



OSPAR
COMMISSION

How Data delivers the Science we need for the Ocean we want

A case study on data and information and their role in delivering the QSR 2023

2024 Ocean Decade Conference

Barcelona, 12/04/2024

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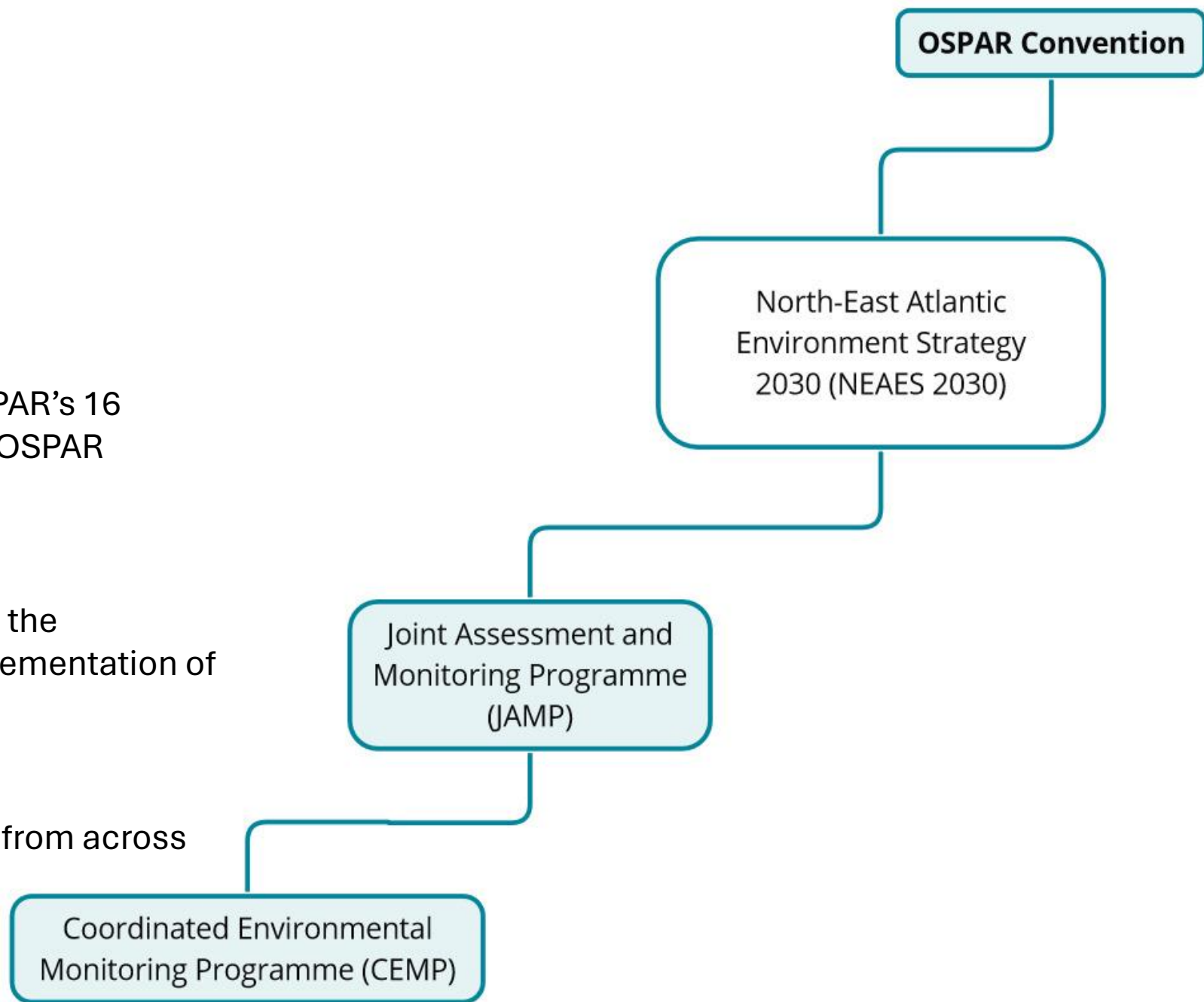


Data Rationale

NEAES 2030 is the means by which OSPAR's 16 Contracting Parties will implement the OSPAR Convention until 2030

JAMP provides the strategic direction to the preparation of assessments of the implementation of the NEAES

