CoBlue
Co-production of Knowledge and Politics for a Just and Sustainable Blue Economy

Universidade Vigo

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METHODOLOGICAL GUIDE

Multi-stakeholder co-creative actions to formulate policy recommendations

Lessons from the CoBlue forum on offshore wind in Galicia

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TIASLab A living lab for public participation

POST-GROWTH INNOVATION LAB

Methodological guide for multi-stakeholder co-creative actions to formulate policy recommendations. Lessons from the CoBlue project

This publication has been jointly produced by the Post-Growth Innovation Lab of the Universidade de Vigo and the Research Centre for Territory, Transports and Environment (CITTA) of the University of Porto. The CoBlue action is part of TIAS lab, the living lab for public participation of the Universidade de Vigo.

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Executive summary

Offshore wind energy is becoming an important part of European and Spanish strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In Galicia, in north-west Spain, the debate is especially sensitive because the sea is central to local economies, cultures and ecosystems. Within the Horizon Europe project REINFORCING, the CoBlue team of the Universidade de Vigo and the University of Porto organised an Open and Responsible Research and Innovation (ORRI) action to explore how offshore wind could be developed in a fair, transparent and environmentally responsible way.

The core of the action was a multi-stakeholder forum held in the Redeiras building of the Universidade de Vigo. It brought together 36 people from 29 organisations in two in-person sessions, on 6 and 13 June 2025, and one online session, on 20 June 2025. Before the sessions, every participant was invited to an individual interview. Six ORRI dimensions, namely participation, inclusivity, anticipation, capacity to respond, reflexivity, and open science and transparency, gave the whole process a shared framework.

36 participants	**29** organisations	**3** sessions in June 2025	**6** ORRI dimensions
8 key problems prioritised	**4** solutions developed in depth	**13** policy recommendations	**8** organisations validated the results

The first session built trust and a common starting point. Participants shared their fears and hopes about offshore wind and explored the six ORRI dimensions through creative activities. The second session moved from concerns to proposals. Small groups mapped the implementation process of offshore wind, located where ORRI principles might not be respected, prioritised eight key problems and co-created solutions, four of which they developed into implementation pathways. In the online session, participants reviewed a preliminary results report on a shared digital board and refined it together.

The forum produced 13 policy recommendations, later reviewed and validated by public bodies and expert organisations and published in a separate policy brief. It also produced this methodology and a set of inclusivity guidelines.

Main lessons

- Starting with emotions and values, before technical content, built the trust that sustained participation across the three sessions without financial incentives.
- The six ORRI dimensions worked as a practical tool to structure activities and to connect emotions, principles, problems and solutions.
- Inclusive participation starts before the sessions, through stakeholder mapping, personal outreach and individual interviews.
- Tight timing kept energy high and forced prioritisation, but some debates needed more time and the team needed more time between sessions to analyse the material.



1
Introduction

1. Introduction

The ORRI action and its context

Offshore wind energy is now a key element of European and Spanish decarbonisation strategies. In 2025 Spain did not yet have any commercial offshore wind farms, but several areas were being prepared, including the coast of Galicia. The region has strong winds and an important fishing and maritime economy, so decisions about offshore wind are sensitive for local communities and for the environment.

Within REINFORCING, the CoBlue team set up an ORRI action. ORRI is an approach to research and innovation that seeks to be open, ethical, fair and environmentally responsible. In this action, ORRI principles were applied to the question of how offshore wind should be planned and managed in Galicia. The action was led by the Post-Growth Innovation Lab of the Universidade de Vigo, together with CITTA of the University of Porto, and forms part of TIAS lab, the living lab for public participation of the Universidade de Vigo.

The six ORRI dimensions

There are many ways to understand ORRI. CoBlue chose a simple and practical approach based on six dimensions that are easy to understand. Together, they helped participants look at offshore wind from different angles, from who takes part and whose voices are heard to which impacts are considered, how decisions can change over time, how we question our own assumptions and how open information is.

Table 1. The six ORRI dimensions used in the forum

Dimension	What it looks at	Key questions
Participation	Who takes part in decisions and how fairly participation is organised	Who takes part in decision-making? When and how?
Inclusivity	How different perspectives are included and how costs and benefits are shared	Which voices are listened to? Who benefits and who bears the costs?
Anticipation	How well short, medium and long-term effects are considered	What economic, social, environmental, political, cultural and ethical effects can be expected?
Capacity to respond	How decisions can be reviewed and adjusted, and with which resources	Who will deal with unexpected problems, how and with which resources?
Reflexivity	How aware we are of our assumptions, impacts and alternatives	What assumptions lie behind offshore wind, and which other options could be viable?
Open science and transparency	How open and accessible data, methods and results are	Are data, methods and results on offshore wind accessible and transparent?

