

15-16 March 2018



Portorož



Slovenia



Workshop 'Maritime Spatial Planning in Small Sea Spaces'



## MSP in the Southern Atlantic Region of France and its coordination with planning at the national level

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interregional Directorate South atlantic



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# MSP: a key element of the French Integrated Maritime Policy

➤ NSSC design and implementation encompasses :

## **National Strategy for the Sea and Coasts (NSSC)**

→ adopted in February 2017

- x EU MSP Directive implementation (transposed in the biodiversity law -8 August 2016-, and in décret 3 May 2017)
- x EU MSF Directive implementation
- x Integrated management of the land/sea interface (water management, land pollution, coastal land spatial planning, etc...)
- x Development of a sustainable blue economy in particular the framework of a territorial approach
- x Ecological transition for the Sea and Coastline



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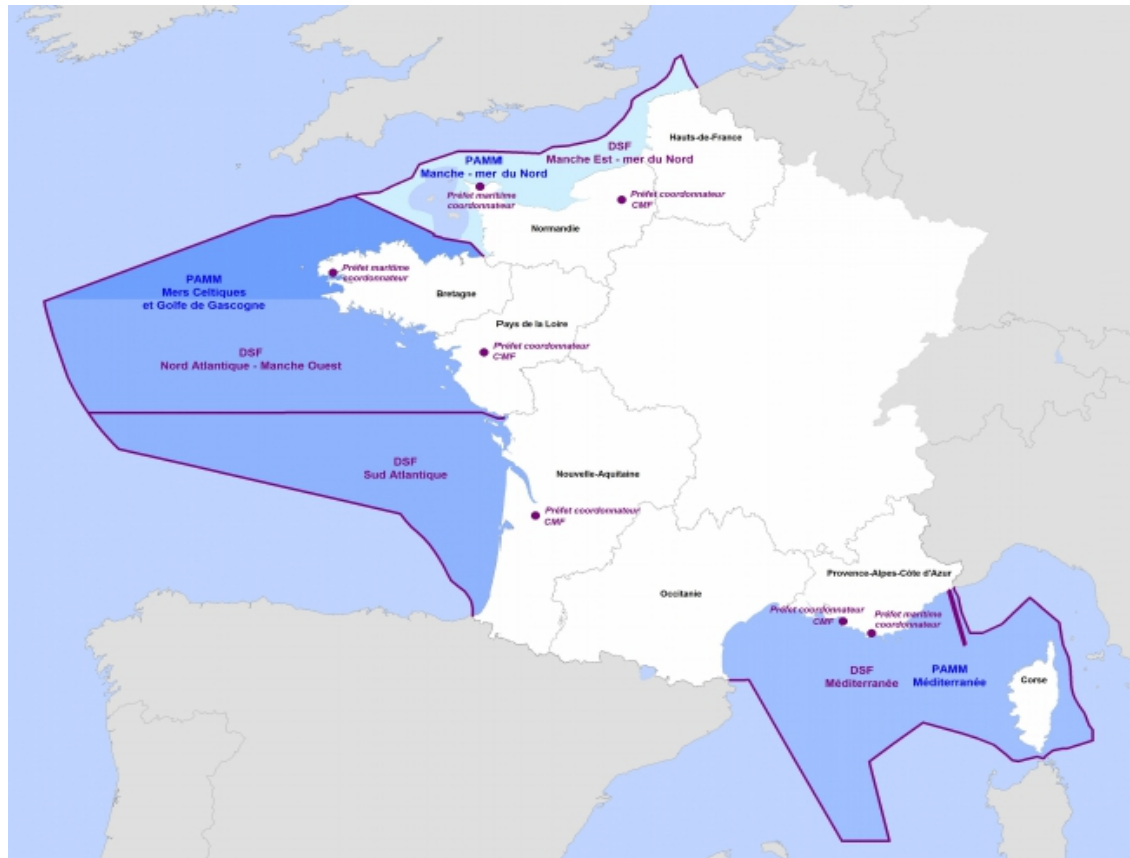
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# French Integrated Maritime Policy

**National Maritime and coastal Strategy** → Réglementation through a **Strategic Document** for each of the 4 sea basins :



- Eastern channel and north sea
- Northern Atlantic
- Southern Atlantic
- Mediterranean sea

Each document set under the responsibility of a couple of state representative :

