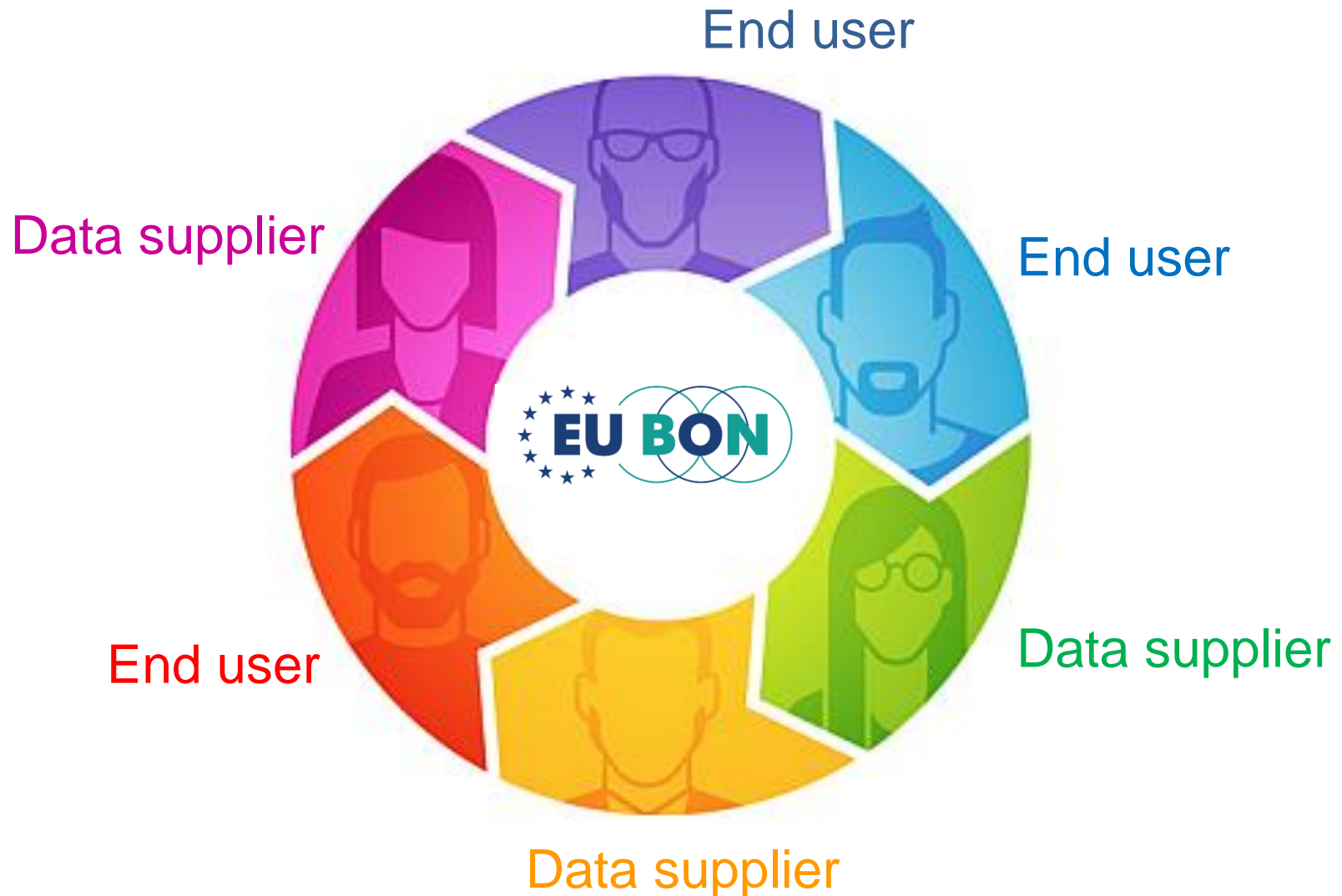


Stakeholder requirements



WP 6& 7 Eugenie Regan (UNEP-WCMC) & Ilse Geijzendorffer (CNRS)

Who are our stakeholders?





