



UNEP



WCMC

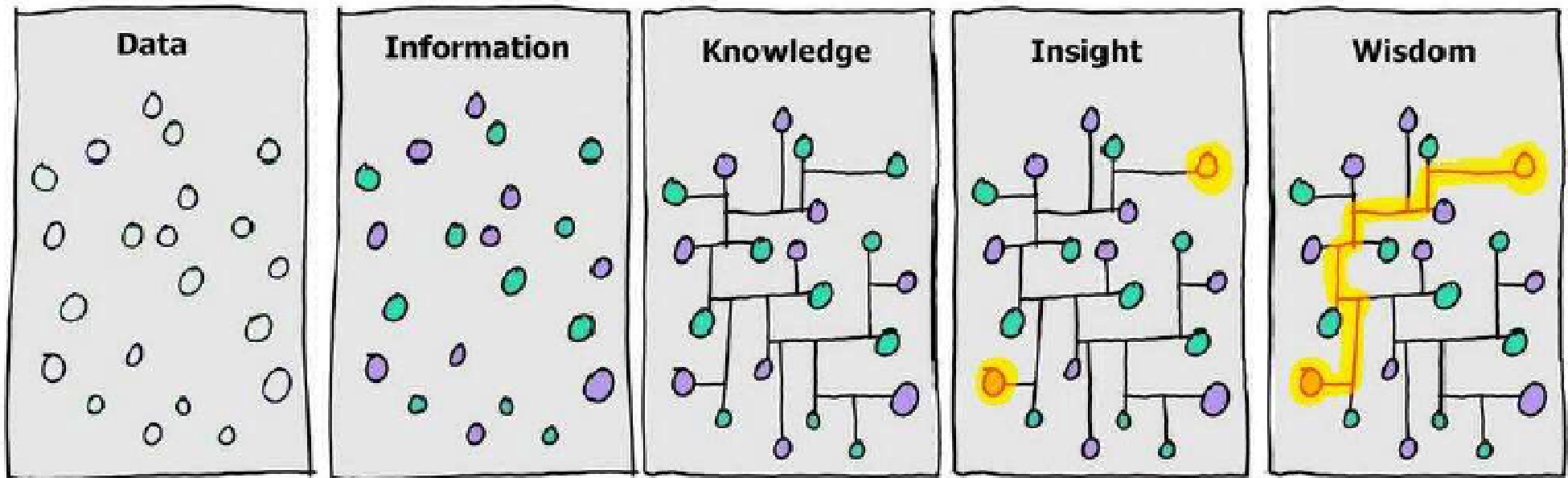
**United Nations Environment Programme
World Conservation Monitoring Centre**

A composite image showing a mangrove forest with its characteristic prop roots in the foreground, a body of water in the middle ground, and a coral reef with various coral species in the background.

A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE ON BIODIVERSITY DATA IN THE BID-REX CONTEXT

**BRIAN MACSHARRY, UNEP-WCMC
20TH JUNE 2018**

#BIDREX



Cleveland, 1982

To answer national, regional or global questions and track progress towards relevant biodiversity **targets** we need data. Not only do we need data we need to understand process of collecting, managing, analysis and discussing the data. We need to agree on common language and processes so that we spend our time discussing the **question** rather than any technical issues.



Progress towards global targets is a key driver for biodiversity, what is reported at the global level can influence what happens on the ground.

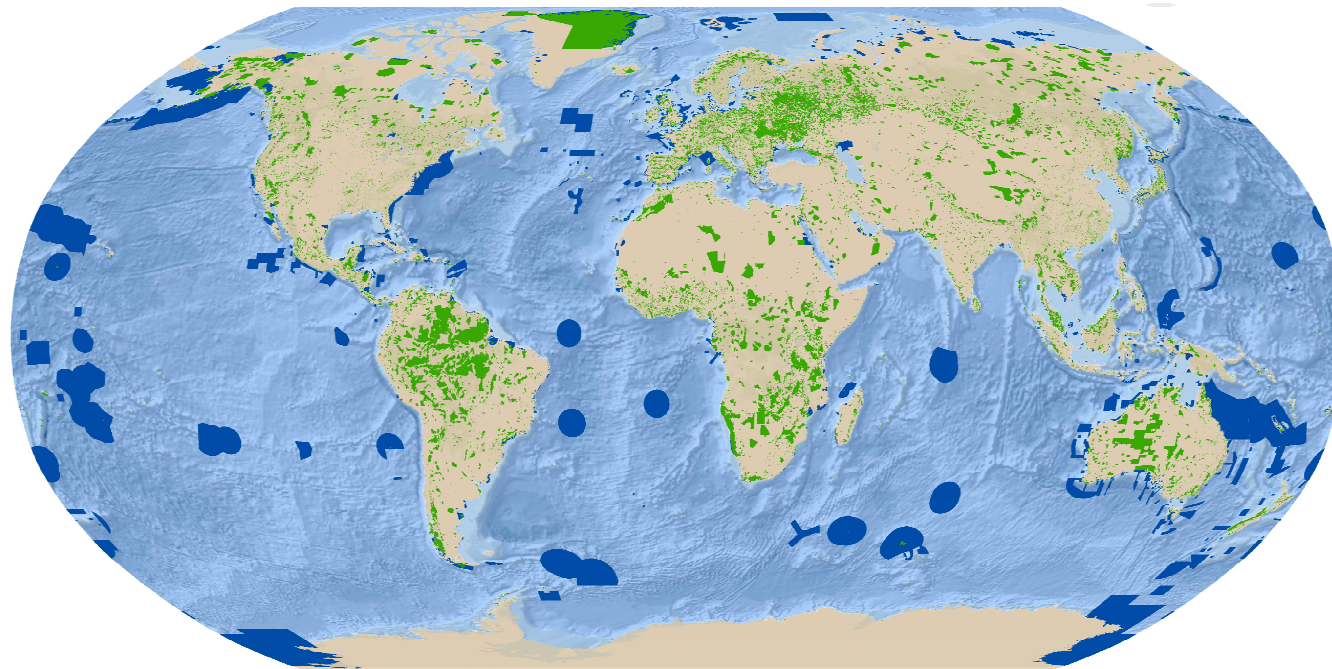
Local data does lead to Global decisions.



