



ARCTIC
SDI Arctic Spatial
Data Infrastructure

Challenges and use of data

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Monitoring: The CBMP

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Protected Areas Indicator data and graphics

Protected Areas Indicator Report
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Protected Areas Indicator Report 2017



Protected Areas Index 2017

Protected areas have long been viewed as a key element for maintaining and conserving Arctic biodiversity and the functioning landscapes upon which species depend. Arctic protected areas have been established in strategically important and representative areas, helping to maintain crucial ecological features, e.g., caribou migration and calving areas, shorebird and waterfowl staging and nesting sites, seabird colonies, and critical components of marine mammal habitats.

CAFF and the Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment (PAME) working groups have created an indicator report that provides an overview of the status and trends of Arctic protected areas.



Key facts:

The extent of protected areas within the CAFF boundary has almost doubled since 1980. While progress has been made, it has not been even across ecosystems and the report does not analyse how well the suite of protected areas meet the test of being an "ecologically connected, representative, and effectively managed network of protected and specially managed areas that protects and promotes the resilience of the biological diversity, ecological processes and cultural heritage" (PAME 2015) of the Arctic.

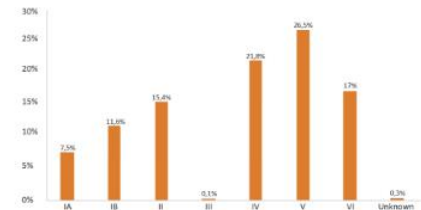
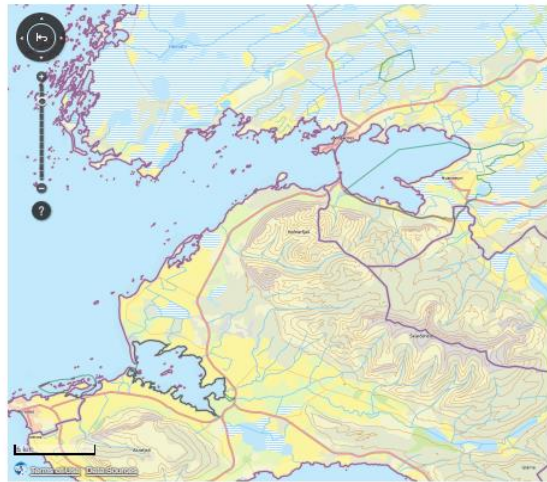


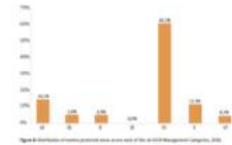
Figure 3: Distribution of protected areas (marine and terrestrial) across each of the six IUCN Management Categories, 2016.

Marine Protected Areas according to IUCN categories

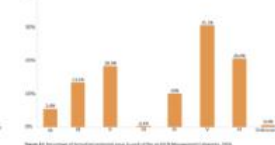
Terrestrial Protected Areas according to IUCN categories

Figure 3: Distribution of protected areas (marine and terrestrial) across each of the six IUCN Management Categories, 2016.

Marine Protected Areas according to IUCN categories



Terrestrial Protected Areas according to IUCN categories



Currently, in 2016, 20.2% of the Arctic's terrestrial area and 4.7% of the Arctic's marine areas are protected. Protected area coverage of the Arctic's terrestrial ecosystems exceeds Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 which aims for at least 17% of terrestrial and inland water to be protected by 2020. The protected area coverage of marine areas currently falls short of the Aichi Target goal for 10% of coastal and marine areas to be protected by 2020.

