# Biodiversity Indicators for National Use (BINU)

Kenya, Ecuador, Philippines, Ukraine

July 2002 - December 2005

















#### UNEP-GEF Project - Biodiversity Indicators for National Use (BINU)







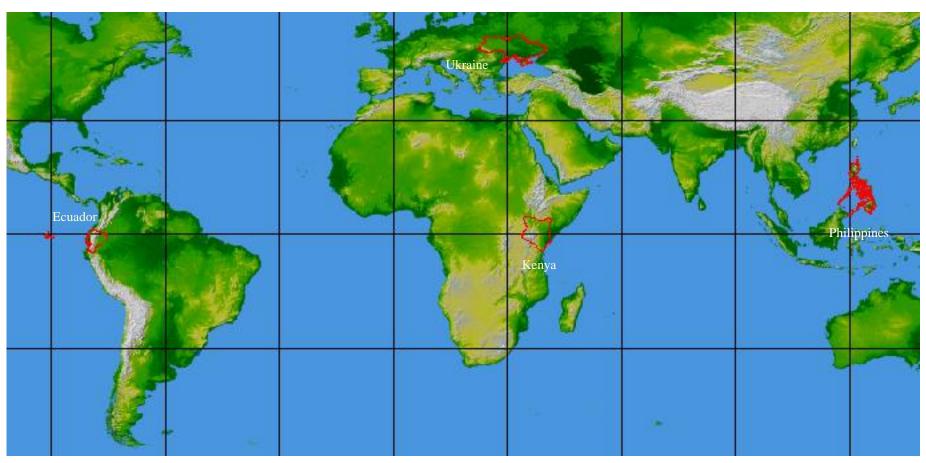












#### BINU national partners

Kenya - Kenya Wildlife Service: wetlands

**Ecuador** - Ministry of Environment and EcoCiencia: <u>terrestrial</u> ecosystems

**Philippines** - Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau and Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources: <a href="mailto:coastal and marine">coastal and marine</a> ecosystems

**Ukraine** - ULRMC and Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources: <u>agrobiodiversity</u>

### Objectives:

 To develop operational national-level biodiversity indicators to support planning and decision-making in the four participating countries.

 To support global and regional development of indicators of biological diversity under the CBD

### BINU implementation

- UNEP-WCMC project management + technical support to partners
- MNP (RIVM) partners in technical design and support
- Start-up national workshops
- National teams
- International project workshops in 2003 and 2004
- CBD SBSTTA 9 and 10 side-events



### Ukraine: agrobiodiversity

UNEP-GEF Project - Biodiversity Indicators for National Use (BINU)











