



# **Alianza sobre Indicadores de Biodiversidad**

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# Alianza sobre Indicadores de Biodiversidad (BIP)

- Colaboración bajo el mandato del CDB
- Más de 40 organizaciones a nivel mundial
- Secretaría con sede en UNEP-WCMC





# El sitio web del BIP— www.bipindicators.net

- Información sobre los socios del BIP y sobre los indicadores mundiales
- Publicaciones y recursos mundiales



Goals and Targets Framework Proposed Headlines

Select a target to view the matching indicators.

GOALS	TARGETS			
A Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	1 Awareness of BD values	2 Integration of BD values	3 Incentives	4 Use of nat. resources
B Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	5 Loss of habitats	6 Sust. fisheries	7 Areas under sust. mgmt.	8 Pollution
C To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	11 Protected areas	12 Preventing extinctions	13 Agricultural BD	14 Essential
D Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	15 BD & ecosystem	16 ABS	17 Static	18

Filter by partner ☒ Pre-2010 Reviewed

Select an indicator to view full details.

[Suggest a new indicator](#)

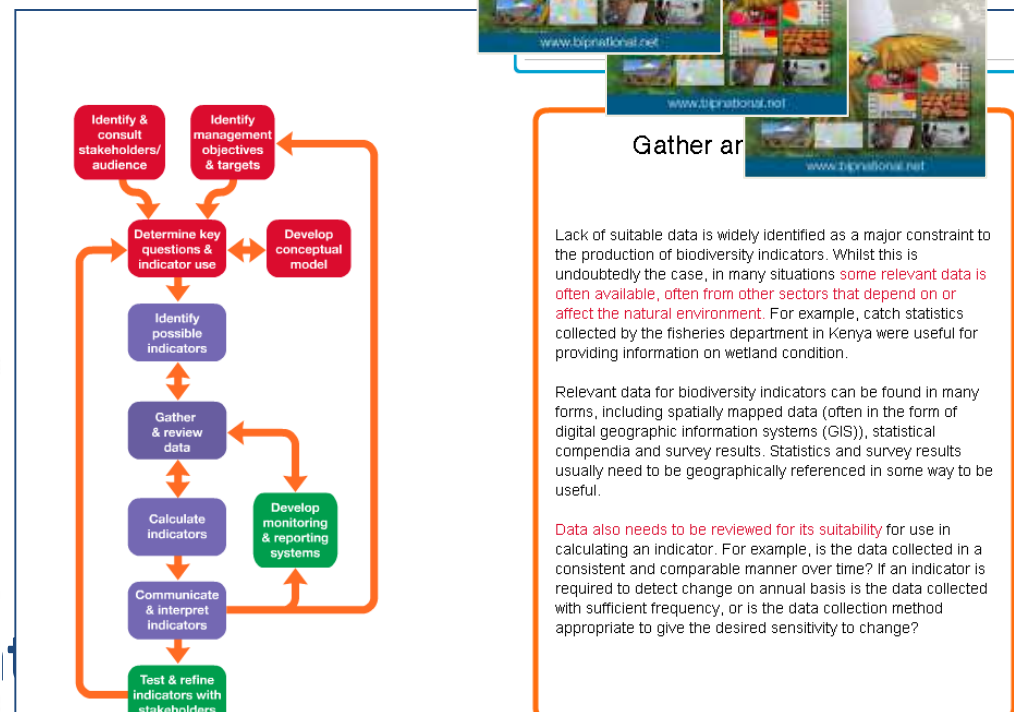
0 1 2 3 >3 Number of indicators 0 of 29





# El sitio web del BIP— www.bipindicators.net

- Antecedente del BIP y de los indicadores de biodiversidad
- Colección amplia de recursos





