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and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean and its Protocols

Tirana, Albania, 17-20 December 2017

Agenda item 3: Thematic Decisions

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

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Note by the Secretariat

In the context of the SDGs follow-up and review process, international agencies (also referred to as “custodian agencies”) are requested by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) to compile global and regional aggregates of data on the SDG indicators based on their respective existing mandates and/or expertise, following quality standards and best practices, and depending on the status of development (data availability) of those indicators.

The United Nations Environment Programme has been identified by the IAEG-SDGs as custodian agency for 26 SDG indicators, and the Sustainable Development Goals Data and Information Unit of its Science Division is establishing dialogue towards further cooperation with the Regional Seas programmes to involve their Secretariats in the SDG 14 follow-up and review process.

Furthermore, at the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, UN Member States recognized the need for enhanced engagement of regional bodies, among others, to achieve SDG 14. Responding to these resolutions, UNEP proposes to use the existing Regional Seas mechanisms for the follow-up and review process of the ocean-related SDG indicators, particularly 14.1.1, 14.2.1 and 14.5.1.

Therefore, this is an information document in line with and completing Annex I of draft Decision IG.23/4 (working document UNEP(DEPI)/MED IG.23/7). This information document, prepared and submitted as received by the Sustainable Development Goals Data and Information Unit of UNEP’s Science Division, is of a technical nature and provides guidance to the Contracting Parties about the future reporting of national data and indicators relevant to SDG 14.

I. Recommendations to the Governing Bodies of the Regional Seas programmes

Taking into consideration Resolution 70/1, which through its paragraph 74 states the guiding principles of the SDGs Follow-up and review processes, guiding principle: *f) They will build on existing platforms and process, avoiding duplication and minimizing the reporting burden on national administrations;*

- 1) The Governing Bodies of the Regional Seas Programmes are invited to use their respective regional reporting mechanisms on the state of the marine environment under the Regional Seas Conventions and Protocols, when already in place, for the monitoring and reporting on indicators related to Sustainable Development Goal 14 (SDG 14). When such regional reporting mechanisms are not in place, they are invited to consider setting it up to an indicator-based monitoring programme on the state of the marine environment, which is in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Governing Bodies may consider using the Regional Seas Core Indicators set developed by the Regional Seas Working Group for this purpose¹.
- 2) When the Secretariat of a Regional Seas Programme is not mandated to collect and store monitoring data from participating countries, the Governing Body of the Regional Seas Programme is invited to mandate it to do so.
- 3) The Governing Bodies of the Regional Seas programmes are invited to allow the Regional Seas Secretariats to share data and information relevant to SDG indicators, particularly 14.1.1 and 14.2.1 with UN Environment, Science Division, SDG Data and Information Unit in view of a comprehensive monitoring and reporting on SDG 14 for the SDGs follow-up and review process.
- 4) The Governing Bodies of the Regional Seas programmes are invited to consider using these existing reporting mechanisms to the Secretariats to collect any additional data on marine pollution, coastal management, and Marine Protected Areas on a voluntary basis, with the aim of improving the collection of ocean-related data and indicators within the scope of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to better address the following targets of Sustainable Development Goal 14:

14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

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

¹ UNEP/EARS/WG.2/5 Annex 4

14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

II. Background

A) The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Follow-up and review process

- 5) On 25 September 2015, the General Assembly adopted resolution 70/1, the outcome document of the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Heads of State and Government and High-level Representatives have adopted a historic decision on a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Goals and targets. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda. They seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what they did not achieve. They require a revitalized Global Partnership on Sustainable Development, supported by the concrete policies and actions as outlined in the outcome document of the third International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Addis Ababa from 13 to 16 July 2015 (the Addis Ababa Action Agenda), which establishes also a Technology Facilitation Mechanism on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals.
- 6) Resolution 70/1 through its paragraph 74 states the guiding principles of the SDGs Follow-up and review processes:
 - a. They will be voluntary and country-led, and the global review will be primarily based on national official data sources;
 - b. They will track progress in implementing the universal Goals and targets, in their integrated and interrelated nature;
 - c. They will support countries in making informed policy choices;
 - d. They will be open, inclusive, participatory and transparent for all people;
 - e. They will not leave anyone behind;
 - f. They will build on existing platforms and process, avoiding duplication and minimizing the reporting burden on national administrations;
 - g. They will be rigorous and based on evidence, informed by country-led evaluations and data which is high-quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts;
 - h. They will require enhanced capacity-building support for developing countries;
 - i. They will benefit from the active support of the United Nations system and other multilateral institutions.
- 7) It is recommended to use a set of global indicators to monitor the progress towards the Goals and targets. The Sustainable Development Goals Indicators Framework has been developed by the

Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), agreed upon at the 48th Session of the UN Statistical Commission in March 2017, and has been further adopted by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in June 2017 and by the UN General Assembly in July 2017. It includes 232 individual indicators, of which nine are repeated for different targets, for a total number of 244 indicators.

- 8) The High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) has a central role in the SDGs follow-up and review process, and particularly in overseeing a network of follow-up and review processes at the global level, working closely with the UN General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other relevant organs and forums. The HLPF meets every four years at the level of Heads of State and Government under the auspices of the UN General Assembly (next in 2019) and every year under the auspices of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Follow-up and review at the HLPF will be informed by an annual progress report on Sustainable Development Goals to be prepared by the Secretary-General in cooperation with the United Nations System, based on the global indicator framework and data produced by national statistical systems and information collected at the regional level, and by the Global Sustainable Development Report, overviewed by the ECOSOC and aimed at strengthening the science-policy interface.
- 9) In the context of the SDGs follow-up and review process, international agencies (also referred to as “custodian agencies”) are requested by the IAEG-SDGs to compile global and regional aggregates of data on the SDG indicators based on their respective existing mandates and/or expertise, following quality standards and best practices, and depending on the status of development (data availability) of those indicators. International organizations must support the efforts to standardize indicators in accordance with international guidelines and assure compliance. Every effort should be made to reconcile data provided at the global level with the data published by the national statistical authorities, and any differences should be resolved, when possible, or carefully explained.
- 10) At its 48th session, the UN Statistical Commission has recognized the valuable role of custodian agencies in harmonizing statistics for global reporting and has requested them to provide a list of national agencies providing the data to the international system and share data collection calendars, to ensure full traceability of data. It has stressed the role of National Statistical Offices as the coordinator of the National Statistical System and has requested the IAEG-SDGs to develop guidelines of how custodian agencies and countries can work together.
- 11) At its 5th Meeting in March 2017, the IAEG-SDGs presented the Guidelines on data flows and global data reporting². The National Statistical Systems are the central compilers of data and indicators (from other relevant and new sources of data too, such as academia, the private sector and the civil society). As different countries have different data flows scenarios, they can report either to international agencies or to regional mechanisms that will then report to international

² Guidelines on data flows and global data reporting, 5th Meeting of the IAEG-SDGs, 30-31 March 2017, Ottawa

agencies. Regional Mechanisms can facilitate the data transmission process from the national to the global level. When estimated and modelled data are used, agencies need to consult and get agreement by national statistical authorities. International agencies will report to the UN Statistical Division (UNSD), which is the custodian of the Global SDG Indicators Database.

- 12) UN Environment has been identified by the IAEG-SDGs as custodian agency for 26 SDG indicators, of which three (14.1.1, 14.2.1, and 14.5.1) are related to SDG 14. The list of these indicators is included in Annex I.

