

An aerial photograph of a coastal town, likely in Brittany, France. The town features numerous white buildings with dark roofs, clustered together. A prominent harbor with a breakwater is visible, and the water is a deep blue. The coastline is rugged, with cliffs and sandy beaches. The text "From the land to the sea" is overlaid in a large, black, italicized serif font at the top of the image.

*From the land to the sea*

*Maritime Spatial Planning in the  
framework of the French maritime po*

*C-SCOPE - Marine Spatial Planning Conference. Portland, 19-20 October 2014  
Yves Henocque, IFREMER, France*

# PUTTING MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING INTO CONTEXT

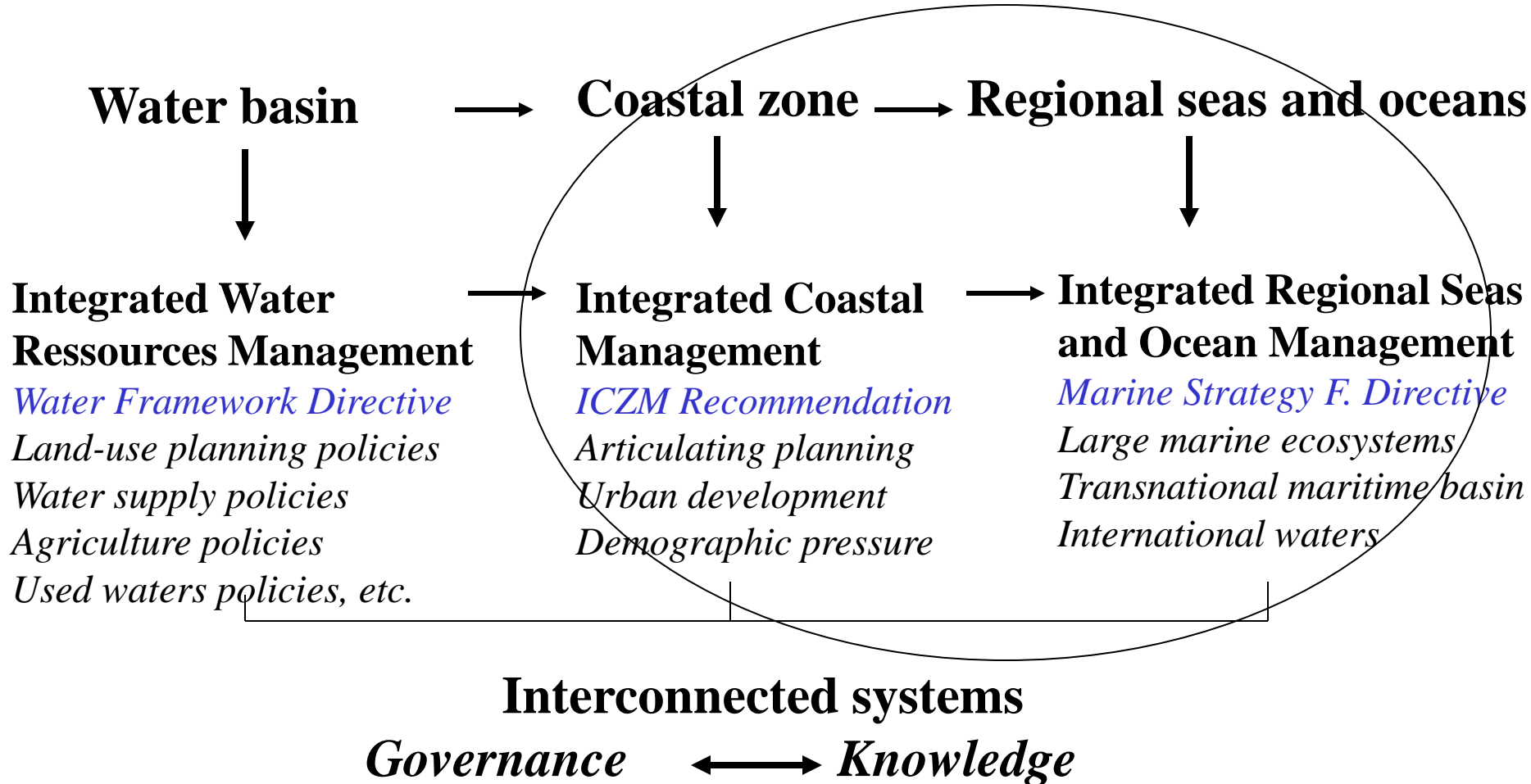
One of the 3 key **instruments** of the EU Integrated Maritime Policy  
as a support to the decision-making process

Apply to the national level:  
One of the key instruments of  
National Integrated Maritime Policies

National/regional strategy comes first  
Through a participative process  
Legitimizing action planning

