



EU Integrated Maritime Policy

Blue paper since October 2007

-Define the tools for integrated policy-making

- Surveillance activities
- Maritime Spatial Planning and ICM
- European Marine Observation and Data Network

-Sustainable use of the oceans and seas

-Knowledge and innovation base

-Highest quality of life in coastal regions

-Europe's leadership in international maritime affairs

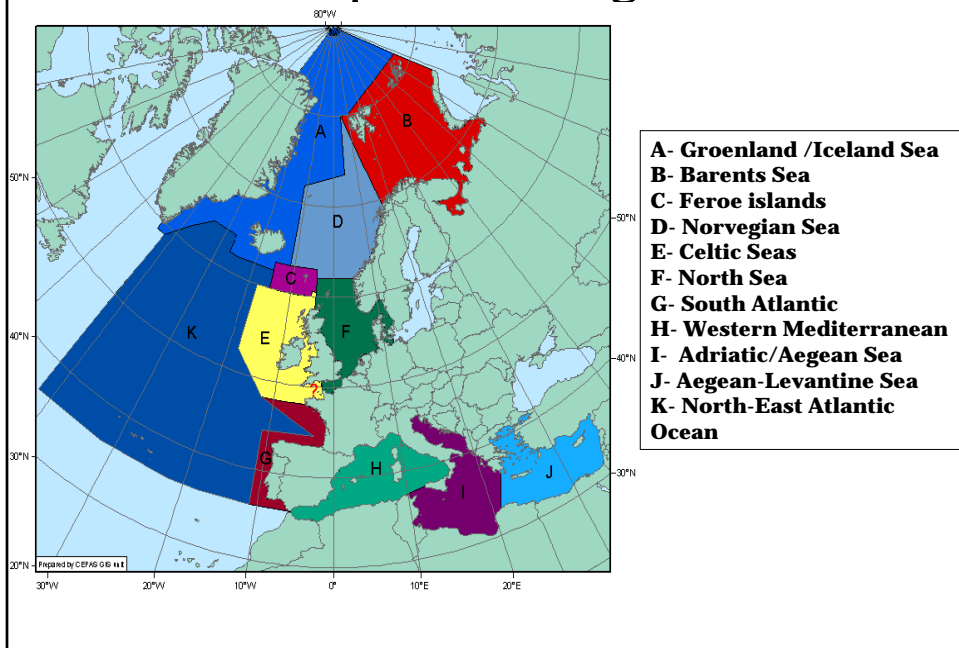
-Visibility of maritime Europe

Marine Strategy Framework Directive

- **Underpinning the EU Maritime Policy**
 - Ecosystem-based approach to management of human activities impacting the marine environment
 - Monitoring and assessment issues
 - Particular challenge of hazardous substances

- **Two important deliverables from the consultation process (2002-2004)**
 - A **guidance document** on the application of the ecosystem-based approach to marine environment
 - Study on the identification of **European Marine Regions** on the basis of hydrological, oceanographic and bio-geographic features