B) The Regional Seas programmes

- 13) The Regional Seas programme was established in 1974 in order to address accelerating degradation of the marine and coastal ecosystems through the cooperation of neighbouring countries sharing the same bodies of water. Today, UN Environment coordinates 18 Regional Seas Programmes and directly administers 7 programmes. While the Regional Seas Programme started with the initial focus on marine pollution, over time it has widened the scope in order to conserve and sustainably manage the marine and coastal ecosystems towards sustainable development.
- 14) In response to the 2030 Agenda, the Regional Seas programmes demonstrated their will to support their participating countries to support their participating countries in achieving the ocean-related SDGs through the Regional Seas Strategic Directions (2017-2020)³. Further to this, at the 18th Global Meeting of the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans, the Regional Seas programmes decided to prepare the “SDG implementation outlook documents”⁴, which propose how they will support their participating countries in implementing and reporting on the Agenda 2030. To support the preparation of the outlook documents, UN Environment has prepared a guidance document⁵. The Regional Seas programmes agreed to work through the Regional Seas Indicators Working Group to prepare their outlook documents.
- 15) The Regional Seas Indicators Working Group was established based on the recommendation from the Technical Workshop on Selecting Indicators for the State of Regional Seas held in 2014. The First Working Group meeting adopted 22 indicators as the Regional Seas Core Indicators Set⁶. The indicator set is a tool box for the Regional Seas programmes that are currently in the process of establishing monitoring programmes on the state of the marine environment based on indicators. Several Regional Seas programmes have already established indicator-based monitoring and reporting mechanisms for their Conventions, Action Plans and Protocols (Annex II). These Regional Seas programmes will continue using their indicator sets while they may consider incorporating some of the Regional Seas Core Indicators as appropriate.

³ UNEP/WBRS.18/INF8

⁴ UNEP/WBRS.18/9

⁵ UNEP/RSP/CM.1/3

⁶ UNEP/EARS/WG.2/5

- 16) As an activity of the Working Group, the Regional Seas programmes conducted analyses of their existing regional targets and indicators in comparison with the SDGs and Aichi Biodiversity Targets⁷. The Working Group also compiled the current monitoring practices of the 22 Regional Seas Core Indicators set conducted by the Regional Seas programmes and reviewed indicators related to SDG Indicators 14.1.1 (Regional Seas Indicator 1 and 3), and 14.2.1 (Regional Seas Indicator 22). The Working Group agreed that they would start using the Regional Seas Core Indicators set while incorporating the SDG indicators as the methodologies get further developed. Currently, UN Environment is preparing a scientific background study on the 22 indicators to facilitate the use of the indicators by the Regional Seas programmes for their monitoring on the status of the regional marine environment.
- 17) The background study on the Regional Seas Indicators will be accompanied by guidelines on how to implement monitoring and reporting mechanisms at the regional level, including the relationship between national and regional reporting, the setting of targets and sub-targets and the identification of relevant indicators at national, regional and global level, which are currently being developed by UN Environment.

III. UN Environment proposed approach to the reporting on SDG 14 indicators

- 18) On the SDGs follow-up and review process, UN Environment Assembly resolution 2/5⁸:
- a. *Emphasizes* that the United Nations Environment Programme, within its mandate, has an important role in the follow-up to and review of progress in implementing the environmental dimension of sustainable development, including the provision of policy-relevant information through assessment processes such as the Global Environment Outlook, as a contribution to the Global Sustainable Development Report and to the annual Sustainable Development Goals progress report, all of which should support the overall follow-up and review by the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development;
 - b. *Encourages* the Executive Director to continue the work of the United Nations Environment Programme, in a manner that avoids duplication, on indicators to support monitoring the delivery of the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
 - c. *Requests* the Executive Director to strengthen the science-policy interface regarding the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, by: (a) Using data, disaggregated where applicable, and information from a wide range of sources across all relevant areas and strengthening cooperation with partners beyond the environment community, building on existing national and international instruments, assessments, panels and information networks;