# FROM WATER BASIN TO MARITIME BASIN

## CATCHMENT – COASTAL – SEA AREAS

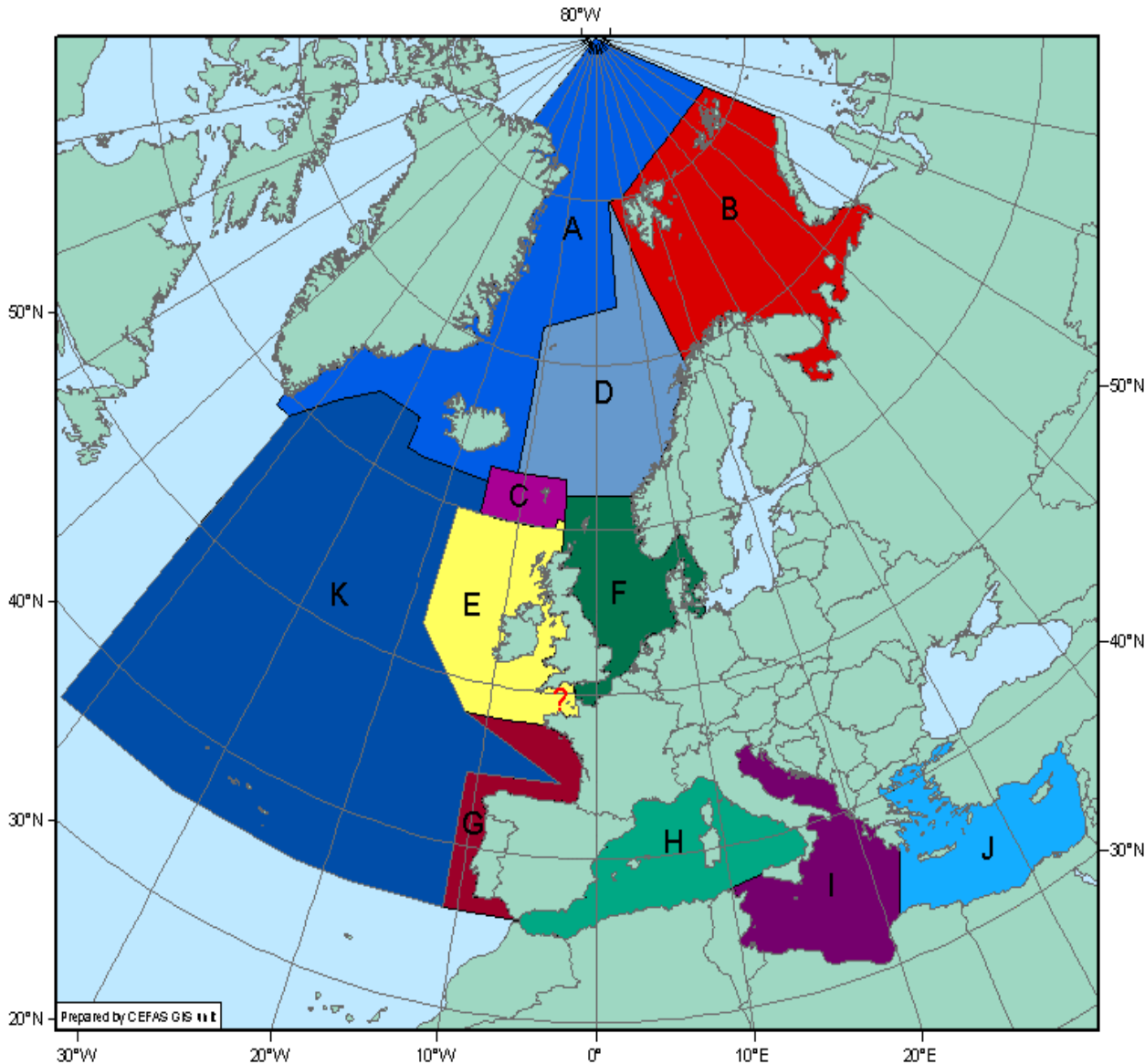


Principle 1 of CBD ecosystem-based approach

Land, waters, and living resources management objectives  
depend on society's choice