# El sitio web del BIP— www.bipindicators.net

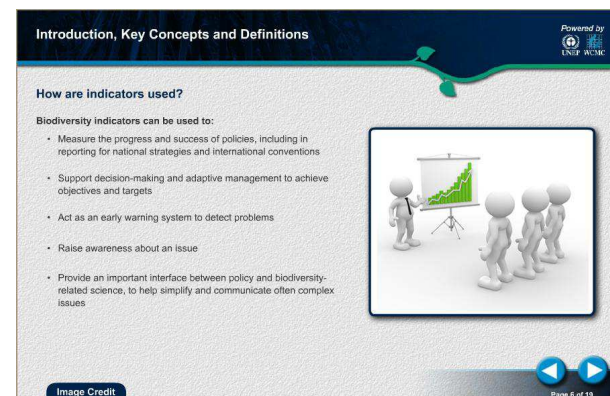
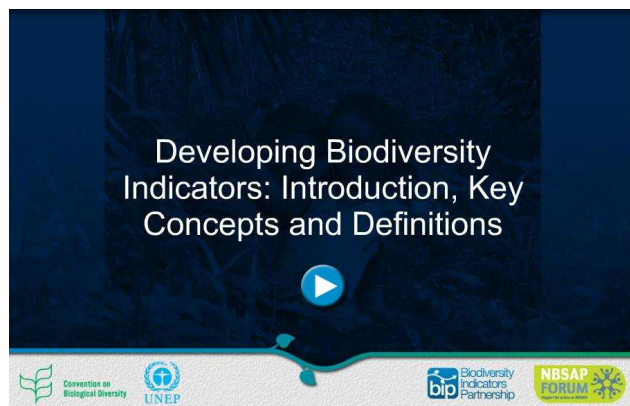
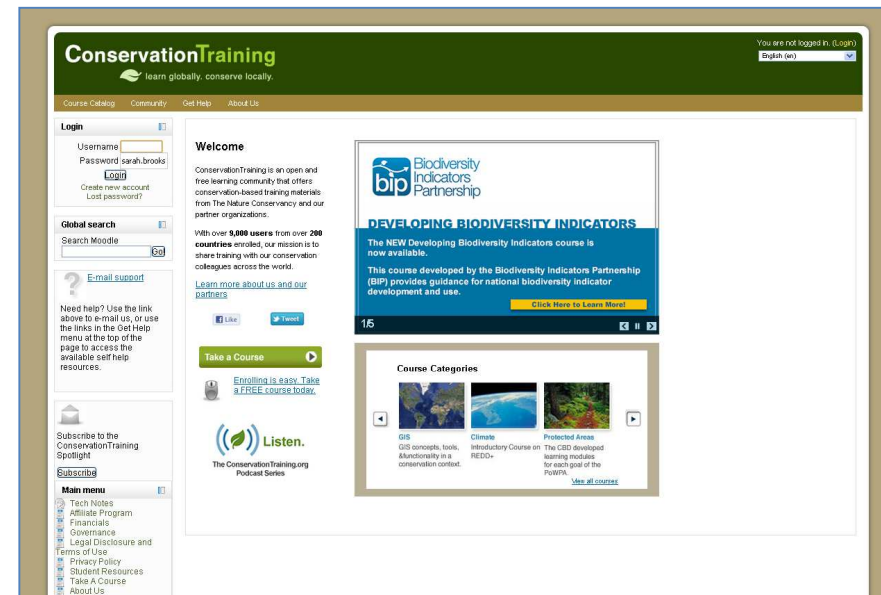
- Perfiles de **iniciativas regionales y nacionales** - compartan sus iniciativas sobre los indicadores y aprendan de las experiencia de los otros
- Un **juego de herramientas** para los desarrolladores de indicadores





# El sitio web del BIP— www.bipindicators.net

- Módulo de aprendizaje en línea  
“Desarrollar los indicadores de biodiversidad”
- Disponible en  
www.conservationtraining.org