Like Yahoo EU BON could try to be everything to everybody

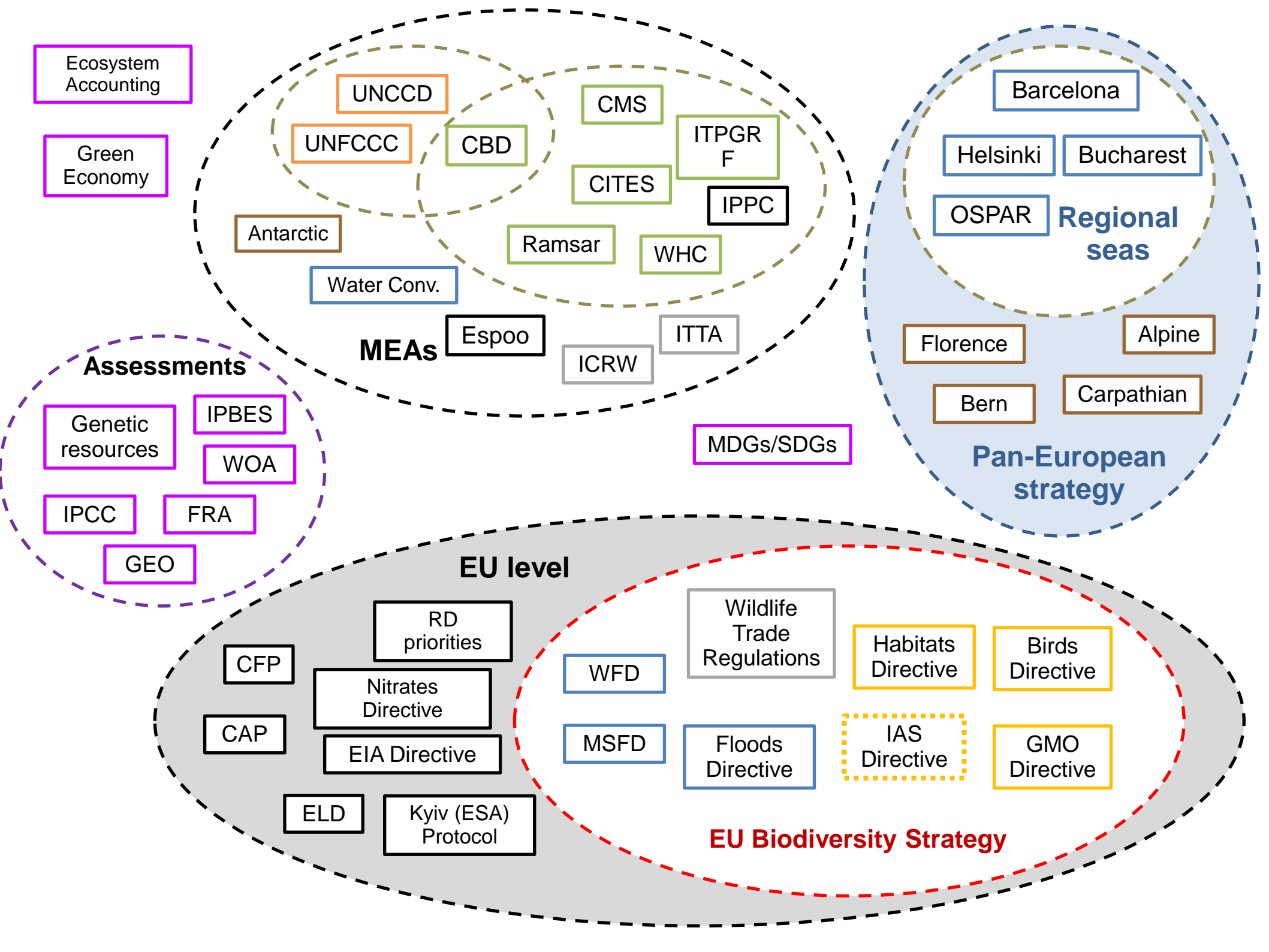
But in reality we need to:

- Identify which tools and assessments are feasible
- Then prioritise
- Focus on target audiences
- Convince and demonstrate the potential of the portal
- Additional tools can be added later.



- Make our users' lives easier
- Fix their problems
- Bring added value
- Be remarkable
- Attract and convince





Ecosystem Accounting

Green Economy

UNCCD

UNFCCC

CBD

CMS

ITPGR F

CITES

IPPC

Antarctic

Ramsar

WHC

Water Conv.

Espoo

ITTA

ICRW

MEAs

MDGs/SDGs

Assessments

Genetic resources

IPBES

WOA

IPCC

FRA

GEO

Barcelona

Helsinki

Bucharest

OSPAR

Regional seas

Florence

Alpine

Bern

Carpathian

Pan-European strategy

EU level

CFP

RD priorities

Nitrates Directive

CAP

EIA Directive

ELD

Kyiv (ESA) Protocol

WFD

Wildlife Trade Regulations

Habitats Directive

Birds Directive

MSFD

Floods Directive

IAS Directive

GMO Directive

EU Biodiversity Strategy



Global Forest Watch

A satellite-style map of South America with a color overlay representing forest health. Green indicates healthy forest, while red and pink areas indicate deforestation or forest degradation. Major cities like Lima, Bogotá, and São Paulo are labeled. A green box in the top left corner contains the text "GLOBAL FOREST WATCH". A large white text box in the center-left contains the text "Find out what is happening in forests right now".

