United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Intergovernmental
Oceanographic
Commission

GOAL of the workshop

Target 14.3 and the related indicator

Expected outcomes and related activities

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

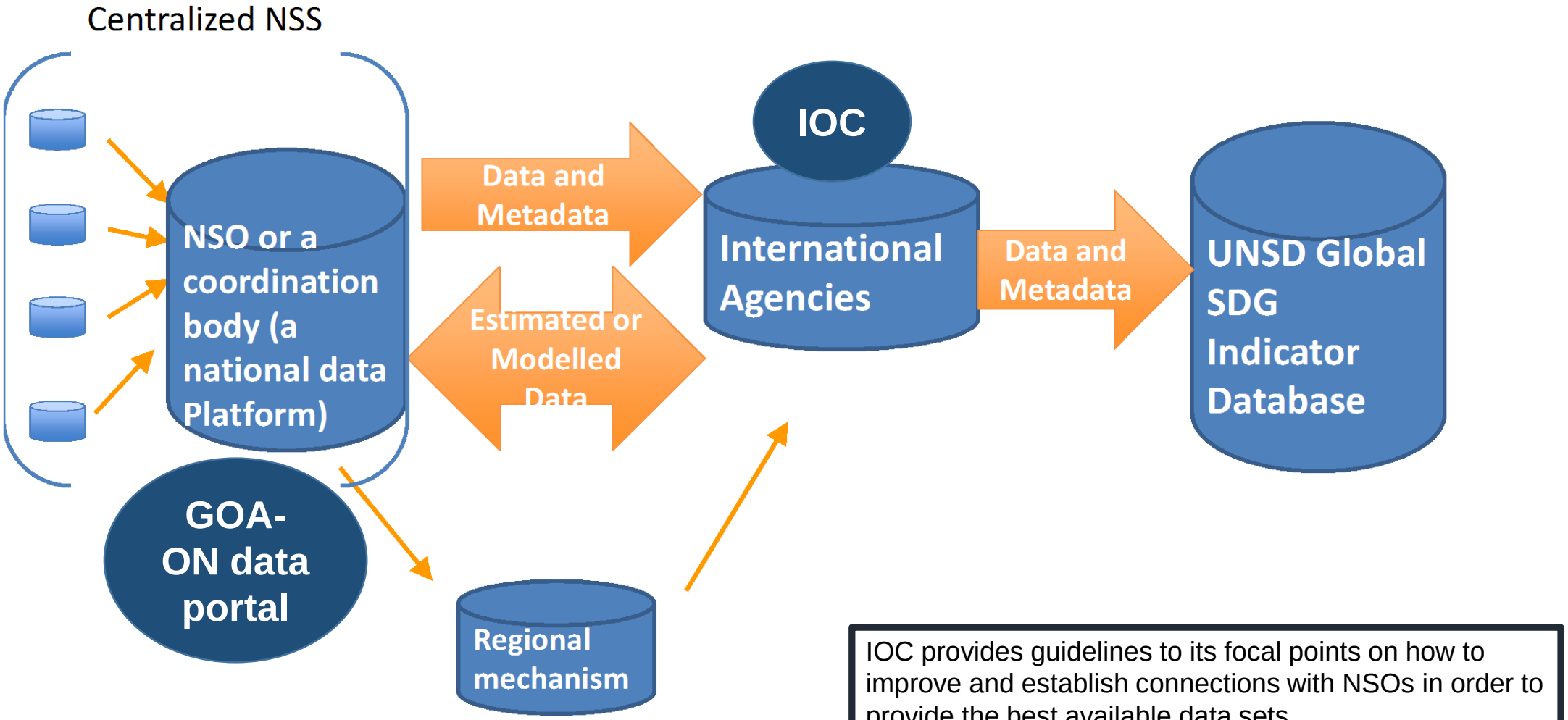
1. **Review of preliminary methodology; template**
2. **Recommendations and guidelines for discrete sampling**
3. **Recommendations and guidelines for calculations, data validation and quality**
4. **Recommendations and guidelines for data collection and data storage**
5. **Data visualization and reporting**

