



Follow-up and review of SDG 14 through the Regional Seas programmes

NOWPAP Regional Coordinating Unit,
UN Environment



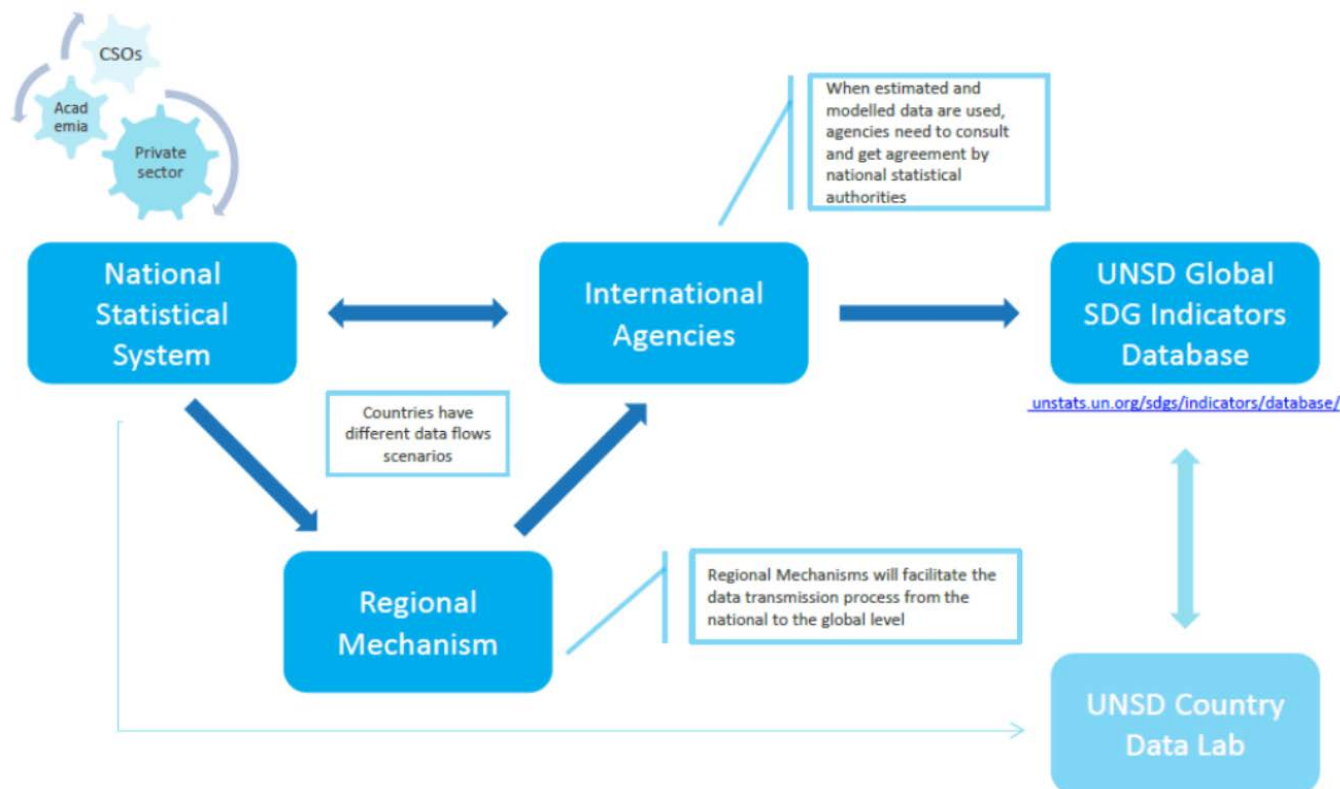
2030 Agenda for SD and the Follow-up and review process

1. On 25 Sep 2015, 17 SDGs and 169 targets adopted;
2. The Sustainable Development Goals Indicators Framework
3. The National Statistical Systems are the central compilers of data and indicators; UN Statistical Division (UNSD), which is the custodian of the Global SDG Indicators Database
4. The RSP agreed to work through the Regional Seas Indicators Working Group to prepare their outlook documents
5. The First Working Group meeting adopted 22 indicators as the Regional Seas Core Indicators Set.



Data and Information Flows for SDG Indicators Reporting

Schematic diagram to show SDG data flow.





UN Environment is A Custodian Agency for 3 SDG14

TARGET 14-1

REDUCE MARINE POLLUTION

TARGET 14-2

PROTECT AND RESTORE ECOSYSTEMS

TARGET 14-5

CONSERVE COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS

TARGET 14-3

REDUCE OCEAN ACIDIFICATION

TARGET 14-A

INCREASE SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE, RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY FOR OCEAN HEALTH