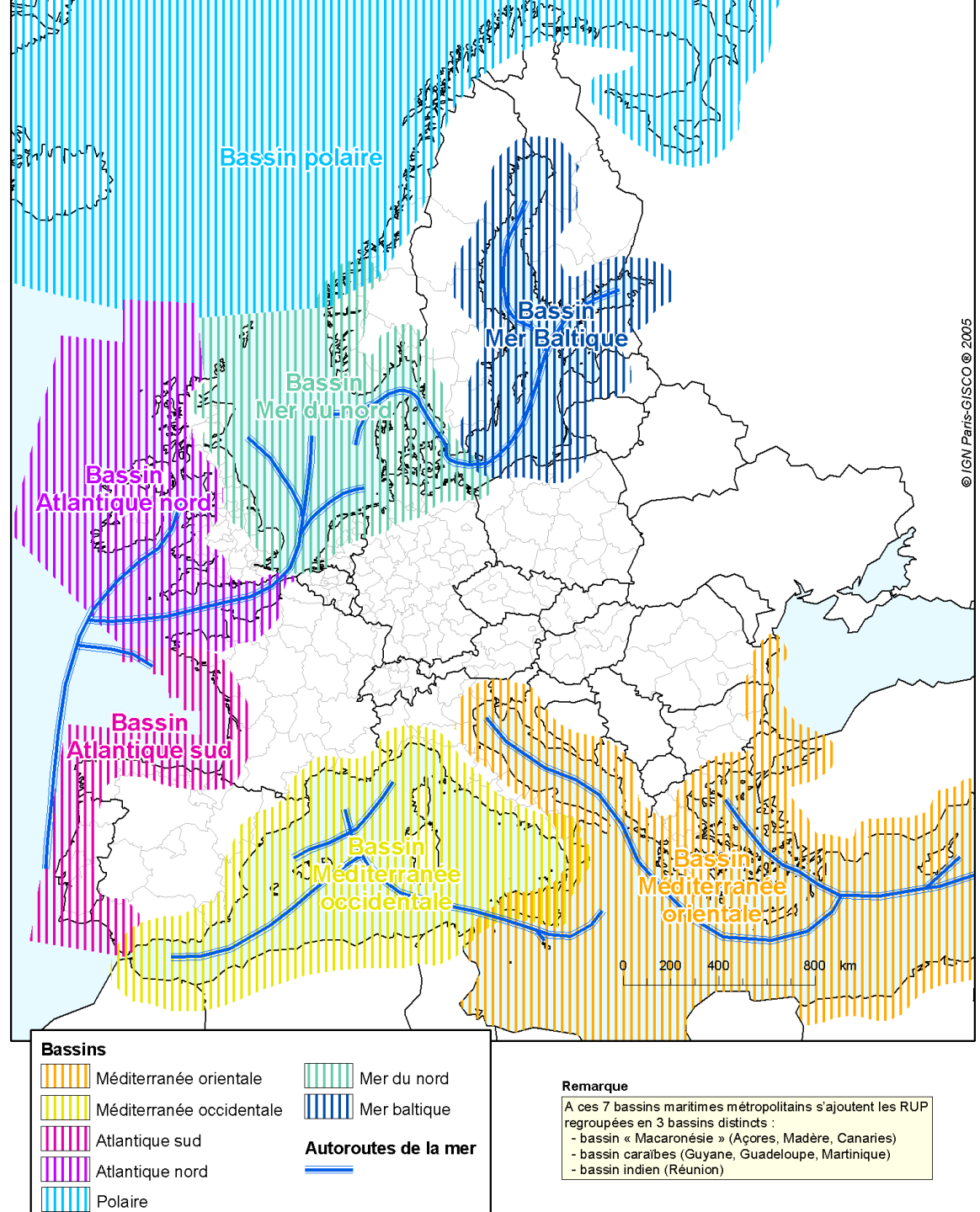
# European Marine Ecoregions



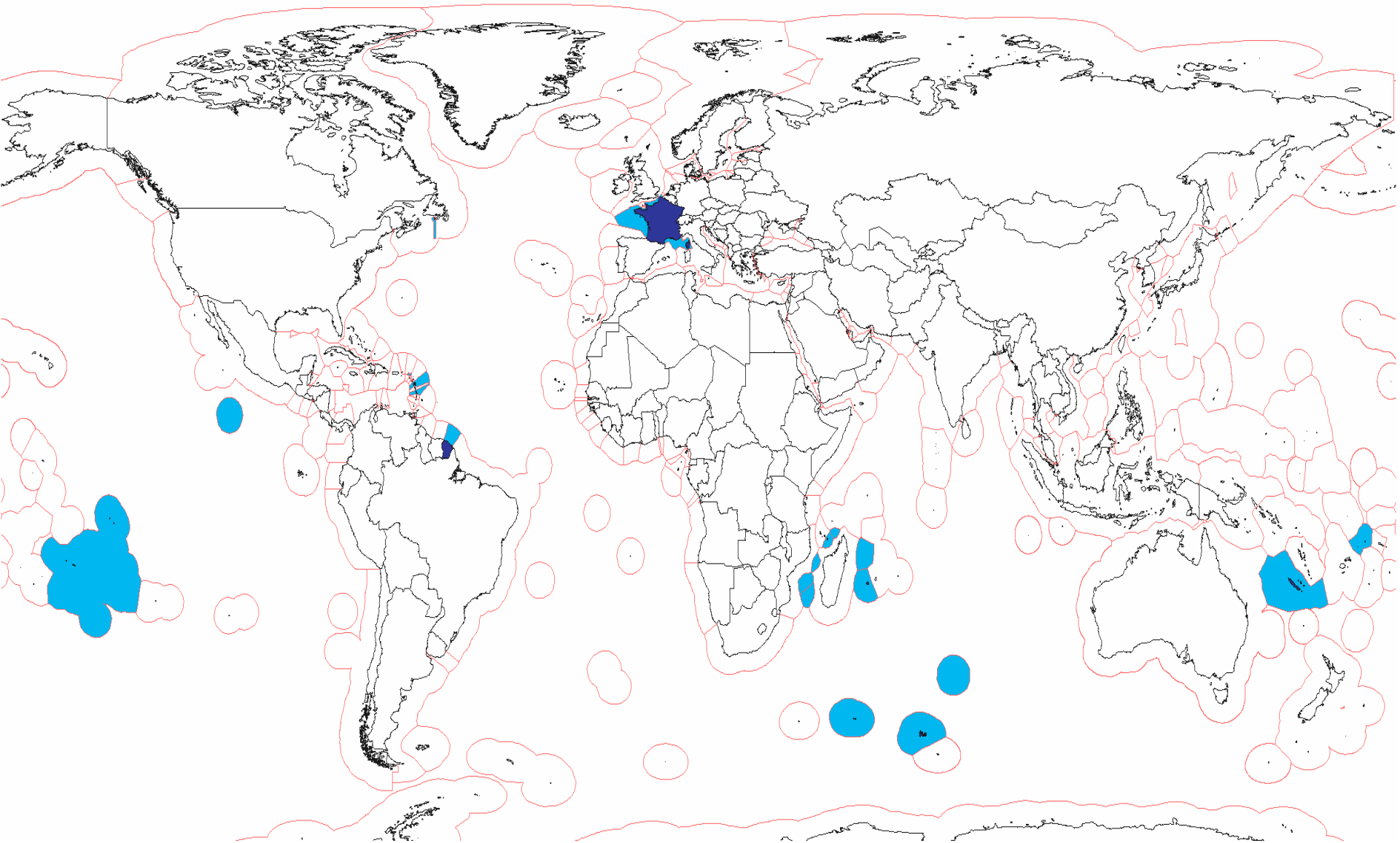
- A- Groenland /Iceland Sea**
- B- Barents Sea**
- C- Feroe islands**
- D- Norwegian Sea**
- E- Celtic Seas**
- F- North Sea**
- G- South Atlantic**
- H- Western Mediterranean**
- I- Adriatic/Aegean Sea**
- J- Aegean-Levantine Sea**
- K- North-East Atlantic Ocean**

# Areas of Transnational Cooperation

## European Maritime Basins



# France's EEZ



# **COOPERATION ON SAFETY AND SECURITY TAKES PLACE WITHIN MARITIME BASINS**

**Where**

**Maritime:**      **about human activities**

**Basin:**          **about the space and support of human activities**

**Related with the ecosystem-based approach**

**In other words**

**The complexity of social-ecological systems**

**Including**

**The coastal areas where maritime activities take source**

**Following**

**A nested governance approach**

# Mainstreaming Coastal and Marine Sustainable Development Frameworks

## INTERNATIONAL

### International Conventions

*UNCLOS, CBD*

### Regional Conventions

*5 regional conventions*

## EU

### Integrated Maritime Policy

*Sustainable Development Strategy*

*ICZM Recommendation*

*Water Framework Directive*

*Marine Strategy Directive*

## FRANCE

### « Poseidon » Prospective Report

*National SD Strategy*

*National Biodiversity Strategy*

*ICM Recommendations*

*Regions Coastal Charter*

*Local ICM projects/initiatives*

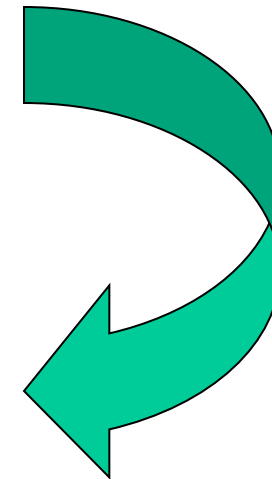
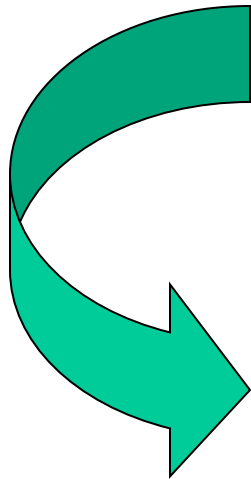
### Grenelle of the Environment