Data flow from national to global level

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

Data flow for indicator measurements

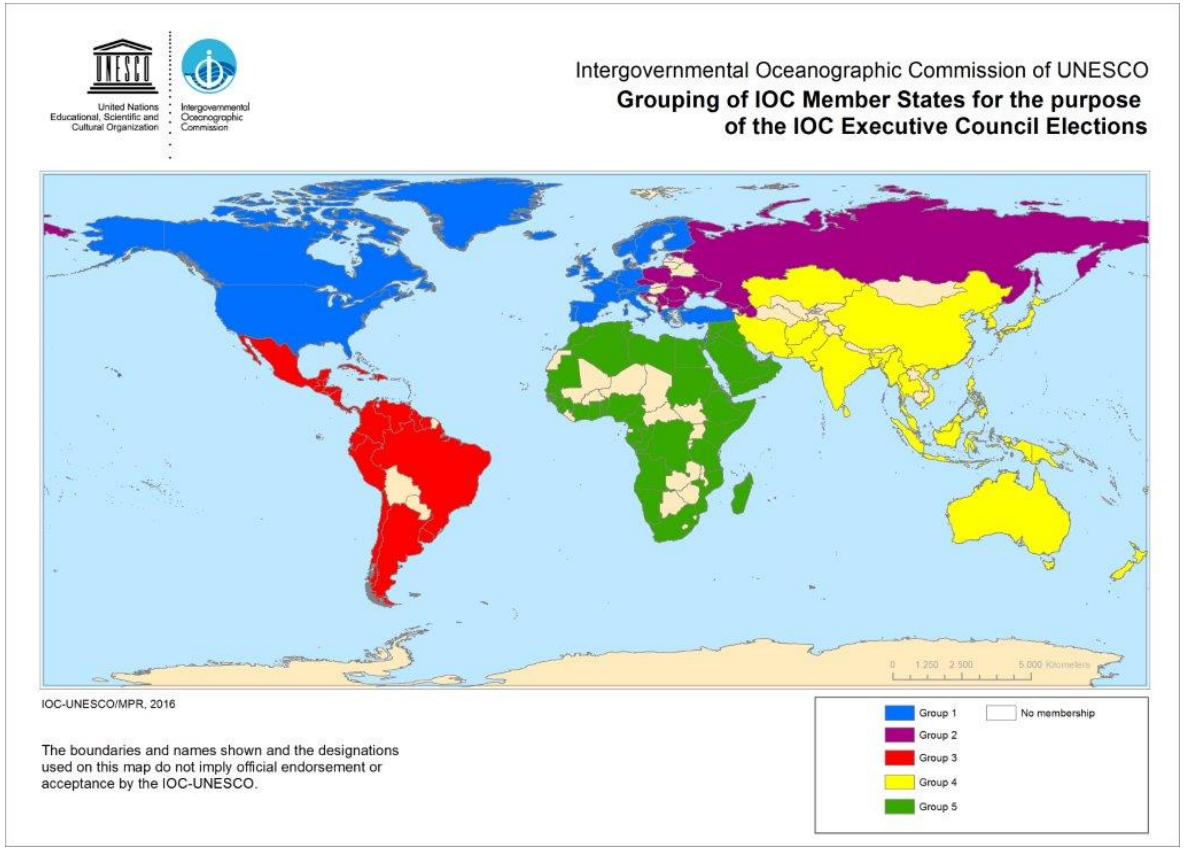


IOC provides guidelines to its focal points on how to improve and establish connections with NSOs in order to provide the best available data sets.