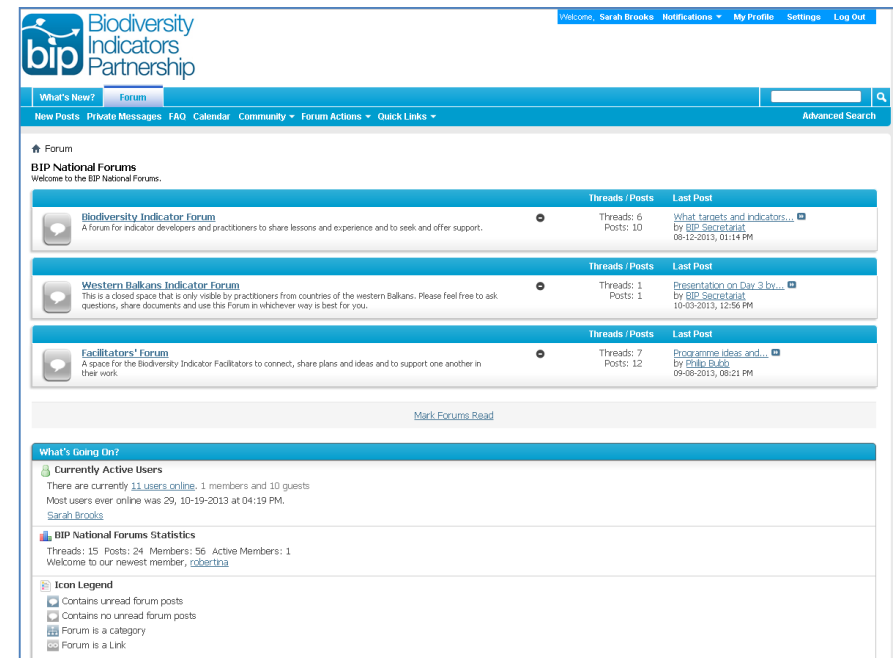






# El sitio web del BIP— www.bipindicators.net

- **Foro en línea sobre los indicadores**
  - **Busquen y ofrezcan apoyo al desarrollo de indicadores de biodiversidad**
  - **Establezcan relación con otros profesionales de todas partes del mundo**
  - **compartan experiencias y lecciones aprendidas**



**www.bipindicators.net**





# Facilitadores para el desarrollo de indicadores de biodiversidad

- 20 'Facilitadores para el desarrollo de indicadores de biodiversidad' de todas partes del mundo
- Capacitado en los métodos y en las herramientas del BIP
- Disponibles para apoyar los países en el desarrollo de indicadores
- Datos personales en el sitio web del BIP

The screenshot shows the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP) website. At the top, there is a logo for BIP and a navigation bar with links: Home, About, Biodiversity Indicators, Indicator Initiatives, Get Involved, Indicator Toolkit, e-learning, Indicator Forum, and Resources. Below the navigation bar, there is a section titled 'National Biodiversity Indicators Portal' with a sub-header 'Get Involved'. The main content area lists facilitators by region. The 'Africa' section lists five individuals with their names, countries, organizations, positions, telephone numbers, and email addresses. The 'Latin America and the Caribbean' section lists one individual, Beatriz Zapata Ferrnández, with her contact information. The 'Asia' section is partially visible at the bottom.

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	Jose Manuel Ponce	Honduras				



## ¿Qué es un indicador?

*“una medida basada en datos verificables que transmite información mas allá de sí mismo”.*

Los indicadores están subordinados al propósito...

*La interpretación o el significado que se atribuye a los datos depende del propósito o del tema de interés.*



## 2 types of Indicators and NBSAPs

**Impact indicators** – *for measuring progress towards a target*

E.g. Target - By 2020 at least 500km<sup>2</sup> of degraded forest land has reforested

Impact indicator: Area of degraded forest land reforested



## 2 types of Indicators and NBSAPs

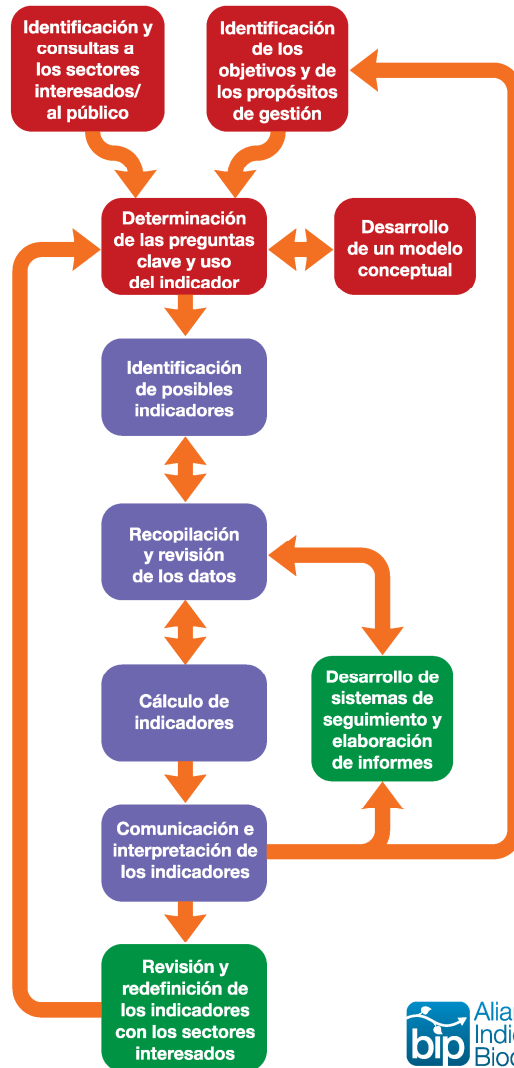
**Implementation indicators (performance indicators)** – *for monitoring the implementation of actions in the NBSAP.*

E.g. Action – Establish 2 new protected areas in forest regions

Implementation indicator: number of protected areas established in forest regions.