CEMP aims to deliver comparable data from across the OSPAR Maritime Area



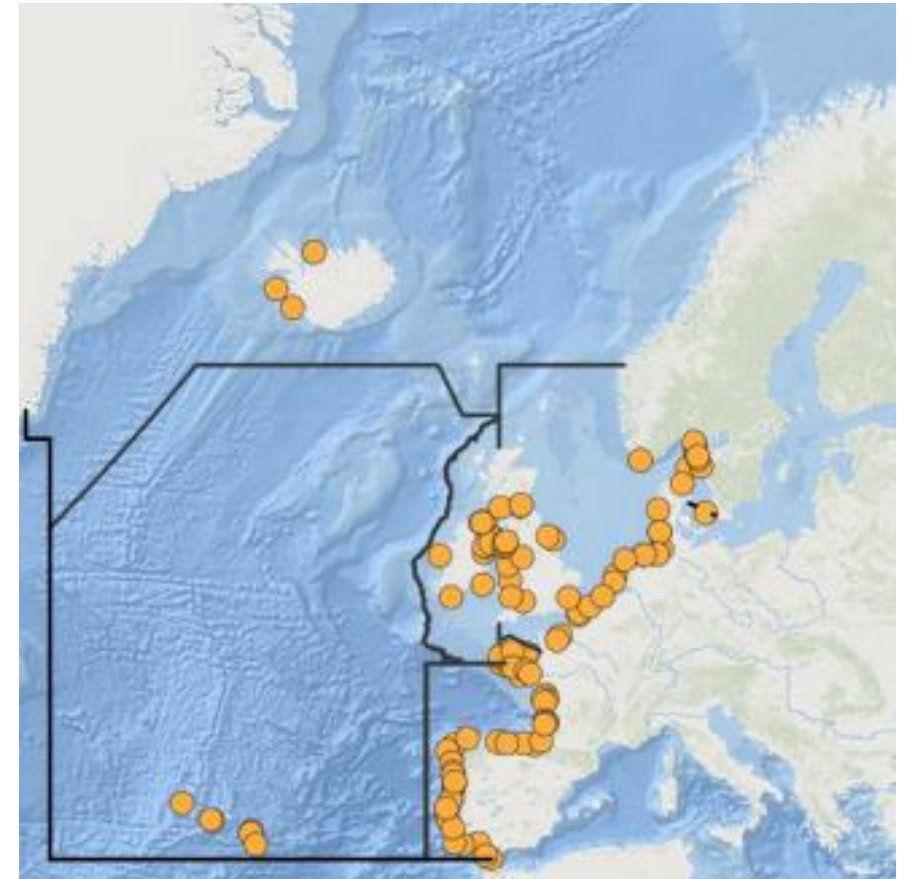
Marine Litter Beach Monitoring

- **NEAES 2030:** Strategic objective 4: Prevent inputs of and significantly reduce marine litter, including microplastics, in the marine environment to reach levels that do not cause adverse effects to the marine and coastal environment with the ultimate aim of eliminating inputs of litter.
- **JAMP:** Product B-1: Assessment of the quantities, types, sources and trends of marine litter, including the impact of litter on the marine environment
- **CEMP:** CEMP Guidelines for marine monitoring and assessment of beach litter (OSPAR Agreement 2020-02)

