

## Summary: Indicator 22

### National ICZM guidelines and enabling legislation are adopted

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<i>Please provide scientific background for the indicator including reference materials</i>	
<p>The development and implementation of ecologically based management, including ICZM guidelines, is an indicator of the mature society from the point of view of responsible approach to the ecological problems. The degree of such maturity is reflected in the national legislation (Pido M.D., Xie Xin, Koshikawa H., Nam Jungho, Arzamastsev I.S. Integrated Coastal Planning and Ecosystem-Based Management in the Northwest Pacific Region. POMRAC Technical Report N 8 – Vladivostok: Dalnauka, 2015. – 188 pp.).</p>	
<p>Some regional seas programmes already developed and adopted the ICZM guidelines (ones for global with Mediterranean – 1990; ones for the Caribbean in 1994, UNEP Conceptual guidelines on Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management in 1999). Under the regional seas national legislations were reviewed, such as “Review of National Legislations Related To Coastal Zone Management in the English-Speaking Caribbean” in 2003.</p>	
<p>The Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean under the Barcelona Convention defines in Article 2 sub-paragraph (f) “Integrated coastal zone management” as “a dynamic process for the sustainable management and use of coastal zones, taking into account at the same time the fragility of coastal ecosystems and landscapes, the diversity of activities and uses, their interactions, the maritime orientation of certain activities and uses and their impact on both the marine and land parts”. Many terms are used to denote such a management approach, including Ecosystem-based Management, Integrated Coastal and Marine Management, Integrated Coastal (Area) Management, marine/maritime spatial planning (MSP), etc. The same protocol defines the “coastal zone” as “the geomorphologic area either side of the seashore in which the interaction between the marine and land parts occurs in the form of complex ecological and resource systems made up of biotic and abiotic components coexisting and interacting with hum an communities and relevant socio-economic activities”. Many of the MSP do not include the area on the terrestrial side and define the marine areas as the target areas although the guiding principles of MSP include, e.g.,” Spatial planning for land and for the sea should be tightly interlinked, consistent and supportive to each other. To the extent possible legal systems governing spatial planning on land and sea should be harmonised to achieve governance systems equally open to handle land and sea spatial challenges, problems and opportunities and to create synergies. Synergies with Integrated Coastal Zone Management should be strengthened in all BSR countries and in a cross-border setting” (BALTIC SEA BROAD-SCALE MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING (MSP) PRINCIPLES).</p>	
<p>Under the MAP, this indicator(s) is a regular indicator provided by the countries in the framework of the Reporting format related to compliance with the legal obligations under the ICZM Protocol. The Reporting Format was adopted by the CPs at their meeting in February 2016. A Reporting Format is available at MAP Secretariat as a reference document where a number of indicators related to specific ICZM Protocol articles is specified.</p>	

There is no HELCOM indicator as such on national ICZM guidelines and enabling legislation. However, considerable amount of related information has been compiled as a part of regular HELCOM work on maritime spatial planning (MSP). MSP country fact sheets/fiches have been prepared to act as a reliable source of data on the MSP status in the Baltic Sea coastal countries and Norway. The fact sheets contain maps and information on the sea areas, national laws and regulations, governance, contact information, existing spatial plans and plans under development as well as information on other MSP related developments. Updating of the fact sheets is coordinated by the HELCOM-VASAB Maritime Spatial Planning Working Group based on an agreed procedure.

The Northwest Pacific Action Plan has a programme on Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management (ICARM), but at this stage, a reporting mechanism of national programme development and legislation is not known.

Based on the fore-mentioned initiatives of the regional seas programmes, the indicator is further defined as follows: Adoption of national guidelines and/or creation of new legislation or revision of existing national coastal management legislation, incorporating a process for the sustainable management and use of coastal zones, taking into account at the same time the fragility of coastal ecosystems and land- and sea-scapes, the diversity of activities and uses of resources and space, their interactions, the maritime orientation of certain activities and uses and their impact on both the marine and land parts". Such a process may be referred to: Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM), Integrated Coastal Management (ICM), Integrated Marine Coastal Management (IMCM), Ecosystem-based Management (EBM), Ecosystem Approach to Management (EA), Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) or Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP).

*Please indicate monitoring points and frequency (maps may be attached)*

The indicator monitoring relies on the regular reporting from the regional seas member states to regional seas governing bodies (COPs, Intergovernmental Meetings, Commissions). No information has been provided on any current practices of regional seas programmes on the frequency of renewing the information.

It is however, proposed that the regional seas contracting parties or member states be encouraged to report on the above-defined indicator through their respective regional seas reporting frameworks every three years.

*Please indicate organisation(s) monitoring the indicator*

Each regional seas programme is encouraged to use existing reporting mechanisms (such as Joint HELCOM-VASAB Maritime Spatial Planning Working [Group](#), MAP ICZM protocol). Some regional seas may opt to use the state of the marine environment reporting to include this indicator and others may want to carry out specific review of national programmes (like the one carried out by the Caribbean Environment Programme). If regional seas programmes do not have existing mechanisms for review or reporting, it is suggested that they start developing a ICZM or similar programme within such regional seas mechanisms and establish information collection and monitoring processes.

*Please indicate the data source(s), spatial coverage, temporal coverage, frequency of updates*

MSP country fact sheet/fiche of HELCOM;  
MAP ICZM Protocol reporting;  
CEP review of coastal zone management legislation review;  
NOWPAP ICZM/EBM report