- Maritime prefect
- Regional prefect



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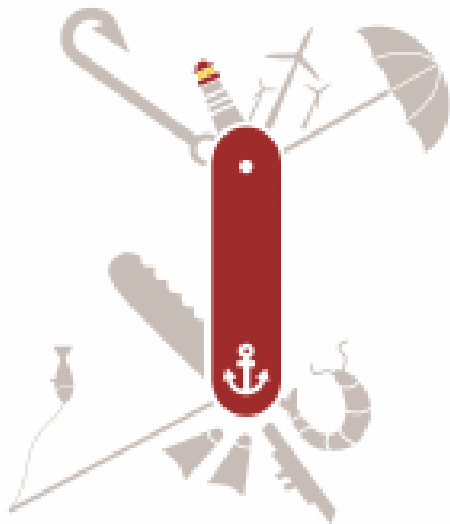
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**Documents Stratégiques  
de Façade et de Bassin Maritime  
Volet stratégique  
Guide d'élaboration**

*Volume 1 - Principes et contexte*

*Volume 2 - Méthodologie*



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## Building an horizon 2030 shared vision

- Important political milestone in the process driving the strategic targets and spatial plans setting up.
- Built on the basis of :
  - A comprehensive assessment of the concerned area and its issues regarding uses, ecosystems, risks, cultural heritage and research priorities
  - A cross cutting analysis of the stakes
  - An identification of maritime territories



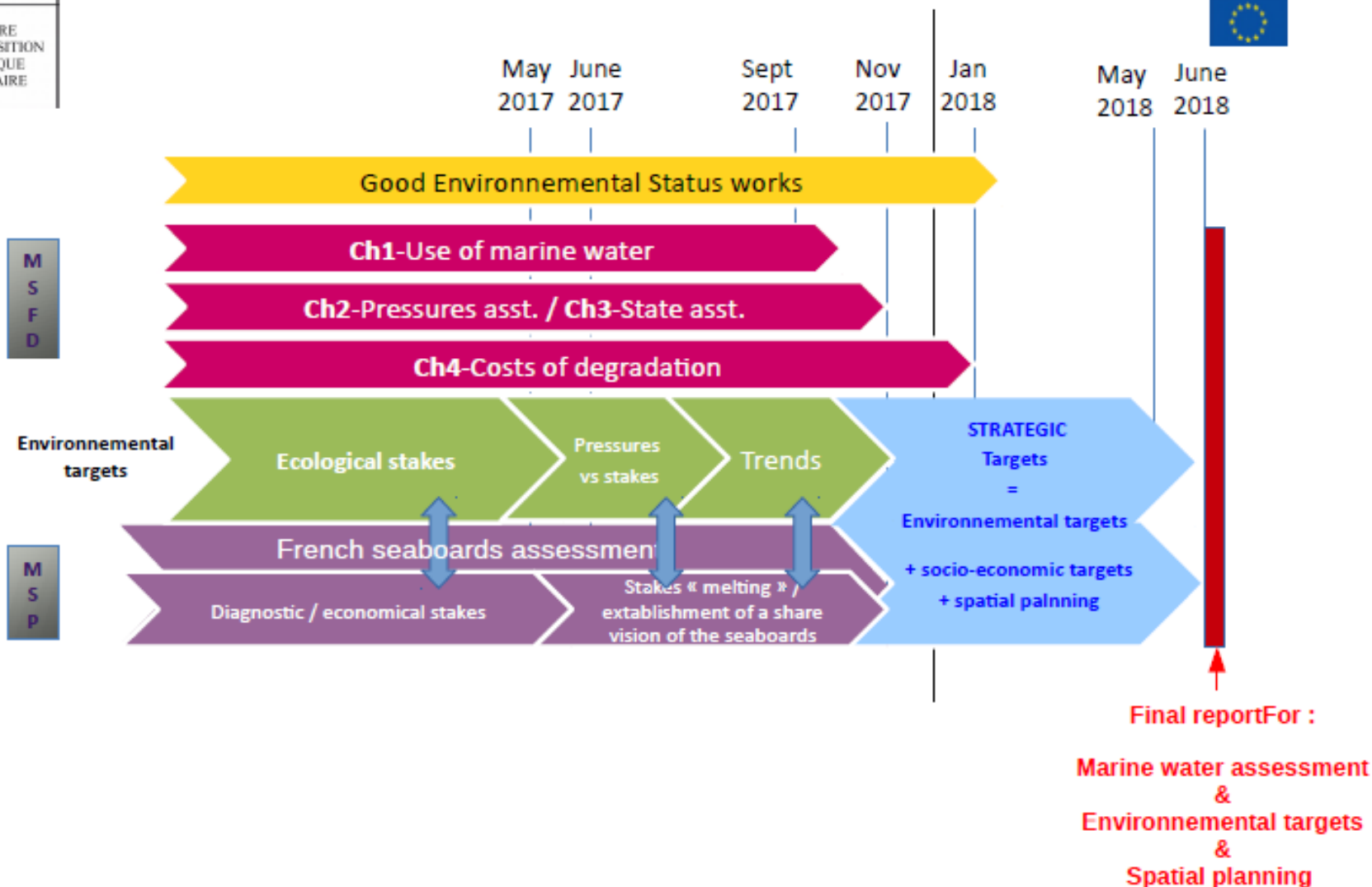
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# 2nd cycle of MSFD-MSP french schedule