Objectives

The main goal of the forum was to agree on concrete actions to guide future decisions on offshore wind in Galicia. These actions could be specific measures, formal agreements or new ways of working between institutions and social actors. All proposals had to help ensure that offshore wind is developed in line with ORRI, that is, ethically, fairly, sustainably and openly with the people it affects. A second goal was to develop and test a methodology that other organisations can reuse.

Guiding principles and shared language

The forum was designed around three simple principles.

- **Active and participatory.** Everyone was invited to speak, listen and work together. The facilitation team created a safe and friendly space where ideas could emerge and be discussed in depth.
- **Inclusive and balanced.** The forum brought many voices into the same conversation and gave no person or group more weight than others. Long expert lectures were avoided and every perspective was treated as equally valuable.
- **Simple and easy to follow.** Activities were explained step by step, with plain language and visual materials, so that everyone could take part regardless of their background.

The team used a shared narrative from the start. It explained why the group was there, what it aimed to achieve together and how it would work. Participants understood that they were taking part in a structured process to shape future decisions, rather than simply giving opinions. The event was designed as a pilot to show that public participation can be a regular part of decision-making, beyond one-off consultations. The emphasis was on flexibility and learning, without producing a rigid plan or more bureaucracy.

The team also paid attention to the emotional side of the debate. Participants could express worries and frustrations and were encouraged to move towards solutions. The forum was a practical space to co-produce policy ideas and to test ways of building a more participatory society.

Baseline rules

Ten rules, shared at the beginning of each session, framed the conversation.

1. **Respect.** All interventions, verbal and non-verbal, must be respectful. No discrimination, aggression or contempt is allowed.
2. **Active listening.** We listen without interrupting, with the intention of understanding rather than judging.
3. **Inclusive language.** Whenever possible, we use inclusive language, avoid stereotypes and promote empathy.
4. **Non-violent language.** We express opinions and disagreements without personal attacks or disparaging sarcasm.
5. **First person and brevity.** We speak from our own experience and keep contributions short.
6. **Safe space.** Different opinions are welcome, and we focus on understanding them in order to build on them.
7. **Constructive approach.** The forum is a space to build and channel transformation. Complaints come with proposals.

8. **Care.** We take care of time, space and materials, and share responsibility for common elements.
9. **Balance.** We try to give all voices equal weight, prioritising those who have spoken less and making less visible positions visible.
10. **Shared responsibility.** We want the forum to be productive and its solutions to be co-created.

Participants and recruitment

The team mapped the organisations involved in, or affected by, offshore wind in Galicia and invited them by email, followed by phone calls. It paid special attention to environmental groups, fishing and coastal communities and young people, who are often under-represented in these debates. In total, 36 people from 29 organisations took part. By type of organisation, 15% came from public administration, 22% from industry, 22% from academia and research, and 41% from civil society and community organisations. The annex lists the participating organisations.

Structure and logistics

Table 2. Structure of the forum

Session	Date and format	Focus
Session 1	Friday 6 June 2025, 9:30 to 15:00, in person	Trust, fears and hopes, and the six ORRI dimensions
Session 2	Friday 13 June 2025, 9:30 to 15:00, in person	Problems in the implementation process and co-created solutions
Session 3	Friday 20 June 2025, 10:00 to 12:00, online	Validation and refinement of the preliminary results

The in-person sessions took place in the Redeiras building of the Universidade de Vigo, in the centre of Vigo. The open-plan space was divided into a working area and a catering area to facilitate group work, informal conversation and a comfortable atmosphere. The team combined three roles. Facilitators guided the activities, observers followed the group dynamics, and note-takers recorded ideas and disagreements.



Figure 1. The Redeiras building of the Universidade de Vigo, venue of the in-person sessions.

Preliminary interviews

Before the collective sessions, every participant was invited to an individual interview. The interviews had three aims. They helped the team understand the diversity of people in the forum

and their specific needs, learn from their knowledge of offshore wind, and build a closer and more trusting relationship to support active participation. The interviews were semi-structured, lasted between 30 and 60 minutes and took place online. Relevant information for the sessions, such as special needs, possible conflicts or key issues, was shared within the CoBlue team.