Global Targets

Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) Aichi Biodiversity Targets (2010-2020) e.g. Target 11

Protected Areas of the world



Source: UNEP-WCMC AND IUCN (2018). Protected Planet: The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) [On-line], June 2018, Cambridge, UK: UNEP-WCMC. Available at www.protectedplanet.net



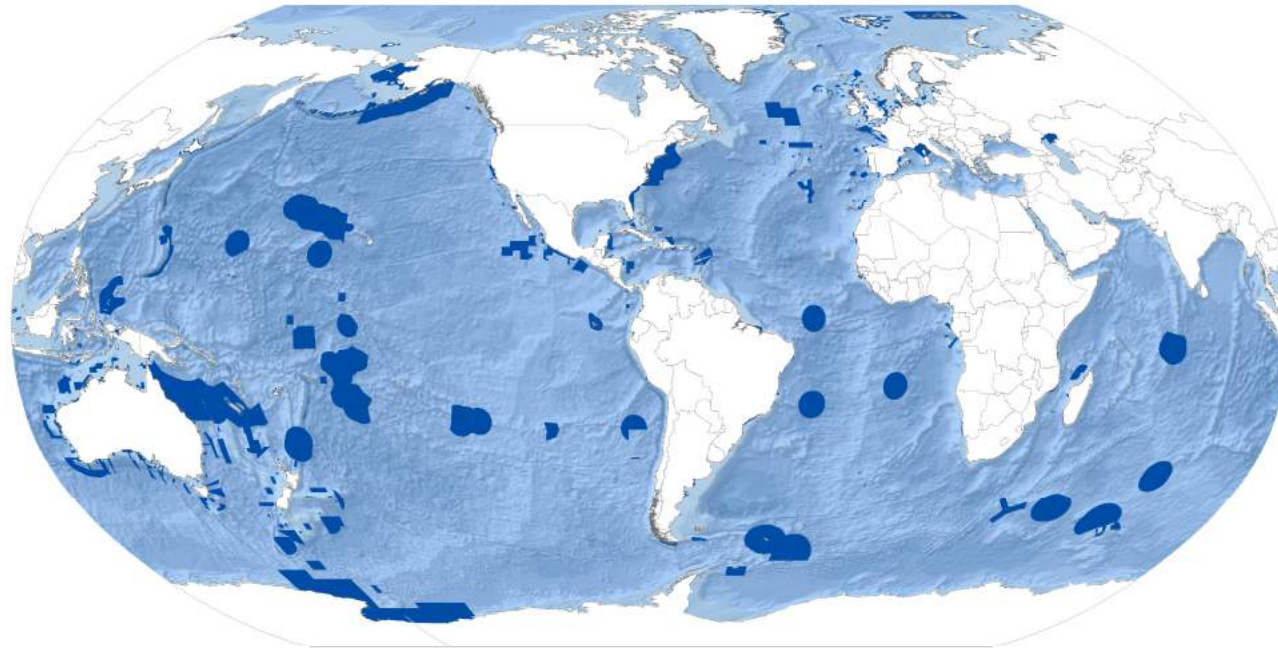
 Terrestrial protected areas  Marine and coastal protected areas



Global Targets

Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) Aichi Biodiversity Targets (2010-2020) e.g. Target 11