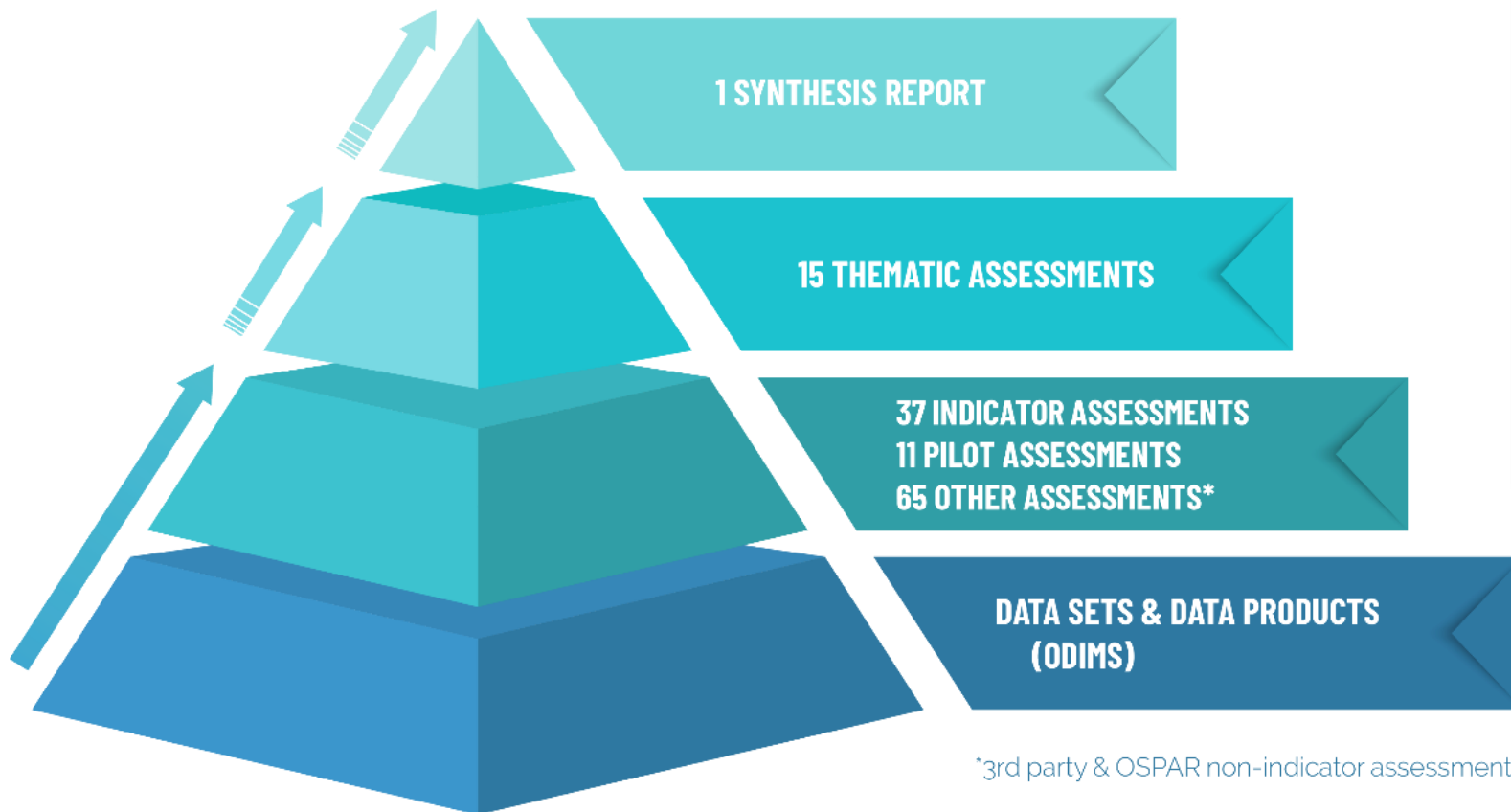


Marine Litter Beach Monitoring – Data Reporting

- Surveys four times a year on nominated beaches
- use of standardised methodology and reporting templates on the reference beaches
- quarterly submission of data



The key role OSPAR data plays

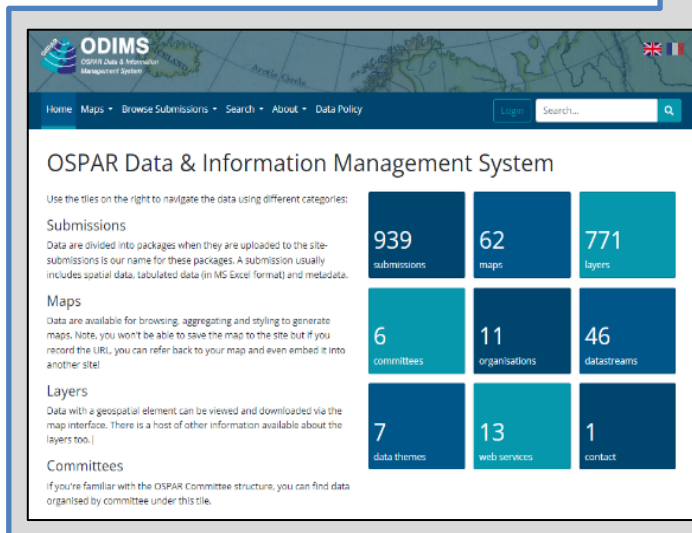


*3rd party & OSPAR non-indicator assessments





OSPAR Data and Information Management System (ODIMS) and OSPAR Assessment Portal (OAP)