# Validation of the strategy

- Ministry in charge of maritime affairs has duties to:
  - look after coherence of strategic plans at national scale
  - consult national committee for sea and coastline which brings together stakeholders national representatives
  - report strategic plans to European Commission
- Coordinating prefects has duty to consult stakeholders (local authorities - region, cities,... , defence authorities - industry (fishery, shipping, energy, etc..), Trade unions, NGO's gathered in "Conseil maritime de façade" (one for each sea basin).
- Ministry in charge of the Sea, Ministry in charge of foreign affairs and coordinating prefects have duties to inform neighbouring countries and to look after coherence with their respective plans.

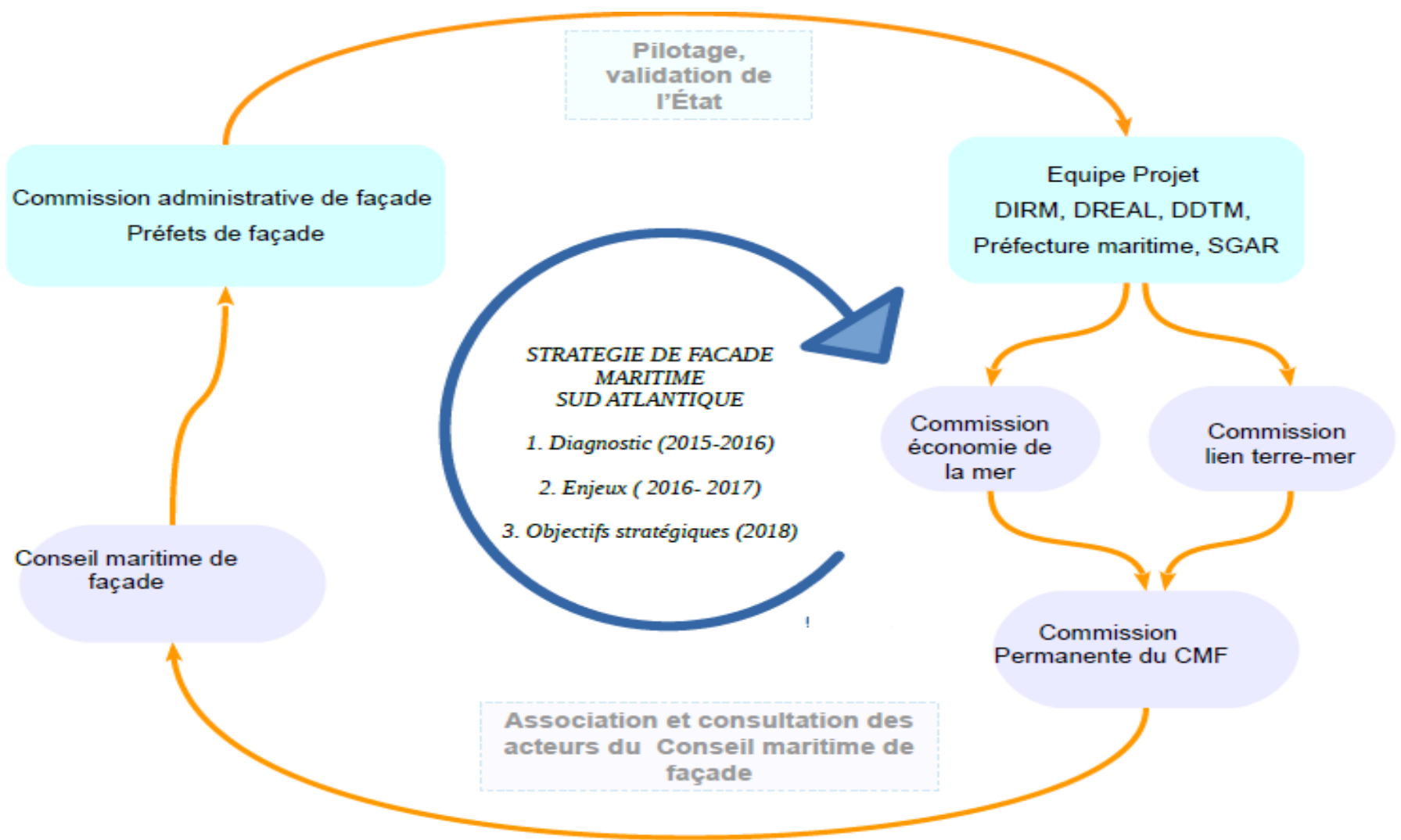


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The building of the strategy is based on an iterative and incremental way of working



