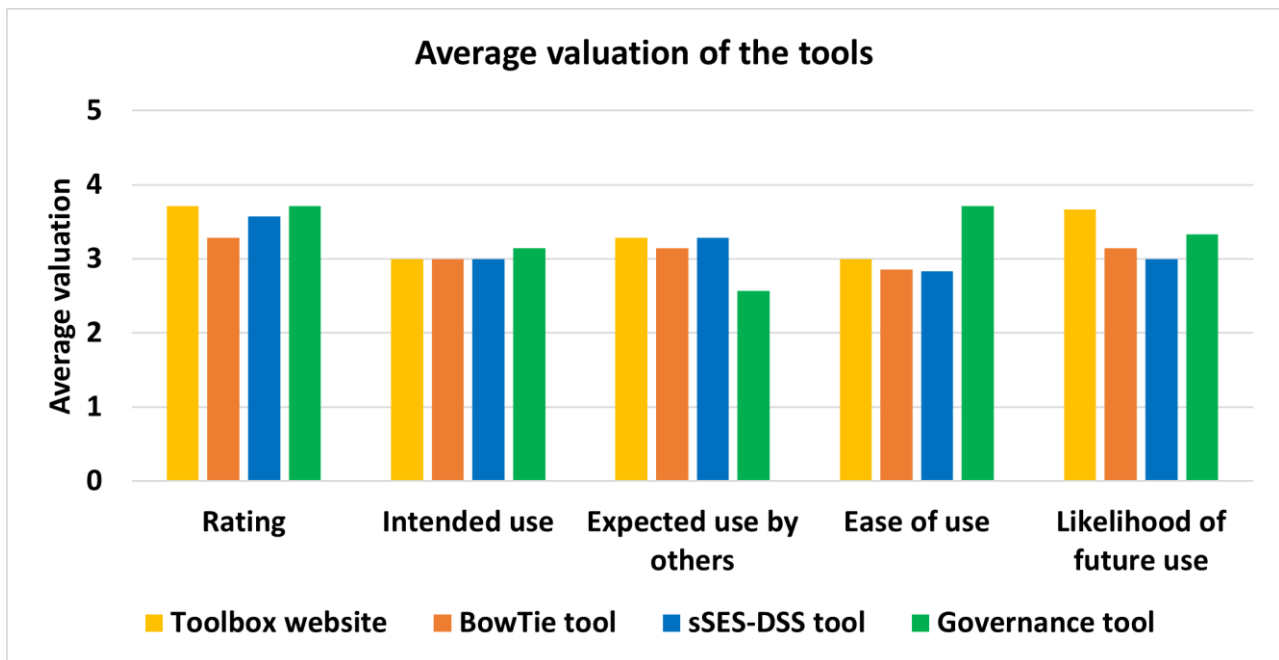


Figure 25. Comparison of the average valuation of each tool

Overall, all four tools—the Toolbox website, BowTie tool, sSES-DSS tool, and the Governance tool — received moderately positive scores across the evaluated dimensions, with the Toolbox website scoring slightly higher than the other tools. Mean values were consistently above three on a five-point scale for most categories, with the exception of the ‘expected use by others’ for the Governance tool, and ‘ease of use’ for the sSES-DSS and BowTie tools. The ratings approached a score of four, indicating generally favourable stakeholder assessments.

While average scores were relatively comparable across tools, the Toolbox website achieved the highest scores across most evaluation criteria, particularly in its likelihood of future use. This suggests a comparatively stronger alignment with stakeholder needs and expectations, despite the tool still being in an early stage of development. The BowTie and the sSES-DSS received slightly lower average scores, most notably for ‘ease of use’, which may be related to their higher complexity and the technical challenges reported by participants during the consultation, as well as the unavailability of the sSES-DSS tool for testing during the workshop.

Across all tools, ‘intended use’ emerged as the lowest-rated criterion relative to other dimensions. This pattern might be explained by the relatively small stakeholder group and high proportion of stakeholders from the ‘public audience’ group, particularly volunteers. It seemed that the tools did not fully cater to their needs. Nonetheless, the consistently moderate-to-high scores across all categories suggest that stakeholders recognise the value of the tools and perceive potential for their future use.

4. Discussion and Conclusion

This section provides a reflection on the outcomes of the Belgian Doggerbank stakeholder workshop in the context of the MARBEFES project. It outlines how the workshop contributed to the overall project goals and emphasizes the importance of continued stakeholder engagement. The discussion also identifies the significance of aligning stakeholder perspectives with project objectives and sets the stage for upcoming activities that will further support the project's co-development process.

4.1. Workshop contributions to Project Goals

The workshop on the Belgian Doggerbank as part of the “3rd round of Stakeholder Consultations,” made a significant positive contribution to advancing the overarching goals of the MARBEFES project. The general consensus from the event is that the workshop played an instrumental role in furthering key objectives, with notable contributions in several areas.

