

Reclassification request 14.2.1

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Indicator 14.2.1

Goal 14:

Oceans

Target 14.2:

By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

Indicator 14.2.1:

Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to manage marine areas

Approach:

Based on existing reporting under the core set of the Regional Seas Indicators.

Progressive monitoring approach

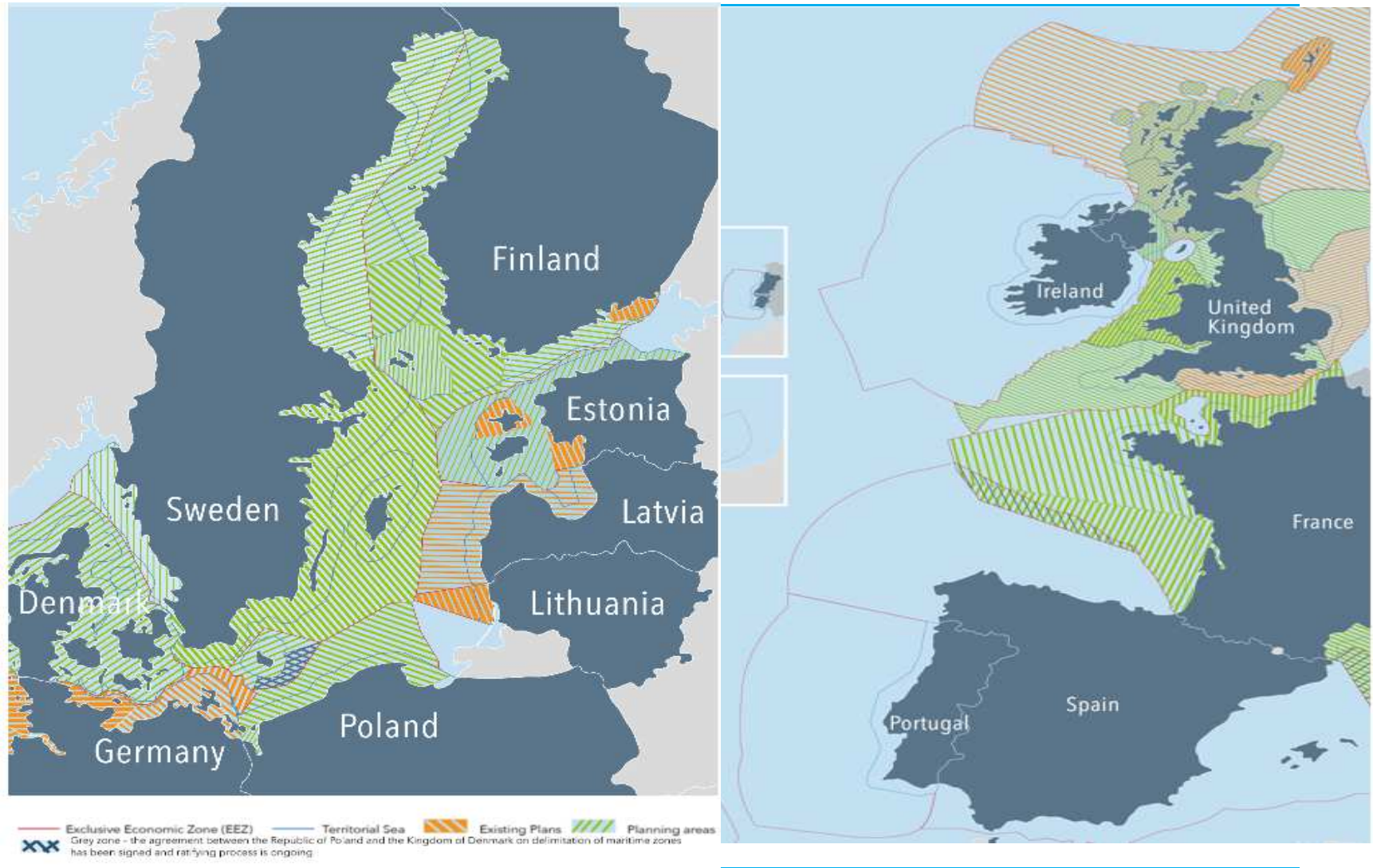
- **Formal SDG indicator:** Simple policy indicator on number of countries with a policy in place
- **Supplementary information recommended for national level monitoring:** Ecological parameters (e.g. state of biodiversity, water quality, habitat quality, ecosystem health)

Methodology

This indicator aims to capture ICZM and other area-based, integrated planning and management in place in waters under national jurisdiction, including exclusive economic zones (e.g. marine/maritime spatial planning)

- National authorities/agencies/organisations responsible for coastal and marine/maritime planning and management are responsible for reporting
- Countries should identify the boundaries of the plan (some Regional Seas collect this)
- Determine the status of implementation: Initial plan preparation; plan development; plan adoption/designation; or already under implementation and adaptive management

Example: Existing reporting



Supplementary indicators

- Monitoring ecological parameters in addition to ecosystem-based management is useful to inform the effectiveness of management practices. Understanding the state of biodiversity, water quality, habitat quality, ecosystem health and other ecological parameters can reveal disturbances in ocean health that may have otherwise been overlooked.
- The SEEA and the FDES provide information useful for this approach.