- Identification of **ecological stakes**  
(national level)
  
- Identification of **socio economic stakes**  
(regional level)



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## *definition of an ecological stake*

- **ecological stake** : marine ecosystem element or ecosystem functioning elements that has to be maintained in a good status or has to be restored

- **priority ecological stake** : marine ecosystem element or ecosystem functioning elements whose the achievement of the GES is priority considering :

1/ representativeness of the sea basin for this issue,

2/ pressure sensitivity

(3/ functional importance.)



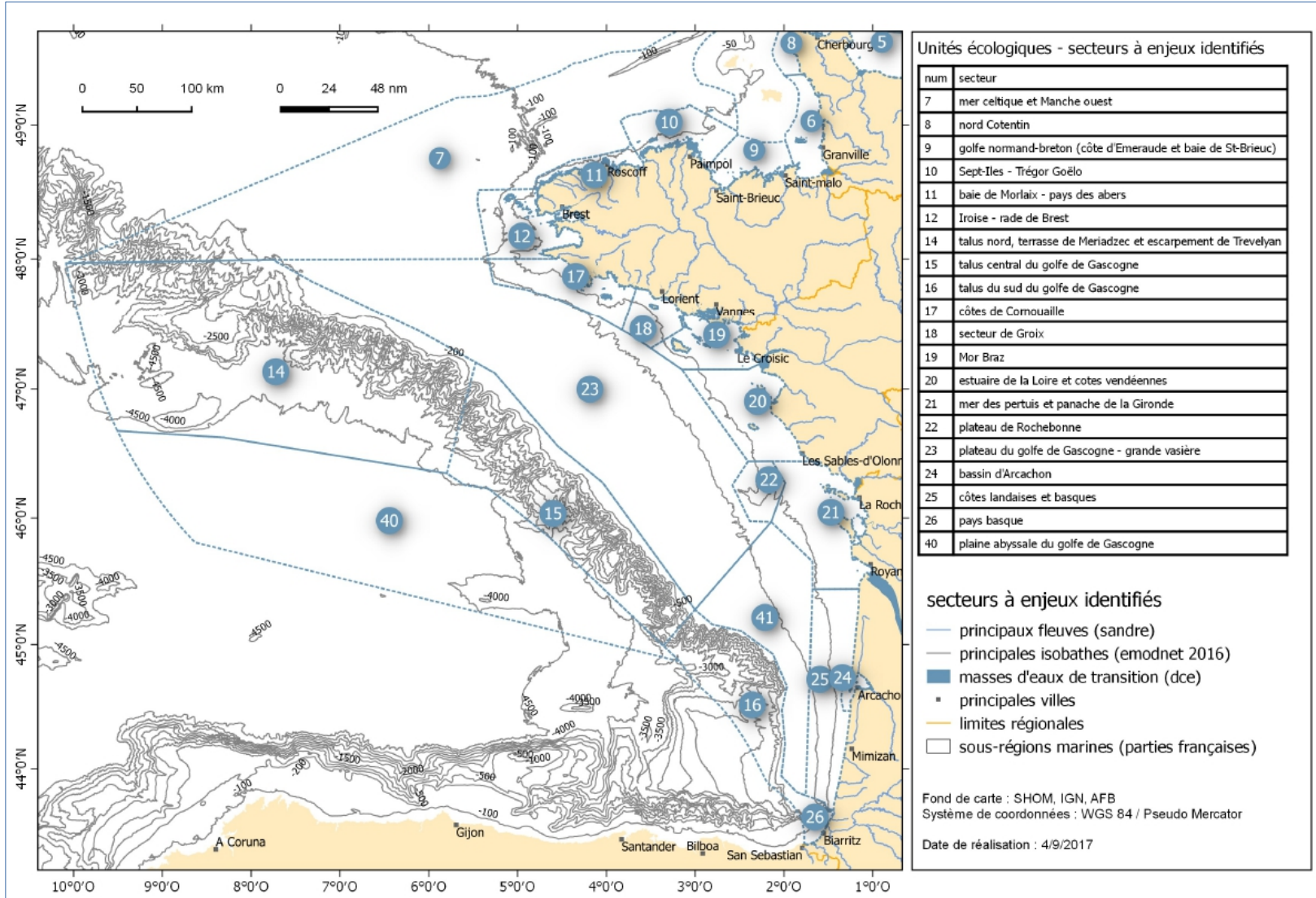
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# first step : identification of stakes areas based on homogenous environnement