⁷ UNEP/WBRS.18/3

⁸ UNEP/EA.2/5

- d. *Requests* the Executive Director to ensure that UNEP Live, which already covers the internationally agreed environmental goals, provides credible, up-to-date information to support the follow-up to and review of progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, at all levels, by establishing a long-term plan for the maintenance of the programme and the relevance of its content and ensuring good traceability of the data and information made accessible through it.
- 19) The Assembly through its resolution 2/10 further invited “Member States and regional seas conventions and action plans, in cooperation, as appropriate, with other relevant organizations and forums, such as regional fisheries management organizations, to work towards the implementation of, and reporting on, the different ocean-related Sustainable Development Goals and associated targets, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets”.
- 20) Furthermore, at the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, UN Member States recognized the need for enhanced engagement of regional bodies, among others, to achieve SDG 14⁹.
- 21) Responding to these resolutions, UN Environment proposes to use the existing Regional Seas mechanisms for the follow-up and review process of the ocean-related SDG indicators, particularly 14.1.1, 14.2.1 and 14.5.1. Fig.1 provides a schematic view of the proposed interaction between countries and regional mechanisms, and between these latter and UN Environment for the transmission of country-level information for the SDG 14 follow-up and review process.
- 22) Indicator 14.1.1 (Index of Coastal Eutrophication [ICEP] and Floating Plastic debris Density) is an indicator for which there are no established methodology and standards, or methodology/standards are being developed/tested. UN Environment proposes a two-step approach for the reporting of data to inform both sub-indicators of 14.1.1. The first step allows the use of proxy indicators for nutrients pollution and eutrophication, as the methodology for ICEP is still under development. Chlorophyll-a concentration has been identified as proxy indicator for nutrient pollution, and it is currently measured by countries and incorporated within some of the Regional Seas programmes. Based on this, and depending on Countries’ capacities and priorities, it is proposed that additional indicators on nutrients pollution and eutrophication be progressively added to a “dashboard of indicators”, which will include information on, but not limited to nitrates, nitrites, ammonium, phosphates and dissolved oxygen. The ICEP will be included in the dashboard of indicators when the related methodology will be made available, tentatively in 2020. It is proposed that reporting on these indicators related to nutrients pollution to UN Environment be carried out by the Regional Seas programmes, starting with reporting of already available information and further expanding this activity following guidance from UN Environment. The existing national reporting mechanisms under the Regional Seas programmes

⁹ A/RES/71/312

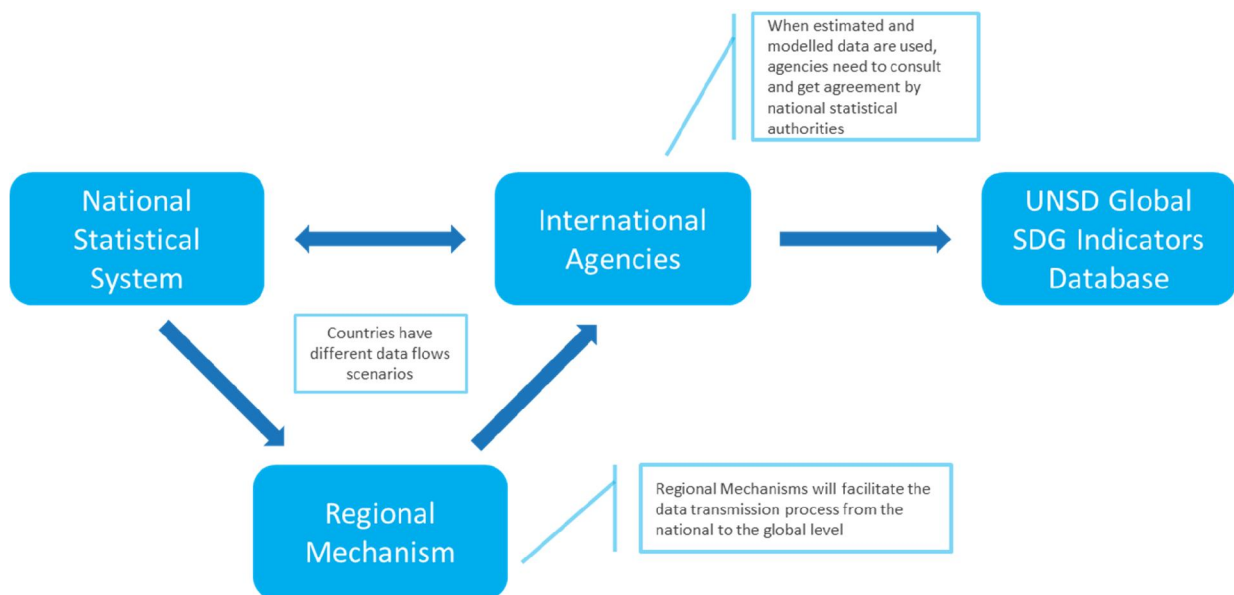
will facilitate the reporting of data and information from the respective Countries to the SDG Data and Information Unit, Science Division of UN Environment, which is responsible for the reporting of this data and information to UNSD. A similar approach will be used for Floating Plastic debris Density. As a first step, it is proposed that the participating countries of the Regional Seas programmes start reporting on beach litter as a proxy indicator for marine litter. UN Environment has initiated the work with the Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environment Production (GESAMP) to develop harmonized monitoring methodologies on marine litter and microplastics. Once the methodology for the monitoring is fully developed, the reporting on the actual SDG indicator (Floating Plastic debris Density) will be carried out by the Regional Seas programmes by adding information on macro- and microplastics to a “dashboard of indicators on marine litter”.