### Grenelle of the Sea

*Law*

*Recommendations*

*National Maritime Strategy*

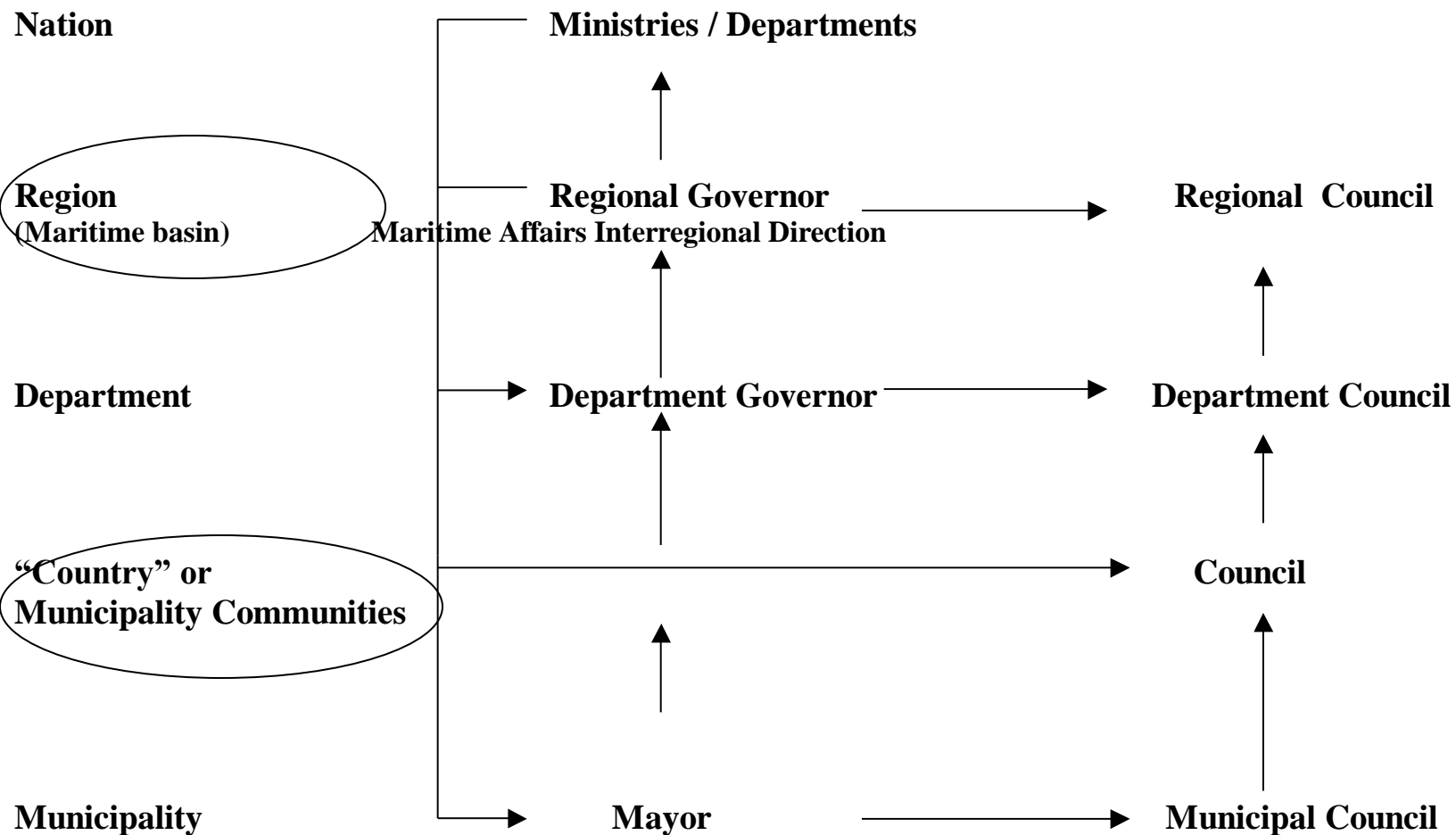




# INSTITUTIONAL SETTING

**Territory-based administrative structure in France**

<b>TERRITORIAL LEVELS</b>	<b>STATE ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b> <i>Elected</i>
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# WHO IS RESPONSIBLE ?

**President of the French Republic**

**Prime Minister**

**Cabinet**

*Interministerial Committee for the Sea*

Other ministries

Rural space Land-use

Defence

Industry

Education and Research

Agriculture Fisheries

Foreign Affairs

....

Secretary General  
for the Sea

*Maritime transport  
Security and safety  
at sea*

*Accidental pollutions*

**Ministry of Ecology, Energy,  
Sustainable Development and the Sea**

*Housing, equipment, natural resources*

*Energy and climate*

*Sustainable development*

*Risks prevention*

*Infrastructure and transport*

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Maritime Cluster (all sectors)

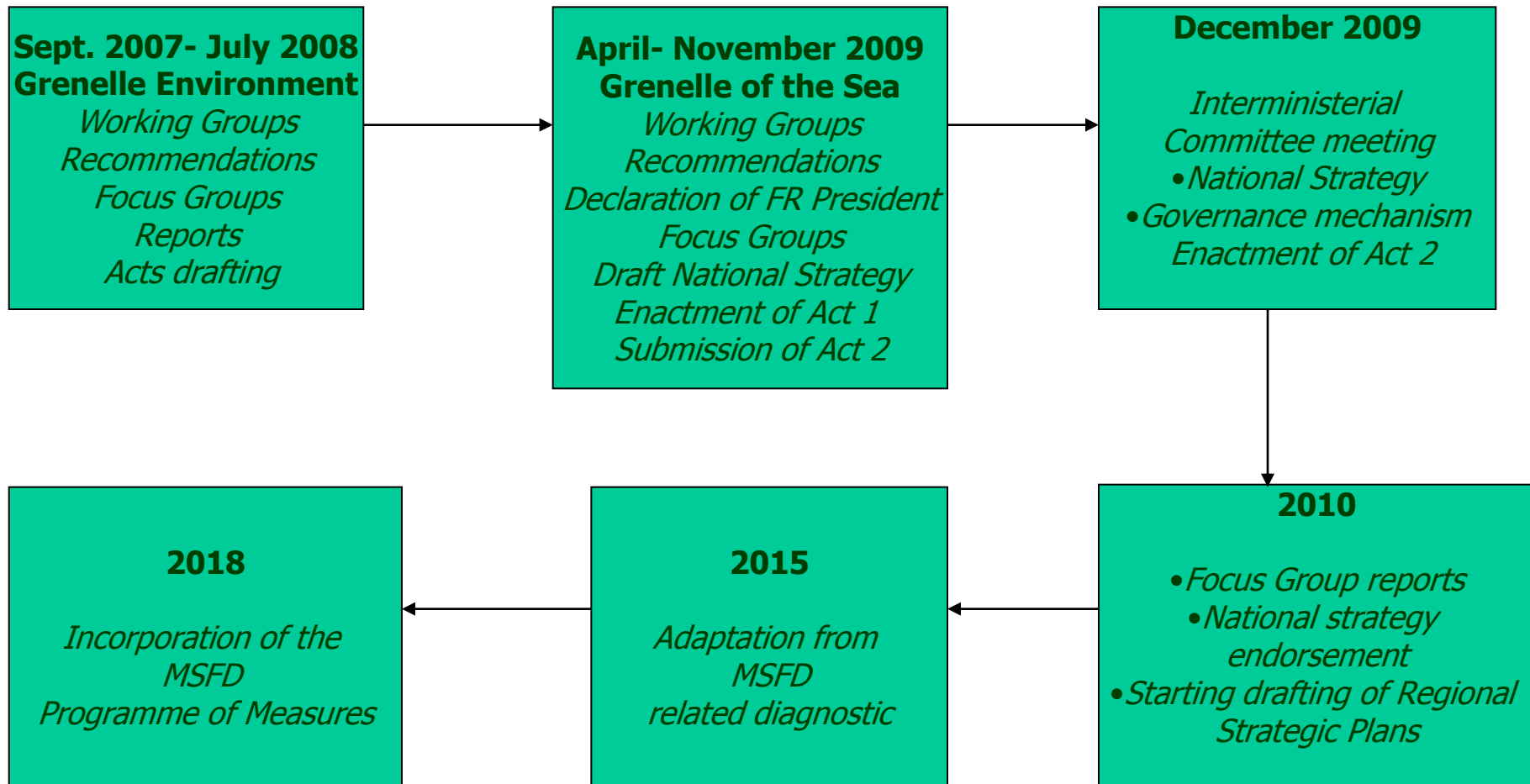
Recreational boating and marine sports Council