## El Marco para el Desarrollo de Indicadores



**Propósito**

**Producción**

**Permanencia**



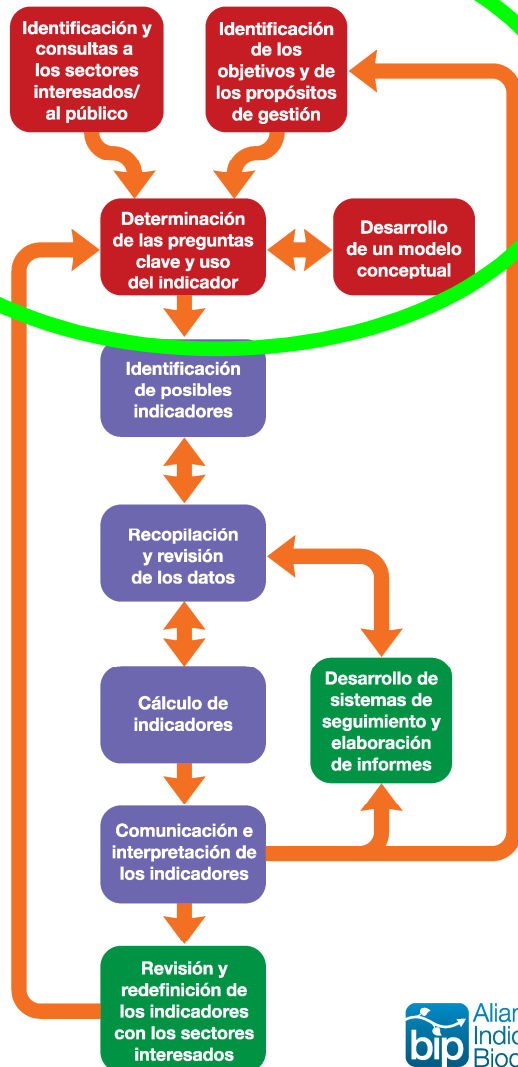
## El Marco para el Desarrollo de Indicadores