TARGET 14-C

IMPLEMENT AND ENFORCE INTERNATIONAL SEA LAW



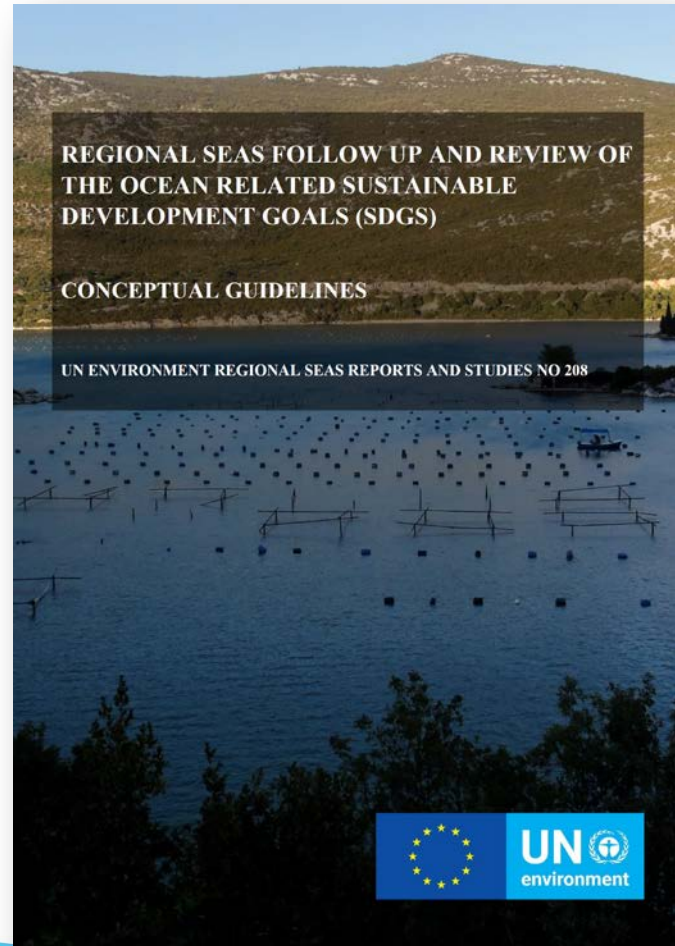
Policy Guidance produced by UN Environment

Global Manual on Ocean Statistics

Towards a definition of indicator methodologies

February 2018 (final draft)

Final draft





Expert Group meeting on SDG 14.1: Coastal Eutrophication and Marine Pollution

12-13 September 2018, Paris at IOC-UNESCO





Indicator 14.1.1 (Index of Coastal Eutrophication [ICEP])

Approach:

- Two types of indicators:
- 1. Indicators for the cause of eutrophication (nutrient input and concentrations): Nutrient enrichment is included in five Regional Seas Programmes and by the EU;
- 2. Indicators for the direct effects of eutrophication (e.g. Chlorophyll-a concentrations, biomass growth, water clarity/turbidity): Chlorophyll-a is most frequent across the 18 RSP.
- RSP use two methodological approaches for monitoring Chlorophyll-a:
 - In situ measurements and
 - Remote sensing using satellite images



Indicator 14.1.1 (Index of Coastal Eutrophication [ICEP])

- Consensus 1: The approach for monitoring SDG indicator 14.1.1 will be based on 2 levels of data: (1) global level datasets sources from earth observations using remote sensing, modelling and selected in-situ data; and (2) national and regional scale data, mostly in-situ data, collected by national and regional entities.
- Consensus 2: SDG indicator 14.1.1 should include a dashboard of sub-indicators which cover the source of pollution, the state of pollution and the impacts of pollution for both coastal eutrophication and marine litter.



Indicator 14.1.1 (Index of Coastal Eutrophication [ICEP])

- Consensus 3: For each sub-indicator (component of the dashboard), UN Environment will need to carefully map out the guidelines for the application of that sub-indicator and to elaborate if the sub-indicator should be monitored globally or only monitored nationally or regionally.
- Consensus 4: UN Environment will need to work with partners and existing mechanisms, including the Joint Group of Experts on Environmental Scientific Aspects of Marine Pollution (GESAMP), expert groups under the Regional Seas Programmes, the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS), leading research institutes and others, to not only map out the guidelines, but also to develop a framework to gathering and compiling data, as well as approaches for capacity building around monitoring marine litter and coastal eutrophication.



Indicator 14.1.1 (Index of Coastal Eutrophication [ICEP])

Core parameters:

- Index of Coastal Eutrophication Potential (ICEP) ;
- Chlorophyll a
- TN, TIN, TP, DIP, DO



14.1.1: Floating Plastic debris Density

Approach

- Current Regional Seas Practices
- 1) Plastic debris washed/deposited on beaches or shorelines (beach litter): Beach litter is monitored by most RSP;
- 2) Plastic debris in the water column: HELCOM, MAP, South Asian Seas Action Plan have indicators and methodologies;
- 3) Plastic debris on the seafloor/seabed: Three European RSP and the UNEP/IOC-UNESCO and the EC Joint Research Centre include.
- 4) Plastic ingested by biota (e.g. sea birds): OSPAR, MAP and EU included.



14.1.1: Floating Plastic debris Density

Core parameters:

- Use and landfilling of plastics (SDG 12)
- Beach litter
- Floating plastics



Indicator 14.2.1: Proportion of EEZ Managed using EBAs

- Colombia national indicator ‘Progress in the implementation of planning instruments for marine and coastal zones’: existence and state of implementation progress in Coastal and Oceanic Environmental Units (UACs)
- The indicator measures the number of UACs that are making progress towards the implementation of ICZM



Indicator 14.5.1: Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

protected planet®

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Tier I Indicator: World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) by UNEP-WCMC and IUCN

Explore the World's

MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

Over 70% of the surface of Earth is ocean, comprised of highly diverse ecosystems, and providing a wide range of marine ecosystem services that support human society, health and the economy. This website presents the most recent official coverage statistics for marine protected areas, updated monthly from the [World Database on Protected Areas](#).

[Learn how we calculate protected area coverage statistics](#)

MPA distribution Growth in coverage Coverage of national waters Size distribution MPA representation Pledges and designations Green listing



Way Forward

- For the SDG, UN Environment is proposing regional monitoring by the regional seas which will feed into global monitoring. The role of regional mechanisms for monitoring oceans could be also elaborated in the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES 2013)
- UN Environment plans to publish a manual on oceans statistic which covers the indicators 14.1.1, 14.2.1 and 14.5.1 and the linkages with the regional seas this year.