

Marine Biodiversity Conservation Planning Course

10 – 14 January 2027
Bali

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Training Center

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Marine Biodiversity Conservation Planning Course

Ref: 2173_259042 **Date:** 10 – 14 January 2027 **Location:** Bali **Fees:** 5700 Euro

Overview

Marine Biodiversity Conservation Planning Course is a one-week professional course for marine environmental managers, conservation practitioners, coastal planners, sustainability teams and consultants, who leave with a Marine Conservation Action Plan. The course connects marine biodiversity baselines, habitat condition, cumulative pressures, conservation objectives, area-based measures, restoration priorities, monitoring indicators and adaptive management. Agile Leaders Training Center presents marine biodiversity conservation planning practice.

Who Should Attend

- Teams responsible for marine biodiversity baselines and habitat assessments
- Teams responsible for coastal and marine conservation planning
- Teams responsible for protected and conserved area management
- Teams responsible for development mitigation and restoration decisions
- Teams responsible for biodiversity monitoring and sustainability reporting
- Teams responsible for stakeholder and community engagement

The course assumes participants handle marine environmental data, planning decisions or conservation projects; it leaves out pollution incident response, generic compliance auditing, offshore process engineering and tourism product design.

Departments and Industries

The course supports biodiversity decisions across conservation, ports, coastal development, infrastructure and natural-resource management.

- Marine environment and sustainability departments
- Coastal and port planning teams
- Protected-area and conservation organizations
- Environmental consulting and impact-assessment practices
- Infrastructure and waterfront development teams
- Research, restoration and community partnership units

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

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- Analyze marine habitats, ecosystem services and pressures.
- Build a biodiversity baseline and condition profile.
- Evaluate cumulative impacts and conservation priorities.
- Apply area-based and mitigation measures.
- Design monitoring indicators and adaptive reviews.
- Build a Marine Conservation Action Plan.

Course Agenda

Day 1: Frame Marine Biodiversity

- Marine Habitat and Ecosystem Services Map
- Biodiversity Values and Receptor Register
- Pressure-Pathway-Receptor Analysis
- Stakeholder and Knowledge Source Matrix
- Conservation Scope and Boundary Statement

Day 2: Establish the Biodiversity Baseline

- Habitat Survey Design and Sampling Plan
- Species and Habitat Condition Profile
- Data Quality and Evidence Gap Checklist
- Ecological Connectivity Assessment Map
- Biodiversity Baseline Synthesis Report

Day 3: Prioritize Conservation Measures

- Cumulative Impact and Pressure Matrix
- Conservation Objective and Target Tree
- Area-Based Management Options Appraisal
- Mitigation Hierarchy Decision Record
- Stakeholder Engagement and Conflict Map

Day 4: Plan Restoration and Monitoring

- Habitat Restoration Priority Matrix
- Conservation Measure Implementation Schedule
- Biodiversity Indicator and Threshold Register
- Monitoring Method and Frequency Plan
- Adaptive Management Review Cycle

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Day 5: Practice Conservation Planning

- Exercise: Interpret a Marine Biodiversity Baseline
- Exercise: Diagnose Cumulative Habitat Pressures
- Exercise: Select Area-Based and Mitigation Measures
- Exercise: Design Restoration and Monitoring Actions
- Capstone Exercise: Complete the Marine Conservation Action Plan

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities based on coral, mangrove, seagrass and working-waterfront cases.

- Suggested activity: organize habitat, species, ecosystem-service and pressure evidence into a defensible baseline.
- Suggested activity: compare conservation, avoidance, mitigation and restoration options against stated objectives.
- Suggested activity: select indicators that connect ecological condition, management action and review decisions.
- Suggested activity: assemble baseline, priorities, measures, responsibilities and monitoring into one action plan.

FAQs

Who suits marine biodiversity conservation planning training, and what does it assume?

Marine biodiversity conservation planning training suits environmental, conservation, coastal-planning, sustainability and consulting teams. It assumes practical exposure to environmental data, plans or projects and does not teach pollution emergency response or offshore engineering.

How does marine biodiversity conservation differ from marine pollution management?

Marine biodiversity conservation focuses on habitats, species, ecosystem services, cumulative pressures, spatial measures, restoration and adaptive monitoring. Marine pollution management focuses primarily on preventing, controlling and responding to contaminant releases.

What belongs in a marine biodiversity baseline?

A marine biodiversity baseline records habitat extent and condition, species and ecological values, ecosystem services, connectivity, pressures, evidence quality, seasonal considerations and material information gaps within a defined planning boundary.

How are marine conservation priorities selected?

Marine conservation priorities are selected by comparing biodiversity value, condition, threat exposure, connectivity, feasibility, stakeholder needs and the likely contribution of each measure to stated conservation objectives.

How does adaptive management support marine biodiversity conservation?

Adaptive management links indicators and monitoring results to scheduled reviews, decision thresholds and corrective actions. It allows conservation measures to change when ecological evidence or operating pressures show that planned results are not being achieved.

Conclusion

Participants take back a Marine Conservation Action Plan linking biodiversity evidence, pressures, objectives, spatial measures, mitigation, restoration and monitoring. The plan makes conservation priorities and responsibilities traceable. It also supports adaptive decisions among environmental teams, planners, operators, consultants, scientists and community partners.