Firstly, through active and meaningful stakeholder engagement using interactive tools such as Mentimeter surveys, the workshop directly supported MARBEFES’ core objective of increasing understanding of biodiversity and, in a co-design and bottom-up fashion together with stakeholders, develop further the prototypes of the tools. The diverse group of stakeholders consulted are intended end users of the tested tools, making their input invaluable for refining these tools and ensuring their suitability for broader application among policymakers, researchers, and other marine biodiversity stakeholders. Participants identified key discrepancies and challenges that must be addressed to make the tools and the overall toolbox ready for further broad use. These inputs help ensure that future outputs remain credible, relevant, and actionable.

Secondly, by integrating stakeholder experiences and feedback from this BBT, the workshop supported the progression of the project’s tools from Technology Readiness Level (TRL) 5 to TRL 6, where prototypes are demonstrated as fully functional in a relevant environment. This validation extended beyond the scientific community, confirming the applicability and usefulness of the frameworks for a broad range of stakeholders and reinforcing their relevance across diverse perspectives.

4.2. Next Steps

On 24 and 25 March 2026, the project will host its third Overarching Stakeholder Workshop. During this event, the Overarching Stakeholder group will reconvene to provide additional input and feedback on the latest project developments. Their contributions will play a crucial role in the co-development of the project's outputs, ensuring alignment with stakeholder interests and enhancing the overall project framework.



5. Acknowledgements

This report, developed under Milestone 12.3 of the MARBEFES project, would not have been possible without the invaluable contributions of many individuals and organizations. We would like to express our sincere gratitude to the stakeholders who participated in the third round of consultations held in Ostend, Belgium, for the Belgian Doggerbank BBT. Their thoughtful insights and active engagement have played a crucial role in the success of this initiative.

In particular, we would like to thank the following individuals and organisations for their active participation: Franky Bouwens – Kunstwerkgroep Natuurpunt, the Agency for Maritime and Coastal Services, Sarah van den Eede and the VLIZ Institute.

We also extend our thanks to the local contact persons, Willem Boone and Hanneloor Heynderickx, who facilitated the stakeholder outreach and invitations, ensuring the successful participation of a diverse group of stakeholders. Their efforts in coordinating the consultations were essential to the overall process.

We are also grateful to the members of the MARBEFES project team for their tireless efforts in collecting, analysing, and presenting the data. Their collaboration has been instrumental in advancing our understanding of the socio-ecological systems and the governance challenges faced by coastal communities.

Finally, we acknowledge the funding support for the MARBEFES project by the European Commission, which has made this important work possible. MARBEFES is funded by the European Union's Horizon Europe programme under grant agreement No. 101060937.

Without the dedication and hard work of all involved, this report would not have been achievable.

6. References

Laros, V., Matajinimvar, H., Van der Vliet, D., Lotzkes, A., Poškutė, V., Hummel, H. (2026). MARBEFES WP1: Stakeholder involvement – Milestone 13.1: Results of the Third Stakeholder Consultations in Crete, Greece. HuFoSS, Roosendaal, the Netherlands, pp. 57.

Laros, V., Hummel, H. (2026). MARBEFES Milestone 12.3a. Action sheets with signatures of the participants. BBT: Belgian Doggerbank [Confidential]. HuFoSS, Roosendaal, the Netherlands, pp. 9.



7. Appendices

The following pages contain appendices:

Appendix 1 provides a list of all stakeholders who participated in the workshops held in Belgium

Appendix 2 includes a detailed meeting agenda of the workshop

Appendix 3 includes the information flyer used to inform stakeholders

Appendix 4 presents the PowerPoint slides

Appendix 5 (Sections 5.1 – 5.4) contains, in chronological order, the results of the Mentimeter session



The MARBEFES project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme under Grant Agreement no 101060937, and UKRI under Grant Agreements 10040216, 10048815, 10041354'



Appendix 1. Stakeholder participation list

Name	Organisation name	Category	Gender	Date	Consent project partners	Consent third parties	Representatives HuFoSS	Local representatives
Franky Bauwens	Kunstwerkgroep Natuurpunt	Public audience	M	26.02.2026	Yes	Yes	Herman Hummel, Vivièn Laros	Willem Boone, Hanneloor Heynderickx
Anonymous	Anonymous	Public audience	-	26.02.2026	Yes	Yes	Herman Hummel, Vivièn Laros	Willem Boone, Hanneloor Heynderickx
Elias van Quickelborne*	Agency for Maritime and Coastal Services (MDK)	Public authorities	M	26.02.2026	Yes	Yes	Herman Hummel, Vivièn Laros	Willem Boone, Hanneloor Heynderickx
Sarah van den Eede*	WWF Belgium	Public audience	F	26.02.2026	Yes	Yes	Herman Hummel, Vivièn Laros	Willem Boone, Hanneloor Heynderickx
Sven van Haelst*	VLIZ	Academia & Research	M	26.02.2026	Yes	Yes	Herman Hummel, Vivièn Laros	Willem Boone, Hanneloor Heynderickx

* = Stakeholder has also participated in the first round of consultations

** = Stakeholder has also participated in the second round of consultations

*** = Stakeholder has also participated in the first and second round of consultations

^ = Stakeholder acts as an overarching stakeholder



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Appendix 2: Detailed Meeting Agenda