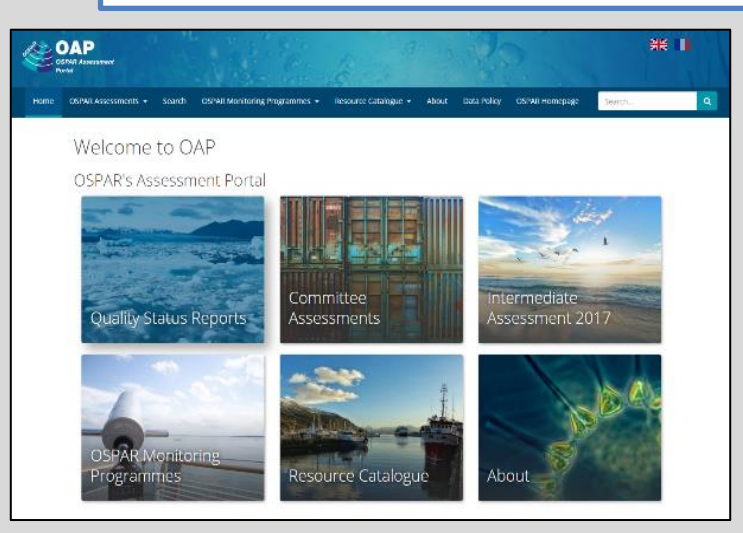
ODIMS
OSPAR Data & Information Management System

Home Maps Browse Submissions Search About Data Policy

OSPAR Data & Information Management System

Use the tiles on the right to navigate the data using different categories:

Submissions Data are divided into packages when they are uploaded to the site-submissions is our name for these packages. A submission usually includes spatial data, tabulated data (in MS Excel format) and metadata.	939 submissions	62 maps	771 layers
Maps Data are available for browsing, aggregating and styling to generate maps. Note, you won't be able to save the map to the site out if you record the URL, you can refer back to your map and even embed it into another site!	6 committees	11 organisations	46 datastreams
Layers Data with a geospatial element can be viewed and downloaded via the map interface. There is a host of other information available about the layers too.	7 data themes	13 web services	1 contact
Committees If you're familiar with the OSPAR Committee structure, you can find data organised by committee under this tile.			



OAP
OSPAR Assessment Portal

Home OSPAR Assessments Search OSPAR Monitoring Programmes Resource Catalogue About Data Policy OSPAR homepage

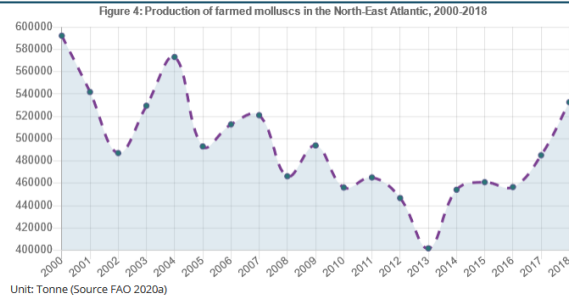
Welcome to OAP
OSPAR's Assessment Portal

- Quality Status Reports
- Committee Assessments
- Intermediate Assessment 2017
- OSPAR Monitoring Programmes
- Resource Catalogue
- About

Shellfish aquaculture

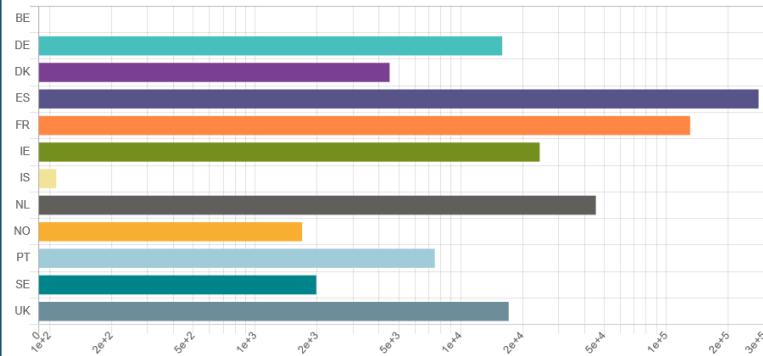
2.7 The largest producers of shellfish in OSPAR Regions were Spain in the Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast (mainly mussels) and France in the Greater North Sea, the Celtic Seas, and the Bay of Biscay and Iberian Coast (predominantly oysters). Spain (sixth) and France (eighth) were among the largest global producers of marine and coastal molluscs (FAO, 2020b)².

