

**UN**  
environment



**United Nations Environment  
World Conservation Monitoring Centre**



## **OVERVIEW OF MARINE ACHIEVEMENTS**

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## Aims of today?

- 1 **Showcase progress** towards collating data on marine and coastal habitats globally;
- 2 **Reflect on what we've learned** through user surveys, analytics, and your feedback; and
- 3 Collaboratively **establish a vision for enhancing access to high-quality marine and coastal data** in the coming years.



# A quick reflection...

UNEP WCMC
OCEAN DATA VIEWER [About the site](#)

Select dataset(s) to view

World Database on Protected Areas

Area of biodiversity importance

Publication date: 2016

Version: See Protected Planet

Polygon, Point

Mean Annual Sea Surface Temperature (2009-2013)

Environmental descriptor

SEARCH & FILTER

### Annex 2. Dataset summary table

This document offers an overview of data that are of relevance to marine biodiversity. To date, 128 datasets, databases, and data portals have been included in the manual. Coloured shading in the table below are used to indicate:

- the dataset can be viewed and/or downloaded from UNEP-WCMC
- more information about dataset access can be sought directly from the dataset provider
- the dataset is a new addition to the manual (represented by a blue star icon)

For all other datasets, information about data layer access can be found in the manual. UNEP-WCMC does not distribute these datasets and cannot guarantee the accuracy of the information provided in this document.

Category	Dataset title	Version	Contact
Biogenic habitat	Global Distribution of Coral Reefs (2010)	1.3	UNEP-Montreal
	Global Distribution of Coral Reefs - 1 Km Data (2003)	7.0	UNEP-Montreal
	Global Distribution of Cold-water Corals (2005)	2.0	UNEP-Montreal
	Global Habitat Suitability for Framework-Forming Cold-Water Corals (2011)	1.0	School of Science, Bangor University

**Manual of marine and coastal datasets of biodiversity importance**  
2015 edition

An introduction to key marine and coastal biodiversity datasets

Map of Critical Habitat (2015) as per IPCC PS0

UNEP WCMC

For more than 30 datasets on the global distribution of marine biodiversity, visit the **Ocean Data Viewer** at: [wcmc.io/ODV](http://wcmc.io/ODV)

ENHANCING MARINE AND COASTAL BIODIVERSITY SCREENING

26/06/2017

## What have we achieved?



**2.45** **2.52** million records  
of marine and coastal habitats



More than **1.2** **2.1** million km<sup>2</sup>  
of marine and coastal areas mapped



More than **30** marine datasets  
available to Proteus Partners



**75** **128** resources identified  
in the *Manual on marine and coastal  
datasets of biodiversity importance*

In the last year...