National Data collection

Aligning with the Regional Seas Programmes for data collection, of the 22 regional seas core indicators the below are relevant:

22. National Intercoastal Zone Management (ICZM) in place (relevant for 14.2.1)

Working with Regional Seas to ensure the data is collected on regular basis (every five years)

UNEP is designing an online data entry tool for other cases.

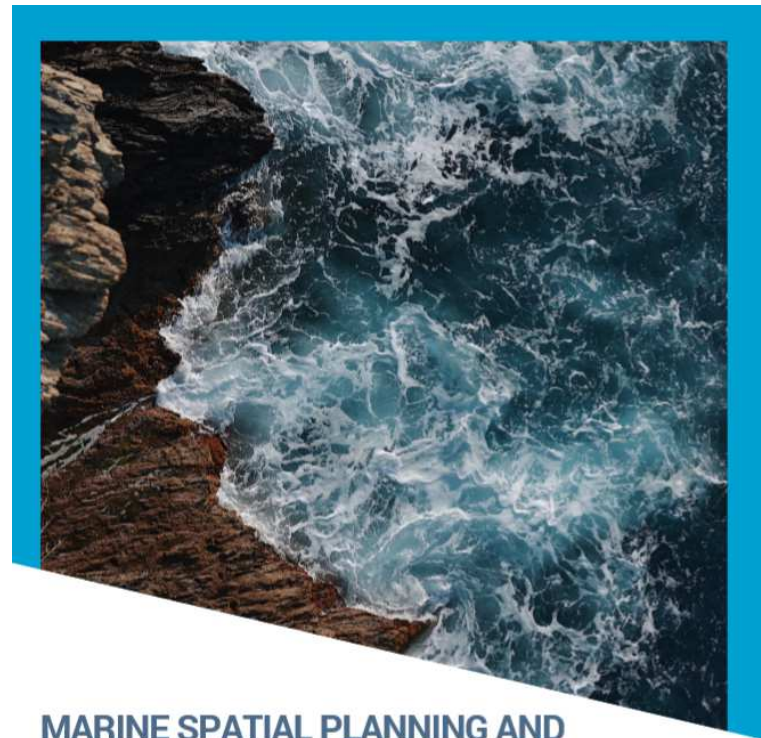
Information how the methodology has become a standard and who is the governing body

The methodology proposed is **built on existing internationally recognised standards and bodies**. Note that countries have an obligation to report for the regional multi-laterally agreed Regional Seas Programme core indicators. UNEP serves as the Secretariat for the Regional Seas coordination body and we have worked to ensure alignment.

UNEP has published a number of guidance materials on this topic.

The process of development and testing of the methodology

- ✓ In-country pilot testing of the draft methodology in various countries. For the SDG, this was done in Fiji and Colombia on the use of ICZM for 14.1.1. Additional pilots on measuring ICZM in order to achieve the SDGs from a conceptual perspective were done in the Baltic Sea, China, Croatia, Indonesia, Montenegro and the Philippines.



**MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING AND
INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE
MANAGEMENT APPROACHES TO SUPPORT
THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOAL TARGETS 14.1 AND
14.2**

Conceptual Guidelines

UN ENVIRONMENT REGIONAL SEAS REPORTS AND
STUDIES NO. 207



Confirmation of joint submission with other partner and co-custodian agencies

Custodians:

UNEP

Custodians:

The Regional Seas programmes are the primary partners for this methodology.

- We established an online Community of Practice for this methodology with more than 100 members (it was for SDG 14.1.1 and 14.2.1).
- An in-person expert consultation was held (in September 2019 in Paris)
- A wide-range of experts were involved in the development process.
- The Regional Seas Programme indicator methodologies have been formally agreed and there is alignment between this indicator and those being collected by the Regional Seas.

Summary of the rationale for indicator reclassification

- The methodology has been **developed in a consultative manner**, involving a wide range of international and national experts.
- The national compilation proposed in the methodology has been **agreed through international processes** and is already being used by countries and Regional Seas Programmes.