Alianza sobre Indicadores de Biodiversidad

www.bipindicators.net

info@bipindicators.net

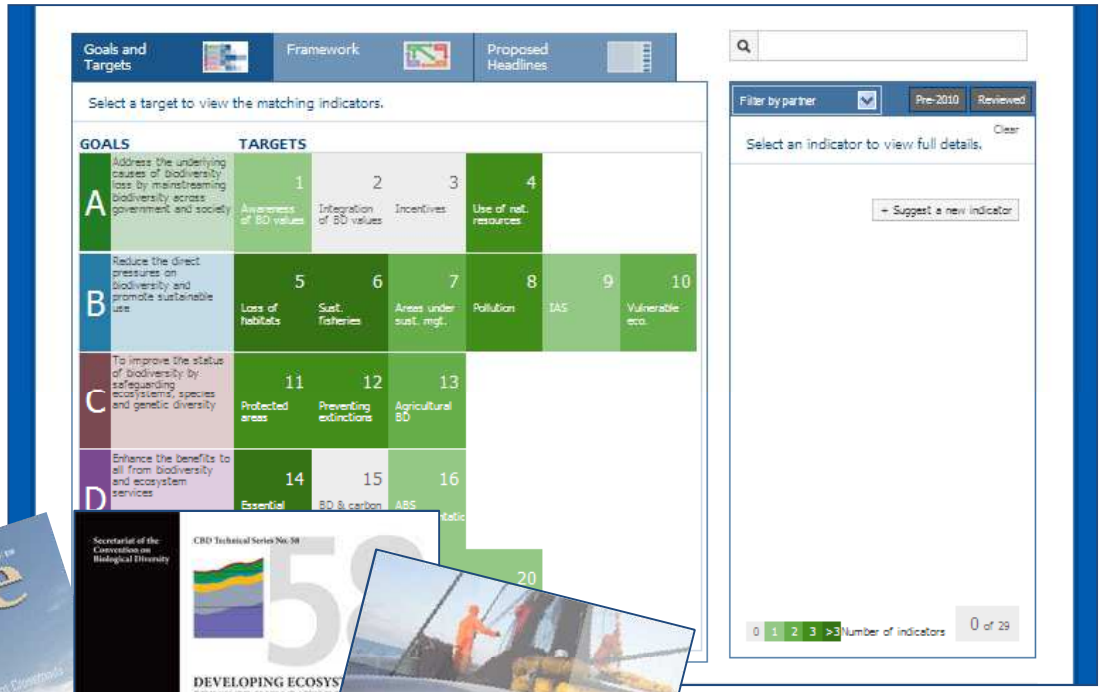
Biodiversity Indicators Partnership

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

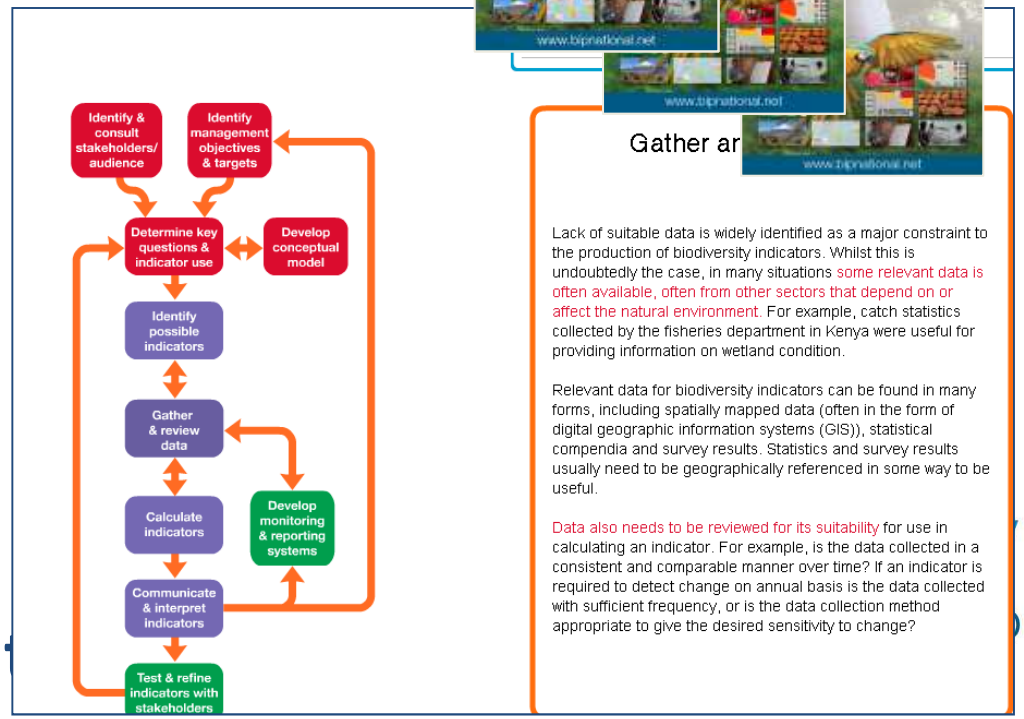
- Información sobre los socios del BIP y sobre los indicadores mundiales
- Publicaciones y recursos mundiales