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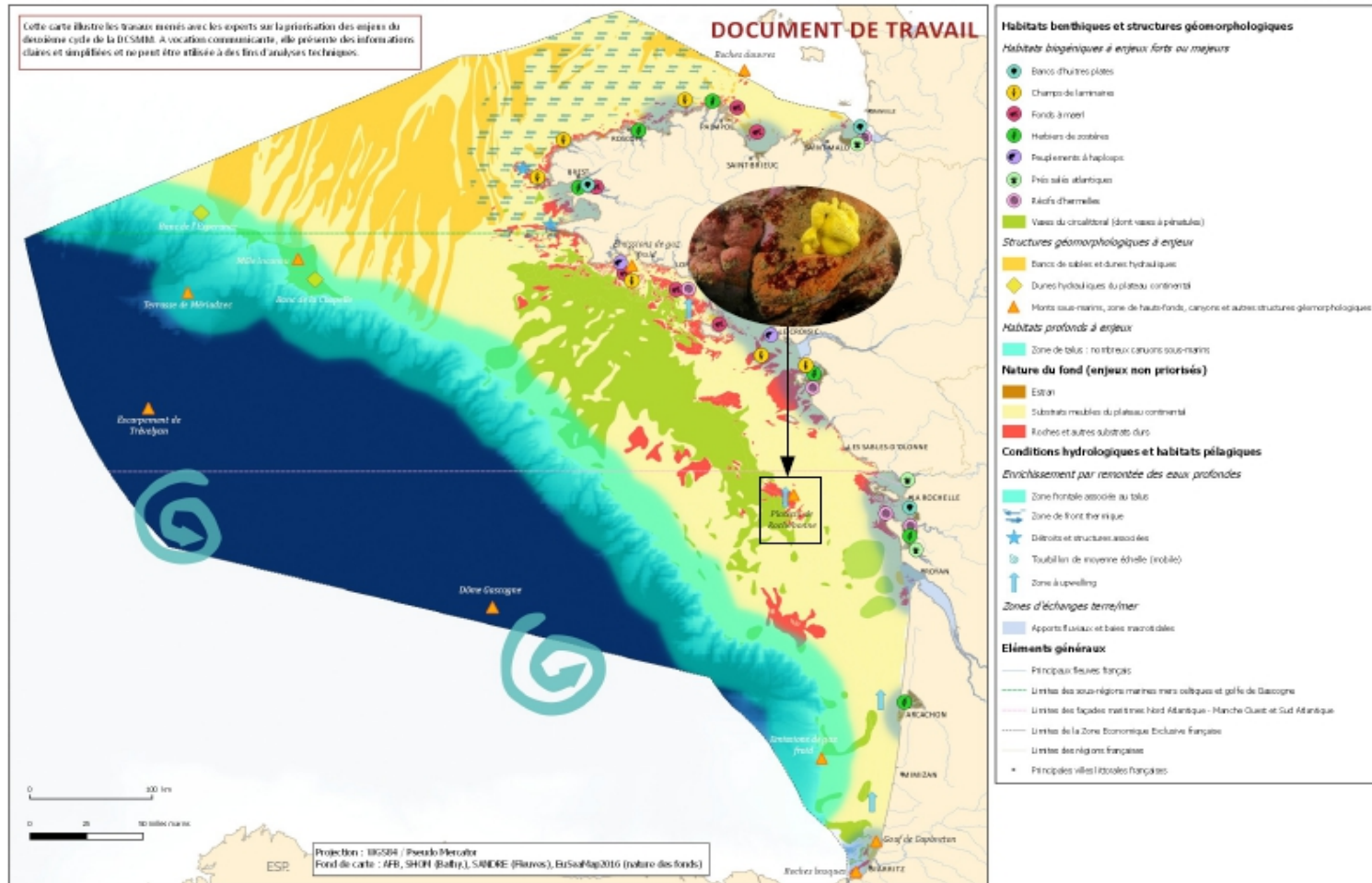
# Stake list inside each area and identification of pressures