## El Marco para el Desarrollo de Indicadores



## El Marco para el Desarrollo de Indicadores



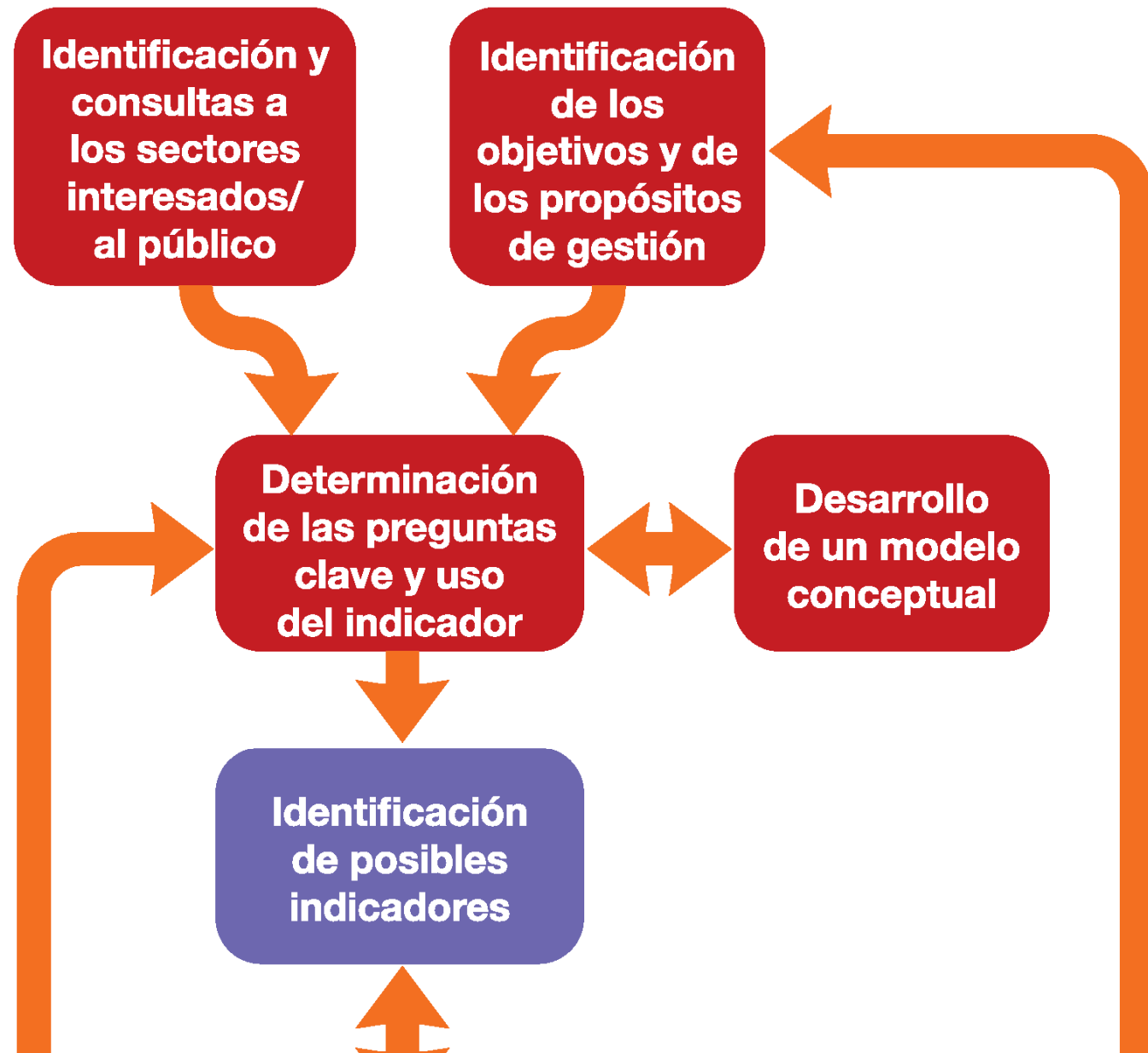
~~Punto de partida que se usa comúnmente~~

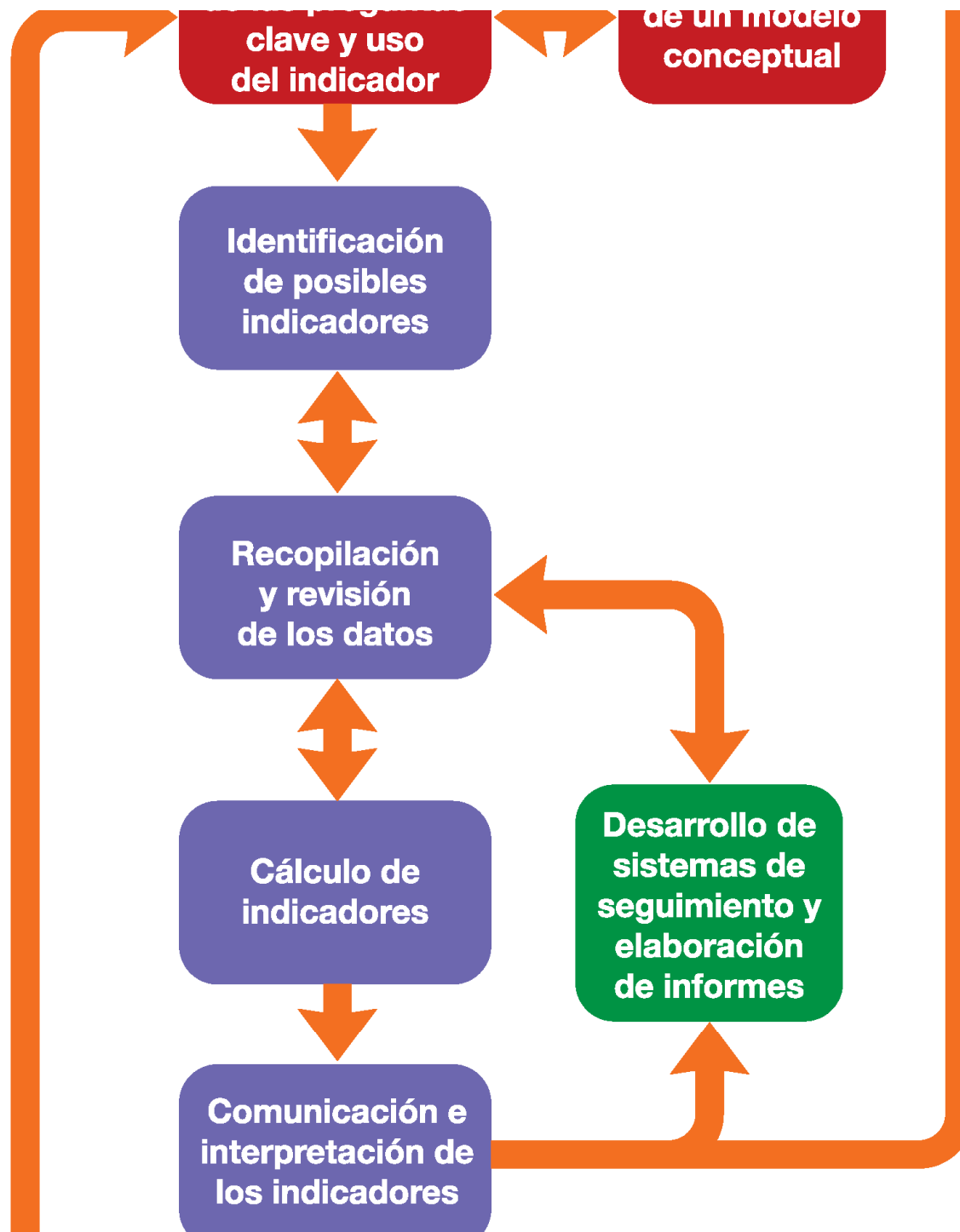
*Este resultó ser un punto de partida mas exitoso*