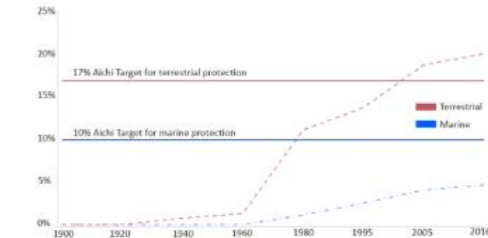
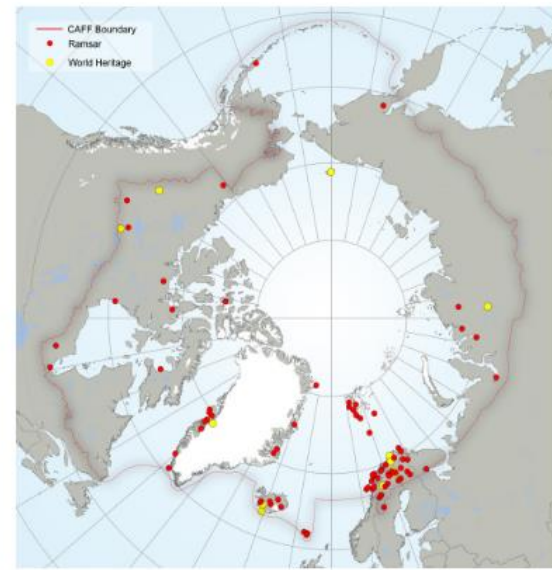


Figure 2: Trends in terrestrial and marine protected area coverage within the CAFF boundary, 1990-2016.

Within the CAFF boundary there are 92 areas recognised under global international conventions. These include 12 World Heritage sites (three of which have a marine component) and 80 Ramsar sites, which together cover 0.9% (289,931 km²) of the CAFF area. Between 1985 and 2015, the total area covered by Ramsar sites almost doubled, while the total area designated as World Heritage sites increased by about 50% in the same time period.



Display

Sort By: Ordering ASC

Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program Coastal Expert Monitoring Group and Nordic Workshop Report
Tromsø, Norway, January 9-10, 2018



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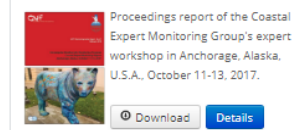
Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program Strategic Plan: 2018-2021



The Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program's (CBMP) Strategic Plan is intended to explain the overarching goals of the CBMP for the period 2018-2021, and to outline actions to deliver on those goals. It will guide the management of the program and help ensure the program's continued relevance to the needs of the Arctic States, Permanent Participants, scientific and Arctic communities, and other partners.

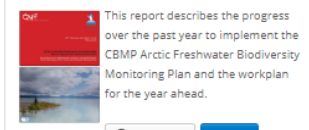
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Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program (CBMP) Coastal Expert Workshop Meeting Report, Anchorage, Alaska, U.S.A., October 11-13, 2017



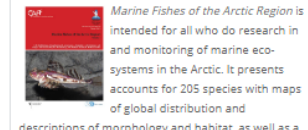
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Arctic Freshwater Biodiversity Monitoring Plan Annual Report 2017 and Work Plan 2018



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Marine Fishes of the Arctic Region Volume 1



Marine Fishes of the Arctic Region is intended for all who do research in and monitoring of marine ecosystems in the Arctic. It presents accounts for 205 species with maps of global distribution and descriptions of morphology and habitat, as well as a photographic identification guide. Information on 24 other species present only in the fringes of the Arctic Region or taxonomically problematic is given in the introductions to the fish families. As the Arctic continues to warm, more cold-temperate species are expected to enter the region and the distribution of true Arctic species will likely retract as the area of ice-covered cold water shrinks. The maps in this atlas can be used to compare future changes in distributions. The identification guide will be particularly helpful for identifying cold-water species, since fewer identification tools are available for this group of fishes.

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Arctic Marine Biodiversity Monitoring Plan Implementation: Greenland, 2017



A 2017 update on the implementation of the Arctic Marine Biodiversity Monitoring Plan in Greenland.