MSR	n° Stake Area	Descriptor	3 – Detailed description of the Stake	4 - Représentativity	5 - Sensibility	6 - Fonctionnality	Pressure
Mer celtique et Manche ouest	7	D1H B	A5.4-Heterogenic subtidal sediments	<b>Very High : &gt;33% of known areas</b>	low (abrasion; MNHN)		
Mer celtique et Manche ouest	7	D1H B	Deep sandy dunes with megafauna	<b>High</b>	Und.	Link with D1MM : feeding area for mammals	
Mer celtique et Manche ouest	7	D1H B	A5.1-Coarse sediment (subtidal)	<b>High : &gt;15% of known areas</b>	Medium (abrasion; MNHN)		
Mer celtique et Manche ouest	7	D1H P	High levels of Phytoplankton dinoflagellates & nanoflagellates	High levels of Phytoplankton	Und.	Link D4 1ry production & D1HP-zooplankton	
Mer celtique et Manche ouest	7	D1H P	Zooplankton	Und.	Und.	Link with D3 – feeding/nursery hab	
Mer celtique et Manche ouest	7	D1M M	Harbour porpoise in summer	<b>High : &gt;15% of his habitat</b>	<b>High (noise, perturbations, bycatch, trophic competition, bioaccumulation.</b>	Feeding and rest	
Mer celtique et Manche ouest	7	D1O M	Northern gannet in summer	<b>Medium : &gt;5% of his habitat</b>	Low (unthreatened)	Feeding and rest	

# Mapping of the stakes

Façades Nord Atlantique - Manche Ouest et Sud Atlantique  
Enjeux forts à majeurs spatialisables liés aux conditions hydrographiques, aux habitats pélagiques et benthiques

EDITEE LE  
08/11/2017



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# Identification of the socio-economics issues

**principle adopted : capitalisation of different works**

- **A methodological guide produced by the ministry.**
- **The National Strategy for the Sea and Coasts,**
- **The Diagnosis of south atlantic région**
- **Les “assises de la mer” (conférence of the sea - june 2013)**
- **A study on blue growth in Aquitaine .**



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## 02 L'aquaculture

### À RETENIR

Après avoir été longtemps exclue, la façade Sud-Atlantique offre de nouvelles opportunités pour le développement de l'aquaculture. Cette dernière est soumise à de nombreuses contraintes liées à la pollution, à la concurrence des autres activités, à la gestion des ressources et à la planification spatiale. La planification spatiale est donc un enjeu majeur pour garantir le développement durable de l'aquaculture et assurer la pérennité de ses activités.

Enfin, l'aquaculture est soumise à de nombreuses contraintes liées à la pollution, à la concurrence des autres activités, à la gestion des ressources et à la planification spatiale. La planification spatiale est donc un enjeu majeur pour garantir le développement durable de l'aquaculture et assurer la pérennité de ses activités.