Ethics and data protection

The action met the requirements that the Universidade de Vigo sets for research with people and with personal data. These requirements are set out in the protocol of its Ethics Committee for Research with Human Beings and the Environment (CEISHMA), in the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and in Spanish Organic Law 3/2018 on personal data protection.

- Participation was voluntary. Anyone could withdraw at any time, without giving reasons and without consequences.
- All participants received a written information sheet about the project and the forum before taking part.
- Each participant signed an informed consent form that set out separately the consent to take part, the consent to data processing and the image and voice authorisation.
- Interviews were recorded only with authorisation, then transcribed and anonymised.
- Members of the team who handled the interviews and the forum materials signed a confidentiality agreement.
- Data and signed documents were stored in the Universidade de Vigo institutional cloud, with access restricted to the team and protected by password.
- Participants knew their rights to access, rectify and erase their data and how to exercise them before the Universidade de Vigo.
- Results are disseminated in aggregated or anonymised form. Contributions are not attributed to specific people, and images are published only with authorisation.



2

Session 1. Fears, hopes and principles

2. Session 1. Fears, hopes and principles

Objectives and programme

The first session, on 6 June 2025, aimed to build trust, help participants get to know each other and start working with emotions, values and principles before more technical discussions. It had two objectives. The first was to create a shared space where participants could express their views, fears and hopes about offshore wind in Galicia. The second was to introduce the six ORRI dimensions in a practical and engaging way, so that participants could later use them to consider policy options.

Table 3. Programme of Session 1

Time	Activity
9:30 to 10:00	Welcome and coffee
10:00 to 10:15	Introduction
10:15 to 10:30	Ice-breaker
10:30 to 11:30	Activity 1. Fears and hopes about offshore wind
11:30 to 12:00	Coffee break
12:00 to 12:45	Activity 2. Getting to know the ORRI dimensions
12:45 to 13:45	Activity 3. Connecting ORRI and offshore wind
13:45 to 14:00	Closing
14:00 to 15:00	Lunch

Welcome and introduction

Participants were welcomed with coffee and background music to create a relaxed atmosphere. The session started with a short video on the project and the purpose of the event, followed by a brief presentation of the basic rules, the ORRI perspective and the plan for the day.

Ice-breaker

The facilitation team asked a series of yes or no questions, some personal and some about offshore wind. Participants answered by standing up, sitting down or moving across the room. The activity created a dynamic atmosphere, showed who shared similar experiences and lowered the barrier to speaking in front of others.

Activity 1. Fears and hopes about offshore wind

This activity opened the conversation with emotions and personal experience rather than technical arguments. It fostered empathy and made the different concerns in the room visible. Each participant wrote two fears and two wishes on sticky notes and placed them in four areas of the room, labelled fears about nature, fears about society, wishes about nature and wishes about

society, grouping similar notes as they went. The walls became a visual map of collective emotions about offshore wind.

Each person then received a few stickers to vote for the notes they found most important. A facilitated discussion reviewed the most voted fears and wishes and reflected on common ground and tensions. This gave the group a shared starting point and signalled that all emotions and viewpoints were legitimate.

Activity 2. Getting to know the ORRI dimensions

The second activity introduced the six ORRI dimensions in an interactive and creative way. The room had six corners, one per dimension, each with a small table, the name of the dimension and simple objects to illustrate its meaning. Participants visited the corners and asked questions to the facilitators at each point.

On another table there was a set of illustrated Dixit cards, whose metaphorical images can be read in many ways. Each participant chose a card that connected, for them, with one of the dimensions. In a speed-dating exercise, standing in two circles facing each other, participants explained their choice in short one-to-one conversations, and the inner circle moved one place after each round. The group thus built a shared understanding of ORRI grounded in personal experience and imagination.



Figure 2. Dixit cards and sticky notes (left) and group work (right) during Session 1.

Activity 3. Connecting ORRI and offshore wind

The third activity brought together the ORRI dimensions and offshore wind. Participants placed their Dixit cards in the corner where they felt each card belonged. Moving from corner to corner, they wrote up to two fears and two wishes about offshore wind for each dimension, for example fears about who will be heard in decisions or wishes about which information should be public. Similar notes were grouped and each person voted with stickers across all six corners.