# El Marco para el Desarrollo de Indicadores









# Guidance for National Biodiversity Indicator Development and Use



www.bipnational.net

## What is an indicator

For the purpose of this guidance we define an indicator as, "a measure based on verifiable data that conveys information about more than itself". Examples of indicators from subjects other than biodiversity are a person's body temperature as an indicator of his or her health, or the level of unemployment as an indicator of the status of a country's economy and the well-being of its population. In some cases information from several different measures or data sets can be combined to form an index, such as the Consumer Price Index which indicates the inflation rate of a national economy.

Biodiversity indicators can also be simple measures or more complex indices. For example, population estimates of the large cat species in a country could be a relatively simple indicator of the integrity or health of terrestrial ecosystems. The Marine Trophic Index can be an indicator, or proxy, of the integrity of marine ecosystems, calculated from data of harvested fish and their average trophic level (such as herbivores and carnivores) in the food web.

The general term 'biodiversity indicators' as used in this document and by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) covers more than direct measures of biodiversity itself, such as species populations and extent of ecosystems. It also covers actions to ensure biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, such as the creation of protected areas and regulation of the harvesting of species, and pressures or threats to biodiversity such as habitat loss. Since indicators are measures of something, they can usually be presented in a numerical or quantitative form. A line graph is perhaps the most common form of presentation, but other terms such as a pie chart or map may sometimes be clearer and have greater impact.

Figure 1. Forest area estimations for Brazil, 1990 - 2010<sup>1</sup>

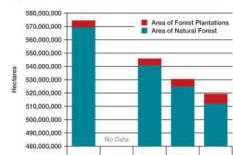


Figure 2. Costa Rica Forest Cover, 1940-2005<sup>2</sup>

### References

- FAO, 2009. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010: Brazil Country Report. <http://www.fao.org/forestry/20092/2-1-206.pdf>
- UNEP/GRID-Arendal, 2009/ Change Forest Cover Costa Rica. UNEP/GRID-Arendal Maps and Graphics Library. <http://maps.grida.no/go/graphic/change-forest-cover-costa-rica>

## The Biodiversity Indicator Development Framework

The Biodiversity Indicator Development Framework contains key steps for producing successful biodiversity indicators. The Framework can be viewed as a map to this guide and is divided into three themes:

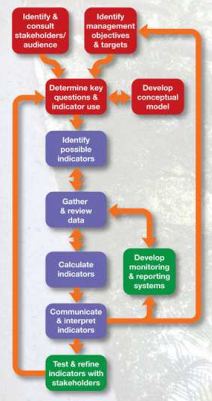
**Purpose** – actions needed for selecting successful indicators  
**Production** – essential to generate indicators  
**Persistence** – mechanisms for ensuring indicator continuity and sustainability

It is important to recognise that the framework is an "ideal" standard and it may not be necessary to cover every step. However, in our experience, successful indicators are most likely to be achieved when all the steps have been considered.