National Economic, social and environmental Council

Civil society (NGOs, etc.)

# **A VERY EMPIRICAL PROCESS** guided by the Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development, and the Sea

*(Land-use and regional planning)*



# Grenelle Environment Act 2

## 1. Climate change mitigation

- Reduction of buildings' energy consumption
- Urbanisation measures
- Transport measures
- Research for sustainable development

## 2. Biodiversity and natural habitats

- Loss of biodiversity counter-measures
- Water ecological good quality
- Diversification of agriculture and forestry
- **Integrated coastal and ocean management**

## 3. Environmental and health risks prevention

## 4. State's stewardship role

## 5. Governance (*role of local governments, information, conflicts, consumption, education...*)

## 6. Specific measures regarding the overseas territories



# Content of the sea-related chapter

- Three governance levels strategy

- National

- Government: drafting a **National Maritime Strategy**

- Governance: **National Coastal and Ocean Board**  
as a consultative body

- Regional (*Maritime basins*)

- Central/local governments co-chair each

- Inter-regional Coastal and Ocean Board** composed of  
all stakeholder representatives prepares a **Strategy and  
Action Plan**

- Local

- Strategic Plans are adapted by each coastal Region and  
implemented at local level

# National Coastal and Ocean Board

- Chaired by the Prime Minister
- Composed of MPs, local governments, public agencies, industry, civil society representatives and academes
- Monitor and evaluate the national maritime strategy implementation
- Coordinate with other national sea-related committees:
  - *Social, Economic and Environmental Council; maritime shipping; Recreational boating....*

## Inter-regional Coastal and Ocean Boards

- Co-chaired by the State and local government representatives
- Composed of public agencies, local governments, industry, civil society, administration representatives including water agencies and their basin committee
- Draft each maritime basin action plan in accordance with the national maritime strategy and the EU marine strategy framework directive
- Each action plan overrules any ongoing regional and local plan, programme and project taking place within the maritime basin including the coastal zone
- Each action plan is submitted to the regional Governor and scrutinized by the National Coastal and Ocean Board to be finally enacted by the State Council

# National Maritime Strategy

- **Principles and priority objectives**

Covering the coastal interface and the whole of French EEZ  
including overseas marine territories

Representing the three dimensional nature of the marine environment by  
addressing the seabed and area below it, the whole water column and area above it

- **Outlines**

- **Investing into the future**

*Knowledge, Research and innovation, Education, Sustainability*

- **Developing a sustainable maritime economy**

*Natural resources uses, Maritime transport and ports, Recreational boating,  
Fisheries and aquaculture*

- **International positioning of maritime France**

- **Promotion of the overseas territories' maritime dimension**

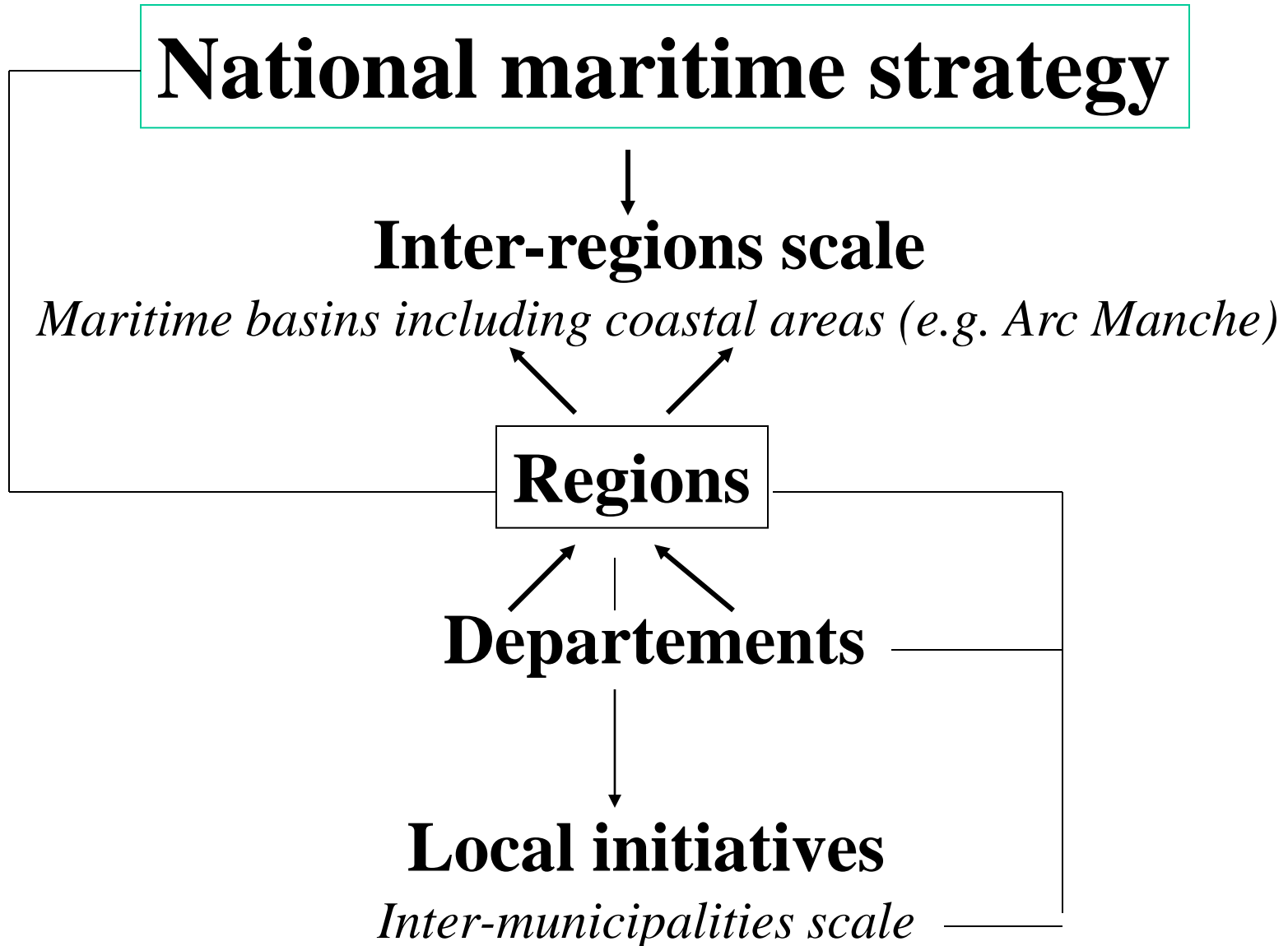
- **Governance expansion (Grenelle of the Sea)**