A collective reflection walked through the corners, discussed the most voted notes and pointed out where concerns and wishes were compatible and where they revealed conflicts that would need careful negotiation. This activity created a structured bridge between emotions, values and the ORRI framework.

Closing and lunch

A member of the facilitation team summarised the main points, recalled the objectives and outlined the next steps. A shared lunch followed, with more time for informal conversation.

Preparation for Session 2

Between the two sessions, the team organised and synthesised all the fears and wishes collected for each ORRI dimension. This material was the input for the second session.



3

Session 2. From problems to solutions

3. Session 2. From problems to solutions

Objectives and programme

The second session, on 13 June 2025, built on the results of the first one and moved from concerns to concrete proposals. It had two objectives. The first was to identify the most important problems in the planned implementation of offshore wind in Galicia, seen through the six ORRI dimensions. The second was to co-create practical solutions and first ideas on how to put them into practice as measures, agreements or governance mechanisms.

Table 4. Programme of Session 2

Time	Activity
9:30 to 10:00	Welcome and coffee
10:00 to 10:15	Introduction
10:15 to 10:30	Ice-breaker
10:30 to 11:30	Activity 1. Mapping the process and identifying problems
11:30 to 12:00	Coffee break
12:00 to 12:45	Activity 2. Co-creating solutions
12:45 to 13:45	Activity 3. Putting solutions into practice
13:45 to 14:00	Closing
14:00 to 15:00	Lunch

Welcome, introduction and ice-breaker

After a welcome coffee, a short video recalled the project and the facilitation team summarised the outputs of Session 1, explained how they would be used and reminded everyone of the baseline rules. To reconnect the group and include people who had not attended the first session, each person found someone they did not know and asked three questions, namely their name, the organisation they represented and whether they had ever been on a boat. Each pair then introduced each other to the group.

Activity 1. Mapping the process and identifying problems

The first activity focused on how offshore wind is implemented and where this process might fail to follow ORRI principles. It had four steps.

1. **Building the map.** Small groups assembled a puzzle showing a simplified flow of the implementation process, from early planning to operation. They received pieces representing the actors involved, such as public authorities, companies, local communities and scientific bodies, and placed them on the steps of the process. The map made visible who is involved, when and how.
2. **Interacting with the map.** Groups received small squares in traffic-light colours, each numbered from 1 to 6 for the ORRI dimensions. Green meant that a principle was broadly met

at that stage, orange meant uncertainty and red meant that it was not met. Groups discussed where to place them.

3. **Identifying problems.** Each group identified four to six problems, that is, points where there was a clear risk that offshore wind would not follow ORRI principles. Each problem was marked with a flag and described on a sticky note on the map. A facilitator at each table helped keep the discussion inclusive and respectful.
4. **Selecting eight key problems.** All maps were displayed and participants voted with stickers for the most important or urgent problems. During the break, the team counted the votes and grouped similar issues into eight key problems, displayed on the wall for the next activity.