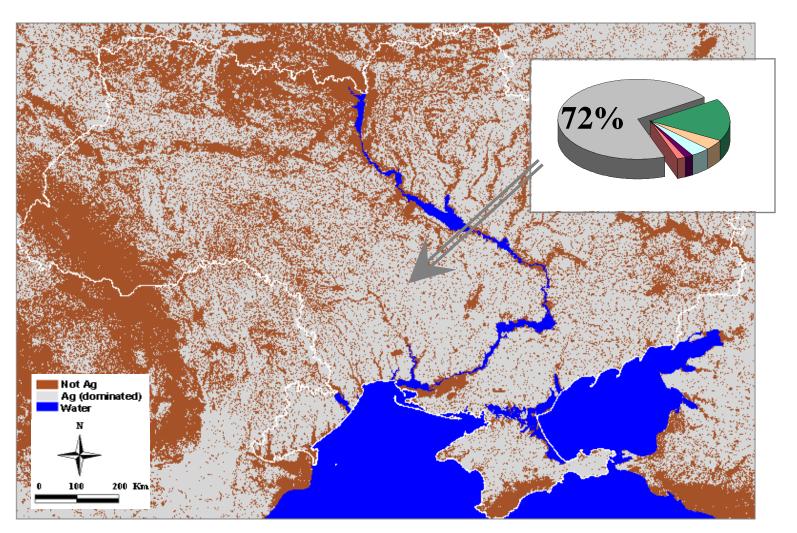




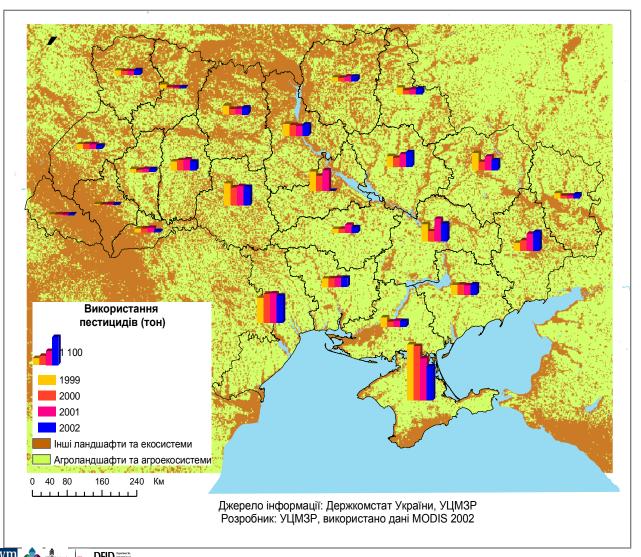


#### **Agricultural Lands of Ukraine**

(based on MODIS+Landsat 7 Images (2002)+NDVI)
434,664 km² of agricultural lands



#### **HERBICIDES, FUNGICIDES AND INSECTICIDES USAGE IN UKRAINE (1990-2002)**

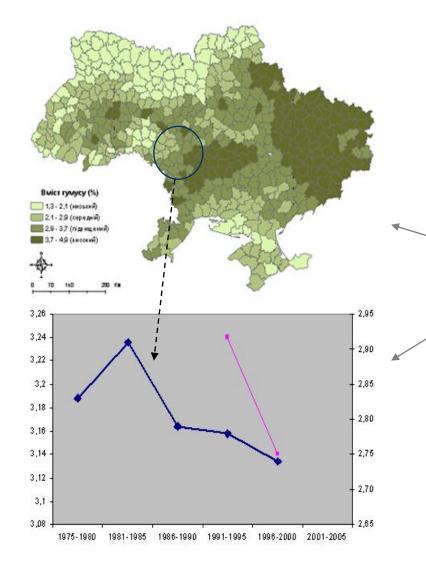








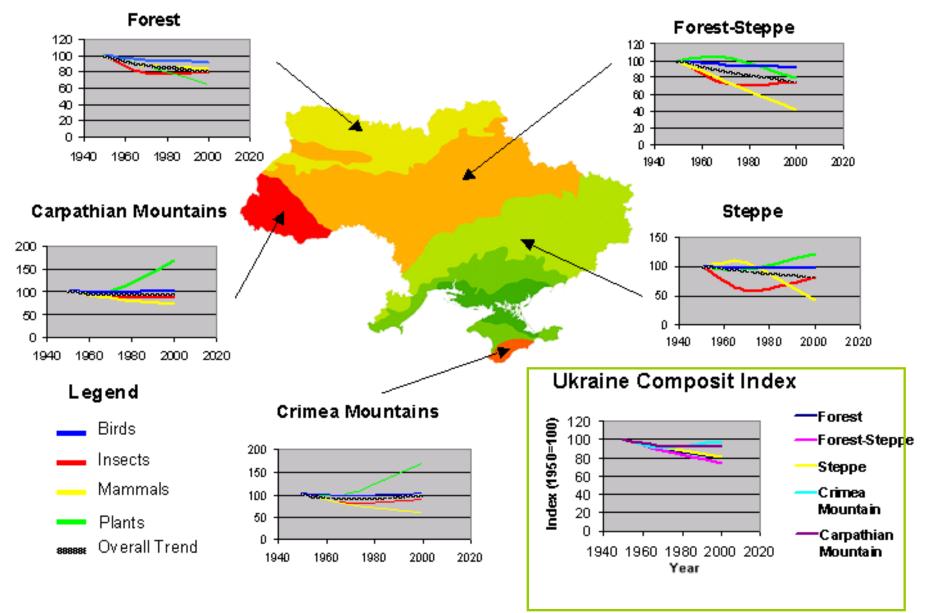
#### **SOIL CONDITION: HUMUS**



Map of the average humus content by weight in Ukraine (as of 1 January 2002).

Diagram of the average humus content by weight in Ukraine in 1991-2002 (light line, left OY axis) and in Vinnytsia Oblast in 1975-2002 (dark line, left OY axis).

### WILD SPECIES TRENDS BY AGRICULTURAL REGION IN UKRAINE BASED ON EXPERT EVALUATION (1950-2003), n=128



### Biodiversity Indicators for National Use: National IMPACT

- Capacity awareness of indicators and their uses
- Cross-sectoral collaboration
- Supporting policies & data collection
- Improved information national reports, fact sheets & websites

## Biodiversity Indicators for National Use: some lessons learned

- "Biodiversity" is a complicated concept
   everyone understands it in a different way
- Indicators are a new concept for many people

#### BINU lessons learned 2

 It's possible to achieve a lot with limited resources and in limited time

 National biodiversity indicators are feasible and have multiple roles (monitoring, policy & target formation, awareness, etc.)