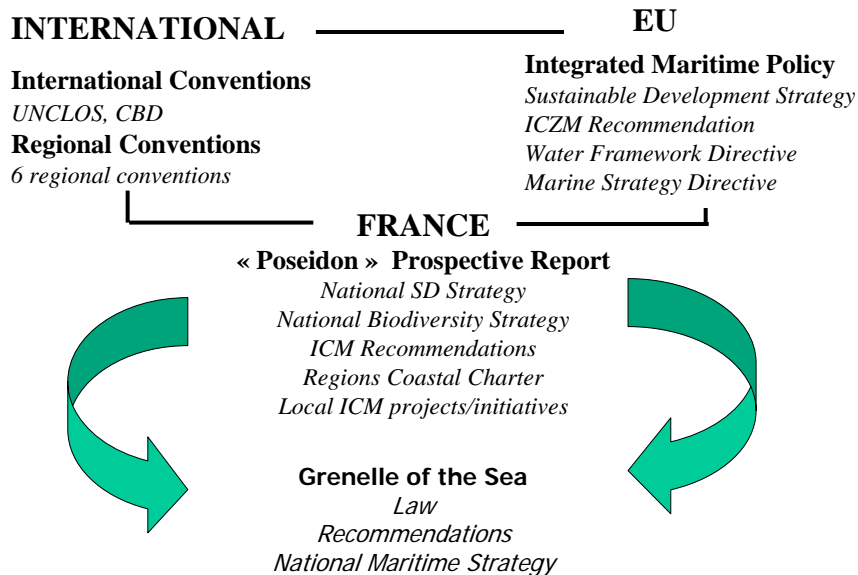
European Ecoregions



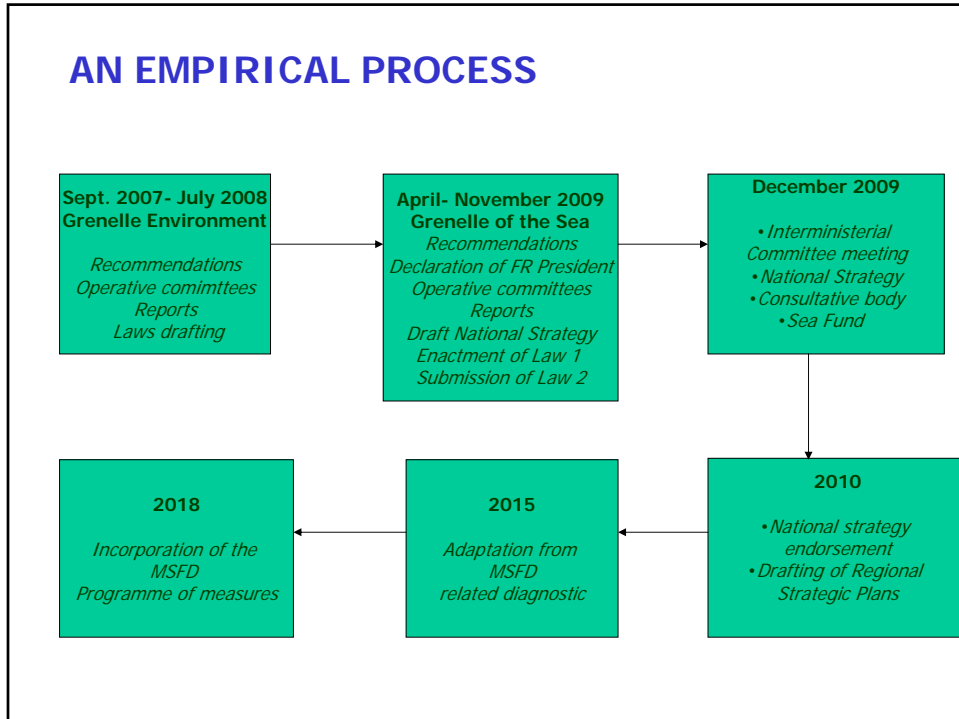
Marine Strategy Directive

- A framework for the development of Marine Strategies to achieve good environmental status in the marine environment by 2021 at the latest
- Member States Marine Strategies:
 - Preparation (2009-2015): Initial assessment, Determination of good environmental status, Environmental targets, Monitoring programme
 - Programmes of measures operated by 2018 at the latest
- Member States' progress report every 3 years
- Marine Strategies review every 6 years

Mainstreaming Coastal and Marine Sustainable Development Frameworks



AN EMPIRICAL PROCESS



Grenelle Environment Law 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. Guiding State administration

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

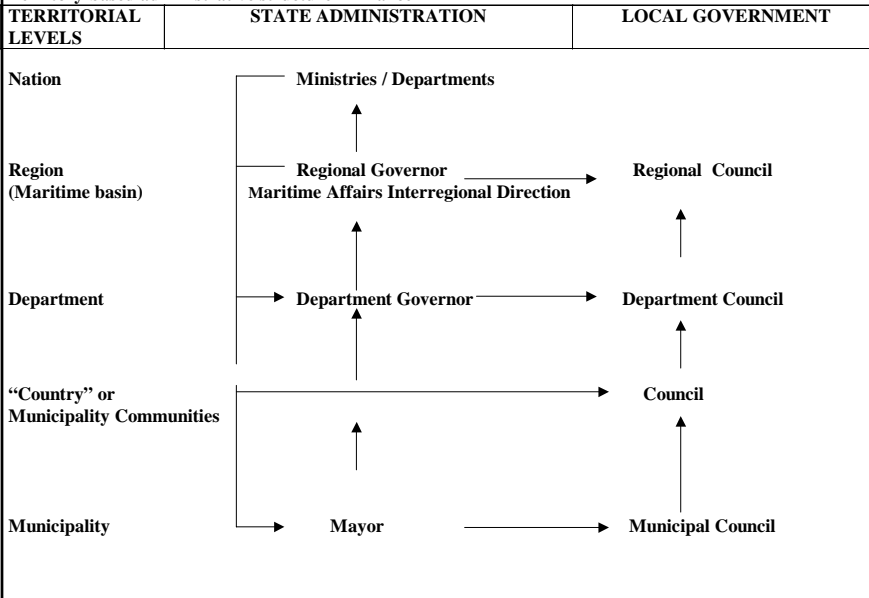
6. Specific measures regarding the overseas territories