Biodiversity Indicators Partnership

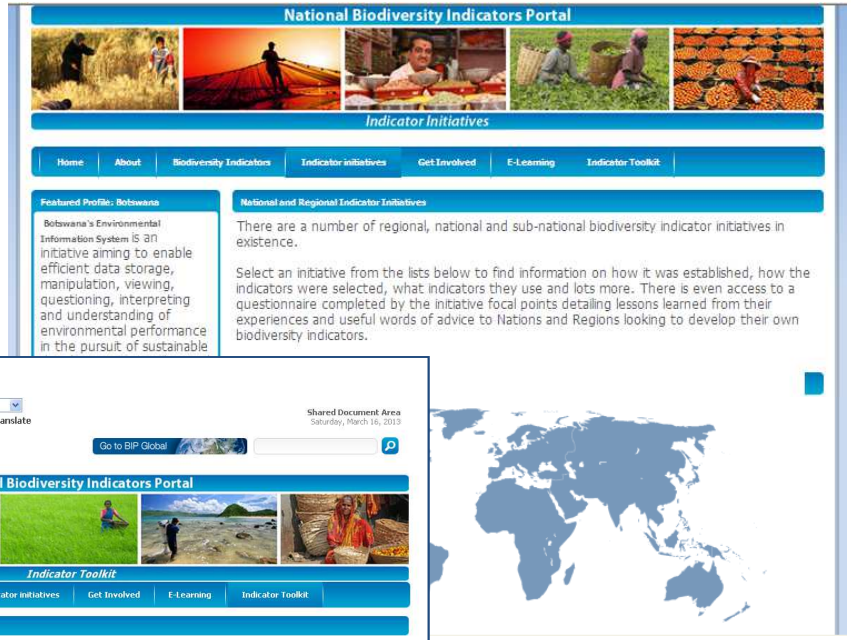
El sitio web del BIP– www.bipindicators.net

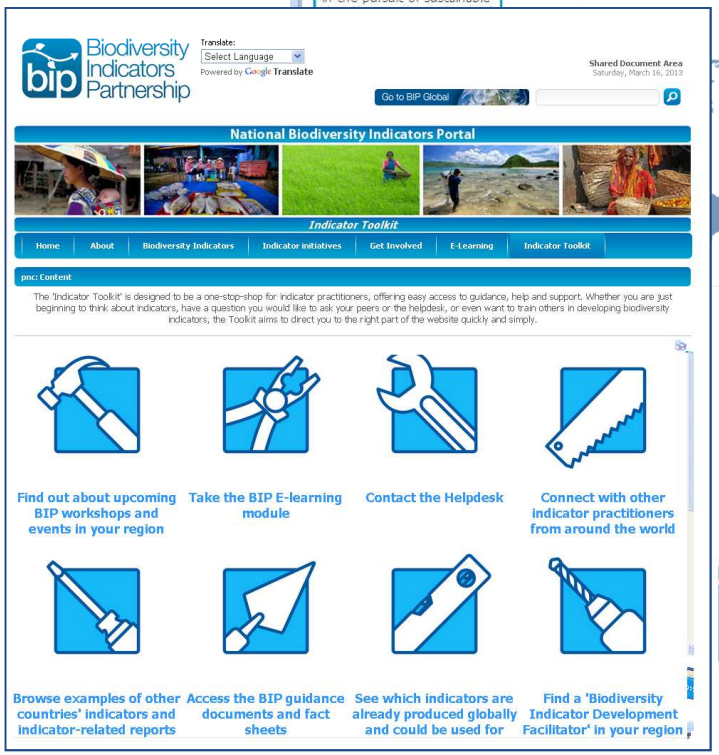
- **Antecedente** del **BIP** y de los **indicadores** de biodiversidad
- Colección amplia de **recursos**