## BINU lessons learned - process & stakeholders

- The BINU 'process' of indicator development with stakeholder participation was broadly validated
- Identifying and involving stakeholders is complex and includes education
- Stakeholders' definitions and practical understanding of indicators (and biodiversity) are very variable
- Their questions are generally very broad and rarely target-related (and variable in scale)

#### BINU lessons learned - data

- Data for indicators can come from many different sources,
  - Demographic and socio-economic data
  - Resource-use data

- Most important data types:
  - Map-based
  - Statistical
  - Expert assessments can also be useful

#### BINU lessons learned

- · Generating useful indicators requires:
  - Creativity
  - Scientific rigour
  - Always thinking of the end-users point of view

## The '2010 target' global indicators are feasible & useful for national reporting

'2010 Target indicators'	Occurrence among BINU teams' indicators			
	Ecuador	Kenya	Philippines	Ukraine
Change in extent of selected biomes & habitats	<b>//</b>	11	✓	✓
Change in species abundance		<b>√</b> √	<b>√</b> √	<b>√</b> √
Coverage of protected areas	<b>√</b> √	✓	✓	✓
Change in status of threatened species			✓	
Marine trophic index				
Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated plants and animals				✓
Water quality in inland waters		✓		
Nitrogen deposition; numbers & cost of alien invasions	+	+	+	+
Connectivity and fragmentation of ecosystems	✓	,	,	
Health and well-being of people in biodiversity-dependent communities	✓	✓		

<sup>+</sup> Other pressure indicators were developed by the BINU countries

## BINU Ukraine: experience in the involvement of different user groups

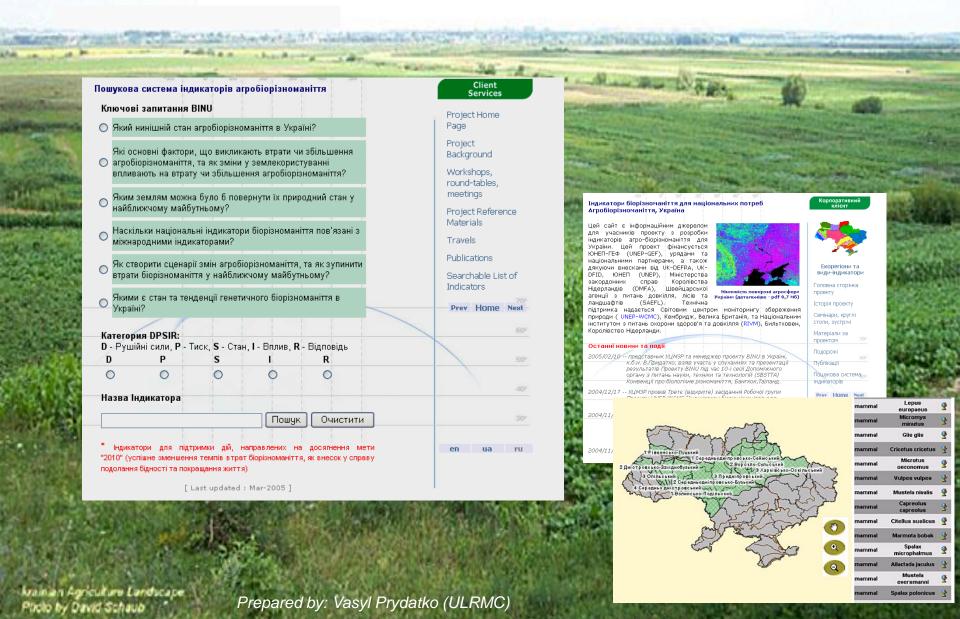
- Selection of Government Organisations and NGOs
- Project Working Group
- Different organisations responsible for identifying Key Questions (KQs) and developing indicators (ID)
- Involvement of the indicator developers in scientific publications, meetings, outcome dissemination
- Communication with KQs/ID web page
- Participation in national CBD reporting





#### **BINU Ukraine Searchable System: Agrobiodiversity**

http://www.ulrmc.org.ua/services/binu/index\_ua.html



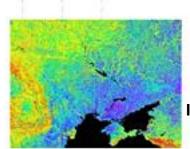


### BINU Ukraine Web-page

http://www.ulrmc.org.ua/services/binu/index.html

#### **Biodiversity Indicators for National Use** Agro-bioindicators for Ukraine

This site is intended as an information resource for participants in the agrobioindicators project for Ukraine. This project is funded by the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), Cambridge, UK. Technical guidance is being provided by UNEP-WCMC and the National Institute of Public Health and the Environment (RIVM), Bilthoven, the Netherlands.





