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Regions to Boost  
National Maritime  
Spatial Planning



# PACA CASE STUDY

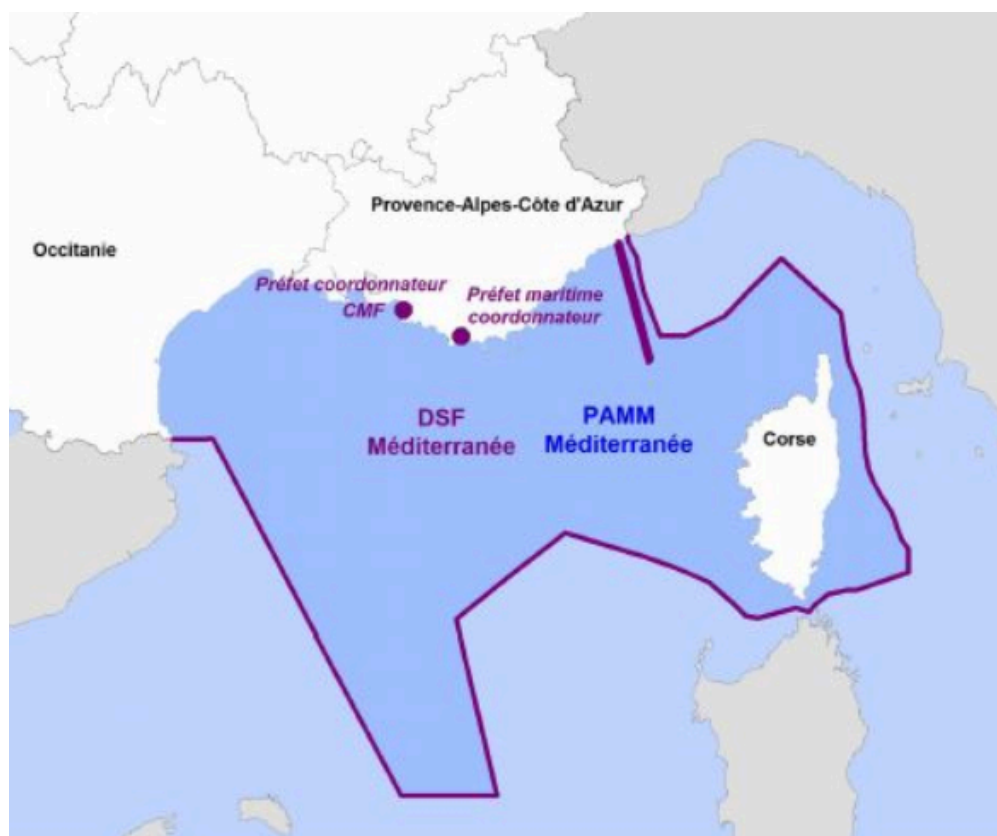


Figure 1 - Representation of the French Mediterranean façade covered by the DSF Méditerranée (Source : DSF Méditerranée)

## Characteristics of the case study

- The Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (PACA) region counts the national maritime port of Marseille and 135 fishing and leisure ports managed by infra regional authorities. The region is a famous touristic area with attractive beaches and numerous seaside resorts. It faces huge challenges in terms of coastal and marine biodiversity protection and restoration on one hand, and tourism and blue economy on the other hand.
- The waters bordering the Region are covered by the façade strategic document (DSF) for the Mediterranean Sea (figure 1), a plan that defines the State's orientations in terms of integrated maritime policy and preservation of the marine environment.
- At the infra regional level, 2 out of the 11 existing intermunicipal land planning documents - the Territorial coherence schemes (SCoT) - have a dedicated sea development plan. The other SCoT include some specific guidance regarding sea and coastal preservation and activities depending on the territorial priorities but do not include a transversal chapter on that topic. In addition, there are other tools which allow to manage some maritime aspects at a local level (water management schemes, restoration schemes, MPAs documents etc.).

## Activities conducted

- More than 30 plans dedicated to maritime spatial planning (MSP) or including coastal or maritime planning or activities development were analysed
- Thirty interviews were conducted with coastal and maritime stakeholders
- 2 workshops were organised to present sea and coastal planning tools and levers on one hand and to exchange on the integration of planning documents at sea basin, regional and local levels on the other hand.

## Main recommendations of the case study

While the Region is well integrated in the discussions at the sea basin level, the integration of infra regional public stakeholders is still weak and there is a need of improving their participation by clarifying their role in MSP and raising their awareness on what they should do.

### Legal aspects

- Clarify the MSP legal framework in regional and infra regional plans.
- Clarify the role of the Regions in the animation of the MSP network at regional level.
- Clarify the intermunicipalities' competencies at sea and the legislative texts governing SCoTs' action on the sea and coast.

### Governance

- Rely on existing regional and local consultation bodies and processes to broaden the participation of sub regional stakeholders in the DSF elaboration and implementation.
- Involve local authorities more closely in drawing up and implementing the DSF, through the Façade Maritime Council, the Parliament of the Sea facilitated by the Region, the steering committees set up for sectoral projects development (e.g. aquaculture development plan, maritime shuttle development plan, etc.).
- Enhance the appropriation of the document by local stakeholders to ensure the realization of the DSF objectives that depend on them. Examine the possibility of adapting the vocation maps of the DSF at a more local level, with existing state services' tools (e.g. Strategies for public maritime domain).

### Resources

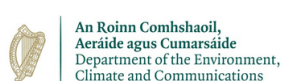
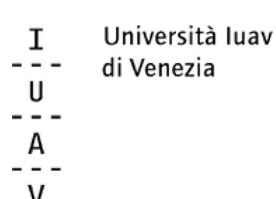
- Develop human resources dedicated to the sea within the technical departments of regional and sub-regional authorities.
- Ensure urban, maritime and environmental departments of technical services of local and regional authorities exchange information on MSP.
- Mobilise financial resources by providing a funding guide, relying on a shared framework for maritime and coastal issues through existing contracts between the State and local authorities and by encouraging local authorities to carry out Fisheries Local Action Groups.

### Data

- Feed Monlittoral with more operational data for territories and help local authorities in making use of it (blue economy, coastal erosion, ecological data).
- Strengthen the animation of Monlittoral in sharing the data needed to draw up SCoTs (particularly on coastal erosion).
- Incite authorities to transpose DSF indicators into regional and local documents (in the SRADDET and the SCoT notably).



Workshops organised in PACA case study



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