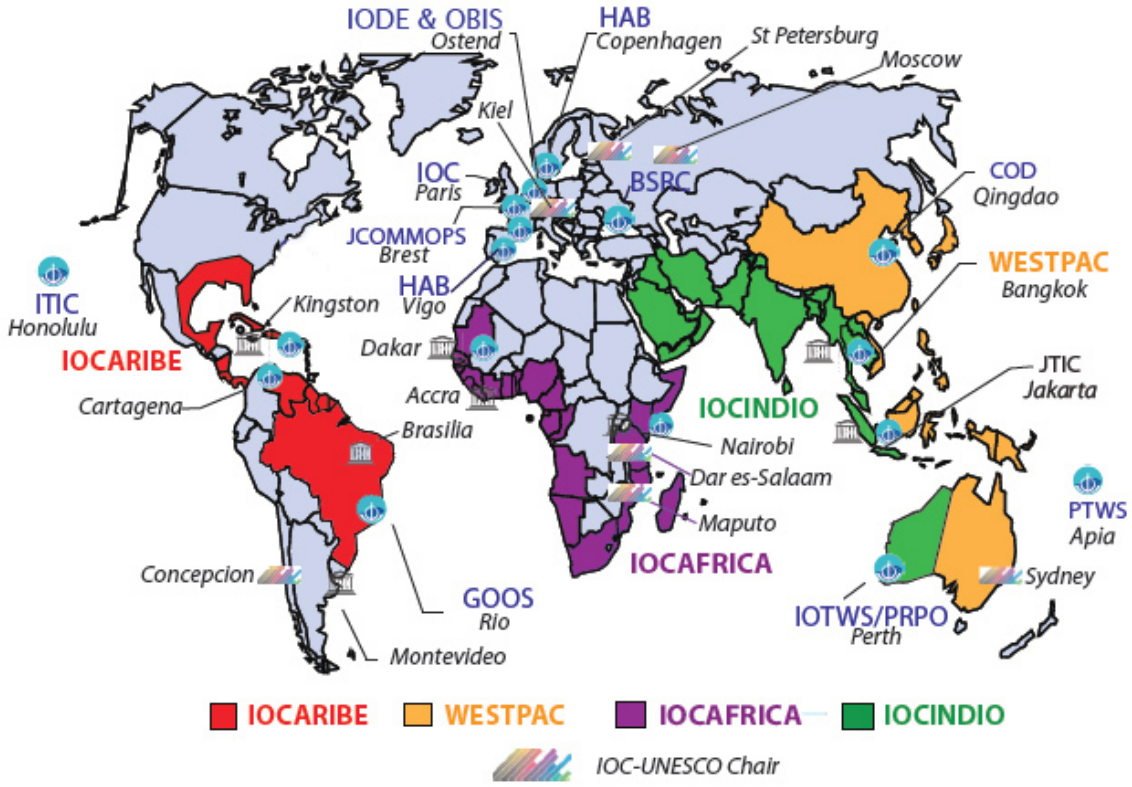
Data flow from national to global level

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization | Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

IOC Member States (148):



IOC Sub-Commissions, Committees, Programme Offices and Project Offices:

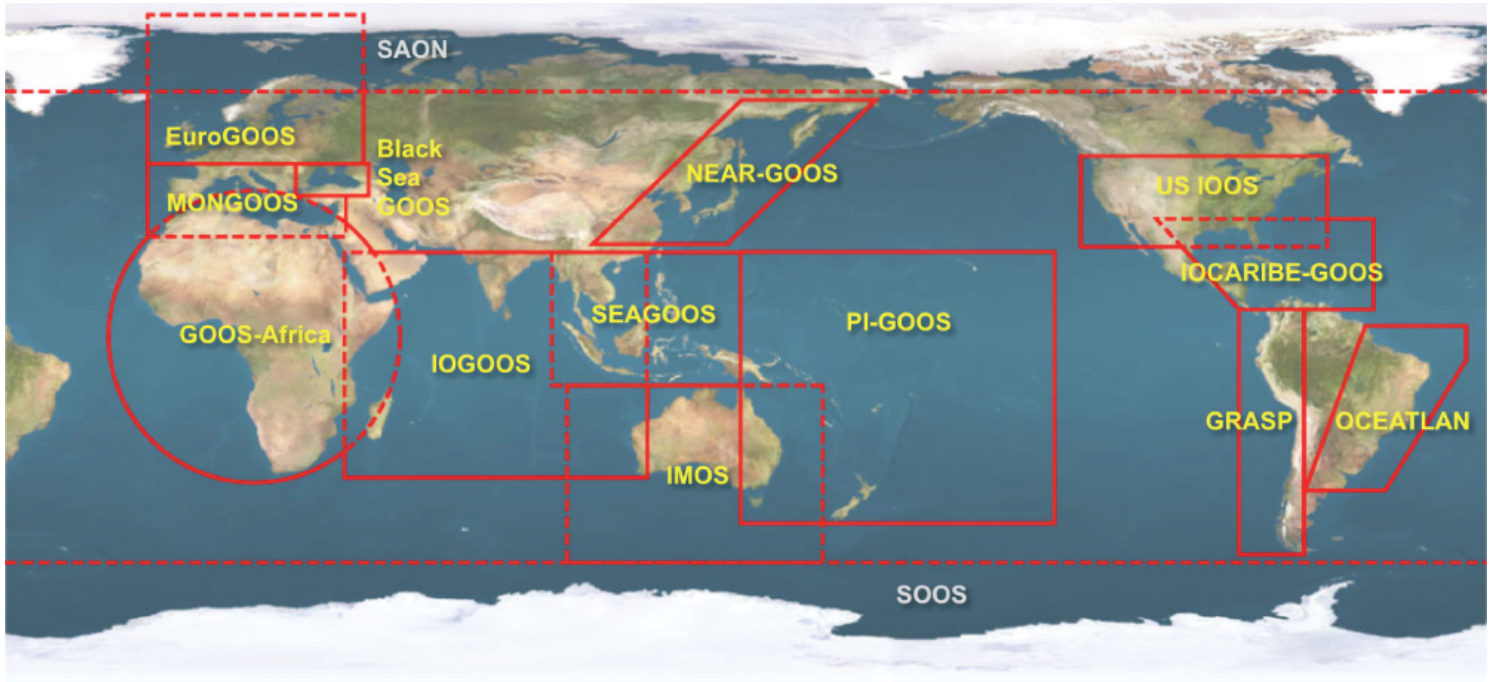


Data flow from national to global level

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

GOOS Regional Alliances:



GOA-ON members and GOA-ON regional nodes:

LAOCA
WESTPAC-coral reef OA monitoring
Arctic
Southern Ocean
OA-Africa….

Other networks???

SOCAT?
IOCCP?
GEO?