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





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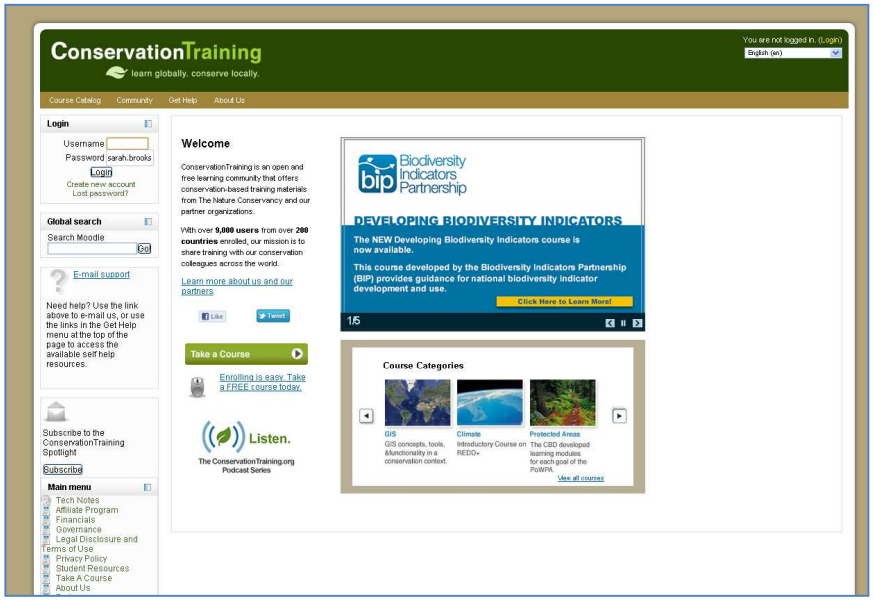
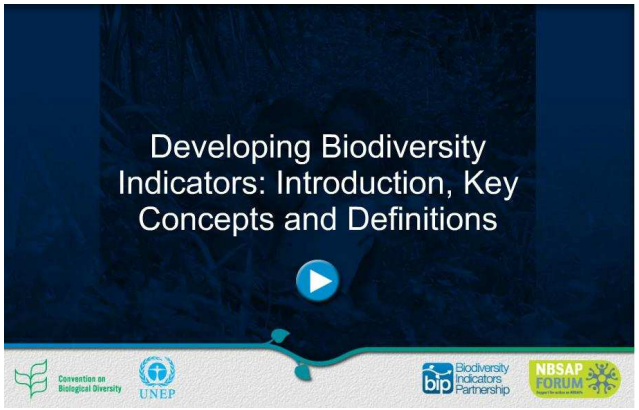
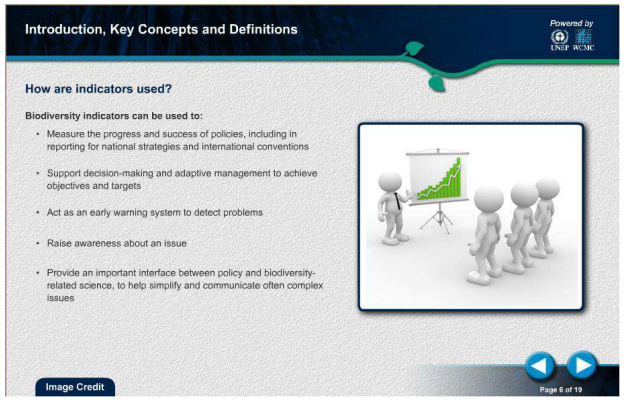
El sitio web del BIP– www.bipindicators.net

