| | |
|---|---|
| **SDG Goal 14** | **Life below water** |
| **SDG 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** |
| **SDG Indicator 14.2.1** | **Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas** |
| **Time series** | **Existence of maritime spatial plans for the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and an integrated coastal zone management (ICZM)** |

## 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 26 April 2023
- National data: http://sdg-indicators.de/14-2-1/
- Definition: The binary time series measures whether a country uses an ecosystem-based approach to manage marine areas (measured through integrated coastal zone management (ICZM), marine spatial plan or other area-based, integrated planning and management in place).
- Disaggregation: Not available.

## 2. Comparability with the UN metadata

- Date of UN metadata: July 2024
- UN metadata: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-14-02-01.pdf
- The time series is compliant with the UN metadata.

## 3. Data description

- The binary indicator reports whether a country uses an ecosystem-based approach to manage marine areas (measured through ICZM, marine spatial plan or other area-based, integrated planning and management in place).

  An Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) plan covers the entire coastal zone. Marine and terrestrial areas are managed together. Plans are developed through coordination across different marine and terrestrial institutions and agencies.

  Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) is focused on the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). It integrates the needs and policies of multiple marine sectors into one coherent planning framework. The Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is an area beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea. The EEZ shall not extend beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured, as outlined by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. Territorial sea is a belt of coastal waters extending at most 12 nautical miles from the baseline of a coastal state, as outlined by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

  The indicator is based on a review of the maritime spatial plans for the EEZ (in place since 2009 and revised in 2021) and integrated coastal zone management (in place since 2006) in Germany. The legal bases for these plans are Federal Regional Planning Act and the National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management in German (ICZM) in Germany adopted by the Federal Cabinet on 22 March 2006 upon recommendation of the Federal Minister for Environment, respectively.

## 4. Access to data source

- Maritime Spatial Plan 2009:
  https://www.bsh.de/EN/TOPICS/Offshore/Maritime_spatial_planning/Maritime_Spatial_Plans_2009/maritime-spatial-plans-2009_node.html
- Maritime Spatial Plan 2021:
  https://www.bsh.de/EN/TOPICS/Offshore/Maritime_spatial_planning/Maritime_Spatial_Plan_2021/maritime-spatial-plan-2021_node.html
- Integrated coastal zone management in Germany:
  https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/en/integrated-coastal-zone-management-in-germany

## 5. Metadata on source data

- Maritime Spatial Plan 2009:
  https://www.bsh.de/EN/TOPICS/Offshore/Maritime_spatial_planning/Maritime_Spatial_Plans_2009/maritime-spatial-plans-2009_node.html
- Maritime Spatial Plan 2021:
  https://www.bsh.de/EN/TOPICS/Offshore/Maritime_spatial_planning/Maritime_Spatial_Plan_2021/maritime-spatial-plan-2021_node.html
- Integrated coastal zone management in Germany:
  https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/en/integrated-coastal-zone-management-in-germany

## 6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: Not applicable.
- Frequency: Annual

## 7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: yes=1, no=0
- Calculation:

**Not applicable.**