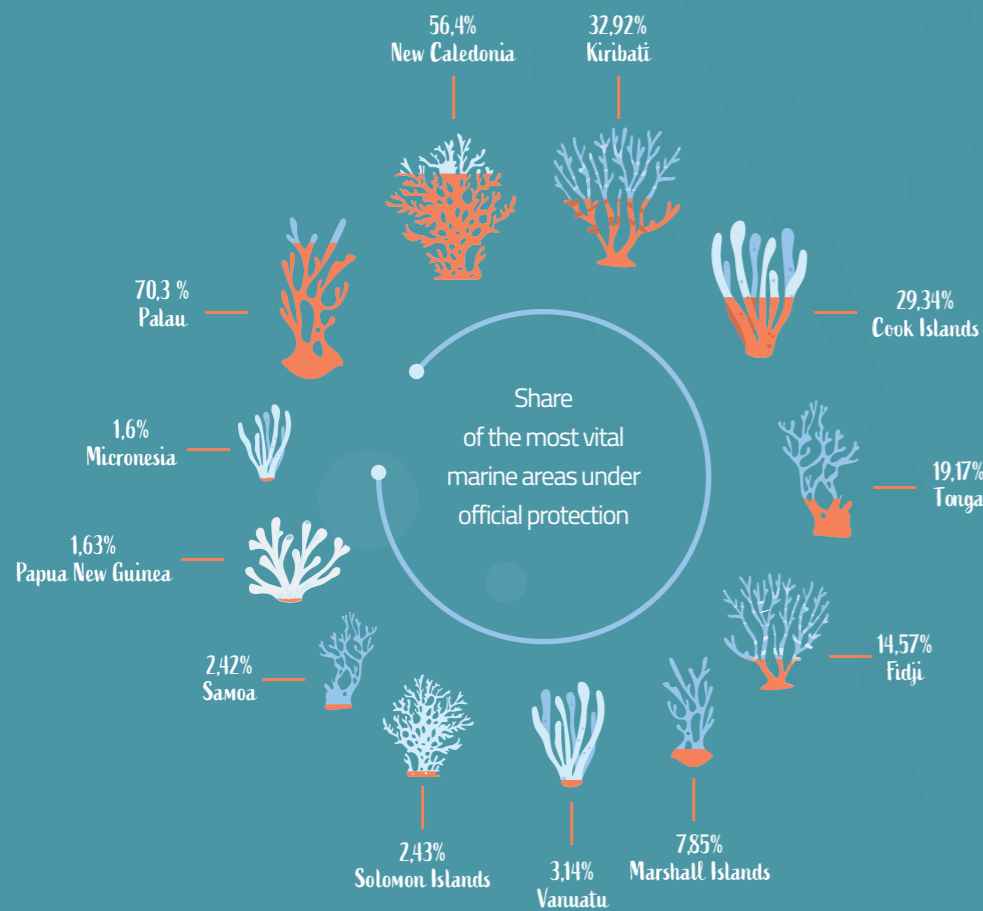


THE OCEAN ON ALERT

Protecting biodiversity to safeguard our future

Marine protected areas in key biodiversity zones in 2019.



Legend :

Represents high coverage



Large coral = high coverage
Small coral = low coverage

Key takeaways:

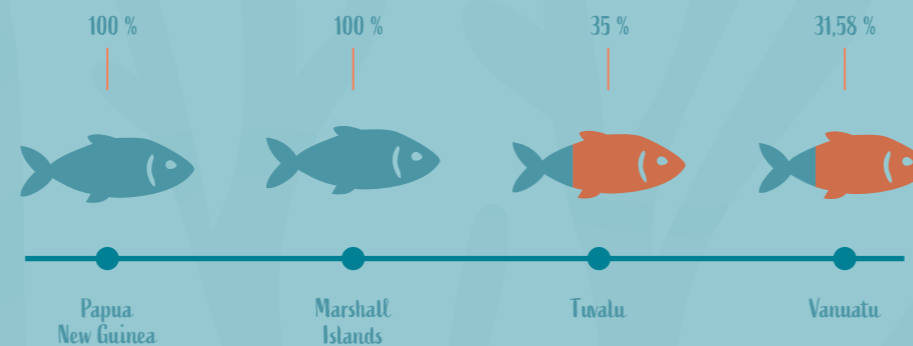
- A high proportion shows a strong commitment to protecting essential marine environments.
- Low coverage reveals increased vulnerability for marine species.

«Protect 30% of the oceans by 2030»: this was the commitment made by 190 countries at COP15.

Proportion of fish stocks in biologically sustainable levels from 2018 to 2021.

Can we still fish without making the fish disappear ?

This graph shows the proportion of the world's fish stocks that are within biologically sustainable limits (not overexploited).



Legend :



Represents the share of sustainable fish stocks



Represents share of overexploited fish stocks

Why it's crucial :



Global stocks are overexploited



Overfishing exceeds 50% in some areas Pacific regions

Once a stock has collapsed, it can take decades to recover, or even disappear.

Beach litter per square kilometer from 2015 to 2022.

Beaches aren't just places for leisure: they're also fragile ecosystems, nesting areas, water filtration zones and interfaces between land and sea.



POLYNESIA

French Polynesia / Samoa / Tonga

11 169 394,4 km²



MELANESIA

Fidji / New Caledonia / Solomon Islands / Vanuatu

4 531 830 km²



MICONESIA

Kiribati / Marshall Islands / Micronesia / Palau

712 975,72 km²

More than a visual nuisance, beach litter is a symptom of poor beach management, waste management and massive use of single-use plastics.

A healthy ocean is a resilient planet.

There is still time to reverse the trend, but we must act now.