Date: 26 February 2026

Location: Ostend, Belgium, for the Doggerbank BBT

Afternoon 12:00 – 17:00

12:00 Lunch (optional)

13:00 Welcome and introduction to the project

13:15 MARBEFES toolbox

- Presentation
- Hands-on testing
- Collecting feedback

13:45 BowTie tool

- Presentation
- Hands-on testing
- Collecting feedback

14:30 COFFEE BREAK

15:45 sSES-DSS tool

- Presentation
- Hands-on testing
- Collecting feedback

16:30 Governance tool

- Presentation
- Hands-on testing
- Collecting feedback

17:00 End



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STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIES – 3E RONDE

Test instrumenten voor maritiem beheer met ons!

U hielp ze vorm te geven...kom ze nu testen!

26 02 2026 | AANVANG: 12:00

**📍 LOCATIE: JACOBSENSTRAAT 1, 8400
OOSTENDE**

Waarom meedoen?

- Krijg als eerste de interactieve instrumenten te zien die zijn ontwikkeld op basis van uw feedback
- Ontdek hoe ze uw werk in beleid, beheer of natuurbehoud kunnen versterken
- Denk mee over de definitieve versie
- Kom in contact met andere belanghebbenden en projectpartners

Samen brengen we ideeën tot leven!

Scan voor meer informatie





Doe mee!

In de eerstetwee rondes hielpubij het bepalenvanprioriteiten en hetvormgeven van de instrumenten die uw omgeving helpen begrijpen en beheren.

Nu, in deze derde ronde, gaan we de instrumenten verder verfijnen en valideren, zodat ze praktisch, gebruiksvriendelijk en klaar zijn voor toepassing in de praktijk.

Samen zorgen we ervoor dat deze instrumenten écht werken voor u, uw gemeenschap en het mariene milieu.

Agenda

12:00	LUNCH
13:00	Ontvangst, en introductie van het project
13:15	Presentatie MARBEFES instrumenten
13:30	Interactief testen
14:30	KOFFIEPAUZE
15:00	Vervolg testen en korte bespreking
16:30	Feedback verzamelen
17:00	EINDE

*Heeft u vragen? Neem dan contact op met:
willem.boone@vliz.be*



Appendix 4. Presentation PowerPoint slides

Only those slides are shown that are different for the slides in Laros et al. (2026).



MARBEFES

MARineBiodiversity and Ecosystem Functioning leading to Ecosystem Services

3rd Round of Stakeholder Consultations

Stakeholder appraisal and feedback on WP outcomes

December 2025 to March 2026

Oostende, Belgium


26 February 2026

Vivièn Laros, Alissa Lotzkes, Herman Hummel,
Dominga van der Vliet, Veronika Poškutè, Hanie Matajinimvar

HuFoSS, Roosendaal, the Netherlands



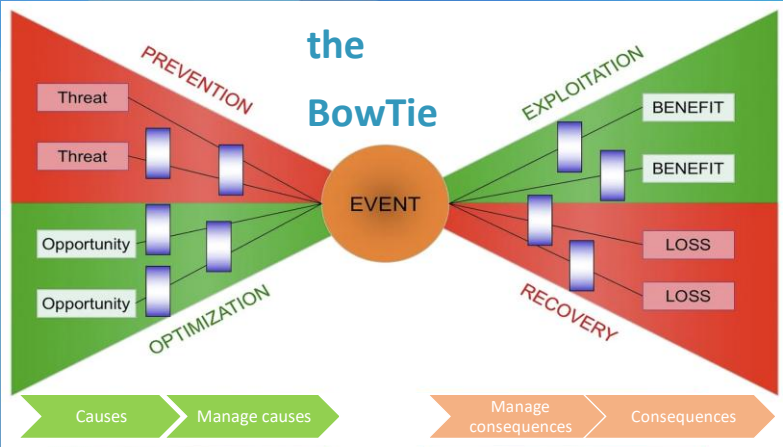
The MARBEFES Project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme under grant agreement no101060937, and UKRI under Grant Agreements 10040216, 10048815 and 10041354




One of the tools developed in MARBEFES is the

Bow-Tie

cause-consequence relationships



Developed by IECS (Mike Elliot c.s.), BC3 (Marta Pascual c.s.), and KU (Arturas Razinkovas -Baziukas c.s.)