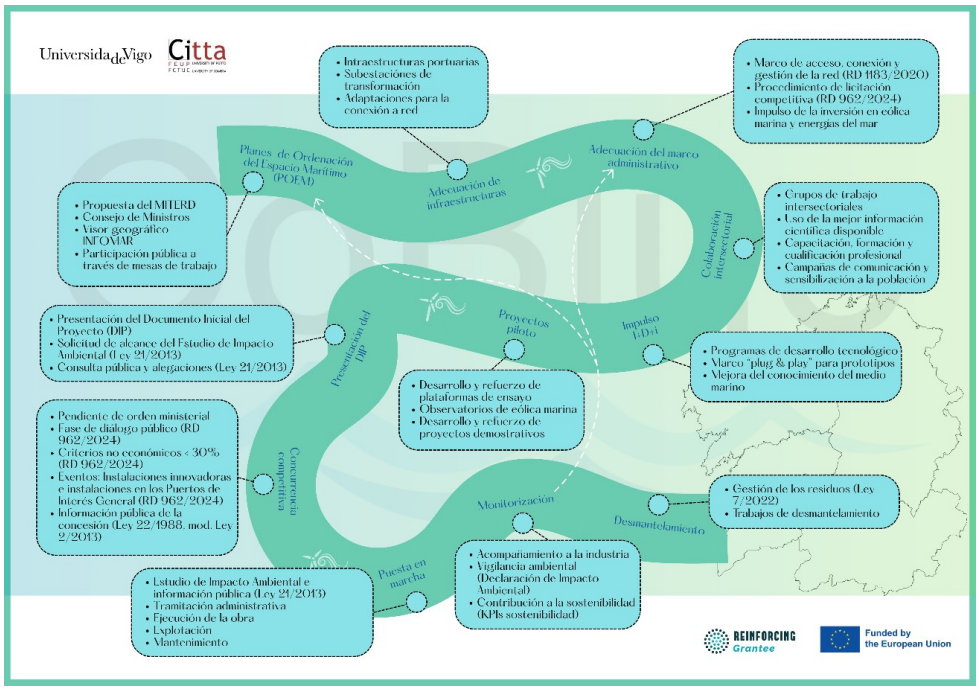


Figure 3. Simplified map of the offshore wind implementation process used in the puzzle (original in Spanish).

Colour code for actors

	Decision-makers
	Public administration
	Private companies
	Research and technology centres, academia
	Civil society groups (associations, NGOs)
	Citizens

Square code (ORRI principles and traffic light)

1	Participation
2	Inclusivity
3	Anticipation
4	Capacity to respond
5	Reflexivity
6	Open science and transparency

	Principle not met
	Principle partially met
	Principle met

Figure 4. Colour code for actors (left) and traffic-light code for the ORRI principles (right).

Activity 2. Co-creating solutions

The second activity moved from diagnosis to proposals. The eight problems were listed in the first column of a large table. Participants first worked alone for a few minutes and wrote as many solutions as they could for any of the problems, such as specific measures, institutional arrangements or participation mechanisms. In groups of three, they then read their solutions to each other, received quick feedback and had a few extra minutes to rewrite or add ideas.

Participants brought their notes to the main board and grouped similar solutions under each problem. Each person voted with a limited number of stickers for the most promising solutions. During a short break, the team counted the votes, merged duplicates and identified the four solutions with the most support.



Figure 5. Grouping solutions on the wall (left) and working on the implementation map (right) during Session 2.

Activity 3. Putting solutions into practice

The third activity focused on implementation. For each of the four solutions, the team prepared a solution sheet with four questions.

- Who needs to be involved?
- What resources are required?
- What would be a realistic timeline?
- What are the main challenges or risks?

Participants formed four groups, each starting at a different solution table, and rotated from table to table at set intervals. At each table they discussed the four questions and added concrete suggestions to the sheet. By the end, each solution had a sheet enriched by all the groups. After the session, the team synthesised the sheets into coherent implementation pathways.

Closing and lunch

The session ended with a brief plenary that summarised the work, linked it to the objectives and explained how the results would feed into Session 3. During the shared lunch, a filming corner allowed participants who wished to do so to share their reflections on camera.

Preparation for Session 3

Between Session 2 and Session 3, the team produced a preliminary results report with the fears and hopes mapped by ORRI dimension, the priority problems and the co-created solutions and implementation pathways. The report was shared with participants three days before the online session, together with a message explaining that the aim of Session 3 was to give feedback on the results and analyse them together. Sharing the report in advance supported transparency and gave time for reflection.



4

Session 3. Validation online

4. Session 3. Validation online

Objectives and programme

The third session, held online on 20 June 2025, presented the preliminary results and invited participants to respond to them. It covered both the content of the recommendations and the methodology itself. The session was a space for collective validation, correction and refinement, and for a shared reflection on the strengths and limitations of the process.

Table 5. Programme of Session 3

Time	Activity
10:00 to 10:30	Summary of the collaborative results
10:30 to 11:00	Online feedback on a digital board
11:00 to 11:45	Collective discussion and refinement
11:45 to 12:00	Closing

Summary of the collaborative results

The team guided participants through the preliminary report and showed how the activities of the first two sessions had led to the problems and solutions identified. The presentation acknowledged the collective work, made sure everyone shared the same understanding of the results and clarified which parts were especially open to comments and corrections.

Online feedback on a digital board

Participants used Padlet, an online board organised as a grid. The columns were the six ORRI dimensions and the rows were the main thematic areas that had emerged in the forum, such as environmental and socio-economic aspects. In each cell, participants could add notes where something was missing or not well captured, for instance an overlooked environmental concern under anticipation or a new idea on participation under the socio-economic row. Feedback emerged in parallel, without being limited by speaking time, and was easy to see and organise.