**NEW:** 2017 version of IFC PS6's marine  
**Critical Habitat**

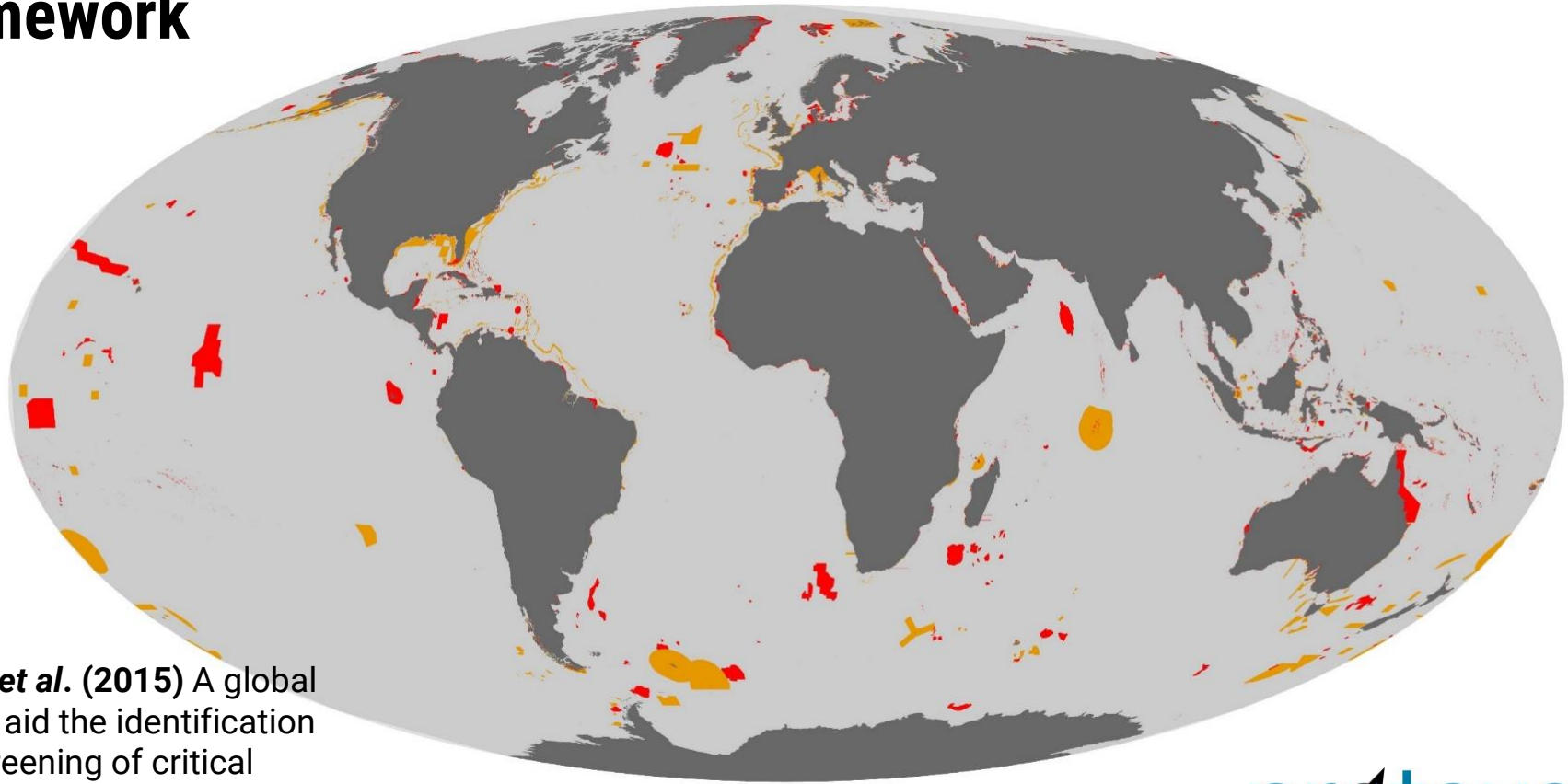
**Five-fold increase in cold coral  
occurrences** (32,361 points, 132 countries)

Released **published layer of saltmarshes**  
(54,951 km<sup>2</sup>)

Updated the **global layer of seagrasses**  
(344,958 km<sup>2</sup>)

Conducted **preliminary global review of  
marine habitat data** within national waters.