- **Strengthen the State's maritime policy**

- **International actions and visibility (Arctic, Mediterranean....)**

*A first draft to be ready by end of October 2009*

# About the double track approach







# Planning in the marine area

A new system of maritime spatial planning is needed

Strategically driven (strategic overview with clearly articulated objectives), a tool to aid management of all marine activities and resources

Clear demarcation of responsibilities but integration with other planning mechanisms in the intertidal zone, in particular terrestrial planning: a hierarchy of plans

A new planning body is required with relevant expertise from all fields

Spatial plans boundaries: a compromise between biogeographical marine regions/regional seas and functionality and implementation requirements



# The Brittany Coastal Charter



# VISION AND GOALS

- **Developing a large range of maritime activities driven by innovation and sustainable development**
- **Mastering urban development whilst maintaining social diversity in the coastal area**
- **Preserving the natural heritage (capital) and maintaining the ecological potential of coastal areas**
- **Restoring coastal waters quality and reducing coastal pollutions**
- **Preserving and developing the maritime cultural heritage (capital)**
- **Anticipating and adapting to climate change impacts in the coastal zone**
- **Preserving the social, ecological and economical potential of Breton islands**



# A NEW GOVERNANCE IS NEEDED

Common principles for action

New institutional arrangements (participation, monitoring, support)

Selection of pilot initiatives

**New institutional arrangements:**

*Coastal and Ocean Regional Conference*

*50 members, co-chaired between the Region and the State*

*Regional Information Center*

*For coastal data gathering, retrieving and prospective analysis*

*Network of local coastal management projects*

*Resource center*

# **A STRATEGY: RENEWABLE MARINE ENERGIES**

A report from the Social and Economic Council

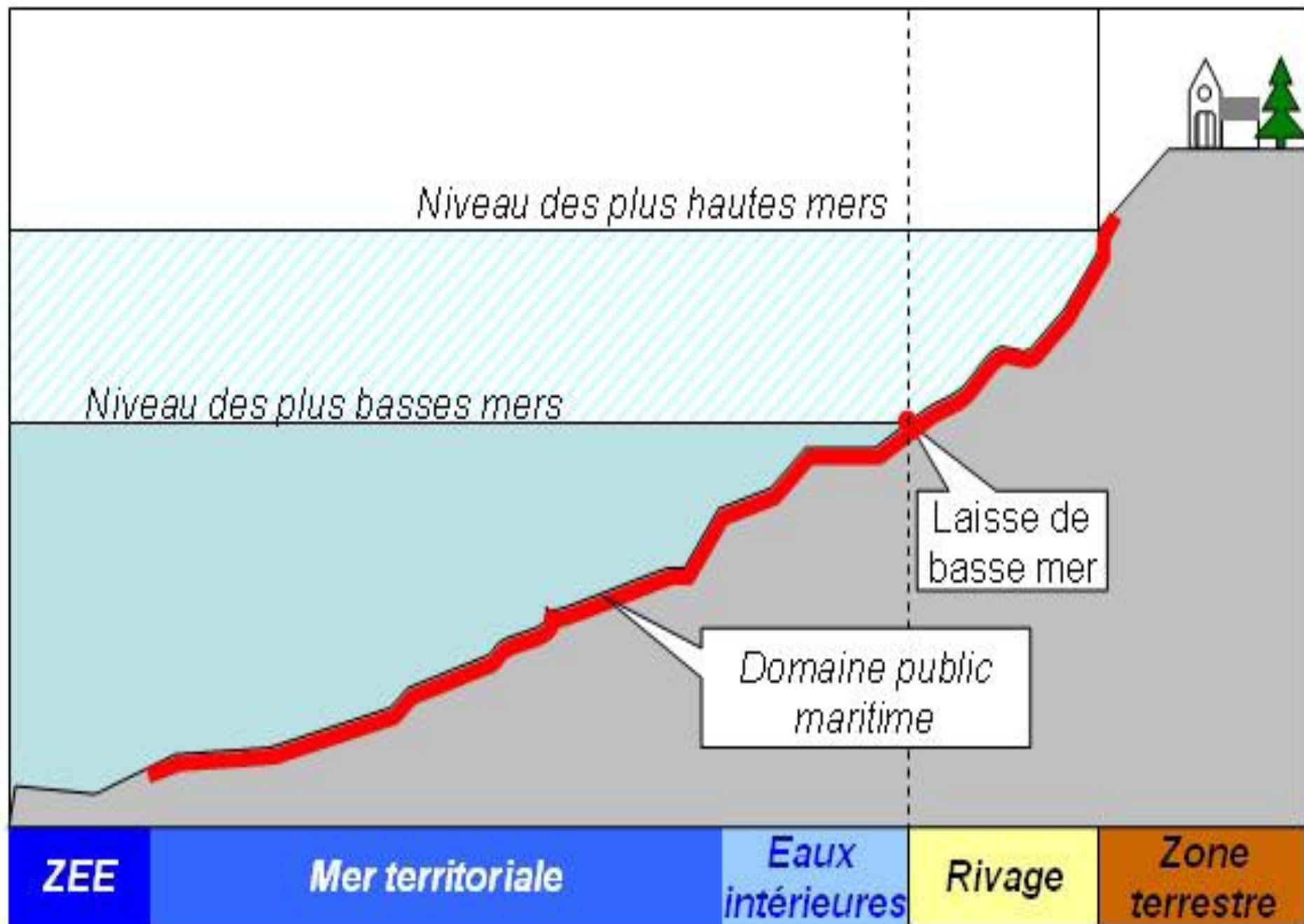
« **Marine Energies in Brittany: it depends on us!** »