Content of the sea-related chapter

- Three governance levels strategy
 - National
 - Government: drafting a **National Maritime Strategy**
 - Stakeholders: **National Coastal and Ocean Board** gives advice
 - Regional (*Maritime basins*)
 - Central/local governments co-chair each **Regional Coastal and Ocean Board** composed of all stakeholder representatives prepares an **Action Plan**
 - Local
 - Strategic Plans are adapted by each coastal Region and implemented at local level

INSTITUTIONAL SETTING

Territory-based administrative structure in France



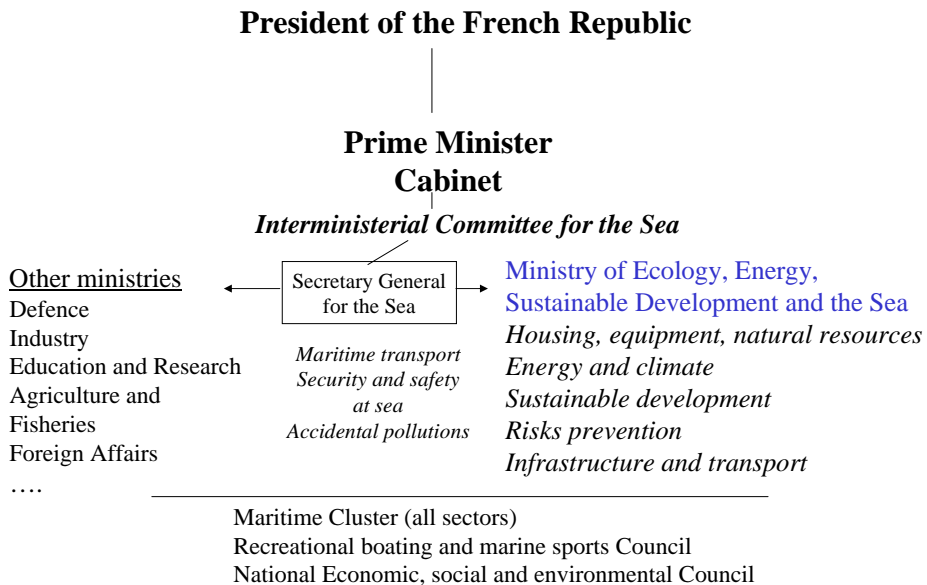
National Maritime Strategy

- **Orientations and principles for each maritime basin action plans**
 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**
 - **Invest into the future**
Knowledge, Research and innovation, Education, Environment sustainability
 - **Develop 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 mid-October 2009

WHO WILL BE RESPONSIBLE ?



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
- Contribute to a cut-crossing policy document drafting about the maritime policy for overall vision of sea-related budget spending in each concerned ministry
- Support the State in the application of international conventions
- Coordinate with other national sea-related committees:
 - *Social, Economic and Environmental Council; maritime shipping; Recreational yachting....*