Official MPA Map



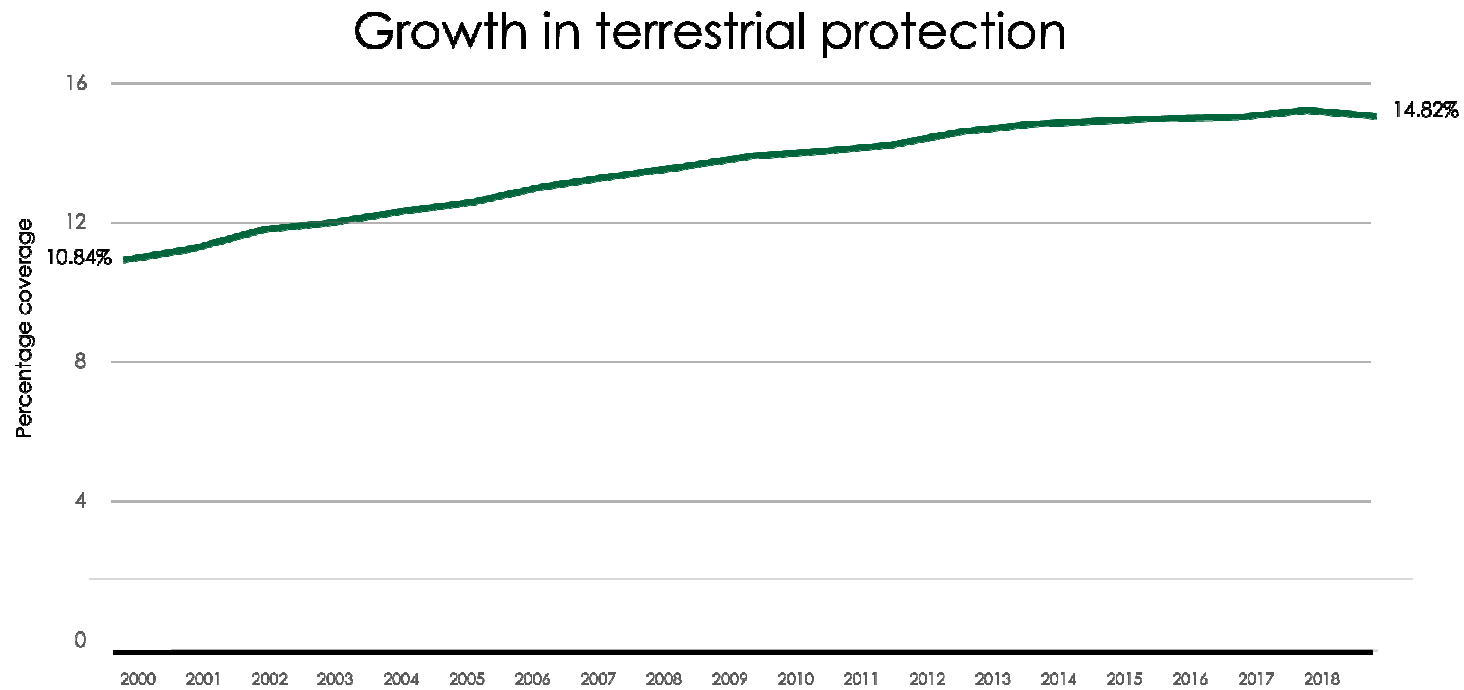
Source: UNEP-WCMC AND IUCN (2018). Protected Planet: The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) [On-line], June 2018, Cambridge, UK: UNEP-WCMC. Available at www.protectedplanet.net