**Research, innovation and industrial development are placed into the framework of the Charter and the ICM approach**

**An entry to maritime strategic planning at regional level where the land-sea interface is more than ever at stake**

**Learning adaptive co-management in-between the State and local governments, in-between local governments, the users and the public in general**

# THE PUBLIC MARITIME DOMAIN



# Planning through marine areas

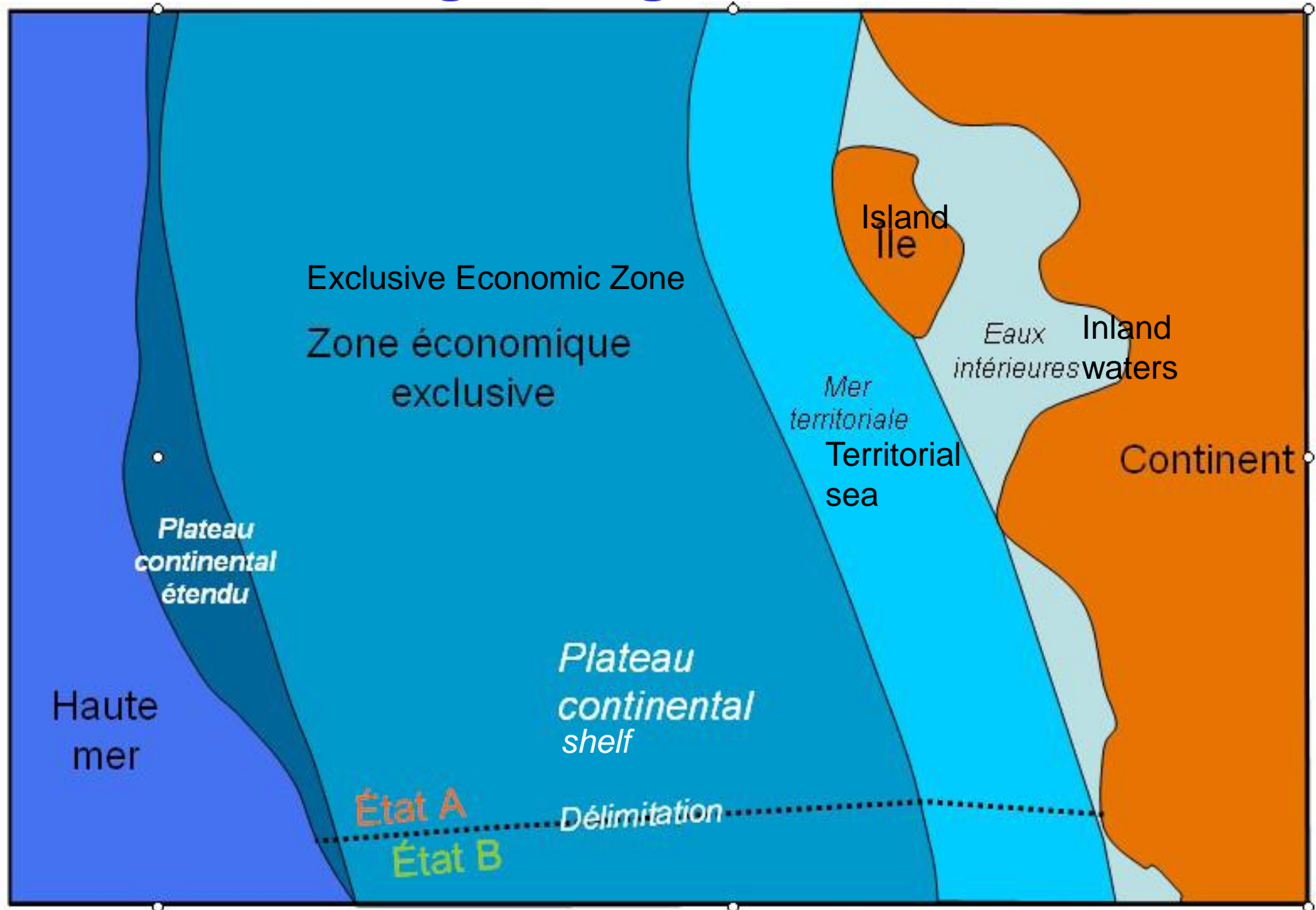
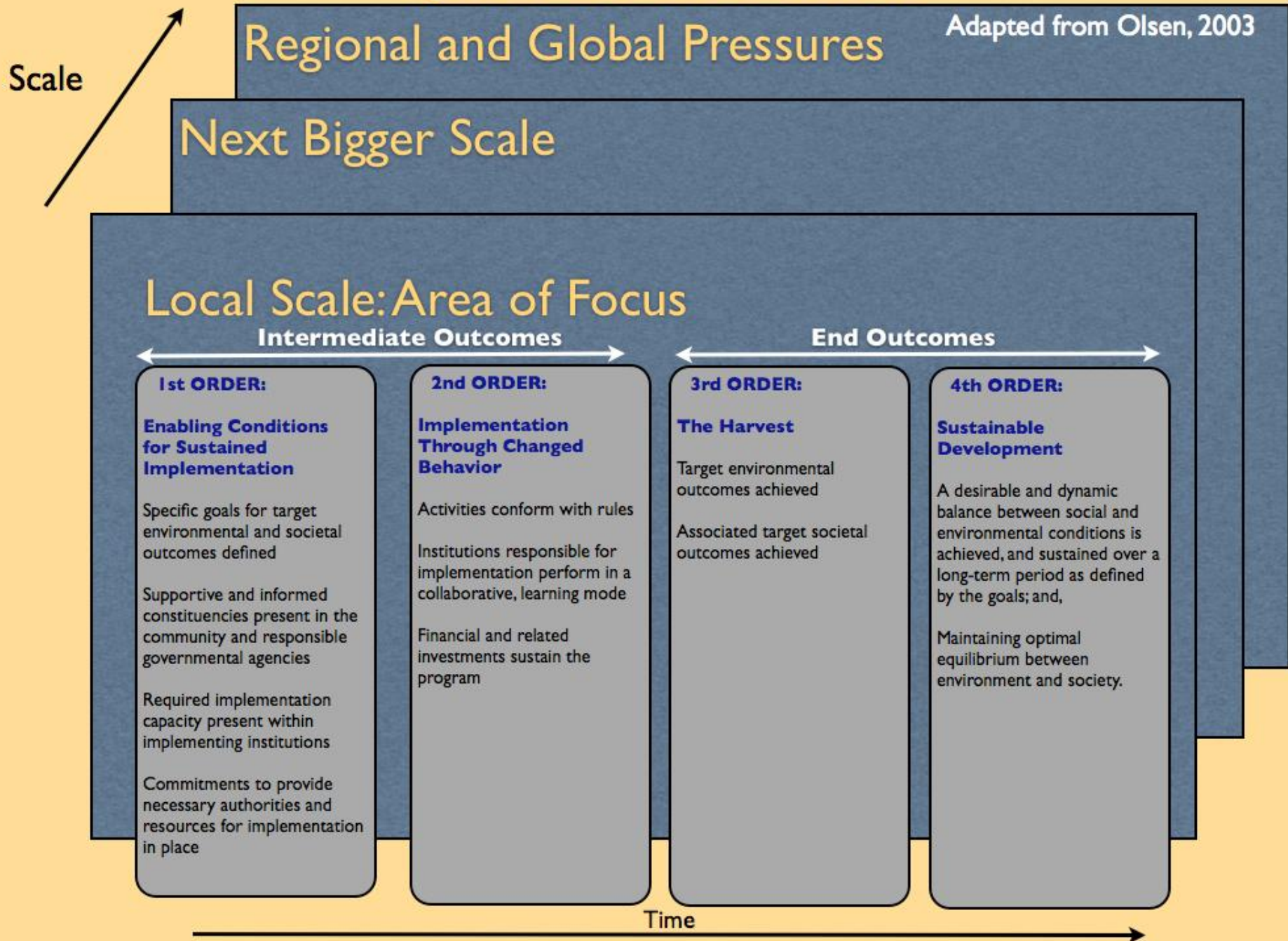