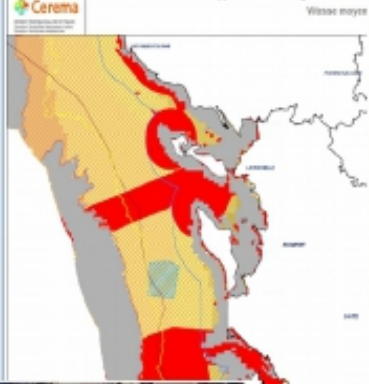
## 04 Les énergies marines renouvelables



### À RETENIR

Les potentialités en énergies marines renouvelables (EMR) pour la façade Sud-Atlantique sont élevées. Cependant, le développement de ces énergies est soumis à de nombreuses contraintes liées à la pollution, à la concurrence des autres activités, à la gestion des ressources et à la planification spatiale. La planification spatiale est donc un enjeu majeur pour garantir le développement durable de l'EMR et assurer la pérennité de ses activités.

## Planification du développement de l'énergie éolienne en mer

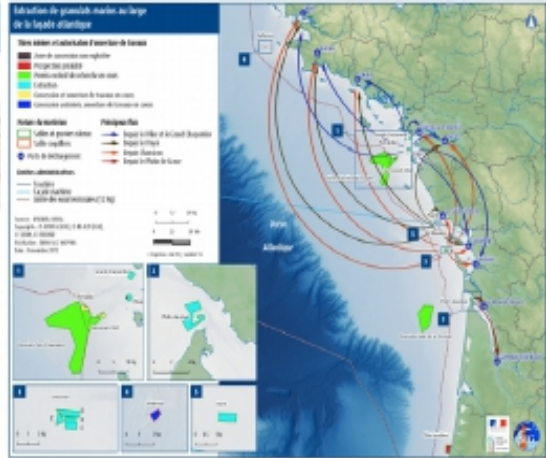


## 05 Les sédiments marins et estuariens



### À RETENIR

La gestion des sédiments marins est un enjeu majeur pour la façade Sud-Atlantique. Elle est soumise à de nombreuses contraintes liées à la pollution, à la concurrence des autres activités, à la gestion des ressources et à la planification spatiale. La planification spatiale est donc un enjeu majeur pour garantir le développement durable de la gestion des sédiments et assurer la pérennité de ses activités.



Indicateur	Unité	Indicateur	Unité	Indicateur	Unité	Indicateur	Unité
Indicateur 1	kg/ha	Indicateur 2	kg/ha	Indicateur 3	kg/ha	Indicateur 4	kg/ha
Indicateur 5	kg/ha	Indicateur 6	kg/ha	Indicateur 7	kg/ha	Indicateur 8	kg/ha

## 07 Les risques littoraux

### À RETENIR

La façade Sud-Atlantique est soumise à de nombreux risques littoraux, tels que l'érosion, les inondations, les tempêtes, etc. Ces risques sont liés à la pollution, à la concurrence des autres activités, à la gestion des ressources et à la planification spatiale. La planification spatiale est donc un enjeu majeur pour garantir le développement durable de la façade Sud-Atlantique et assurer la pérennité de ses activités.