Need for an implementing unit: at least 3 members

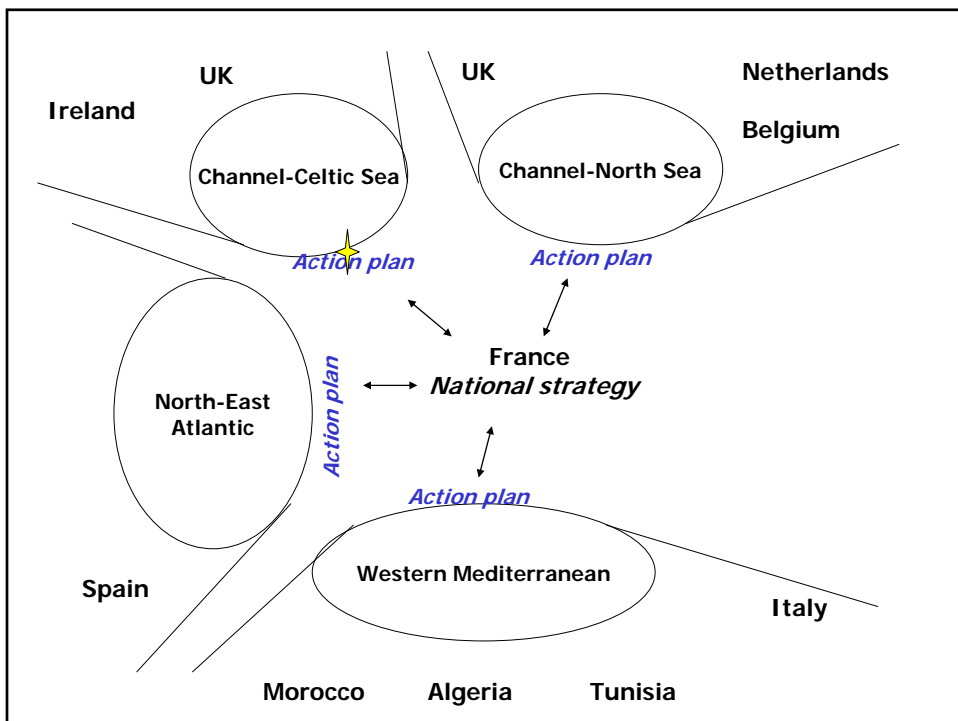
Regional Coastal and Ocean Boards

- 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

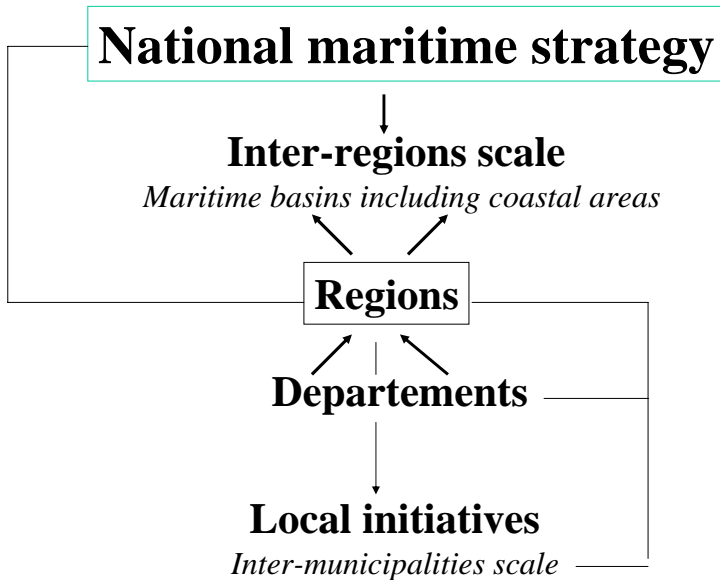
National Sea Fund

- **Resources**

- Central and Local Governments, public agencies
- Private contributions/donations
- Taxes, license fees
- Water Agencies: specific convention with each Maritime Basin Board



About the double track approach



The Brittany Coast Charter



THE PROCESS

BUILDING A STRONG COMMON SENSE OF OWNERSHIP

- 2004:** Report published by the Regional Economical and Social Council
« Toward coastal co-management in Brittany »
Regional forum confirmed the want of a common Charter
- 2005:** Call for ICM proposals SG/Sea and DATAR (Land use and regional planning Agency)
- Nov. 2006- January 2007:** 4 participative forums in the 4 *Departements*
+ questionnaires sent to all stakeholders and put on the website
+ opinion survey on a sample of 800 people representatives of the region
- Feb.-June 2007:** drafting of the Charter
- July-October 2007:** second phase of consultation
- December 2007:** adoption of the Charter with first signature from the Region

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

**SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS ARE COMPLEX AND
MULTI-SCALES, WE THUS NEED...**

**NEW FORMS OF NESTED GOVERNANCE
UNDERPINNED BY FORMAL AND INFORMAL
NETWORKS THAT LEARN FROM EACH OTHER**



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