Data flow from national to global level

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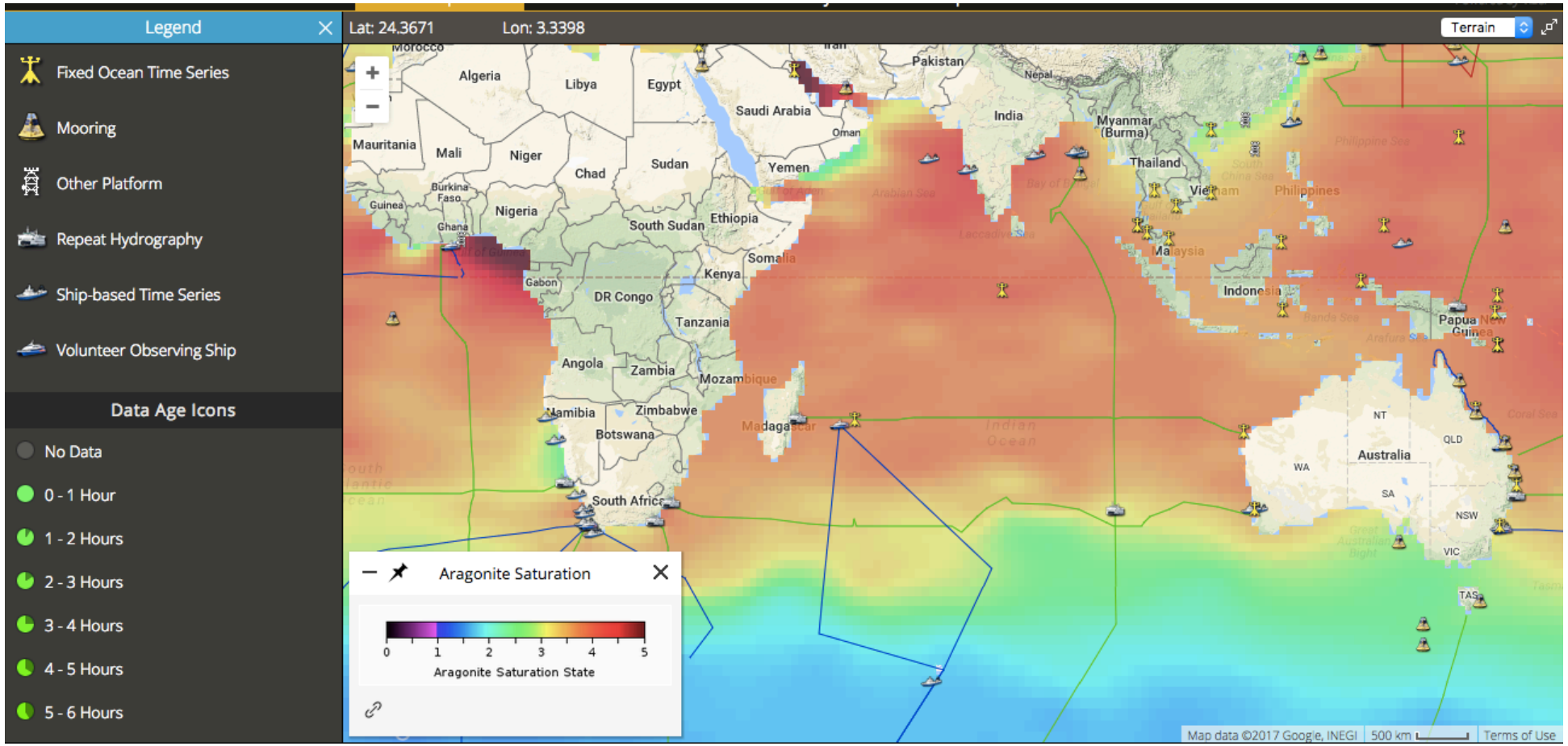
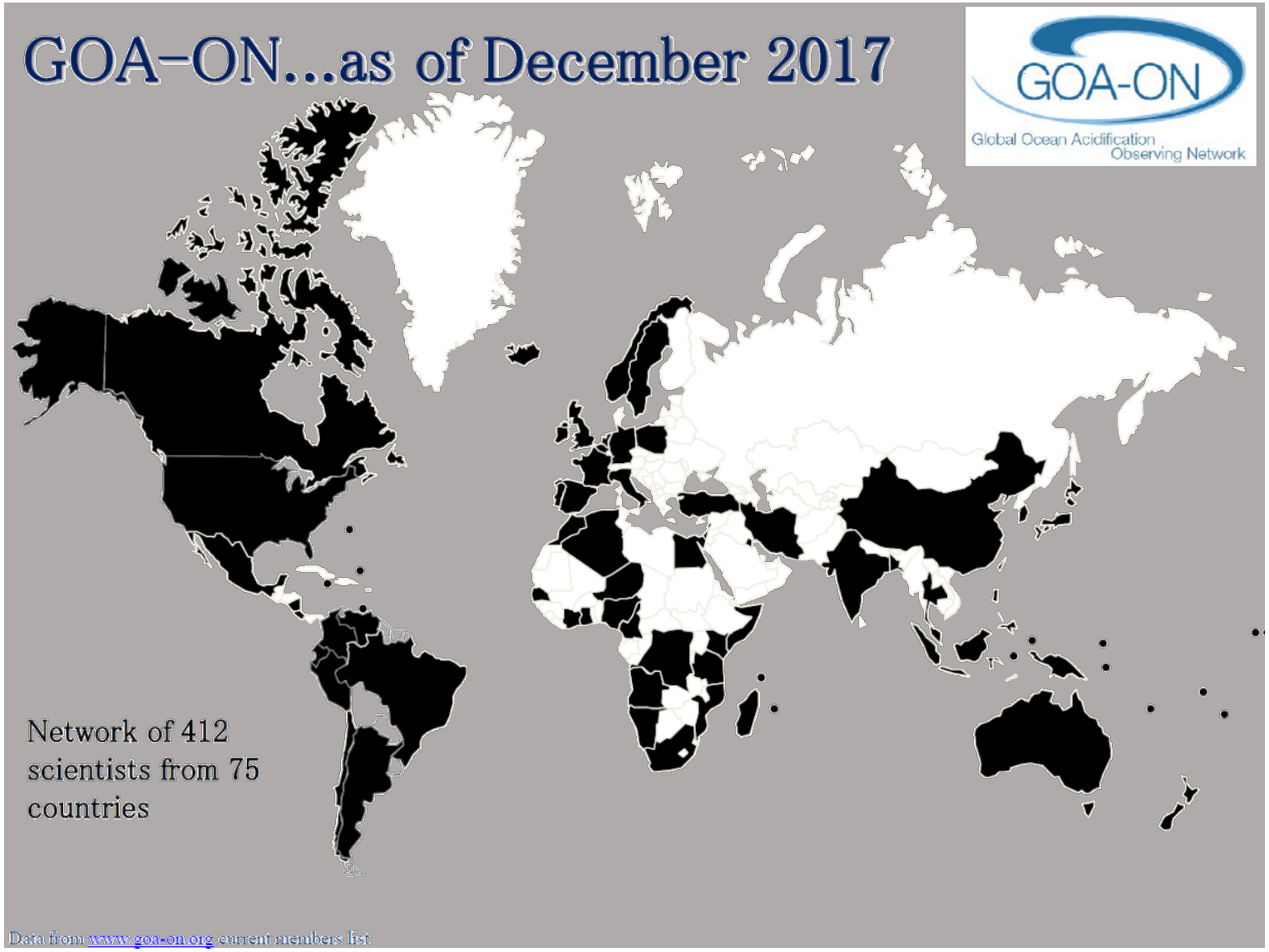
GOA-ON data portal