MARBEFES Project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme under grant agreement no101060937 and UKRI under Grant Agreements 10040216, 10048815 and 10041354

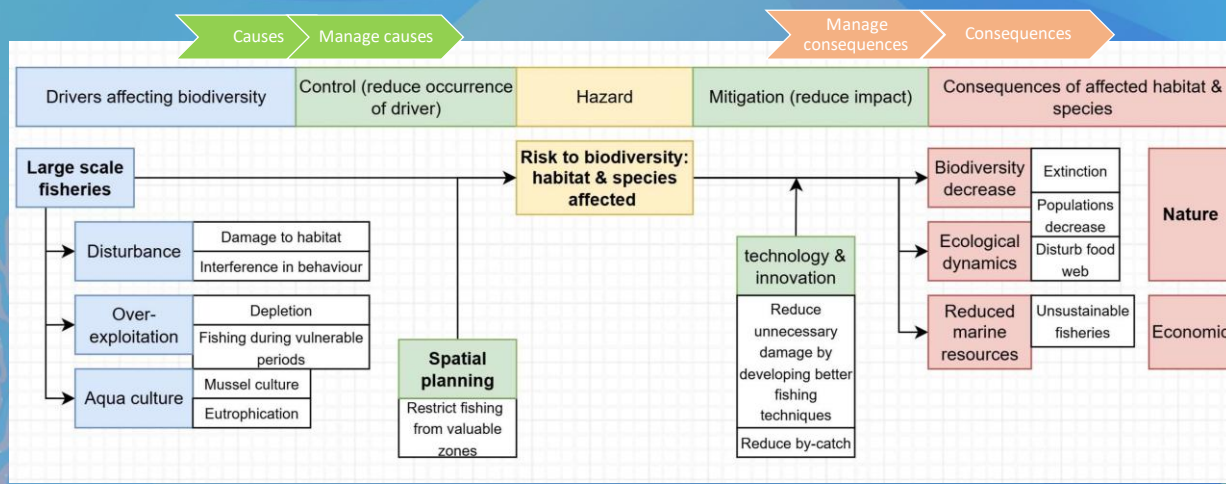


The MARBEFES project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme under Grant Agreement no 101060937, and UKRI under Grant Agreements 10040216, 10048815, 10041354'



Example of Bow-tie analyses Ostende, Belgium

Example: Large-scale Fisheries



Bow-Tie Shiny App – Now you try!

- Go to: http://laguna.ku.lt:3838/bowtie_app/
- Or scan ->



Bow-Tie Shiny App - Review

- Mentimeter link:
- Or scan ->



Appendix 5. Results of Mentimeter Sessions

Appendix 5.1. Testing the Toolbox website

Question type	Location of SH	SH	Q1. What professional sector are you representing?
Multiple choice	Oostende	1	NGO / Non-profit
	Oostende	2	Academia / Research
	Oostende	3	NGO / Non-profit
	Oostende	4	General public
	Oostende	5	Authorities (governance / policy)
	Oostende	6	Academia / Research
	Oostende	7	Academia / Research
Question type	Location of SH	SH	Q4. I rate this website:
Open ended	Oostende	1	41
	Oostende	2	51
	Oostende	3	70
	Oostende	4	61
	Oostende	5	45
	Oostende	6	31
	Oostende	7	34
Question type	Location of SH	SH	Q3. What is your gender?
Multiple choice	Oostende	1	Female
	Oostende	2	Male
	Oostende	3	Male
	Oostende	4	Male
	Oostende	5	Male
	Oostende	6	Male
	Oostende	7	Female
Question type	Location of SH	SH	Q4. I rate this website:
Scale	Oostende	1	4
	Oostende	2	3
	Oostende	3	4
	Oostende	4	4
	Oostende	5	4
	Oostende	6	3
	Oostende	7	4
Question type	Location of SH	SH	Q5. I will use this website:
Scale	Oostende	1	3
	Oostende	2	2
	Oostende	3	3
	Oostende	4	3
	Oostende	5	4
	Oostende	6	2
	Oostende	7	4
Question type	Location of SH	SH	Q6. Others will use this website:
Scale	Oostende	1	3
	Oostende	2	2
	Oostende	3	2
	Oostende	4	4
	Oostende	5	5
	Oostende	6	3
	Oostende	7	4
Question type	Location of SH	SH	Q7. Why will you use this website?

Open ended	Oostende	1	
	Oostende	2	Not sure yet
	Oostende	3	opzoeken informatie
	Oostende	4	Info over biodiversiteit
	Oostende	5	single point of information
	Oostende	6	gericht zoeken op tools beter dan op het www Biodiversiteits studies, ecologische waarderings, project gebonden werk,
	Oostende	7	burgerwetenschaps projecten

Question type	Location of SH	SH	Q8. What could be a possible reason why you will not use this website?
----------------------	-----------------------	-----------	---

Open ended	Oostende	1	Te complex om tools zelf toe te passen
	Oostende	2	
	Oostende	3	gebruiksvriendelijkheid?
	Oostende	4	Marbefes = moeilijke afkorting...
	Oostende	5	te veel informatie
	Oostende	6	downtime by Chines DDOS attacks
	Oostende	7	technische problemen van de website

Question type	Location of SH	SH	Q9. What should we improve in the next version of the website?
----------------------	-----------------------	-----------	---

Open ended	Oostende	1	Eerst gebruiken voor beoordeling
	Oostende	2	No idea. First test the 1st version
	Oostende	3	is niet te beoordelen Zorgen dat de referenties van de gegevens goed vermeld worden, en mogelijkheid
	Oostende	4	om naar die bronnen door te klikken Een duidelijke topmenu-indeling (Project – Case Studies – Tools – Deliverables –
	Oostende	5	News – Resources)
	Oostende	6	informatie hoe de website te gebruiken
	Oostende	7	gemakkelijkere omschrijven van de tools. vb EVA = biodiversiteit bekijken