Collective discussion and refinement

With the board as a visual reference, the team led a plenary discussion in which participants explained their notes and responded to others. The discussion addressed missing aspects, elements that needed more detail, wording that should better reflect the diversity of views and the methodology itself. The comments were later used to complete and adjust the results and led to a more robust and collectively owned set of recommendations.

Closing

The session closed with a summary of the feedback, thanks to participants for their engagement across the three sessions and an explanation of the next steps to revise and disseminate the results. Participants were encouraged to stay in contact and use the outcomes in their own organisations.



5
What the forum produced

5. What the forum produced

The shared view of the forum was that social debate on offshore wind in Galicia is still insufficient, that decisions are perceived as imposed and that benefits are concentrated in a few actors. Participants were concerned about environmental impacts and socio-economic consequences, and asked for more transparency and inclusivity throughout the process. They identified structural problems such as the lack of citizen participation, weaknesses in environmental assessment, conflicts with traditional activities such as fishing and the relocation of economic benefits outside the territory. The forum also showed that the ORRI principles depend on each other. For example, transparency requires inclusiveness, and participation depends on fair access to information.

From the problems and solutions co-created in the forum, the team drafted 13 policy recommendations. Eight organisations reviewed and validated them, including public administrations, a public technology company, a research foundation and the Universidade de Vigo.

Table 6. The 13 policy recommendations co-produced in the forum

No.	Recommendation
1	Develop an energy plan and a blue strategy for Galicia that integrate social and environmental considerations into offshore wind
2	Strengthen inter-administrative coordination and continuous participation in the Maritime Spatial Plan (POEM)
3	Promote communication and outreach on the POEM and marine biodiversity
4	Strengthen public participation in the Strategic Environmental Assessment
5	Centralise environmental information in a single place, the InfoMAR viewer
6	Ensure that the results of participatory and inclusive assemblies reach decision-making bodies
7	Ask developers to create Living Labs for social dialogue around offshore wind concessions
8	Include noise, biodiversity and meteo-oceanographic studies in marine monitoring programmes
9	Create a public-private collaboration framework for informed decision-making
10	Promote energy literacy
11	Strengthen the independence and rigour of marine environmental impact assessment
12	Establish a mandatory tax or mechanism to ensure proper decommissioning
13	Promote a fairer, decentralised and participatory energy model through local energy communities

The policy brief *Offshore wind in Galicia in line with ORRI principles* explains each recommendation, the problem it addresses and the ORRI principles involved. The *Guidelines for conducting inclusive multi-stakeholder engagement actions* analyse the process from the point of view of inclusiveness and diversity.



6
Reflections and conclusions

6. Reflections and conclusions

This guide has described how an ORRI-based multi-stakeholder co-creation action brought together different actors to discuss the future of offshore wind in Galicia. This final chapter reflects on what worked, what was difficult and what the experience suggests for future processes.

Overall assessment

The forum worked as intended. Participants engaged actively with the activities, with the ORRI framework and with each other. Participation remained high across the three sessions, including the online one, and many participants attended all of them even though there were no financial incentives. This continuity suggests that the forum created a sense of relevance, trust and shared purpose.

The process did not aim to resolve all conflicts or to produce a final plan for offshore wind in Galicia. It sought to create a structured space where different perspectives could meet and where concrete proposals could be co-created under the guidance of ORRI. In this sense, it generated shared diagnoses, specific problems in the implementation process and proposals with implementation pathways grounded in the experience of a diverse group.

The value of an ORRI-based multi-stakeholder methodology

The six ORRI dimensions offered a clear and accessible framework. They were used in practice to structure activities, organise fears and hopes, map problems and guide the formulation of solutions. Participants did not need to master ORRI terminology and could relate the principles to their own concerns and experiences.

The methodology combined different types of knowledge and roles. By design, no group had a dominant position, and the activities avoided long expert presentations in favour of collective work and dialogue. This made tensions and disagreements visible, and also areas of agreement that may not emerge in conventional consultations. The forum was not statistically representative and could not include every relevant actor, as happens in any participatory exercise. It does show how ORRI principles can be translated into a concrete process for policy recommendations.

Inclusion starts before the sessions

Inclusive participation began well before the first session, through stakeholder mapping, personal outreach and follow-up, and the individual interviews. The experience also showed that groups do not automatically produce equal discussions. Differences in knowledge, confidence and power shape who speaks, so facilitation, small groups, written contributions and voting with stickers were needed to balance voices. Inclusivity has to be monitored throughout the process, including accessibility, speaking time and follow-up.