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Access to data

Arctic SDI provides an
Authoritative Reference Basemap
Provided Directly from the
8 Arctic National Mapping
Agencies



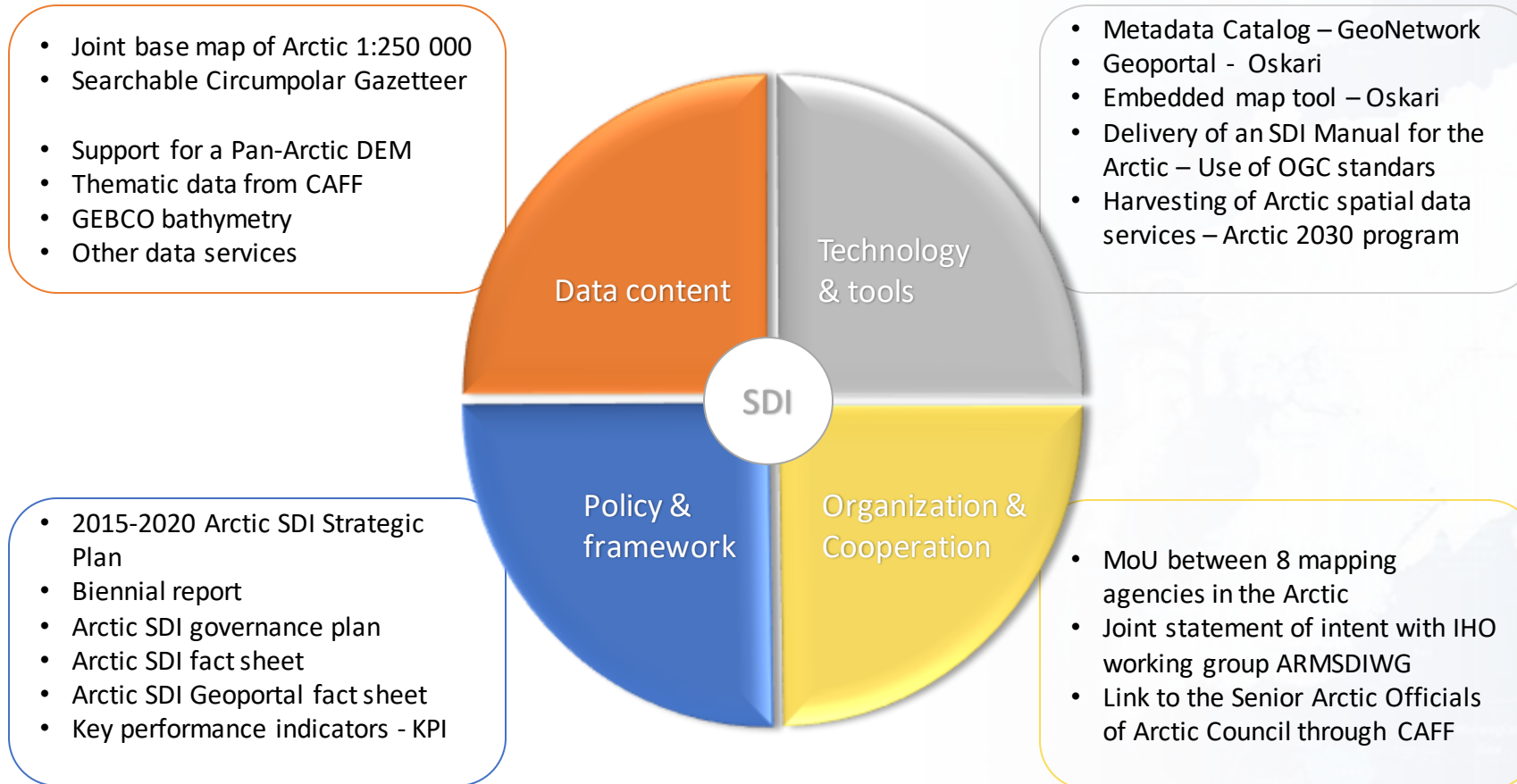
Challenges

- Lack of know how by data owners – regarding data distribution
- Lack of commitment (servers and data up to date)
- Terms of reference /licensing
- Pricing
- Government Policies / hindering use of data (open data)
- Legal issues – where to store data.
- Lack of data stewardship
- Lack of data strategies – e.g. Universities, government parties
- Connecting to other cooperation – ARMSDIWG

Question: Do we lack Users? Who is putting the pressure on the data providers?
Ar the users lacking know how in using services?



Status of Arctic SDI





Future