2.8 Shellfish cultivation also occurs elsewhere in Arctic Waters, the Greater North Sea and the Celtic Seas. Cultivation techniques vary: for example, mussel production in Spain is largely 'off-bottom', using ropes fixed to floating rafts (STECF, 2018). In the Netherlands and Germany, blue mussel seeds are collected with similar techniques using ropes fixed to poles or anchors. For maturing of the seeds, mainly 'on-bottom' techniques are used, using natural designated beds. These may have different environmental impacts – for example, during maintenance and extraction of species (for more detail see OSPAR, 2009 and European Commission, 2012).



2.9 The STECF analysis noted the impact of factors such as shellfish mortalities, weather conditions and diseases. The EU's 2020 Blue Economy report referred to impacts of disease and lack of seed on mussels and other shellfish in 2013, although production had recovered subsequently (European Commission, 2020). For 2019, FAO reported that Spanish mussel production was likely to reach a new high; conversely, the hot summer in France had an impact on oyster mortality, with lower production expected in 2020 (FAO, 2019). Since 2008, significant mortality of juvenile oysters in France has been experienced, with the OsHV1 μ var virus being an important factor (STECF, 2018).

Figure 5 - Production of farmed molluscs in the NE Atlantic, 2018, by country



EMODnet Human Activities Vessel Density Mapping - Service, 2019

2021-01-06

Datastream: EMODnet Human Activities

Dataset: Vessel Density

Committee: Cross cutting

Organisation: OSPAR Commission

Data Theme: Cross cutting