Although presented in a logical sequence from top to bottom, there are other possible starting points and directions for using the framework. Indicator developers are encouraged to think of indicator development as an iterative process, which requires movement back and forth between the steps. For example, the steps "Identify possible indicators" and "gather and review data" are often undertaken simultaneously.

Please remember that the purpose of the framework is not to produce indicators for their own sake, but to support informed, effective decision making and action for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

Steps in the framework are covered in detail in second section of this guidance: Developing and Using Indicators.



For more information about the framework and national biodiversity indicator development visit the National Biodiversity Indicators Portal: [www.bipnational.net](http://www.bipnational.net)

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**Document development**  
 This guidance document is one of a series produced with the support of the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP) as part of a 'global national indicator' component. The ideas and experience reported in this guidance have been developed and tested in existing biodiversity indicator development projects for national governments and NGOs across over 35 countries in Southeast Asia, the Caribbean, Central America, and eastern and southern Africa. The workshop series was supported by regional partners to UNEP-WCMC, as part of the GEF-funded 2010 BIP. The workshops in Africa are supported by a UNEP project with funding from the UN Development Account.

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**Further information**  
 This document is one of a series of 2010 BIP guidance materials and fact sheets to assist Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to track their progress towards the 2010 Biodiversity Target and beyond. More information and examples to support national biodiversity indicator development are available from the National Biodiversity Indicators Portal [www.bipnational.net](http://www.bipnational.net). Please contact [indicators@unep-wcmc.org](mailto:indicators@unep-wcmc.org) or visit our website for more information on this guidance, or to find out how your regional or national work could be included in the 2010 BIP website. Citation: 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership. 2010 Guidance for national biodiversity indicator development and use. UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Cambridge, UK. 48pp.

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 August 2010

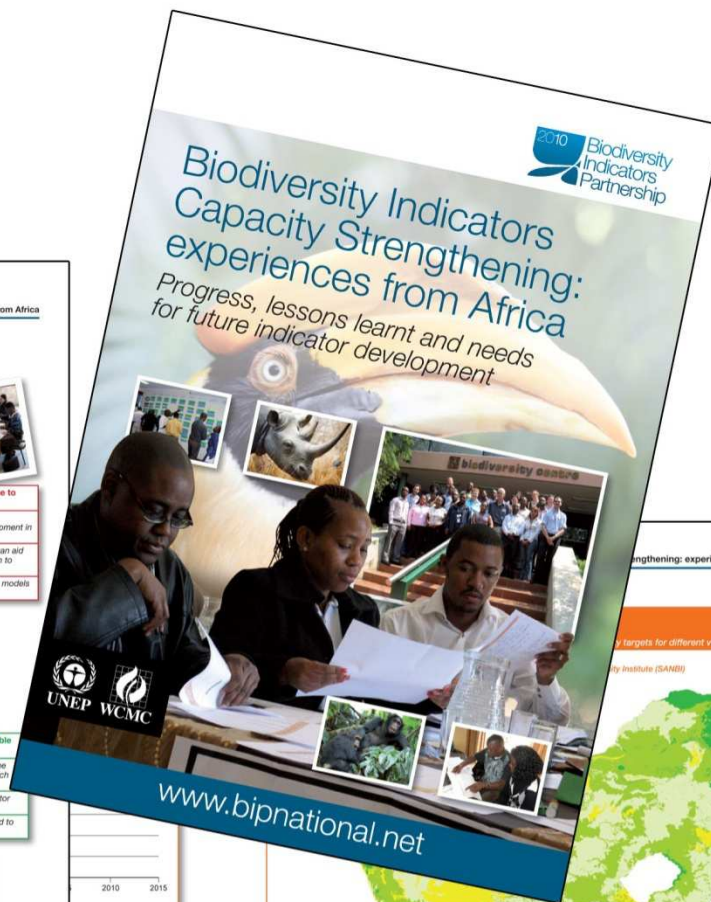
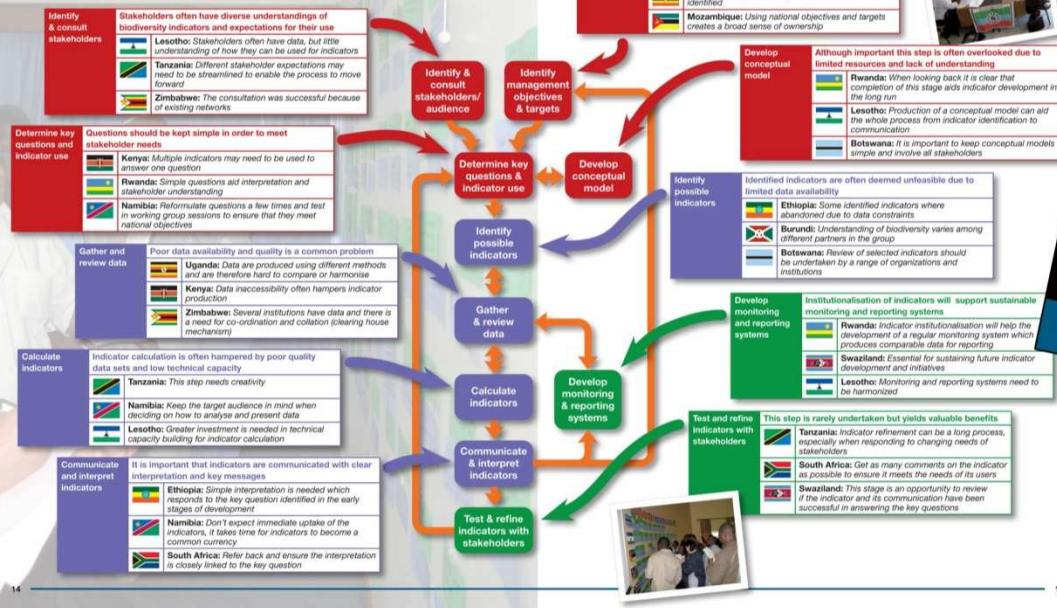
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## Lessons Learnt