**7.26% of the Global Ocean covered by protected areas
2.25% exclusively no-take.**



Global Targets

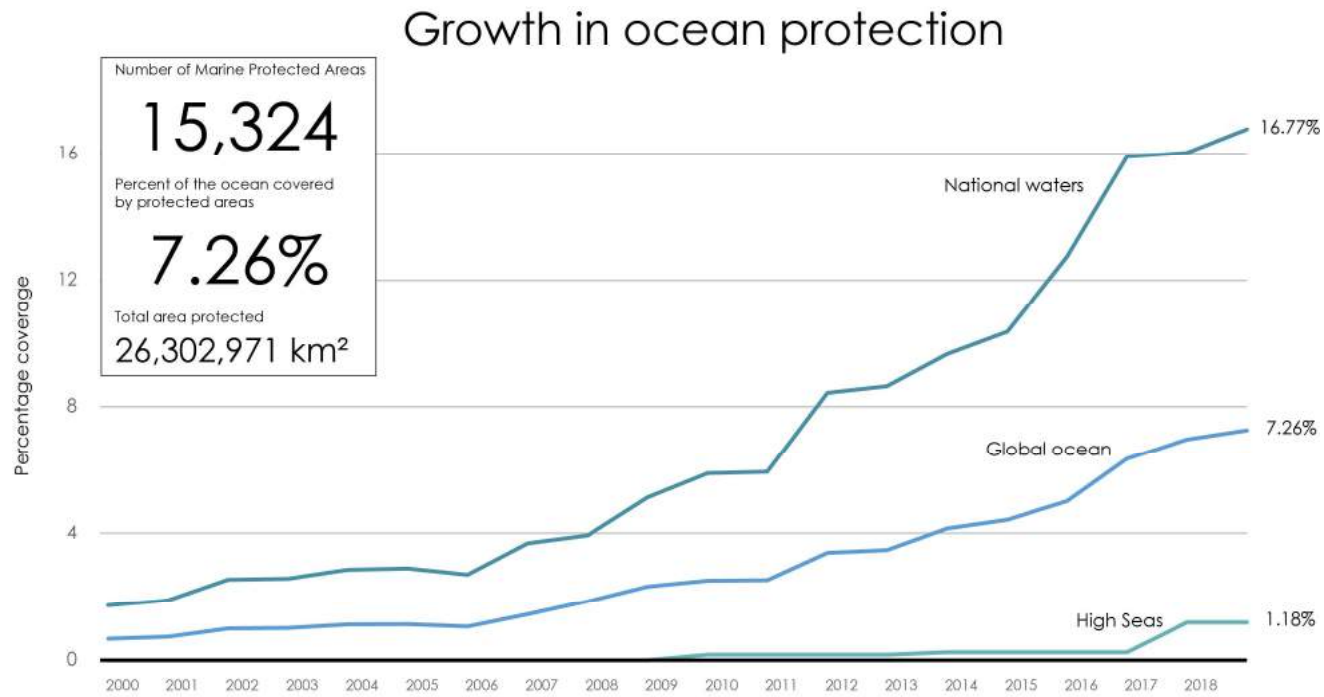
Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) Aichi Biodiversity Targets (2010-2020)



UNEP-WCMC & IUCN (2018) Protected Planet [On-line], [May 2018], Cambridge, UK
Available at www.protectedplanet.net

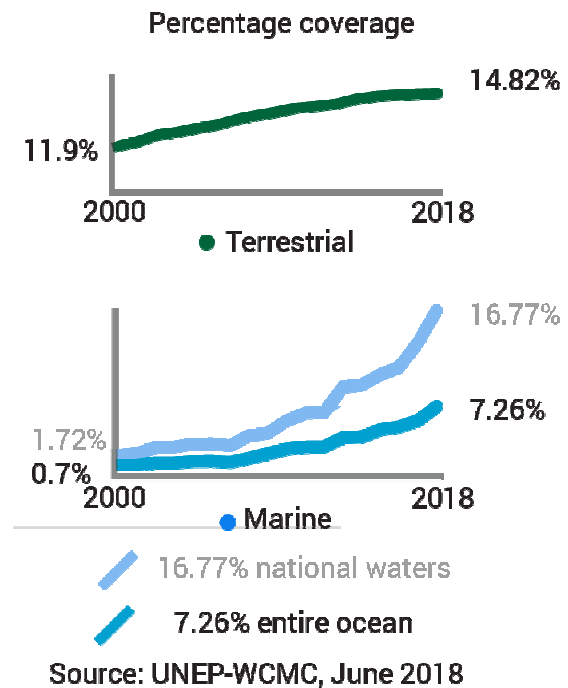
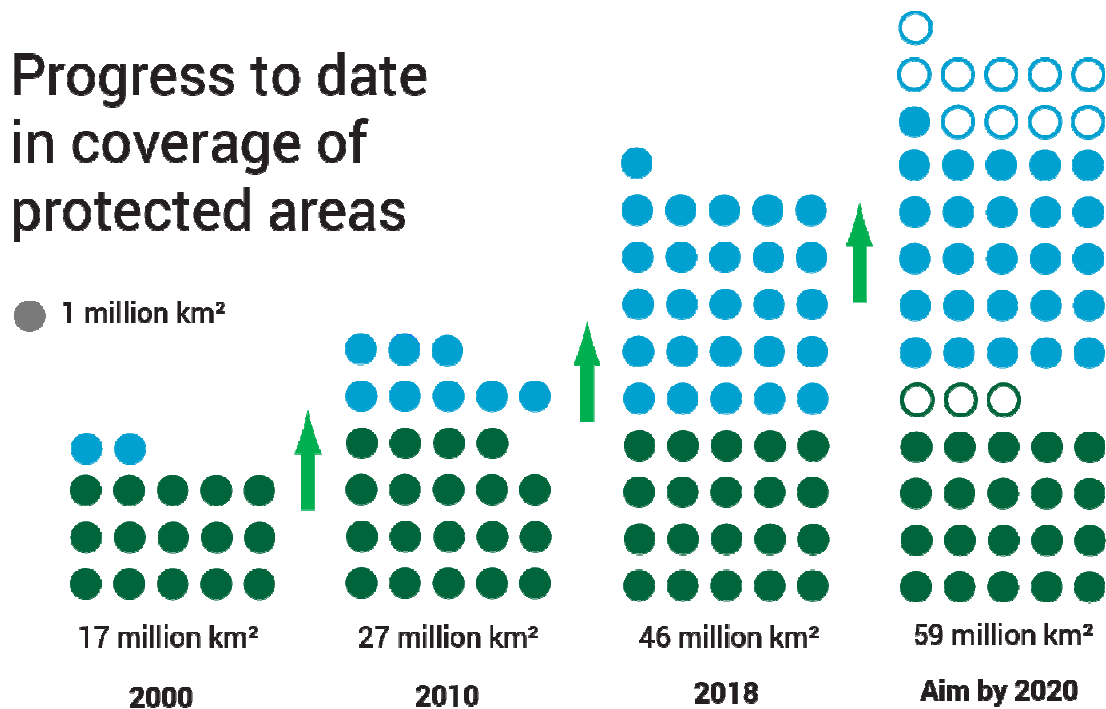
Global Targets

Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) Aichi Biodiversity Targets (2010-2020)



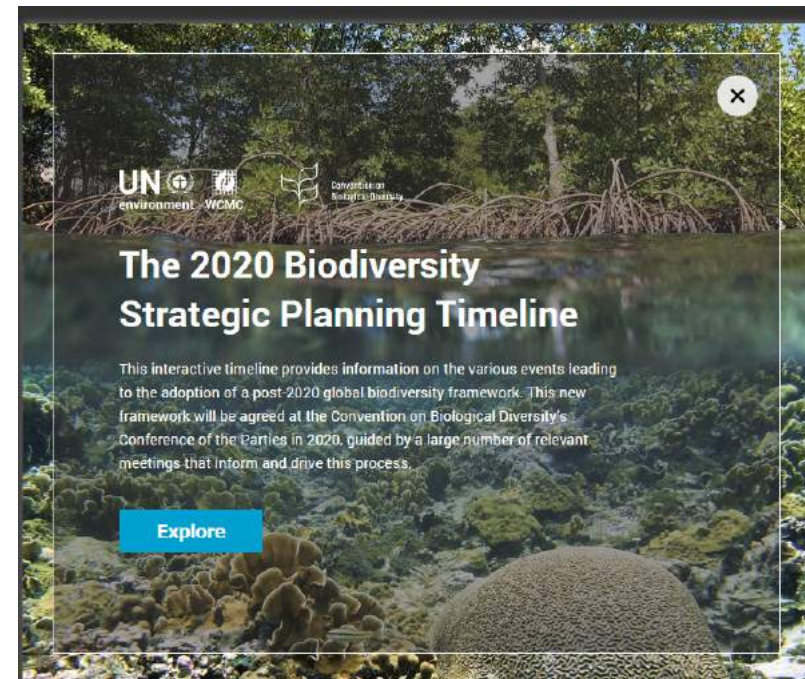
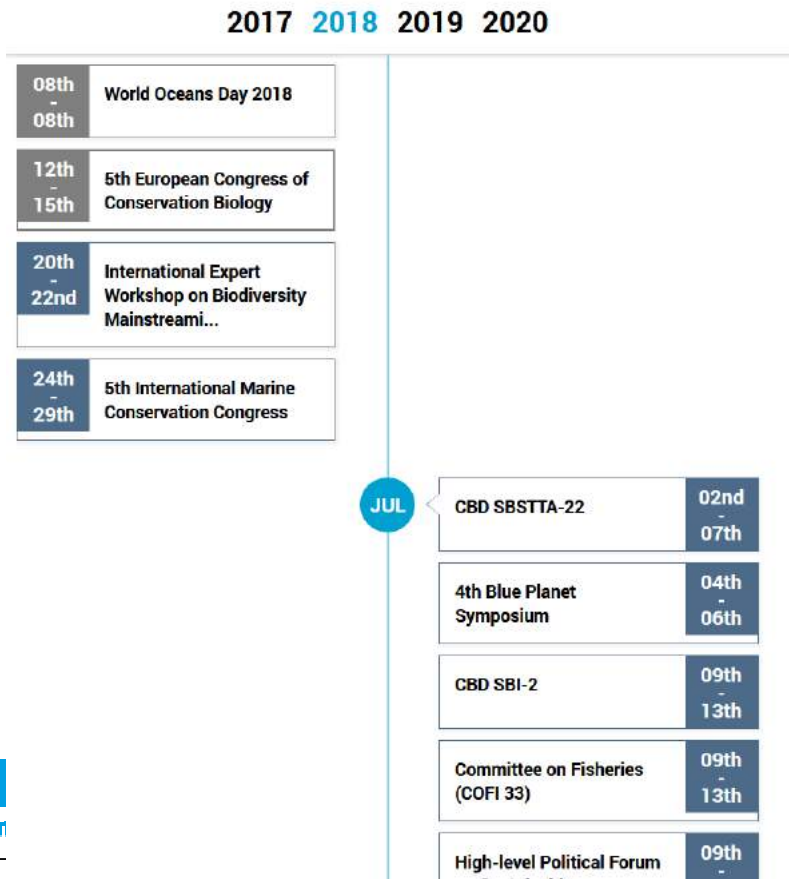
UNEP-WCMC & IUCN (2018) Marine Protected Planet [On-line], [May 2018], Cambridge, UK
Available at www.protectedplanet.net