OSPAR Dumping and Placement of Wastes or Other Matter at Sea 2021

2021-01-01

Datastream: Dumping and Placement of Wastes or Other Matter at Sea

Dataset: Dumping and Placement of Wastes or Other Matter at Sea

Committee: EIHA

Organisation: OSPAR Commission

Data Theme: Environmental Impacts of Human Activity



OSPAR Fishing for Litter - 2021

2021-01-01

Datastream: Fishing for Litter

Dataset: Fishing for Litter

Committee: EIHA

Organisation: OSPAR Commission

Data Theme: Environmental Impacts of Human Activity



OSPAR Munition Encounters - 2021

2021-01-01

Datastream: Encounters with Dumped Chemical and Conventional Munitions

Dataset: Munition Encounters

Committee: EIHA

Organisation: OSPAR Commission

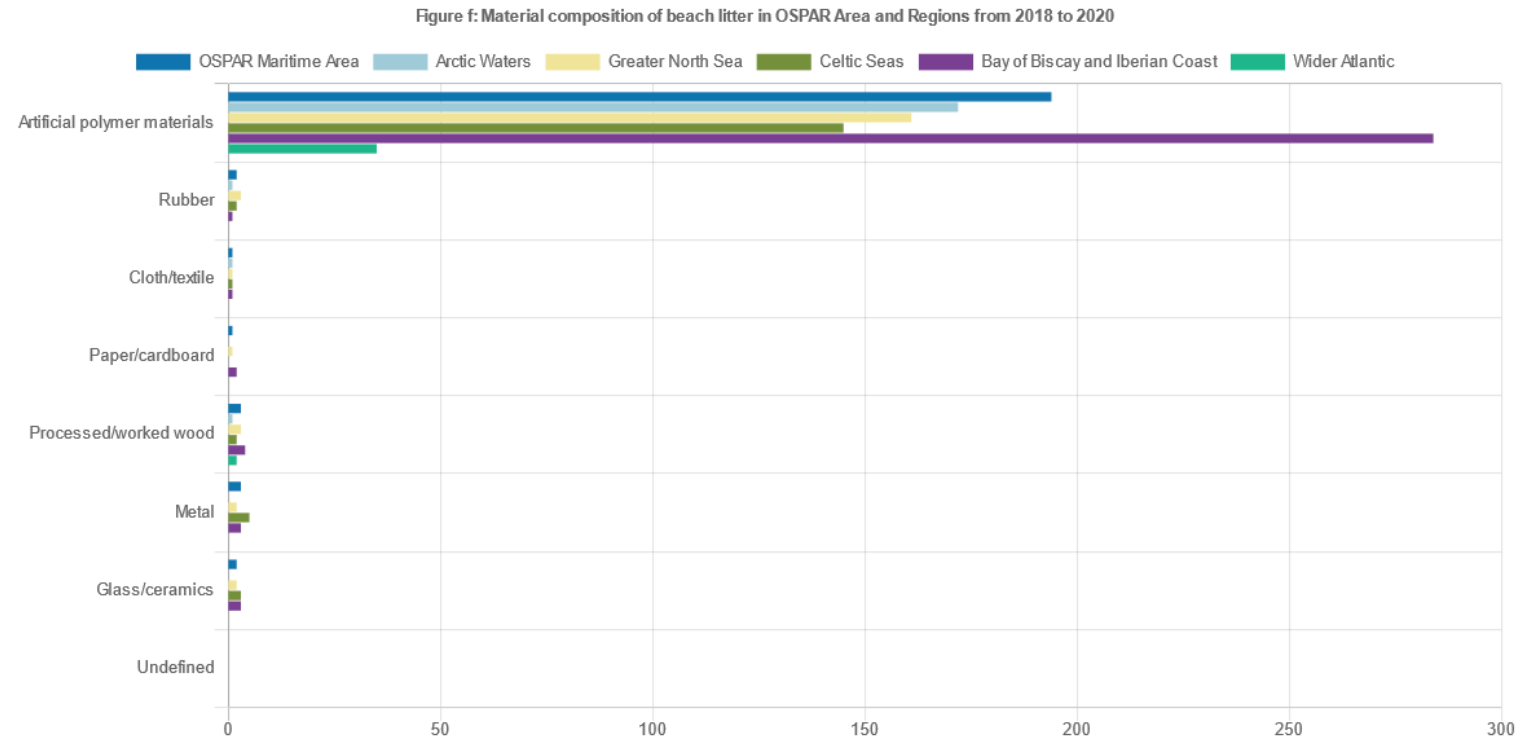
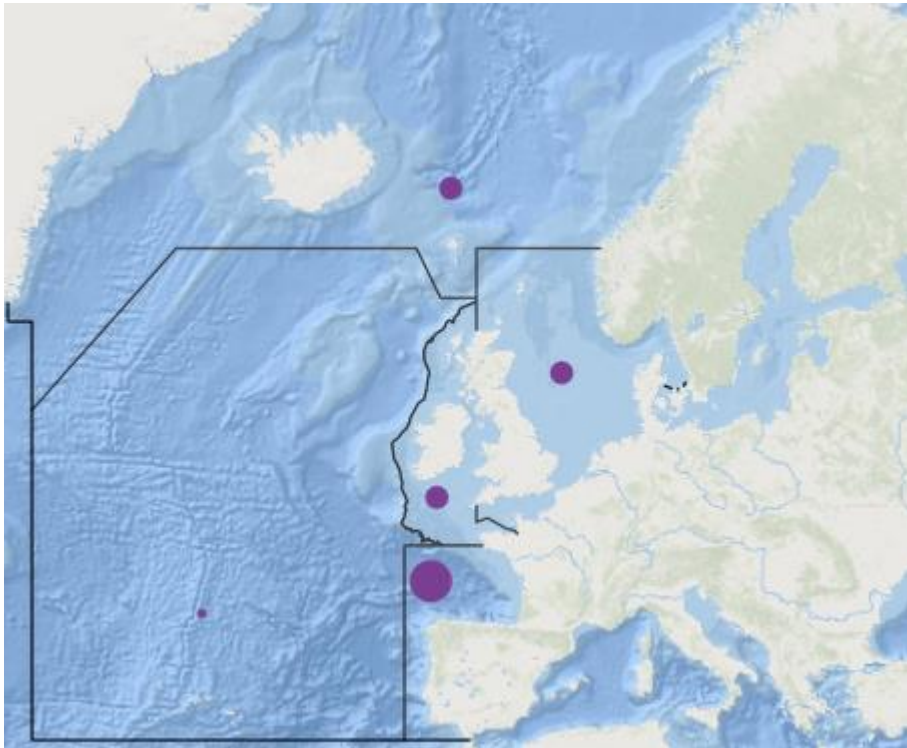
Data Theme: Environmental Impacts of Human Activity



Case Study: Marine Litter Beach Monitoring

Assessment of reported data:

Assessment of abundance between 2018 and 2020



Closing messages

- Coordinated data collection through agreed, robust regional monitoring programmes, is proven to be a powerful tool in responding to high-level objectives.
- Regional level assessments would not be possible without a coordinated approach and strong collaboration
- Working at a regional level provides an efficient and cost-effective means of delivering ecologically relevant assessment results that allow a coherent response to shared concerns
- Online data and assessment portals allow viewing and downloading of all this data and information, and reuse of content by all, to further respond to onward requirements