GLOBAL FOREST WATCH

Find out what is happening in forests right now

IBAT

IBAT for Business

Map Viewer

New site Load Map layers i ↗

Map Layers

Base layer: Google Physical

Protected areas: national-level

- IUCN management categories Ia, Ib, II
- IUCN management categories III, IV
- IUCN management categories V, VI
- IUCN management categories not reported/not assigned

Protected areas: regional

- Natura 2000
- Regional Seas

Protected areas: international

- World Heritage sites
- Ramsar sites
- UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

Priority sites for biodiversity

- Key Biodiversity Areas
- Important Bird & Biodiversity Areas
- Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites

Species

- Species Grid
- Freshwater Biodiversity

Regions of conservation importance

- Endemic Bird Areas
- Biodiversity Hotspots
- High Biodiversity Wilderness Areas

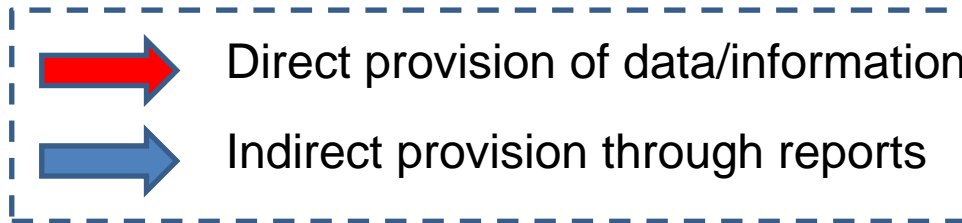
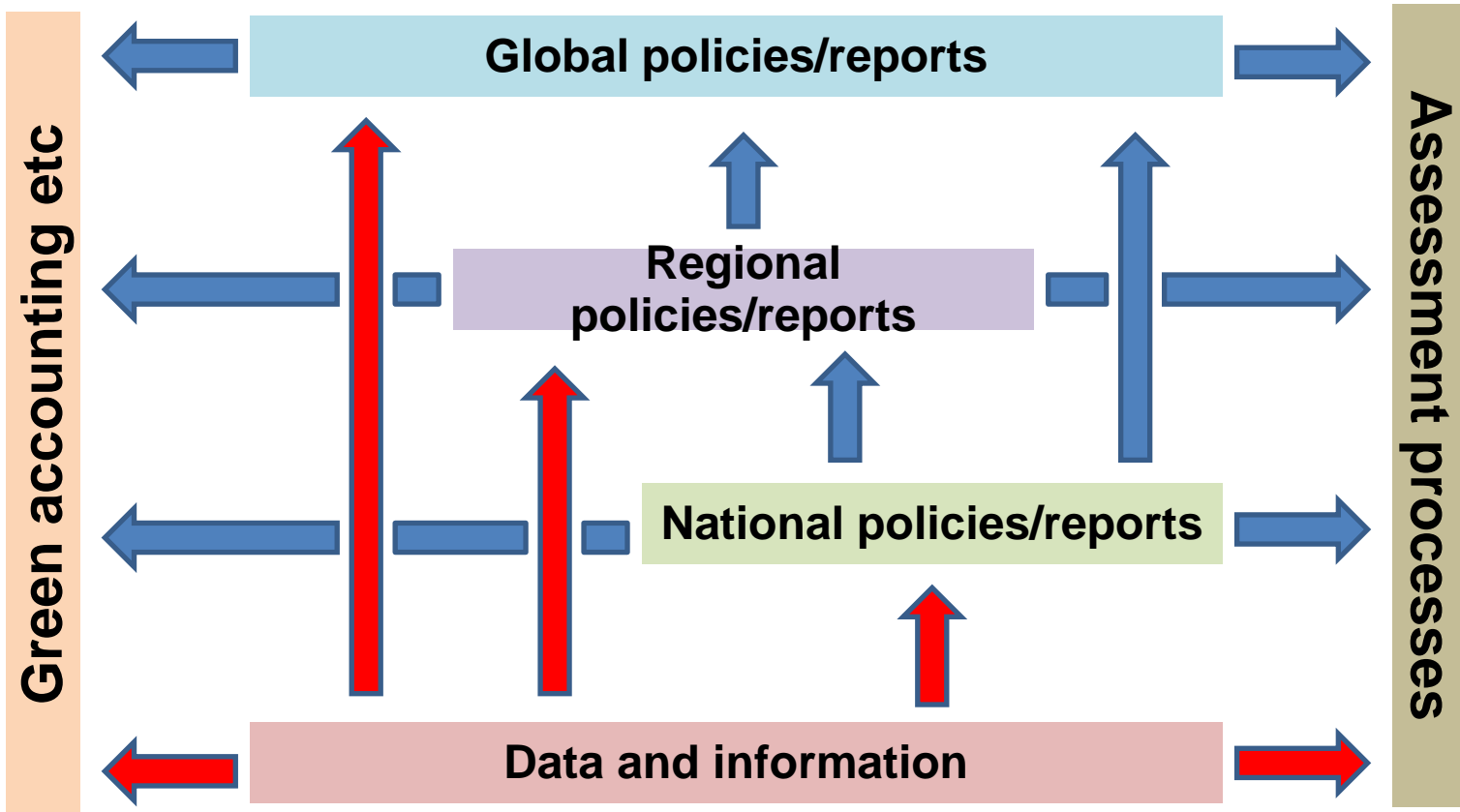
Completeness