The production of useful biodiversity indicators is possible with even limited data, and should be an ongoing process of production, review and adjustment. As well as providing technical assistance on indicator production the project's capacity building workshops provided a platform for national partners to share experiences and lessons learnt in indicator development.



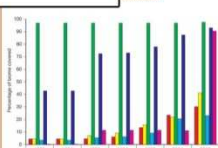
2010 2015

and the Central Statistics

ment?

by different forms

foundation



and Namib-Naukluft National Parks, the more recent registration of Communal Conservancies and establishment of Private Protected Areas. The Succulent Karoo biome coverage has increased to 91%, mainly due to the proclamation of the 2.5 million hectares Spengriet National Park in 2008. The Broad-leaved Savanna coverage has increased to 41% as a result of the proclamation of four State Protected Areas in the Kavango and Caprivi, and the registration of some 15 Communal Conservancies in the same regions. The Acacia Savanna biome now has 30% of its area under conservation management, mainly due to the establishment of Freehold Conservancies, but less than 5% is in the State Protected Area network. The least well protected biome is the Nama Karoo with 23% of its area under some form of conservation, but only 5% in the State Protected Area network. Communal Conservancies protect almost 15% of this biome.

The importance of different forms of landscape and biodiversity conservation in Namibia is apparent when their contributions are seen in terms of biome protection.

Produced by: Dr Chris Brown, Namibia Institute for Sustainable Development, for the 'State of Biodiversity in Namibia' report, 2010.

**Interpretation:** The current protected area network covers 6% of the country, reaching half of the 12% target by 2010 as set out in the South African National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP, 2006). For each of South Africa's 437 vegetation types a biodiversity target has been set for the area that should be protected to ensure that the area of the vegetation type under protection constitutes a representative sample of the biodiversity and ecological systems within that vegetation type.

In 2010, 72 vegetation types were not afforded any protection status, meaning that they were not falling within the boundaries of any formally protected areas within the country, and 88 vegetation types were hardly protected. Protection targets have been achieved for a total of 100 vegetation types. This number is likely to increase when new protected areas are identified and proclaimed as suggested in the South African National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy (NPAES). The current situation in South Africa is that the majority of the vegetation types are hardly protected, and their biodiversity targets as set by Vegetation Map have not yet been achieved. These under-protected vegetation types run the real danger of becoming threatened and in extreme cases extinct, which would lead to the loss of associated biodiversity and ecological processes. This means that most of the vegetation types are in danger of becoming extinct or threatened with extinction.

Produced by: SANBI, DEA, Statistics South Africa, BirdLife SA, CSIR.