- 23) On indicator 14.2.1 (Proportion of national Exclusive Economic Zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches), the first step in the reporting of data will allow the use of the Regional Seas Core Indicator 22: Integrated Coastal Zones Management (ICZM) protocols as a proxy indicator for coastal zones management. The participating countries to the Regional Seas Programmes that are already compiling national reporting on this indicator are invited to transmit the information through the corresponding Regional Seas Secretariats to UN Environment, SDG Data and Information Unit. As a second step, additional information on Marine Spatial Planning and other forms of EEZs management will be provided to inform the “dashboard of indicators on coastal zones management”, based on the guidance documents provided by UN Environment.
- 24) Of the three SDG 14 indicators for which UN Environment is custodian agency, only indicator 14.5.1 (Coverage of protected area in relation to marine areas) is an indicator conceptually clear, for which an established methodology and standards are available and data are regularly produced by Countries. The reporting is currently carried out using the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) as data source, a joint project between UN Environment and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), managed by the UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre.
- 25) Guidance on how to collect data for the compilation of ocean-related indicators will be provided by the joint publication that UN Environment will release in early 2018, bringing together the results of a collaboration with UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre for the compilation of a Global Manual on Oceans Statistics, which will target SDG indicators 14.1.1, 14.2.1 and 14.5.1 and provide linkages with the other SDG 14 indicators and the results of the Regional Seas Indicators Working Group.
- 26) In the proposed approach, the SDG Data and Information Unit of UN Environment’s Science Division, will be mandated to verify and inter-calibrate the methodologies. It will provide support for capacity-building initiatives on monitoring and reporting in countries, to be implemented under the relevant Regional Seas Programmes. It is proposed that the Secretariats of the Regional Seas programmes be responsible for compiling national reporting on the relevant indicators and for the timely transmission of data to the SDG Data and Information Unit, which will transmit the

information to the UNSD, as stated in the Guidelines on data flows and global data reporting at paragraph 7) of the present document (Fig.1).

- 27) UN Environment recognizes the need for an analysis of the capacity currently held by each of the Regional Seas programmes, to assess their needs for technical and financial support. It affirms that the Science Division will provide the Regional Seas programmes with the Information System necessary to the reporting of data, in the form of a data collection template and the Indicator Reporting Information System (IRIS) for the Regional Seas programmes that still do not have a reporting mechanism in place. The list of the Regional Seas with a mandated reporting mechanism relevant to SDG indicators already in place is provided in Annex II. UN Environment recommends that a focal point be assigned to the data collection process in each of the Secretariat.

Fig.1 Schematic diagram to show SDG data flow.



Source: Guidelines on data flows and global data reporting, 5th Meeting of the IAEG-SDGs, 30-31 March 2017, Ottawa

Annex I. List of SDG indicators for which UN Environment is custodian agency.