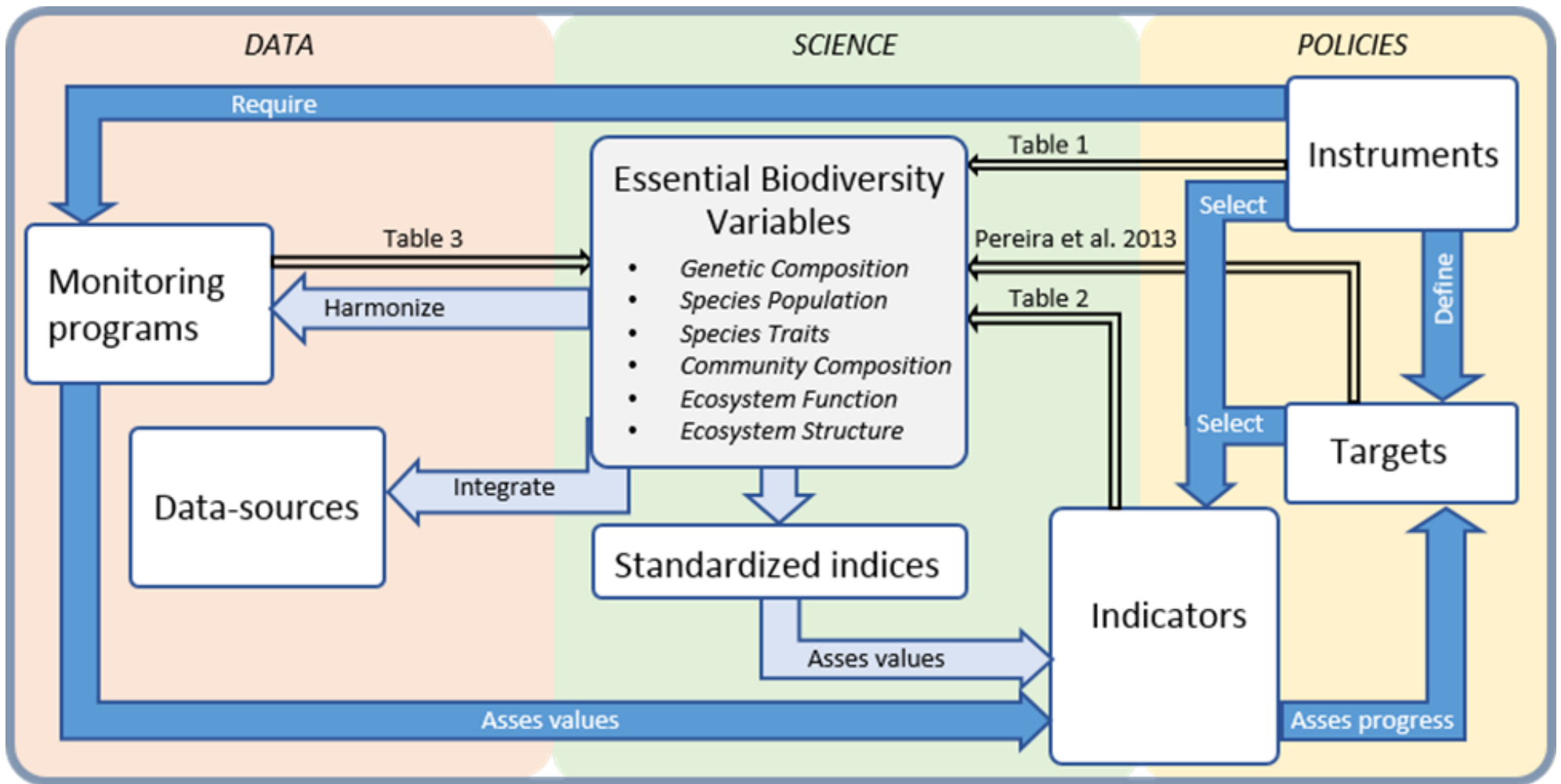
- KBA Completeness

Google Terms of Use Report a map error

2014 General Meeting







Policy instruments	Geographic scope	EBV classes					
		GC	SP	ST	CC	EF	ES
CBD (CBD 2010)	Global	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Ramsar (Ramsar 2012)	Global	50%	100%	67%	100%	100%	100%
CMS (UNEP CMS 2014)	Global	75%	100%	67%	50%	100%	100%
Habitats Directive (EC 2011)	EU	0%	67%	0%	0%	25%	65%
Birds Directive (EEA 2011)	EU	0%	100%	50%	0%	25%	67%
MSFD (EC 2008; 2010)	EU	0%	100%	17%	100%	75%	100%
WFD (EC 2000)	EU	0%	100%	33%	100%	50%	67%


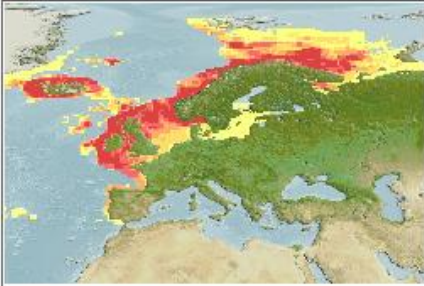
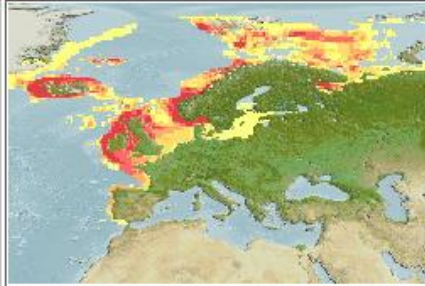


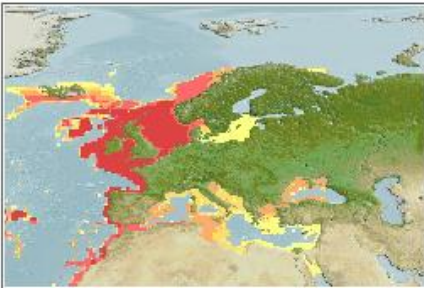
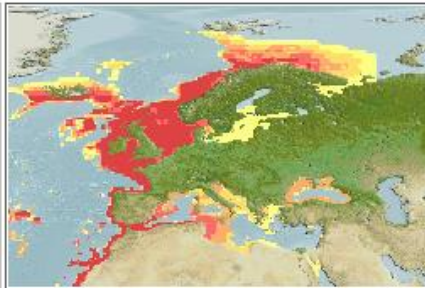




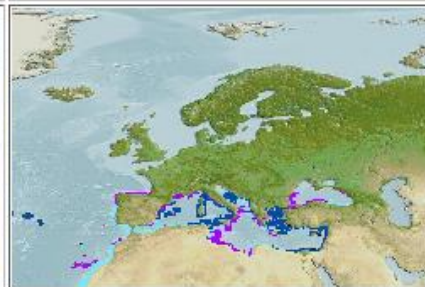
Presented below is a set of three maps. The first two maps show predicted native distribution for the current period and the year 2100 of known threatened species with an IUCN threat status of either vulnerable (VU), endangered (EN) or critically endangered (CR) as of version 2014.1. The area where a species is predicted to occur is based only on the species' environmental preferences which AquaMaps uses to estimate probabilities of occurrence. It does not take into consideration other factors such as migration patterns. Predicted 2100 distribution is based on the IPCC SRES A2 scenario.

The third map shows the projected change in habitat suitability within a species' natural range by the year 2100. Click on the map to zoom and view the chart of area estimates according to change in habitat suitability in the species' distributional range.

[Search AquaMaps](#) | [Close window](#)

Records 21 - 40 of 65 [«Previous page](#) [Next page»](#) Show all records

Sort by: Scientific name Common name IUCN Status

#	Scientific Name	Common Name	Picture	IUCN Status	Predicted Native Distribution	Predicted 2100 Distribution	Change in Habitat Suitability
29	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	Atlantic cod	 <p>by Morris, P.</p>	VU			
30	<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i>	Tope shark	 <p>by SeaFIC</p>	VU			
31	<i>Gymnura altavela</i>	Spiny butterfly ray	 <p>by Flescher, D.</p>	VU			