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







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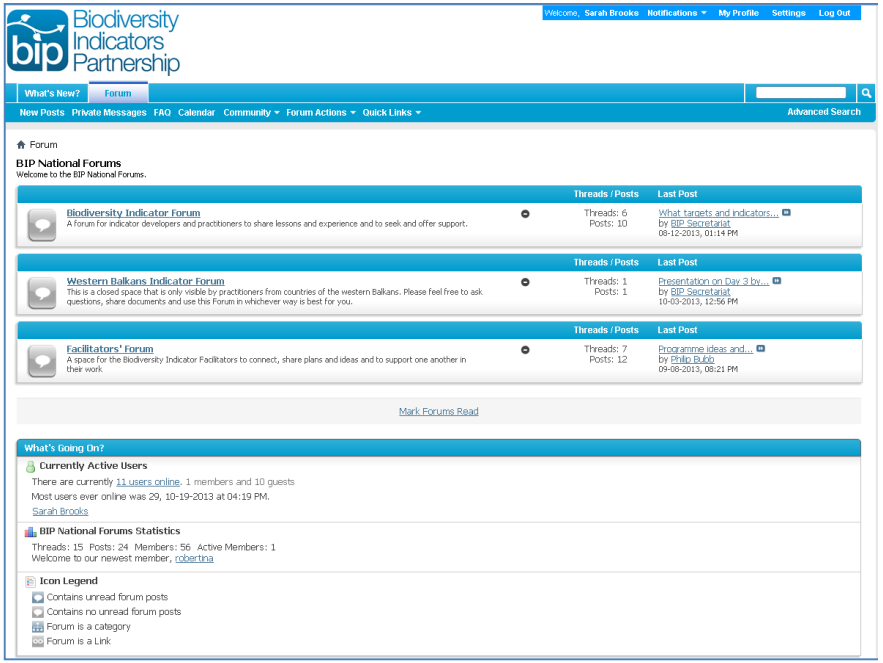
El sitio web del BIP– www.bipindicators.net

- **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

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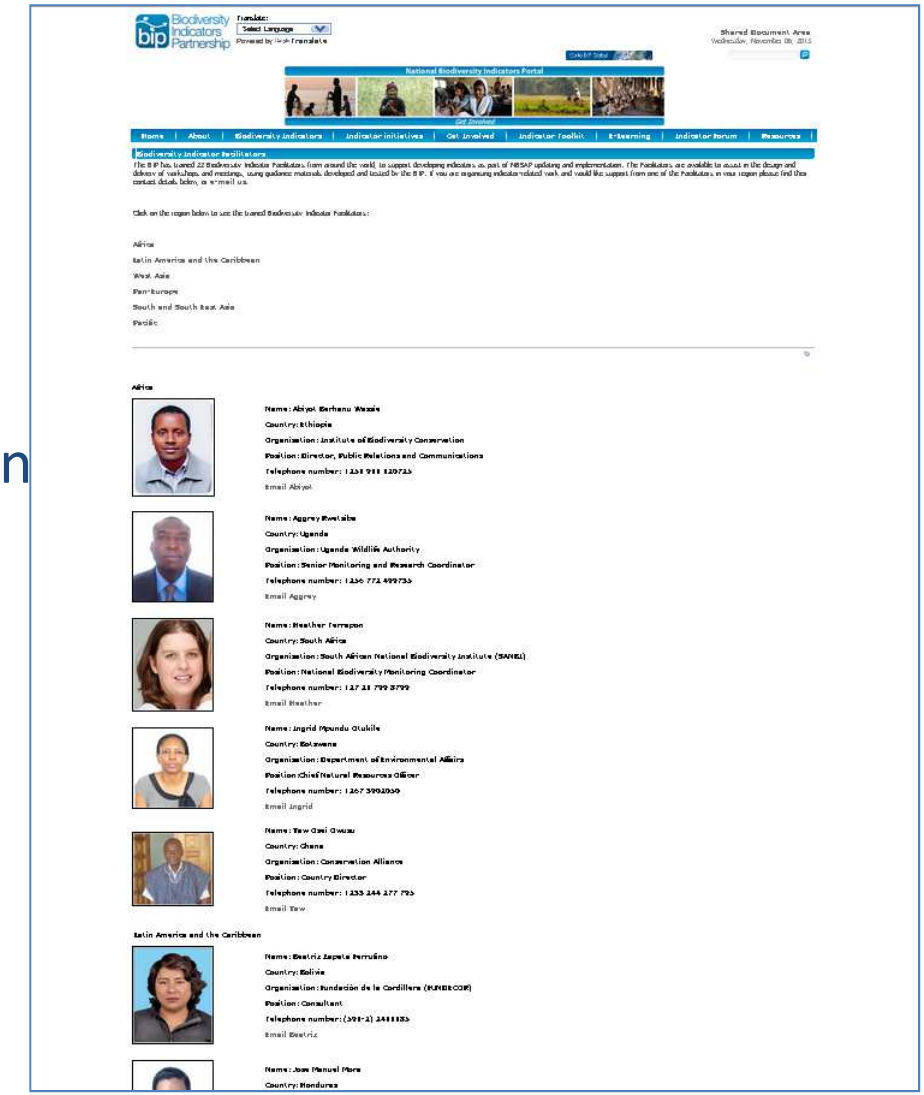
Facilitadores para el desarrollo de indicadores de biodiversidad

- 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



¿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^2 of degraded forest land has reforested

Impact indicator: Area of degraded forest land reforested

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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.