Question type	Location of SH	SH	Q10. Did any words or phrases on the website confuse you?
----------------------	-----------------------	-----------	--

Open ended	Oostende	1	Tools hebben een projectnaam. Een korte uitleg zou handiger zijn Voor vragen waar je de tools voor kan gebruiken. Voorlopig geen zicht op concrete
	Oostende	1	vragen
	Oostende	2	Not yet... moet eerst een degelijke test kunnen doen
	Oostende	3	eerst gebruiken en dan pas mogelijkheid tot overtuigen
	Oostende	4	Tool "Bowtie" = geen idee waarover dat zou kunnen gaan.
	Oostende	5	nog te onderzoeken
	Oostende	6	biologische engelstalige termen zouden in een lokale vertaaltabel kunnen
	Oostende	7	

Question type	Location of SH	SH	Q11. For what questions in your daily work would you use this website to answer?
----------------------	-----------------------	-----------	---

Open ended	Oostende	1	
	Oostende	2	Specifieke nfo over bepaalde gebieden op zee opzoeken
	Oostende	3	beheer en beleid
	Oostende	4	Niet van toepassing als amateur Nuttig wanneer je in teksten of nota's moet onderbouwen waarom biodiversiteit
	Oostende	5	relevant is voor kustbeheer, ruimtelijke planning of adaptatieprojecten
	Oostende	6	niet van toepassing wat is de biologische en ecologische status van ons ecosysteem. wat moet er nog
	Oostende	7	gemonitored worden

Question type	Location of SH	SH	Q12. The website is easy to use:
----------------------	-----------------------	-----------	---

Scale	Oostende	1	3
	Oostende	2	3
	Oostende	3	3
	Oostende	4	4
	Oostende	5	3
	Oostende	6	3

Question type	Location of SH	SH	Q13. How likely are you to use the website in future projects?
	Oostende	7	2
Multiple choice	Oostende	1	Likely
	Oostende	2	Unsure
	Oostende	3	Unsure
	Oostende	4	Likely
	Oostende	5	Very likely
	Oostende	6	Likely
	Oostende	7	Likely
Question type	Location of SH	SH	Q14. Describe your experience with the website in two words:
Open ended	Oostende	1	voorkennis vereist
	Oostende	2	Eerst testen
	Oostende	3	complex
	Oostende	4	niche topics
	Oostende	5	Informatief & rijk
	Oostende	6	goed begin
	Oostende	7	limited (website didn't work). but pdf gave a nice overview.

Appendix 5.2. Testing the BowTie tool

Question type	Location of SH	SH	Q1. What professional sector are you representing?
Multiple choice	Oostende	1	Academia / Research
	Oostende	2	NGO / Non-profit
	Oostende	3	General public
	Oostende	4	Authorities (governance / policy)
	Oostende	5	Academia / Research
	Oostende	6	Academia / Research
	Oostende	7	NGO / Non-profit
Question type	Location of SH	SH	Q2. What is your age?
Open ended	Oostende	1	51
	Oostende	2	70
	Oostende	3	61
	Oostende	4	45
	Oostende	5	31
	Oostende	6	34
	Oostende	7	41
Question type	Location of SH	SH	Q3. What is your gender?
Multiple choice	Oostende	1	Male
	Oostende	2	Male
	Oostende	3	Male
	Oostende	4	Male
	Oostende	5	Male
	Oostende	6	Female
	Oostende	7	Female
Question type	Location of SH	SH	Q4. I rate this tool :
Scale	Oostende	1	3
	Oostende	2	3
	Oostende	3	2
	Oostende	4	5
	Oostende	5	3
	Oostende	6	4
	Oostende	7	3
Question type	Location of SH	SH	Q5. I will use this tool:
Scale	Oostende	1	2
	Oostende	2	3
	Oostende	3	1
	Oostende	4	5
	Oostende	5	4
	Oostende	6	3
	Oostende	7	3
Question type	Location of SH	SH	Q6. Others will use this tool:
Scale	Oostende	1	3
	Oostende	2	3
	Oostende	3	2
	Oostende	4	2
	Oostende	5	4
	Oostende	6	5