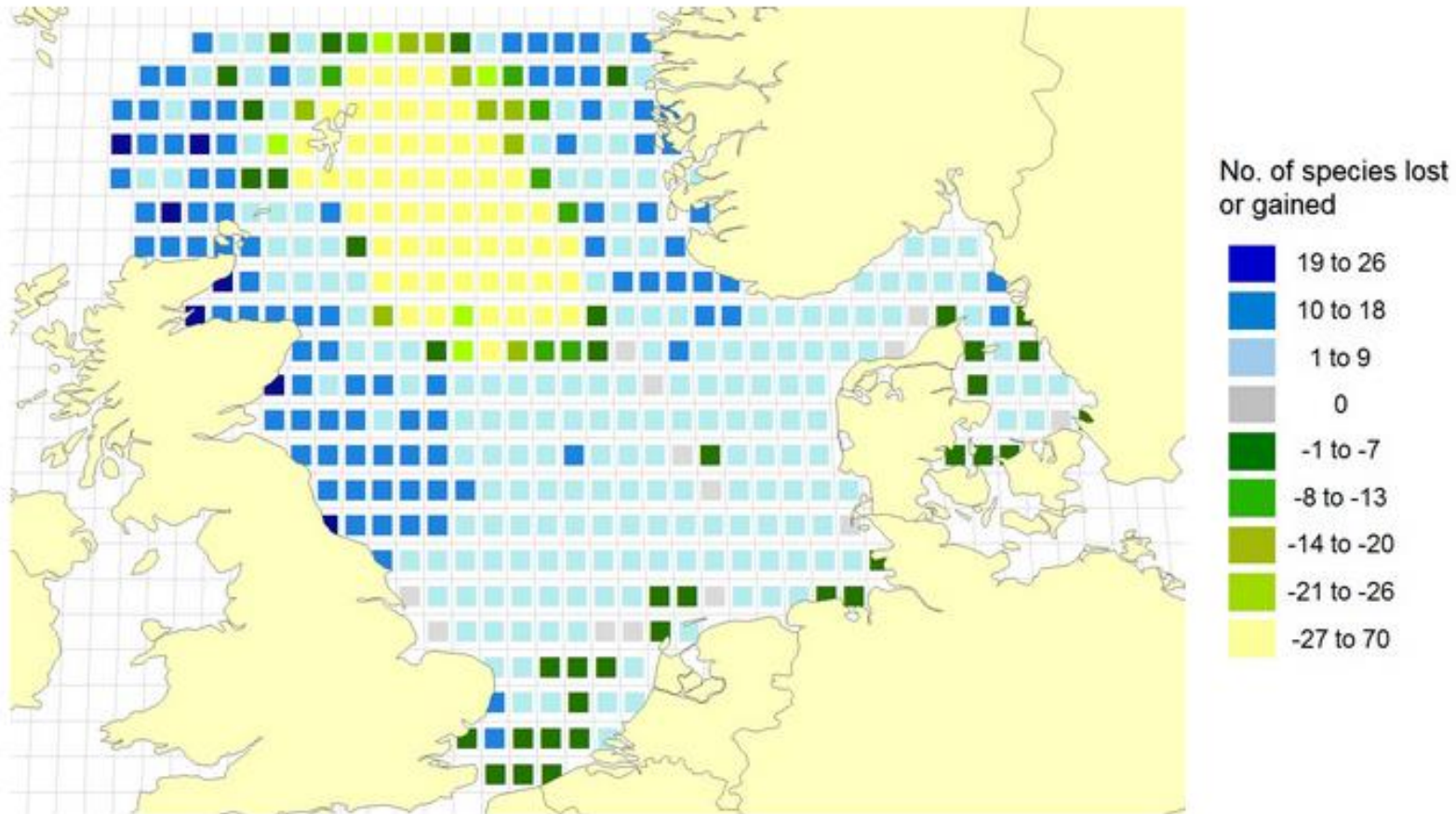


Predicted Change in Species Counts of Marine Bony Fishes in the North Sea (Year 2100)



This map shows predicted changes in species counts for each half-degree cell in the North Sea by the year 2100. Species included here are limited to those with > 50% probability of finding suitable habitat and environmental conditions in the area. Lists corresponding to species likely to be lost, retained and those considered to be new entrants are also provided.