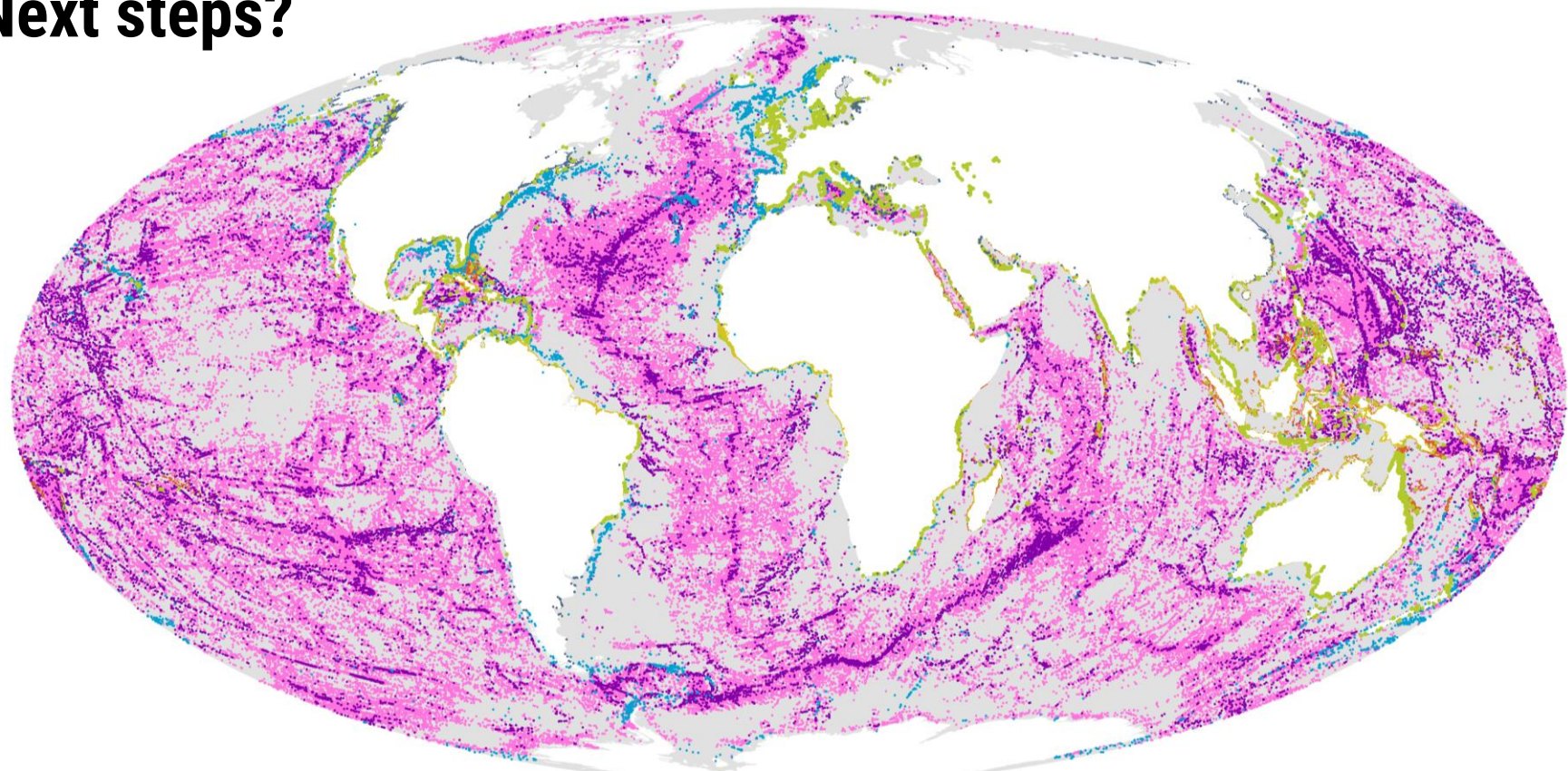
# Application of these data to the IFC PS6 'Critical Habitat' framework










**Martin et al. (2015)** A global map to aid the identification and screening of critical habitat for marine industries. *Marine Policy* 53: 45-53.

■ Likely CH ■ Potential CH ■ Unclassified

# Next steps?



	Mangroves		Seagrasses		Cold corals		Seamounts
	Saltmarsh		Coral reefs		Knolls		



# Where do we want to be by 2020?

Recent advances make it the right time to implement a step-change in the way in which we manage and update our marine biodiversity data, drawing on global monitoring networks with whom we collaborate.



## Our targets. . .

Be able to **provide high-quality marine biodiversity data** with greater transparency, coverage, and contextual information.

Be able to **track improvements in the quality** of our marine biodiversity datasets through quality metrics.

Be able to **track progress towards global marine-related targets**, such as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Be able to **establish partnerships with key global biodiversity networks** to strengthen our collective ability to monitor biodiversity, and to support decision-making.