Progress to date in coverage of protected areas



Global Targets

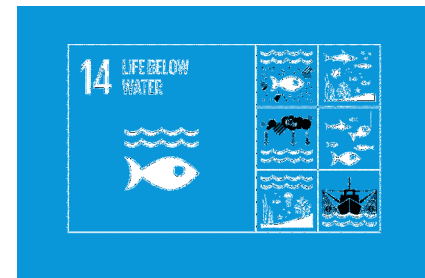
Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) Aichi Biodiversity Targets (2010-2020)- what happens next?



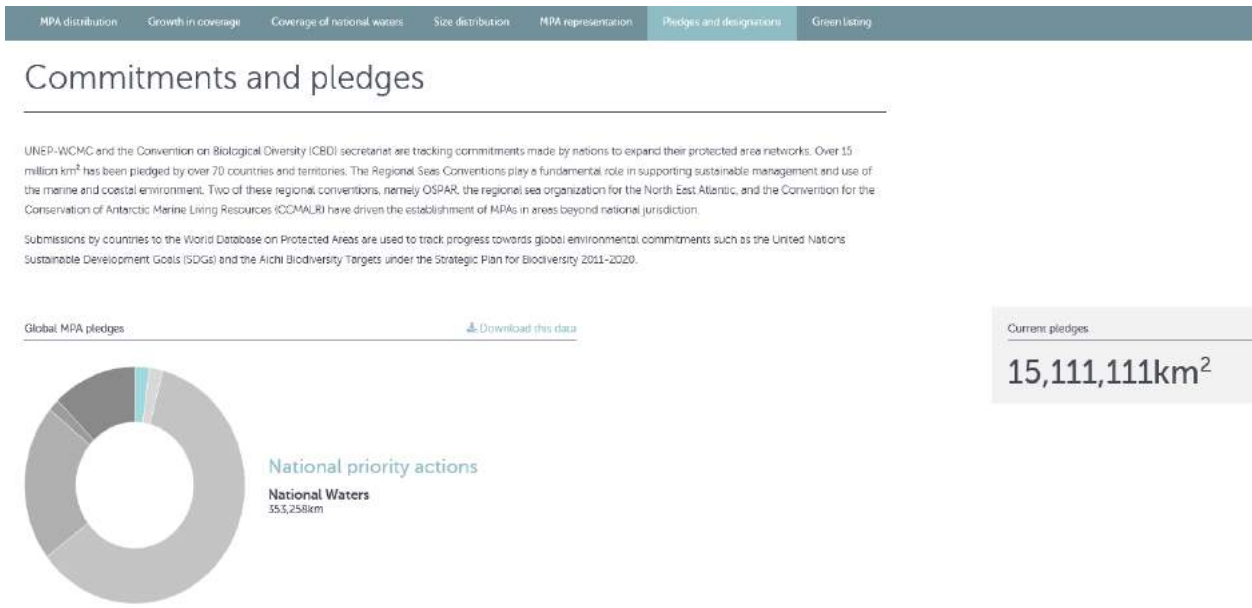
<https://post2020.unep-wcmc.org/>

Global Targets

UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (2015 -2030)