	Oostende	7	3
Question type	Location of SH	SH	Q7. Why will you use this tool?
Open ended	Oostende	1	overzicht van connecties
	Oostende	2	voor en nadelen van een probleem
	Oostende	3	Om resultaat in een presentatie te kunnen gebruiken ?
	Oostende	4	om complexe risico's snel inzichtelijk te maken
	Oostende	4	om stakeholders een duidelijk overzicht te geven
	Oostende	4	en om te bepalen waar extra beheersmaatregelen nodig zijn
	Oostende	5	om overzichten te maken
	Oostende	6	voor communicatie over biodiversity pressures
	Oostende	6	complexiteit van sommige termen op de website.
	Oostende	7	Visualisatie van simpele problemen
Question type	Location of SH	SH	Q8. What could be a possible reason why you will not use this tool?
Open ended	Oostende	1	complex
	Oostende	2	informatie opzoeken
	Oostende	2	invoer gegevens is moeilijk
	Oostende	3	Lijkt me niet zo efficiënt tov complexiteit van de tool
	Oostende	4	te veel variabelen, afhankelijkheden of technische details
	Oostende	5	veel doorklikken, drag-and-drop systeem zou sneller zijn?
	Oostende	6	complexiteit van de termen op de website
	Oostende	6	gemakkelijkere termen gebruiken.
	Oostende	7	Het probleem is te complex om met deze tool voor te stellen
Question type	Location of SH	SH	Q9. What should we improve in the next version of the tool?
Open ended	Oostende	1	Ik weet het niet... eerst goed kunnen uittesten
	Oostende	2	geen mening
	Oostende	3	Visualisatie op het einde was niet "sexy"...
	Oostende	4	overzichtelijkere kleurvakken
	Oostende	5	directe visualisatie ipv na 10 stappen te doorlopen hebben
	Oostende	6	de dropdown lijsten mooier rangschikken.
	Oostende	6	probeer zo gemakkelijk mogelijke termen gebruiken
	Oostende	7	Invoer tekst standardiseren, niet steeds duidelijk wat wordt bedoeld
Question type	Location of SH	SH	Q10. Did any words or phrases in the tool confuse you?
Open ended	Oostende	1	Niet altijd duidelijk wat er juist bedoeld wordt
	Oostende	2	inbrengen van massa gegevens waar een juiste keuze moet gemaakt worden
	Oostende	3	"Guided creation" onder "Management" menu, niet zo duidelijk
	Oostende	4	De terminologie top event, consequences en barriers verder verduidelijken
	Oostende	5	
	Oostende	6	gebruik geen afkortingen
	Oostende	7	Meerdere :)
Question type	Location of SH	SH	Q11. What questions in your daily work would you use this tool to answer?
Open ended	Oostende	1	Overzicht connecties tss problemen activiteiten, risico's....
	Oostende	2	je moet het systeem duidelijk goed beheren om er dagelijks mee aan de slag te kunnen
	Oostende	3	Niet echt relevant voor werk of vrijwilligerswerk. Misschien voor een beleidsvraagstuk (mechanische strandreiniging, loslopende honden op het strand, ...)
	Oostende	4	Wat veroorzaakt falen van een duin, zeedijk, stormmuur, suppletie...
	Oostende	4	complexe risico's eenvoudig uitleggen aan stakeholders
	Oostende	5	stakeholder analyse

	Oostende	6	om biodiversiteitsmonitoring beter te kunnen toepassen. meer focus
	Oostende	7	Visualisatie van simpele problemen of heel specifieke problemen
Question type	Location of SH	SH	Q12. The BowTie is easy to use:
Scale	Oostende	1	2
	Oostende	2	3
	Oostende	3	1
	Oostende	4	5
	Oostende	5	2
	Oostende	6	4
	Oostende	7	3
Question type	Location of SH	SH	Q13. How likely are you to use the BowTie in future projects?
Multiple choice	Oostende	1	Unsure
	Oostende	2	Unsure
	Oostende	3	Very unlikely
	Oostende	4	Very likely
	Oostende	5	Unsure
	Oostende	6	Likely
	Oostende	7	Unsure
Question type	Location of SH	SH	Q14. Describe your experience with the tool in two words:
Open ended	Oostende	1	niet makkelijk
	Oostende	2	complex
	Oostende	3	Expectation not fulfilled (3 woorden...)
	Oostende	4	intuïtief en helder
	Oostende	5	oke maar kan beter
	Oostende	6	Gemakkelijk te gebruiken. Maar sommige termen moeten simpeler gedaan worden. De visualisatie is positief maar zou nog verbeterd kunnen worden.
	Oostende	7	Veel klikken

Appendix 5.3. Testing the sSES-DSS tool

Question type	Location of SH	SH Q1. What professional sector are you representing?
Multiple choice	Oostende	1 Academia / Research
	Oostende	2 NGO / Non-profit
	Oostende	3 General public
	Oostende	4 Authorities (governance / policy)
	Oostende	5 Academia / Research
	Oostende	6 Academia / Research
	Oostende	7 NGO / Non-profit
Question type	Location of SH	SH Q2. What is your age?
Open ended	Oostende	1 51
	Oostende	2 70
	Oostende	3 61
	Oostende	4 45
	Oostende	5 31
	Oostende	6 34
	Oostende	7 41
Question type	Location of SH	SH Q3. What is your gender?
Multiple choice	Oostende	1 Male
	Oostende	2 Male
	Oostende	3 Male
	Oostende	4 Male
	Oostende	5 Male
	Oostende	6 Female
	Oostende	7 Female
Question type	Location of SH	SH Q4. I rate this tool:
Scale	Oostende	1 3
	Oostende	2 4
	Oostende	3 3
	Oostende	4 5
	Oostende	5 3
	Oostende	6 3
	Oostende	7 4
Question type	Location of SH	SH Q5. I will use this tool:
Scale	Oostende	1 3
	Oostende	2 3
	Oostende	3 2
	Oostende	4 5
	Oostende	5 2
	Oostende	6 3
	Oostende	7 3
Question type	Location of SH	SH Q6. Others will use this tool:
Scale	Oostende	1 3
	Oostende	2 3
	Oostende	3 4
	Oostende	4 5
	Oostende	5 2
	Oostende	6 3