Indicator	SDG
1. 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	6
2. 6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	6
3. 6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	6
4. 6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	6
5. 6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	6
6. 8.4.1 Material footprint (MF) and MF per capita, per GDP	8
7. 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption (DMC) and DMC per capita, per GDP	8
8. 12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target into national policies	12
9. 12.2.1 Material footprint (MF) and MF per capita, per GDP	12
10. 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption (DMC) and DMC per capita, per GDP	12
11. 12.3.1 Global food loss index	12
12. 12.4.1 Number of Parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	12
13. 12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita, proportion of hazardous waste treated and by type of treatment	12
14. 12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	12
15. 12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	12
16. 12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	12
17. 12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on R&D for sustainable consumption and production (SCP) and environmental sound technologies	12
18. 12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels	12
19. 14.1.1 Index of Coastal Eutrophication (ICEP) and Floating Plastic debris Density	14
20. 14.2.1 Proportion of national Exclusive Economic Zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches	14
21. 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	14
22. 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	15
23. 15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	15
24. 15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	15
25. 17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies	17
26. 17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	17

Annex II. Indicative list of Regional Seas programmes with monitoring programme.

14.1.1 Relevant indicator - Chlorophyll-a

Regional Seas	Method	Data flow	Database
Baltic Sea	In-situ sampling	National competent authorities conduct monitoring and report the data to HELCOM.	HELCOM COMBINE database (in-situ monitoring data: http://ocean.ices.dk/helcom/Helcom.aspx?Mode=1)
Mediterranean Sea	In-situ sampling	All 21 Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention submit data to the MEDPOL database on a yearly basis. Chlorophyll a is not mandatory but has been reported by the majority of countries	MEDPOL database
Northwest Pacific	Remote sensing In situ sampling	Remotely sensed Chl-a: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northwest Pacific Region Environmental Cooperation Center NASA In situ Chl-a: Local governments and government-designated organizations monitor the indicator	NOWPAP CEARAC database (http://ocean.nowpap3.go.jp/?page_id=862)
ROPME Sea Area	In-situ sampling through oceanographic cruise	Periodic regional cruise organized by the ROPME Secretariat	ROPME database

14.1.1 Relevant indicators - marine litter

Regional Seas	Method	Data flow	Database
Baltic Sea	Macrolitter characteristics and abundance/volume	National competent authorities conduct monitoring and report the data to HELCOM.	Common monitoring guidelines for beach litter will be developed among the HELCOM Contracting Parties
Mediterranean Sea	COP 19 adopted two indicators related to marine litter. Common Indicator 22: Trends in the amount of litter washed ashore and/or deposited on coastlines (EO10); At least 2 surveys per year in spring and autumn (Ideally 4	Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention submit data to the MEDPOL database	MEDPOL database

	<p>surveys per year in spring, summer, autumn and winter)</p> <p>Common Indicator 23: Trends in the amount of litter in the water column including microplastics and on the seafloor (EO10);</p> <p>For floating litter visual ship-based monitoring of floating litter 2.5cm to 50cm as items/km²</p> <p>For litter on the seafloor shallow coastal waters (0-20m): minimum annual, maximum quarterly underwater visual surveys with SCUBA/snorkelling based on line transect surveys in use for evaluation of benthic fauna</p> <p>For seafloor 20-800m collection of litter data through on-going and continuous bottom trawl fish stock survey programmes</p>		
<p>Northwest Pacific</p>	<p>Monitoring follows the Guidelines for Monitoring Marine Litter on the Beaches and Shorelines of the Northwest Pacific Region</p> <p>All participating countries also use the International Coastal Cleanup (ICC) data cards</p>	<p>The Northwest Pacific Region Environmental Cooperation Center and the Korea Marine Environment Management Corporation monitor marine litter</p>	<p>NOWPAP DINRAC website</p>

14.2.1 Relevant indicator - National ICZM guidelines and enabling legislation are adopted

Regional Seas	Method	Data flow	Database
Baltic Sea	<p>No HELCOM indicator on national ICZM guidelines and enabling legislation</p> <p>Related information has been compiled as a part of regular HELCOM work on maritime spatial planning (MSP)</p>	Updating of the fact sheets on MSP is coordinated by the HELCOM-VASAB Maritime Spatial Planning Working Group.	MSP country fact sheets/fiches
Mediterranean Sea	National ICZM guidelines and enabling legislation	Contracting Parties to the ICZM Protocol report in the framework of the Reporting format related to compliance with the legal obligations under the ICZM Protocol	