This does lead to countries committing to protecting their environment



105 countries/territories have pledged to designate **4.5 million km²** on land

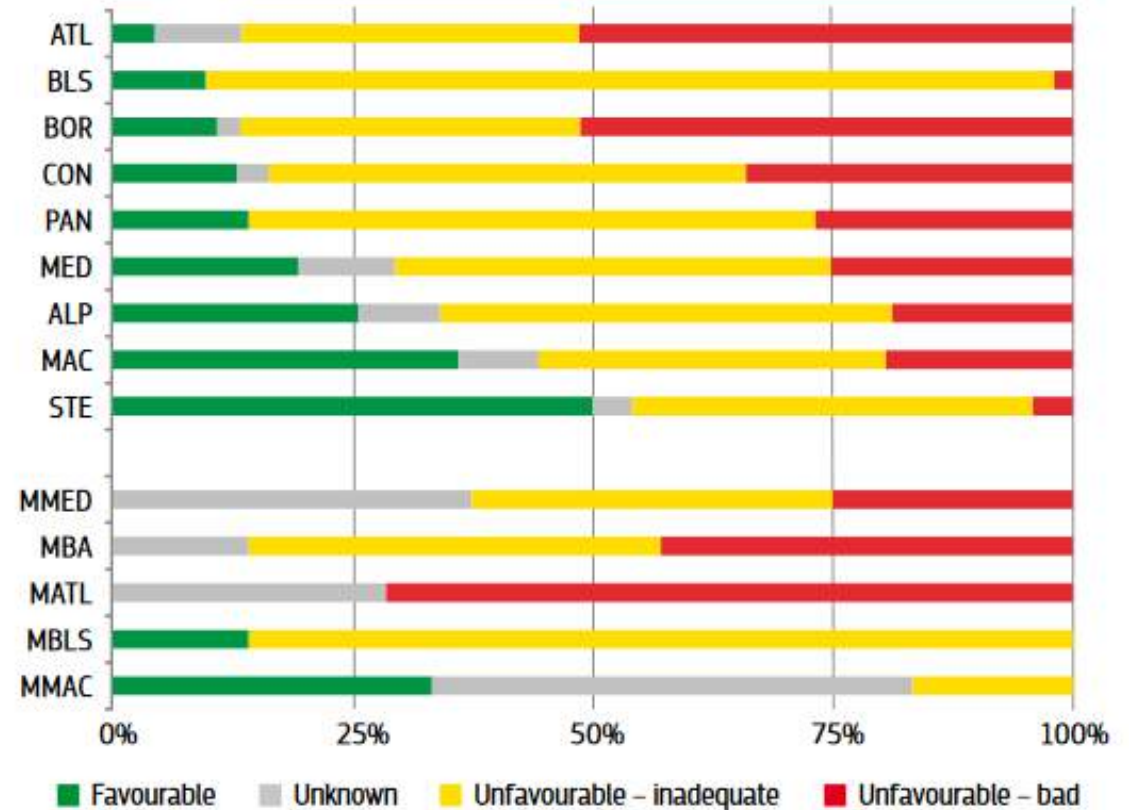
73 countries/territories have pledged to designate **15.1 million km²** on land

European Targets

EU Biodiversity Strategy which aims to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU and globally by 2020. To track progress on this they use a series of indicators on biodiversity – the “Streamlined European Biodiversity Indicators” (SEBI) as well as asking countries to report on their biodiversity via the Article 17 of the Habitats Directive and article 12 of the Birds Directive.

European Targets

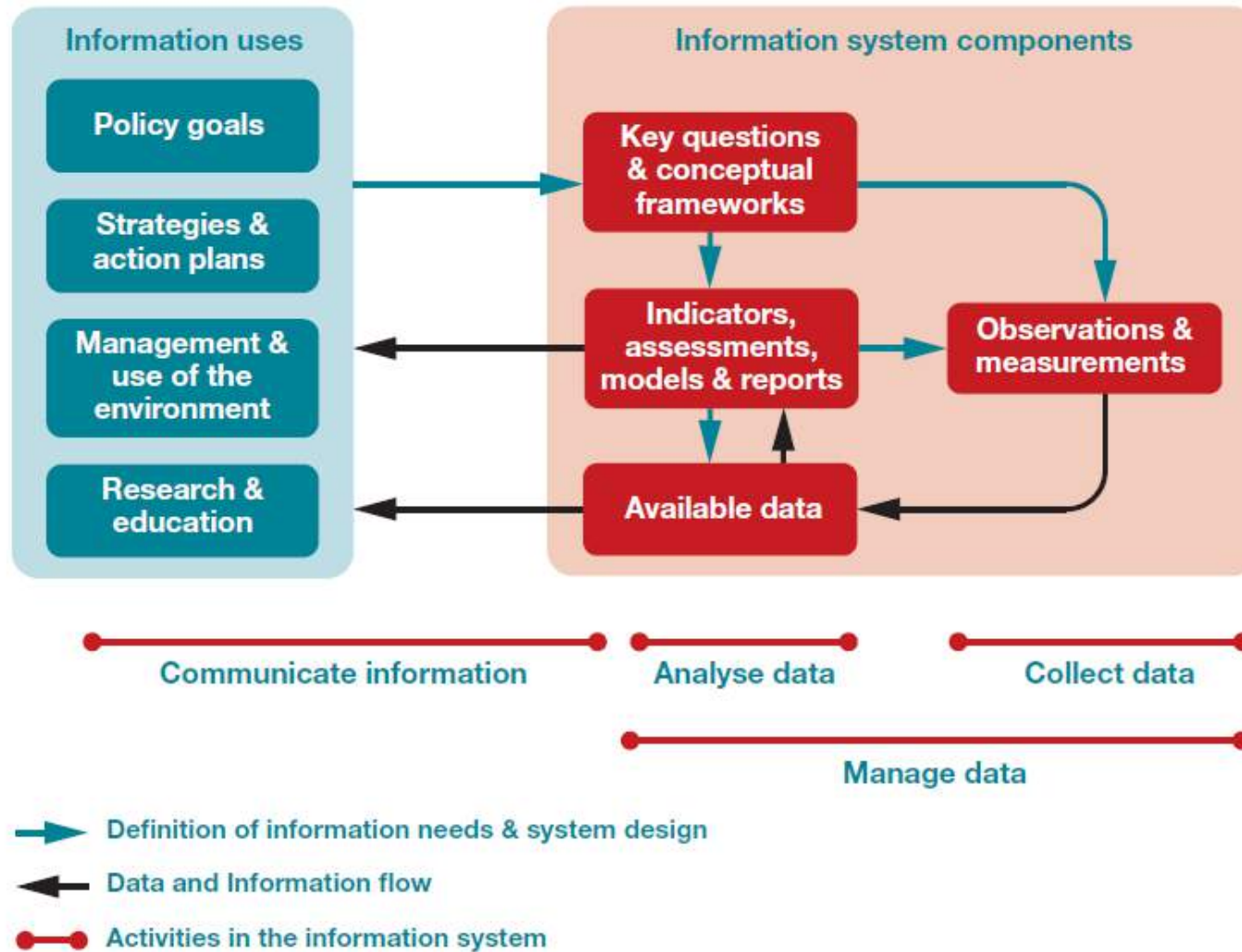
This allows for the reporting on progress towards this target and analysis of trends as well as communication on the state of nature in the EU.



