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

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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
  - EU MSF Directive implementation
  - Integrated management of the land/sea interface (water management, land pollution, coastal land spatial planning, etc…)
  - Development of a sustainable blue economy in particular the framework of a territorial approach
  - Ecological transition for the Sea and Coastline
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
French Integrated Maritime Policy

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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
2nd cycle of MSFD-MSP french schedule

Good Environmental Status works

Ch1-Use of marine water
Ch2-Pressures asst. / Ch3-State asst.
Ch4-Costs of degradation

Ecological stakes
Pressure vs stakes
Trends

STRATEGIC Targets
= Environmental targets
+ socio-economic targets
+ spatial planning

French seaboards assessment
Diagnostic / economical stakes
Stakes « melting » establishment of a share vision of the seaboards

Marine water assessment & Environmental targets & Spatial planning

Final report
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, etc., 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.
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)
**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.

- **prioritary ecological stake**: marine ecosystem element or ecosystem functioning elements whose the achievement of the GES is prioritary considering:
  
  1/ representativeness of the sea basin for this issue,

  2/ pressure sensitivity

  (3/ functional importance.)
first step: identification of stakes areas based on homogenous environment
**Stake list inside each area and identification of pressures**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MSR</th>
<th>Stake Area</th>
<th>Descriptor</th>
<th>3 – Detailed description of the Stake</th>
<th>4 – Représentativity</th>
<th>5 – Sensibility</th>
<th>6 – Fonctionnality</th>
<th>Pressure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mer Celtique et Manche ouest</td>
<td>D1H B</td>
<td>A5.4-Heterogenic subtidal sediments</td>
<td>Very High : &gt;33% of known areas</td>
<td>low (abrasion; MNHN)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mer Celtique et Manche ouest</td>
<td>D1H B</td>
<td>Deep sandy dunes with megafauna</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Link with D1MM : feeding area for mammals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mer Celtique et Manche ouest</td>
<td>D1H B</td>
<td>A5.1-Coarse sediment (subtidal)</td>
<td>High : &gt;15% of known areas</td>
<td>Medium (abrasion; MNHN)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mer Celtique et Manche ouest</td>
<td>D1H P</td>
<td>High levels of Phytoplankton dinoflagellates &amp; nanoflagellates</td>
<td>High levels of Phytoplankton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Link D4 1ry production &amp; D1HP-zooplankton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mer Celtique et Manche ouest</td>
<td>D1H P</td>
<td>Zooplankton</td>
<td></td>
<td>Und.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Link with D3 – feeding/nursery hab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mer Celtique et Manche ouest</td>
<td>D1M M</td>
<td>Harbour porpoise in summer</td>
<td>High : &gt;15% of his habitat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Feeding and rest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mer Celtique et Manche ouest</td>
<td>D10 M</td>
<td>Northern gannet in summer</td>
<td>Medium : &gt;5% of his habitat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Low (unthreatened)</td>
<td>Feeding and rest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mapping of the stakes
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.
Vocation map
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
Public consultation until 28th of march 2018

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Thank you!
Hvala!