	Oostende	7	3
Question type	Location of SH	SH Q7. Why will you use this tool?	
Open ended	Oostende	1	overzicht oorzaken/gevolgen/beïnvloeding
	Oostende	2	aanvullen a wijzigen tools en de gevolgen
	Oostende	3	Goede visualisatie, op voorwaarde dat je heel veel weet over de interacties tussen drivers, etc.
	Oostende	4	structureren van gedachten
	Oostende	4	manual beschikbaar?
	Oostende	5	voor schemas te maken die complexer zijn dan bowtie
	Oostende	6	aanvullend bij de bowtie
	Oostende	7	Om complexe processen te visualiseren
Question type	Location of SH	SH Q8. What could be a possible reason you wil not use this tool?	
Open ended	Oostende	1	voorlopig niet nodig binnen mijn specifieke job
	Oostende	2	niet voor het moment
	Oostende	2	er is nog werk aan de tool, de aanvullende Uw Aangepaste Toevoegingen moet je zelf kunnen wijzigen
	Oostende	2	sommige items zijn niet geografisch aangepast Sargassum!
	Oostende	3	De tool is nog niet klaar om uit te rollen
	Oostende	3	Ik had meer echte achtergrond kennis van de "AI" verwacht: verwijzing naar studies over effecten van verontreiniging, etc.
	Oostende	4	
	Oostende	5	technische problemen bij server / developer, instabiel, applicatie is draait niet in isolement
	Oostende	6	veel kennis nodig
	Oostende	7	Veel voorkennis nodig
	Oostende	7	Behoeft context en uitleg
Question type	Location of SH	SH Q9. What should we improve in the next version of the tool?	
Open ended	Oostende	1	controle op AI en kunnen bijsturen
	Oostende	2	Uw Aangepaste Toevoegingen aanpassen dat je deze zelf kunt wijzigen
	Oostende	3	Gevalideerde cases toevoegen als voorbeeld
	Oostende	4	nog intuïtievare flow
	Oostende	5	vereenvoudigde versie
	Oostende	6	voeg bestaande scenarios toe voor bepaalde gebieden. voor gebruikers met minder achtergrond kennis
	Oostende	7	
Question type	Location of SH	SH Q10. For what questions in your daily work would you use this tool to answer?	
Open ended	Oostende	1	na
	Oostende	2	als niet beroeps zou ik dit niet dagelijks gebruiken wel voor specifieke dossiers
	Oostende	3	Objectivering van interacties
	Oostende	4	nog te bekijken
	Oostende	5	NA
	Oostende	6	weet ik nog niet. moet wat meer werken met de tool
	Oostende	7	Visualisatie van complexe processen
Question type	Location of SH	SH Q11. The SES-DSS tool is easy to use:	
Scale	Oostende	1	2
	Oostende	2	3
	Oostende	3	3
	Oostende	4	4
	Oostende	5	2
	Oostende	6	3

Oostende 7

Question type Location of SH SH Q12. How likely are you to use the SES-DSS tool in future projects?

Multiple choice	Oostende	1	Unsure
	Oostende	2	Unsure
	Oostende	3	Unlikely
	Oostende	4	Likely
	Oostende	5	Unsure
	Oostende	6	Unsure
	Oostende	7	

Question type Location of SH SH Q13. Describe your experience with the tool in two words:

Open ended	Oostende	1	kweet niet
	Oostende	2	onzekere resultaten
	Oostende	3	Mogelijkheden maar niet klaar
	Oostende	4	complex & structuur
	Oostende	5	beperkte ervaring
	Oostende	6	very limited
	Oostende	7	

Appendix 5.4. Testing the Governance tool

Question type	Location of SH	SH Q1. What professional sector are you representing?
Multiple choice	Oostende	1 Academia / Research
	Oostende	2 NGO / Non-profit
	Oostende	3 General public
	Oostende	4 Authorities (governance / policy)
	Oostende	5 Academia / Research
	Oostende	6 Academia / Research
	Oostende	7 NGO / Non-profit
Question type	Location of SH	SH Q2. What is your age?
Open ended	Oostende	1 51
	Oostende	2 70
	Oostende	3 61
	Oostende	4 45
	Oostende	5 31
	Oostende	6 34
	Oostende	7 41
Question type	Location of SH	SH Q3. What is your gender?
Multiple choice	Oostende	1 Male
	Oostende	2 Male
	Oostende	3 Male
	Oostende	4 Male
	Oostende	5 Male
	Oostende	6 Female
	Oostende	7 Female
Question type	Location of SH	SH Q4. I rate this tool:
Scale	Oostende	1 4
	Oostende	2 3
	Oostende	3 5
	Oostende	4 5
	Oostende	5 3
	Oostende	6 3
	Oostende	7 3
Question type	Location of SH	SH Q5. I will use this tool:
Scale	Oostende	1 3
	Oostende	2 3
	Oostende	3 4
	Oostende	4 5
	Oostende	5 2
	Oostende	6 2
	Oostende	7 3
Question type	Location of SH	SH Q6. Others will use this tool:
Scale	Oostende	1 3
	Oostende	2 3
	Oostende	3 4
	Oostende	4 1
	Oostende	5 2
	Oostende	6 2