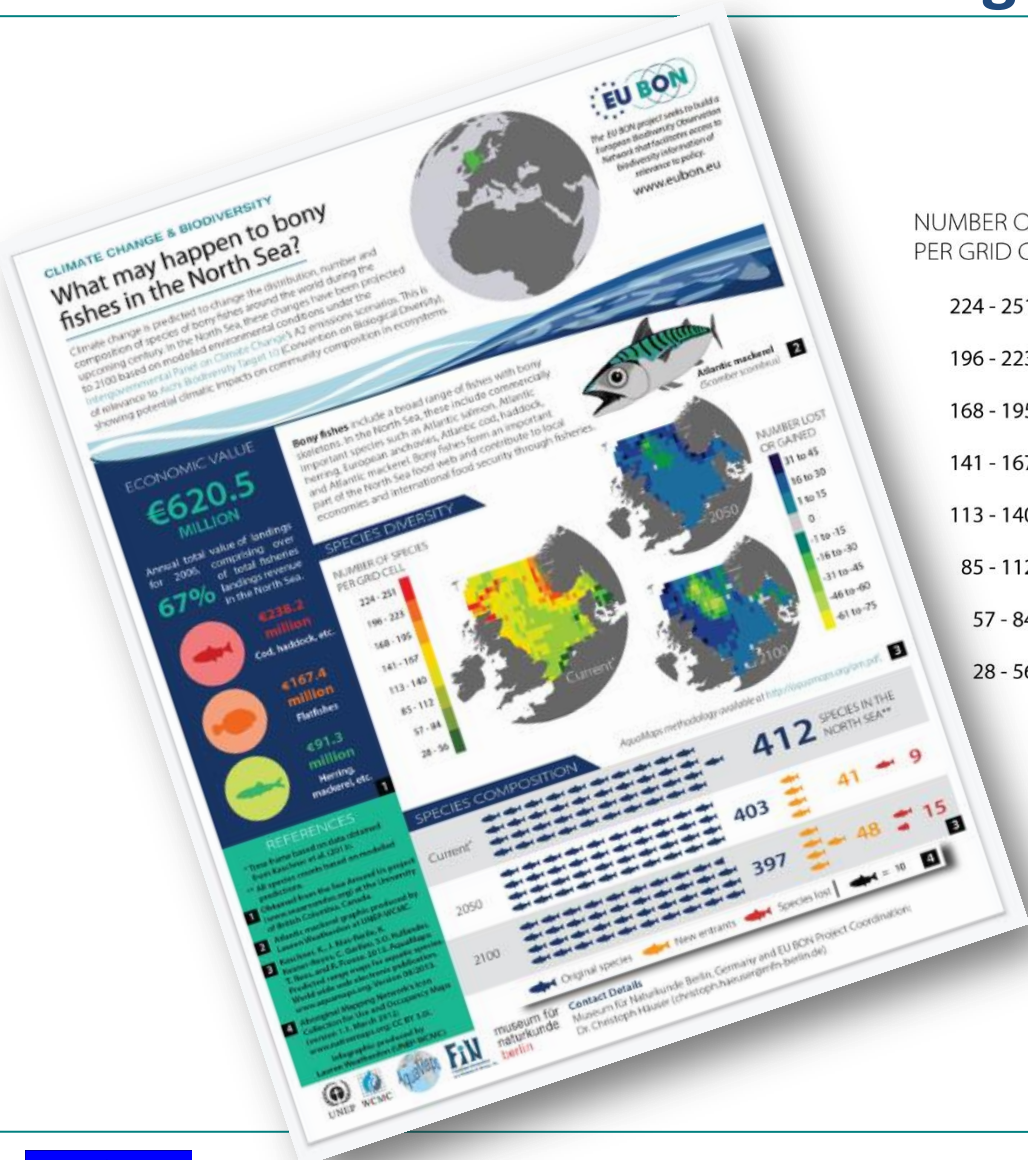
[Close window](#)



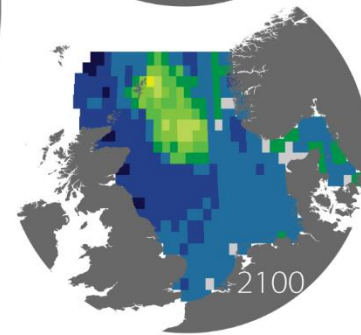
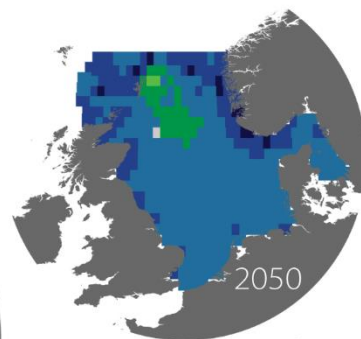
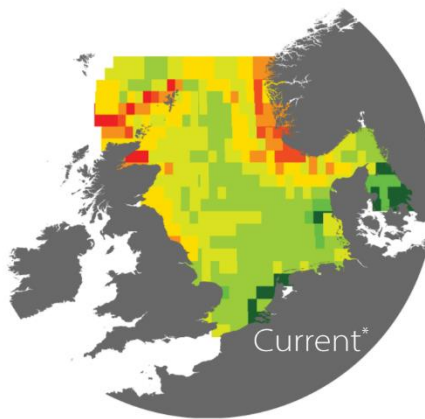
More information on change in biodiversity:

No. of species currently predicted in the North Sea that are also predicted in year 2100 (retained):	269
No. of species currently predicted in the North Sea that are no longer predicted in year 2100 (lost):	18
No. of species predicted in the North Sea in year 2100 that are not currently predicted there (new entrant):	39

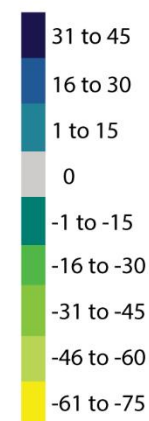
Publication in the "Green week" issue of 'The Parliament Magazine'



NUMBER OF SPECIES PER GRID CELL



NUMBER LOST OR GAINED



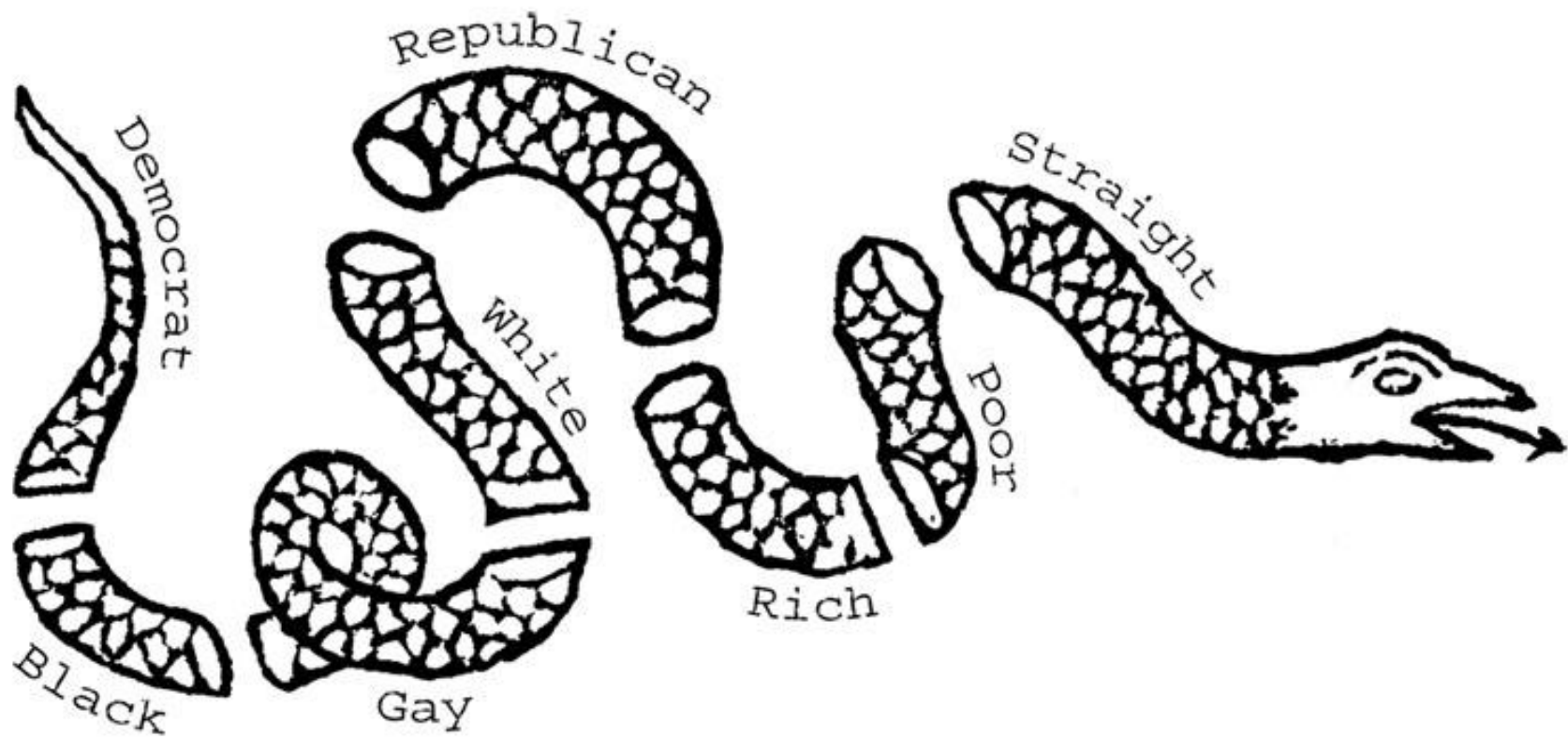
Attract and convince...

To attract and convince, the portal does not necessarily need to do many things, but it needs to do at least one thing very well, be user friendly and visually attractive.

Firstly focus on an existing assessment or reporting task?

So....
...what tools and interfaces will we use to
attract others?





J O I N, or D I E.