Time, sequencing and depth

Some activities would have benefited from more time, and several moments felt intense and compressed. Limited time also had positive effects, because short and focused activities kept energy high and pushed the group to prioritise and to move from general statements to concrete problems and solutions.

Holding the three sessions within one month kept momentum and reduced the risk that participants would lose interest or be unable to attend. The short intervals, however, left little time for the team to analyse the material between sessions. Future processes will need to balance enough time for careful analysis with the continuity of the group.

Participation, continuity and ownership

Participants returned for Sessions 2 and 3 and remained active, which suggests a sense of ownership. Several design choices probably contributed to this.

- Starting with emotions, values and personal experience rather than technical content.
- Investing in individual interviews to build trust and understand needs.
- Keeping methods simple, transparent and easy to follow.
- Showing clear links between activities and results, for example how Session 1 fed Session 2 and how both shaped the preliminary report.
- Creating spaces for informal interaction, such as welcome coffees, shared lunches and the filming corner.
- Sharing the preliminary report in advance and inviting participants to correct it, which showed that their voices mattered in interpreting the results.

Background material should be short and linked to the decisions at stake, and participation needs a visible route to influence so that it is not perceived as symbolic. Validation of the recommendations by public bodies and the follow-up dialogue with institutions are part of that route.

Strengths and limitations

Table 7. Methodological strengths and limitations

Strengths	Limitations
Integration of levels. The process moved from emotions and values to principles, to the analysis of the implementation process and to concrete solutions.	Some technical, legal and economic aspects of offshore wind governance could not be addressed in depth.
Creative and analytical tools. Sticky notes, maps, Dixit cards, speed-dating formats and online boards created a varied and engaging environment.	The process depended heavily on the capacity and resources of the facilitation team, during and between sessions.
Safety and respect. Baseline rules, facilitation and activity design created a safe space for disagreement and prevented some voices from dominating.	The ORRI framework may need further adaptation for other contexts or topics.

Looking ahead

The experience shows that a collaborative process can be both structured and flexible, take emotions seriously while working towards concrete policy ideas, and sustain high participation without financial incentives. For future forums, we recommend the following.

- Keep a clear and simple methodological structure, with room to adapt activities to the group.
- Allow enough time between sessions for careful analysis without losing momentum.

- Invest in preparatory work, such as interviews, and in validation steps, such as online feedback sessions.
- Pay close attention to who is invited, who is missing and how to broaden participation over time.
- Agree in advance with institutions how the results will be received and answered.

ORRI is a theoretical framework and also a practical guide to design participatory processes on complex socio-environmental issues. By bringing diverse actors together in a structured, respectful and creative way, forums like this one can contribute to fairer, more transparent and more sustainable decisions on offshore wind and beyond.

Annex. Participating organisations

Organisations represented in the forum, grouped by type.

Type	Organisations
Public administration	Concello de Baiona, Concello de Bueu, Concello de Nigrán, Concello de Tomiño, Axencia Galega de Innovación (GAIN), European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Galicia-North of Portugal (AECT-GNP), Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (MITECO)
Industry	Tragsatec, AGEINCO, APROEMA, Autoridade Portuaria de Vigo, Eurofins Iproma, Magallanes Renovables, Nosa Enerxía
Academia and research	Fundación CETMAR, Energy Lab, Instituto Español de Oceanografía (IEO), Instituto de Investigacións Mariñas (IIM-CSIC), Universidade de Vigo
Civil society and community organisations	ADEGA, Amigas da Terra, CEMMA, FUNDAMAR, GALP Ría de Pontevedra, GALP Ría de Vigo-A Guarda, Greenpeace, Instituto de Estudos Miñoranos, representatives of adolescents

Organisations that reviewed and validated the recommendations. AECT-GNP, Concello de Nigrán, Concello de Tomiño, Fundación CETMAR, GAIN, MITECO, Tragsatec and Universidade de Vigo.

More information

CoBlue at TIAS lab · tiaslab.uvigo.gal/case.html?id=coblue
CoBlue project page · postgrowth-lab.uvigo.es/projects/coblue

CoBlue Co-production of Knowledge and Politics for a Just and Sustainable Blue Economy

Universidade Vigo

Citta FEUP University of Porto FCTUC University of Coimbra

Co-production of Knowledge and Politics for a Just and Sustainable Blue Economy

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