Client

Services

#### europaeus Micromys Glis alis Cricetus cricetu Microfus oeconomus Vulpes vulpe

#### Workshops, round-tables, meetings:

Workshop in January 2003, at ULRMC

Round-table in July 2003, at ULRMC

ULRMC Scientific and Technical Advisory Council (STAC) Meeting in October 2003, at ULRMC

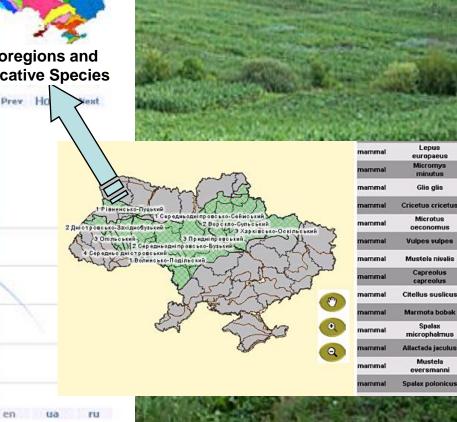
#### Project Reference Materials:

- Project description
- Project schedule
- What is the Natural Capital Index (NCI)?
- Primary key questions for agro-biodiversity in Ukraine
- Draft indicators for answering the primary key questions

#### Travels:

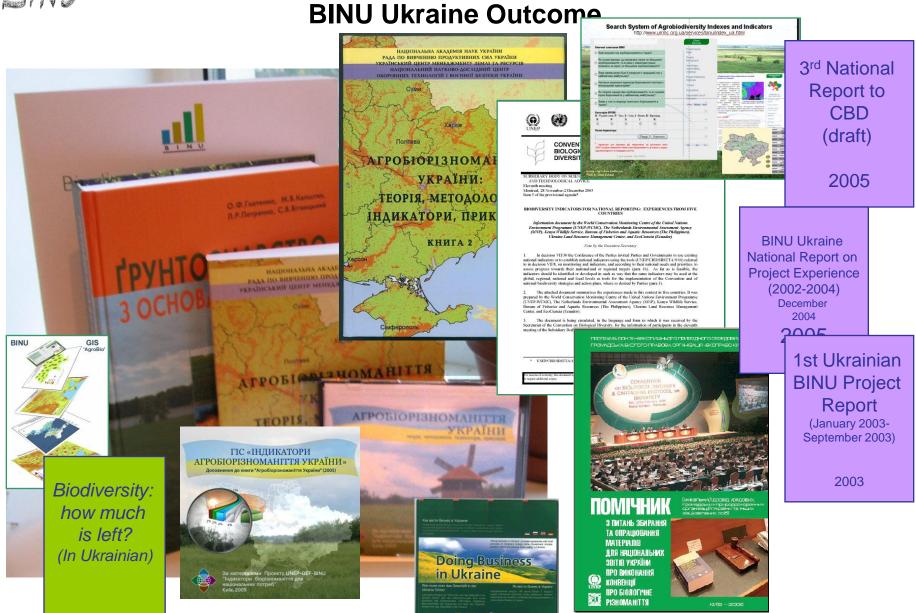
ULRMC participation in the 9-th session of Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA)

Montreal, Canada, the Expert Meeting on Indicators of Biological Diversity, Including Indicators for Rapid Assessment of Inland Water Ecosystems



Prepared by: Vasyl Prydatko (ULRMC)





## BINU Ukraine: trade-offs between 'technically sound' and 'easily understood' indicators

- use of 'well known' statistics
- incorporation of indicators/indices into GIS-maps
- development of educational materials
- involvement of scientists AND policy makers into indicators development
- explanation of indicators in an "Indicator Fact Sheet"
- illustration of national reports with 'simple' and 'complex' indicators
- publishing of several books, including 'Assistant on Composition of National Reports to CBD Based on Indicators'



## BINU Ukraine: use of indicators to help raise awareness

- Working Group meetings
- Creation of Indicator Fact Sheets (IFS) description and publication of index 'State of Biodiversity Based on Public Opinion' for the first time!!!
- First 'translation' of the draft 3<sup>rd</sup> National Report CBD to 'indicators language'
- Inclusion >90 IFS-description to the Web Searchable List
- Inclusion of the best indicators in university education i.e. 'Landscape Ecology', 'Applied Ecology' etc.

Summary: approval of new subject 'Geographic Informational Technologies and Ecological Indicating' in the National Agricultural University; >6500 web-users during 1,7 years



#### BINU Ukraine: dealing with data limitations

- Targeted metadata research
- Use of Key Questions for selection of priority indicators
- Use of Remote Sensing and GIS
- Modeling
- New indicators development (RS-GIS-index, RDB-index, CAI-index);
- Use of biometrics tools (expert evaluation, gap analysis, trend analysis, point evaluation, correlation and regression, etc.)