Data flow from national to global level



GOA-ON members and GOA-ON regional nodes:

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Development of the methodology for indicator 14.3.1

IAEG-SDGs

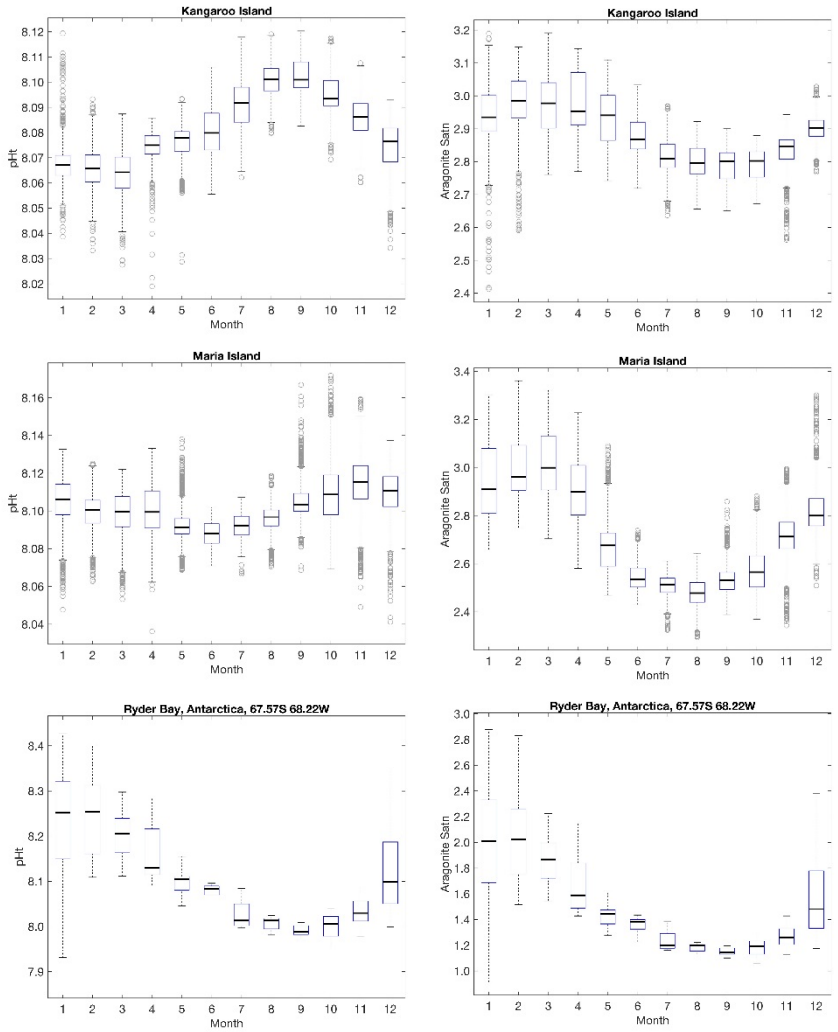
Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

