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 needing to be legitimated at regional and local levels through a participative process
The EU debate and initiatives

4 workshops around 10 key principles (ecosystem-based, integrated, Adaptive, strategic and anticipatory, participatory, etc.)

Call for two preparatory actions to test MSP in a cross-border context

Study on the economic benefits of MSP (first half 2010)

- Increased certainty for investments
- Fewer conflicts between sectors
- Speeding up licensing procedures

Progress report on the implementation of the Maritime Policy Action Plan to be submitted to the European Council by December 2009

Some principles in the UK case

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
FROM WATER BASIN TO MARITIME BASIN
CATCHMENT – COASTAL – SEA AREAS

Water basin → Coastal zone → Seas and oceans

Integrated Water Resources Management
Water Framework Directive
River Act, National Land Use Planning Act, Agriculture Advancement Act

Integrated Coastal Management
ICZM Recommendation
Littoral Act, Port Act, Urban planning Act

Integrated Regional Seas and Ocean Management
EU Integrated Maritime Policy
Marine Strategy F. Directive
National Maritime Strategy
Basic Act on Ocean Policy
Basic Plan on Ocean Policy

Interconnected systems
Governance → Knowledge

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

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?
President of the French Republic
Prime Minister
Cabinet

Interministerial Committee for the Sea

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

Other ministries
Rural space Land-use
Defence
Industry
Education and Research
Agriculture Fisheries
Foreign Affairs

….

Local governments
Maritime Cluster (all sectors)
Recreational boating and marine sports Council
National Economic, social and environmental Council
Civil society (NGOs, etc.)
About the double track approach

National maritime strategy

↓

Inter-regions scale

Maritime basins including coastal areas (e.g. Arc Manche)

Regions

Departements

Local initiatives

Inter-municipalities scale
**PRACTICALLY WHERE?**

**In the coastal zone**
- Schemes for territorial coherence (SCOT)
- Schemes for the development of the sea (SMVM)

**Through the marine protected areas strategy**
- Marine Protected Area Agency (MEEDDEM)

**Through one sector development: marine energies**
- Regions (Brittany) / Private sector / State
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 Regional 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

Planning through different marine jurisdictions

[Map showing different marine jurisdictions]
Some European experiences

An example: PlanCoast

Part-financed by the EU (Interreg) between decision-makers from,

Germany and Poland (Baltic Sea)
Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Italy,
Montenegro, Slovenia (Adriatic Sea)
Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine (Black Sea)

www.sustainable-projects.eu

Lessons learned

• Unclear terminology brings confusion (marine/maritime, MSP vs. Zoning)
• Mapping of ecological and socio-economic spatial information/data is key
• Legislative & regulatory authority and policy framework is key because of multiple jurisdictions
• General acceptance of spatial/temporal reality of ocean management, but need to stress:
  Care and flexibility in application at appropriate scales and for appropriate purposes
  Focus on intensive use areas first
  Limitations due to dynamic nature of the socio-ecosystem, lack of knowledge, and multiple jurisdictional context
  Agreed objectives and guiding principles
Maritime strategic planning will take place when and where it is felt needed. It should link with terrestrial spatial planning and extend ICZM principles to the open sea.