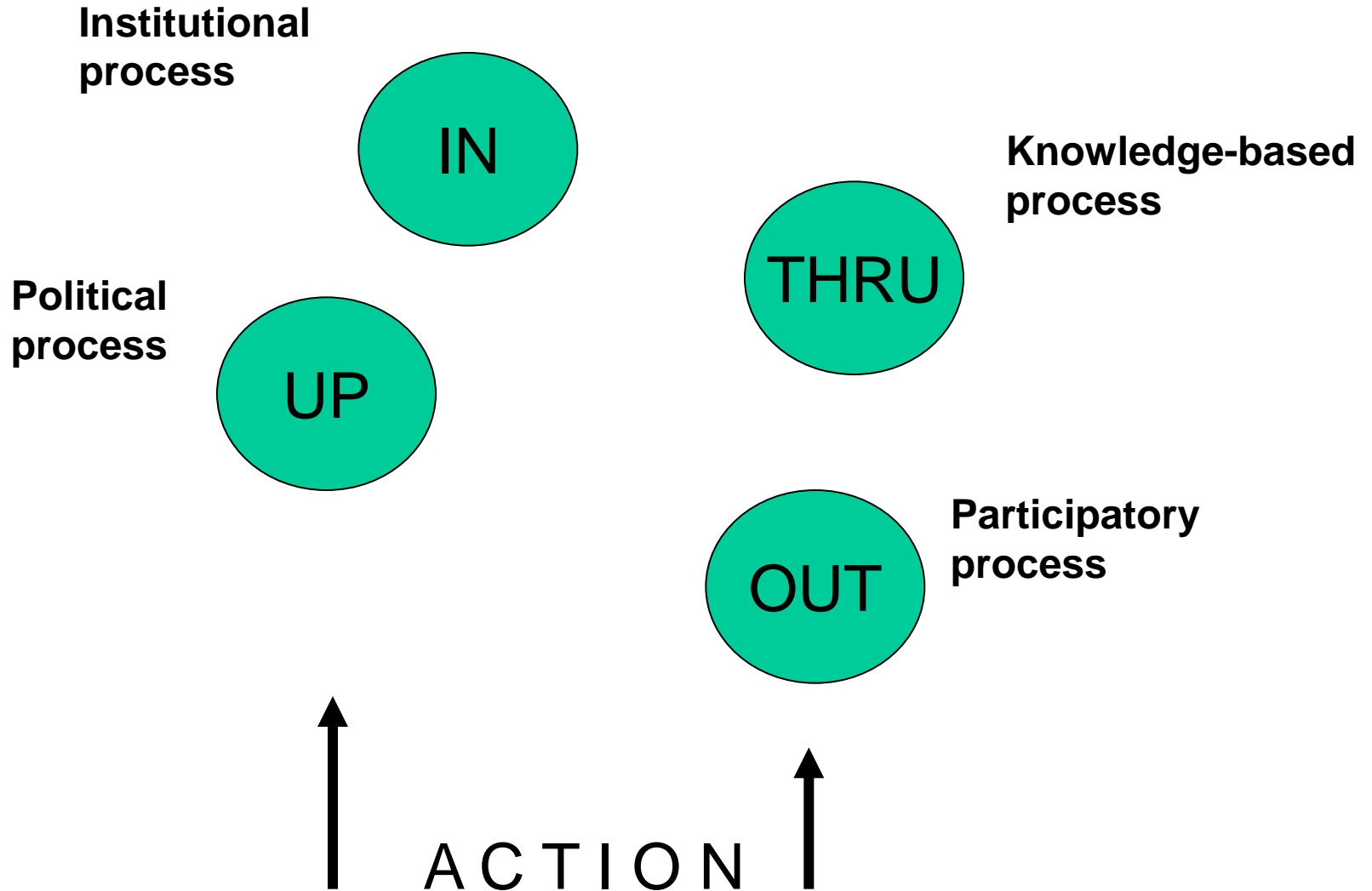


Figure 3: The Orders of Outcome



# ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

One issue: several objectives



**Maritime strategic planning  
will take place when and  
where it is felt needed**