	Oostende	7	3
Question type	Location of SH	SH Q7. Why will you use this tool?	
Open ended	Oostende	1	snel overzicht van regels die gelden...
	Oostende	2	opzoeken informatie/regelgeving
	Oostende	3	Heel wat wetgeving en links netjes bij elkaar
	Oostende	4	informatie netwerk
	Oostende	5	snel connecties vinden tussen verschillende nodes
	Oostende	6	overview van de legislatie
	Oostende	7	Voor power analyse, stakeholder analyse...
	Oostende	7	Gebruik wel enkel als de informatie up to date is
Question type	Location of SH	SH Q8. What could be a possible reason why you will not use this tool?	
Open ended	Oostende	1	geen idee
	Oostende	2	onvoldoende kennis
	Oostende	3	Mogelijks vermoeden dat de info niet up to date is. (wetgeving verandert snel)
	Oostende	3	Volledig in het Engels ?
	Oostende	4	institutioneel versnipperd en meerlagig
	Oostende	4	nederlandstalige instituten/naamgeving
	Oostende	5	het lettertype is niet zo groot en je moet veel zoomen
	Oostende	5	betere zoekfuncties
	Oostende	6	geen idee
	Oostende	6	datum weergeven van wanneer de tool gemaakt is
	Oostende	7	Informatie is niet up to date
Question type	Location of SH	SH Q9. What should we improve in the next version of the tool?	
Open ended	Oostende	1	
	Oostende	2	geen idee eerst het gebruik onder de knie krijgen
	Oostende	2	term 1,2,3 omschrijven
	Oostende	3	Lokale wetgeving en titels van wetgeving zou in de lokale taal ook beschikbaar moeten zijn
	Oostende	3	Nog meer stakeholders toevoegen
	Oostende	4	
	Oostende	5	
	Oostende	6	is de term 'umbrella' verstaanbaar voor iedereen?
	Oostende	6	data toevoegen wanneer de 'tool' gemaakt was.
	Oostende	6	optie voor downloaden in pdf, jpg..
	Oostende	6	distance, umbrella..
	Oostende	7	Uitleg over distance optie
	Oostende	7	Uitleg over layers (wat valt er wel en niet onder)
	Oostende	7	Layer die bevoegdheid aangeeft over policies
Question type	Location of SH	SH Q10. Did any words or phrases in the tool confuse you?	
Open ended	Oostende	1	distance
	Oostende	2	hoogtepunt afstand?
	Oostende	3	Umbrella = ? Distance = ?
	Oostende	4	highlight distance
	Oostende	5	
	Oostende	6	distance, umbrella
	Oostende	6	engelse omschrijvingen van de nederlandse instanties
	Oostende	7	umbrella
	Oostende	7	distance
Question type	Location of SH	SH Q11. For what questions in your daily work would you use this tool to answer?	

Open ended	Oostende	1	achterhalen met wie (instanties) of wat (regelgeving) we te maken krijgen willen we iets doen op zee
	Oostende	2	niet dagelijks als niet beroeps
	Oostende	3	Lokale wetgeving van de 10 gemeenten consulteren én vergelijken
	Oostende	4	stakeholderanalyse
	Oostende	4	conflicten in ons beleid
	Oostende	5	overzicht overheden en bevoegdheden
	Oostende	6	relevante wetgeving
	Oostende	7	Power of stakeholder analyse
	Oostende	7	Overzicht van geldende wetgeving, policies en directives

Question type	Location of SH	SH	Q12. The Governance tool is easy to use:
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Scale	Oostende	1	3
	Oostende	2	3
	Oostende	3	4
	Oostende	4	5
	Oostende	5	3
	Oostende	6	4
	Oostende	7	4

Question type	Location of SH	SH	Q13. How likely are you to use the Governance tool in future projects?
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Multiple choice	Oostende	1	Likely
	Oostende	2	Unsure
	Oostende	3	Likely
	Oostende	4	Very likely
	Oostende	5	Unlikely
	Oostende	6	Unsure
	Oostende	7	Likely

Question type	Location of SH	SH	Q14. Describe your experience with the tool in two words:
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Open ended	Oostende	1	helpful
	Oostende	2	interessante mogelijkheden
	Oostende	3	Goede visualisatie
	Oostende	4	overzichtelijk en bruikbaar
	Oostende	5	stabiele maar niet bruikbaar
	Oostende	6	easy
	Oostende	7	Overzicht