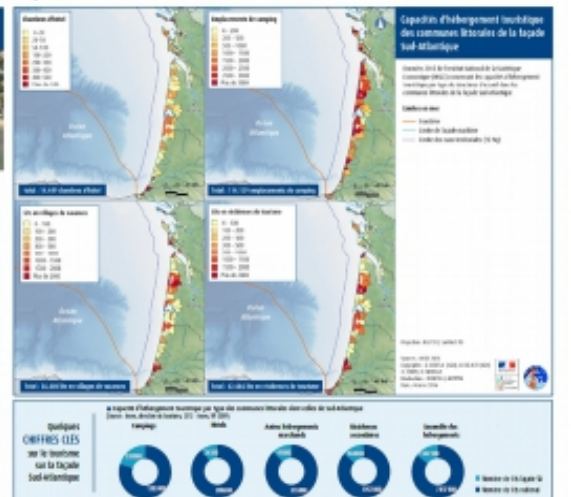


## 14 Le tourisme littoral

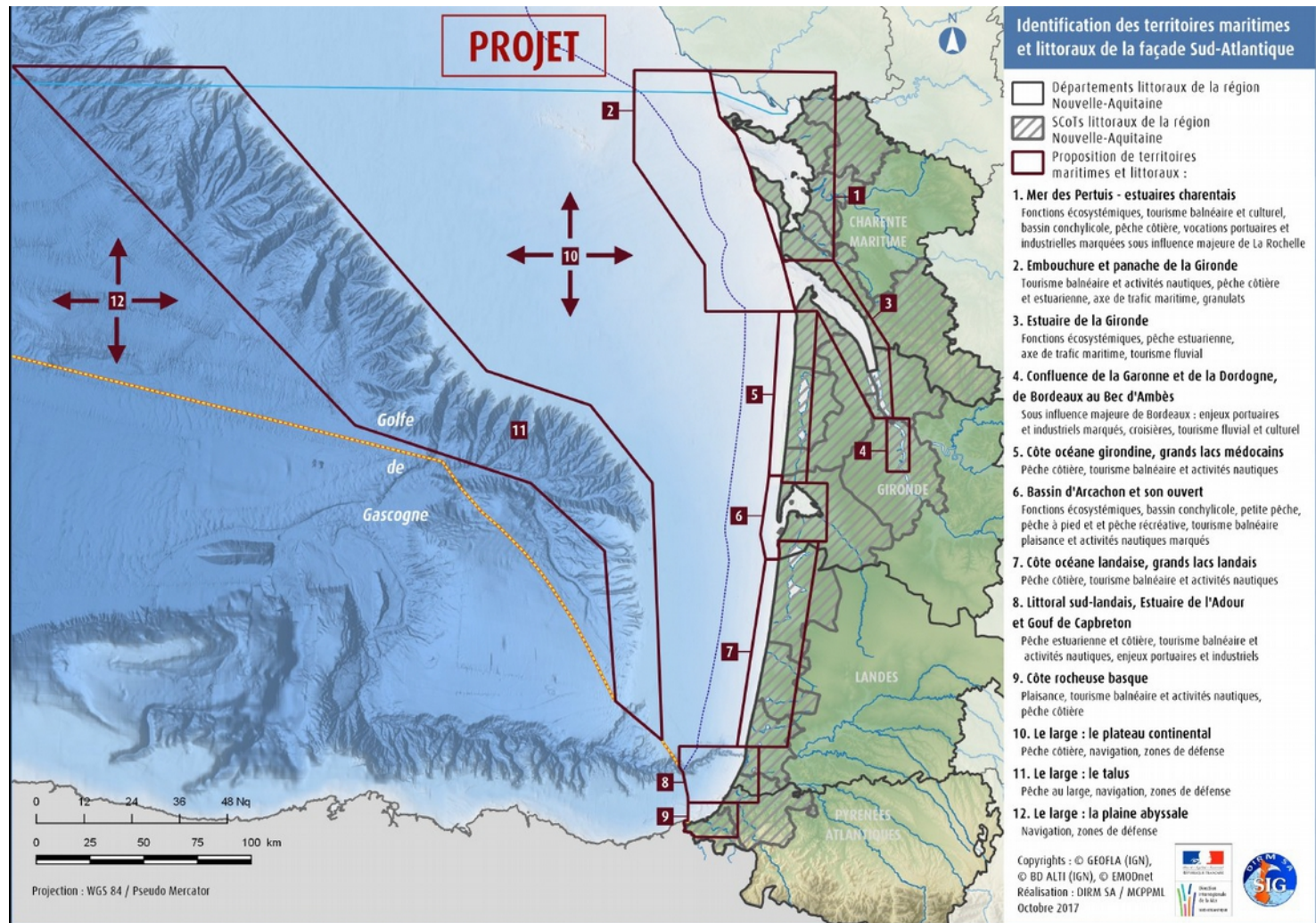


### À RETENIR

Le tourisme littoral est un enjeu majeur pour la façade Sud-Atlantique. Il est soumis à de nombreuses contraintes liées à la pollution, à la concurrence des autres activités, à la gestion des ressources et à la planification spatiale. La planification spatiale est donc un enjeu majeur pour garantir le développement durable du tourisme littoral et assurer la pérennité de ses activités.



# Vocation map



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## *Some Challenges*

- coordination of sectorial policies in MSP*
- mutual comprehension of the stakes of the different actors (greater dialogue and comprehension of each side)*
- matching the calendars of the framework directives*
- ranking of issues and constraints*
- relocation of activities and associated pressures*



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***Public consultation until 28th of march 2018***

**[www.merlittoral2030.gouv.fr](http://www.merlittoral2030.gouv.fr)**

***Thank you!***  
***Hvala!***



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