Conservation status of habitat types per biogeographical region

All of this is built upon:

Data Collection
Data Management
Analysis
Communication



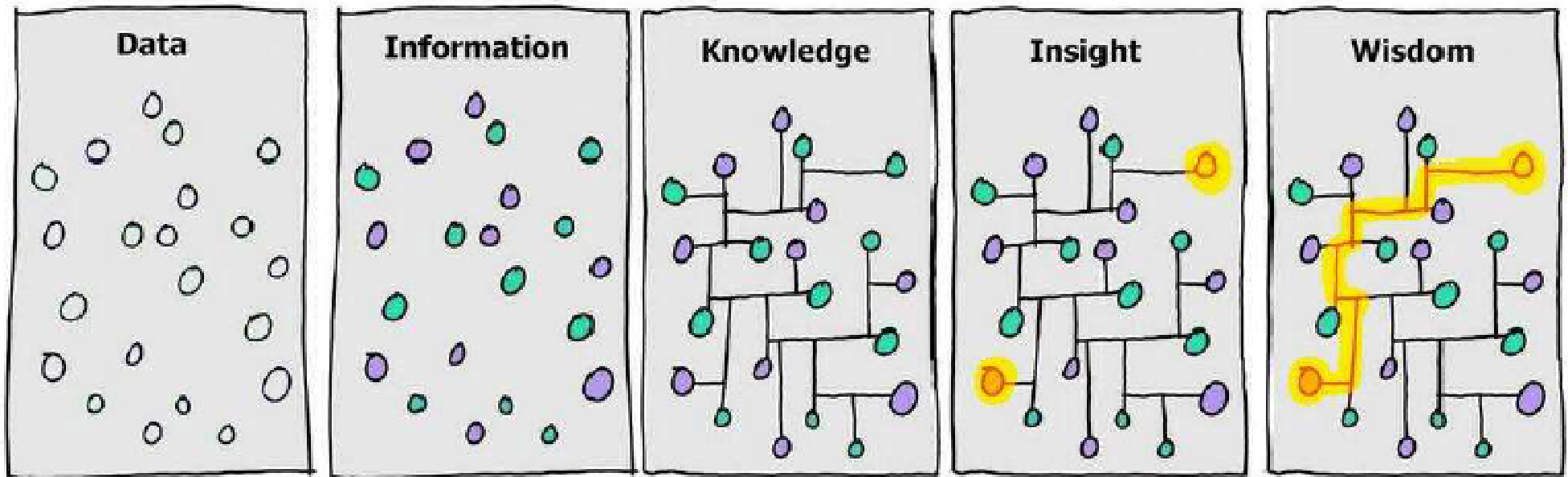
Issues and where you can help?

As with any global analysis there is an issue when it comes to scale and currency of the data. Are we using the best data to answer the questions we need to or are we using the data we have to create and answer questions.

All of the discussions, generation of, and analysis of these regional and global targets are built upon data **you collect**. This highlights the importance that data collected locally is able to be used for these questions- data standards, interoperable, QA/QC, currency of data, frequency of update.

At the global level our aim is to make sure policy makers, and other influencers or impactors on the environment can make informed decisions. There can be too often a disconnect between these macro scale policies, decisions, indicators which are based upon “global” data. In truth there is no such thing as “global” data but rather local data that has been amalgamated together into regional and global data sets.

Local data does impact global policy! The higher the quality of local data, the more interoperable it is and the frequently it is collected the more accurately global policy can reflect local issues.



Cleveland, 1982

Thank you!

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brian.macsharry@unep-wcmc.org

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#BIDREX
#Biodiversity
#Data