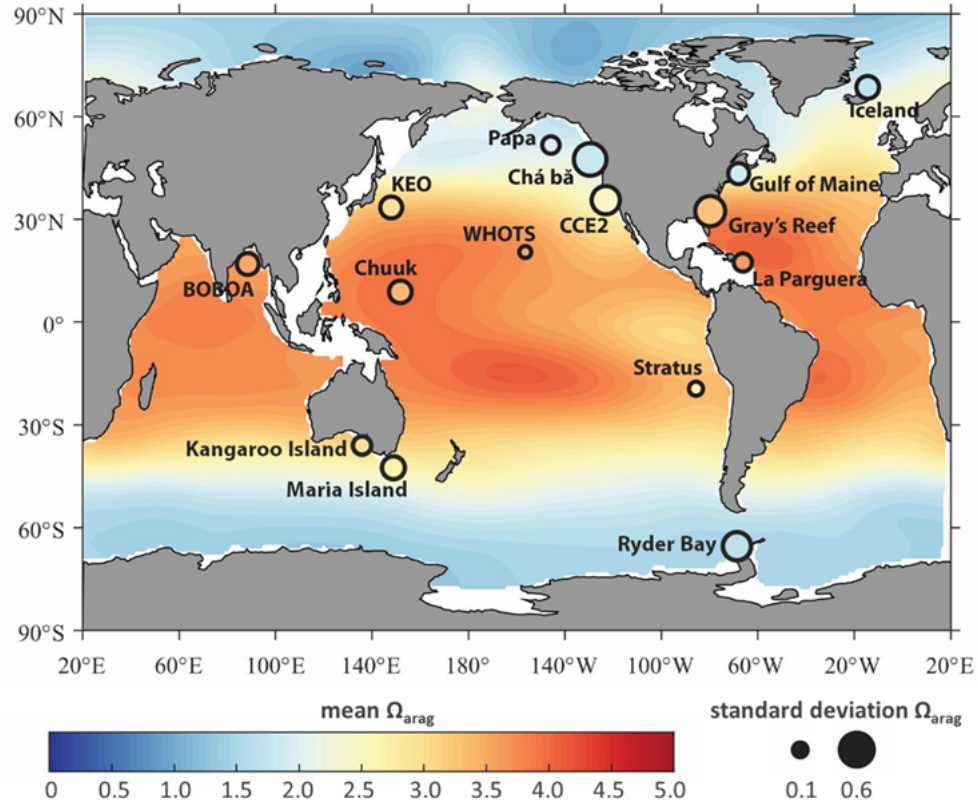
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

Methodology:

Data visualization:



Box and whisker plots of monthly surface seawater aragonite saturation state (left panels) and pH at three selected sites in the Southern Hemisphere (time spans: Kangaroo Island – 2012-2016; Maria Island – 2011-2016; Ryder Bay, Antarctica – 2010-2014). (Data: Kangaroo and Maria Islands, IMOS/CSIRO, B. Tilbrook, and Ryder Bay data from Legge et al., 2016)



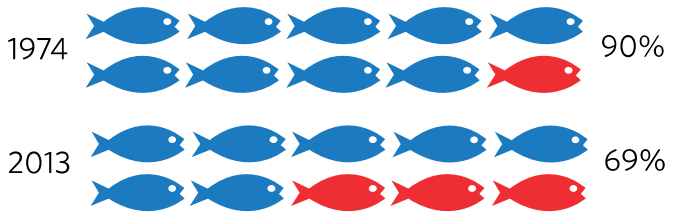
Surface seawater aragonite saturation state (Ωarag) from buoy and ship-based observations. Base map is adapted from Jiang et al. (2015) and shows annual climatological distribution of surface ocean Ωarag. Symbol color for the 15 fixed time series locations denotes annual mean Ωarag, and the size of symbols represents Ωarag variability as measured by 1 standard deviation of the annual mean. Adapted from Sutton et al. 2016 with new contributions from B. Tilbrook.

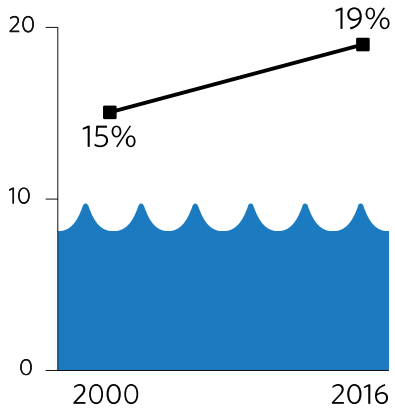
Outcome documents

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

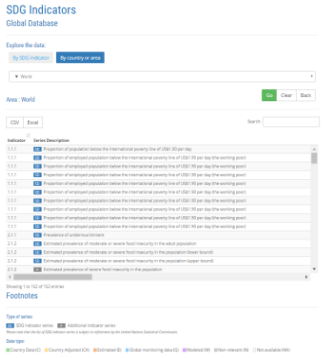
Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels





Proportion of marine key biodiversity areas under protection worldwide

SDG Website: http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/



SDG Indicators Global Database
with country-level data

SDG Indicator Metadata

The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017

United Nations

Development of the methodology for indicator 14.3.1

IAEG-SDGs

Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators

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What next:

Indicator (Tier 3): Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

Methodology fact sheet to be submitted to the next IAEG-SDG meeting in October 2018

Moving from Tier 3 to Tier 2

Tier 1: Indicator is conceptually clear and has an internationally established methodology and standards are available. In addition, data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.

Tier 2: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.

Tier 3: No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested.

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