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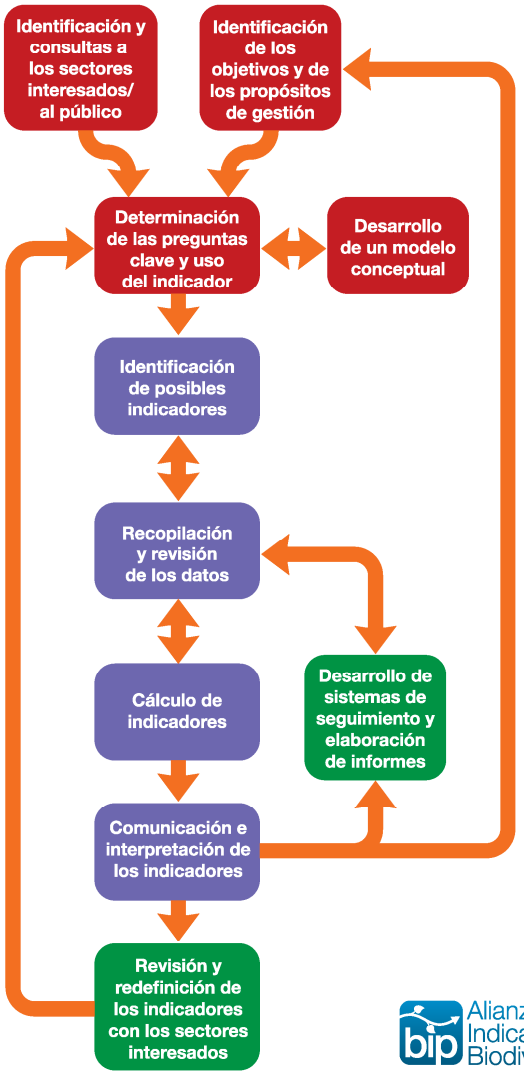
El Marco para el Desarrollo de Indicadores



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Propósito

Producción

Permanencia

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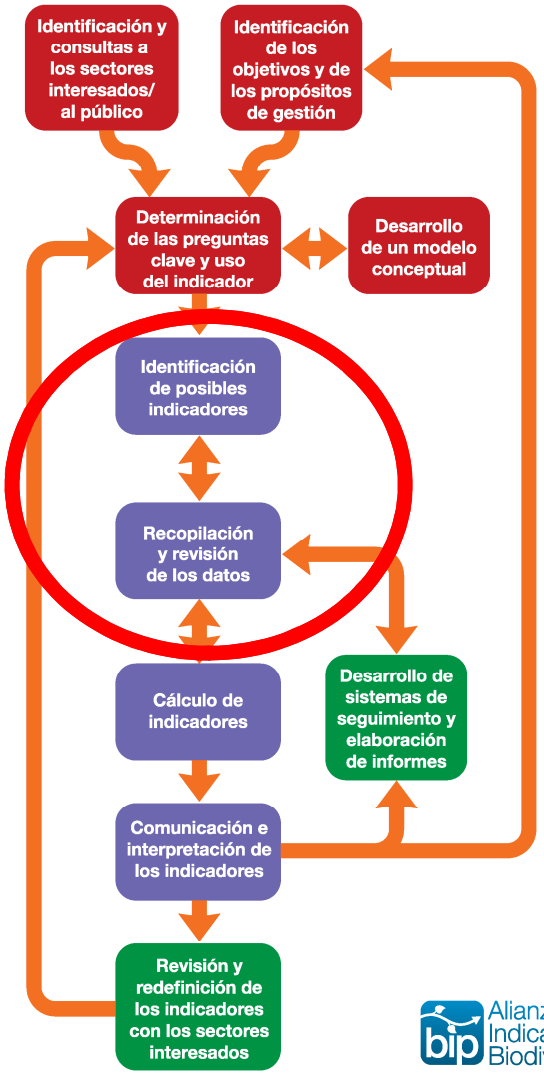
El Marco para el Desarrollo de Indicadores



Punto de partida que se usa comúnmente

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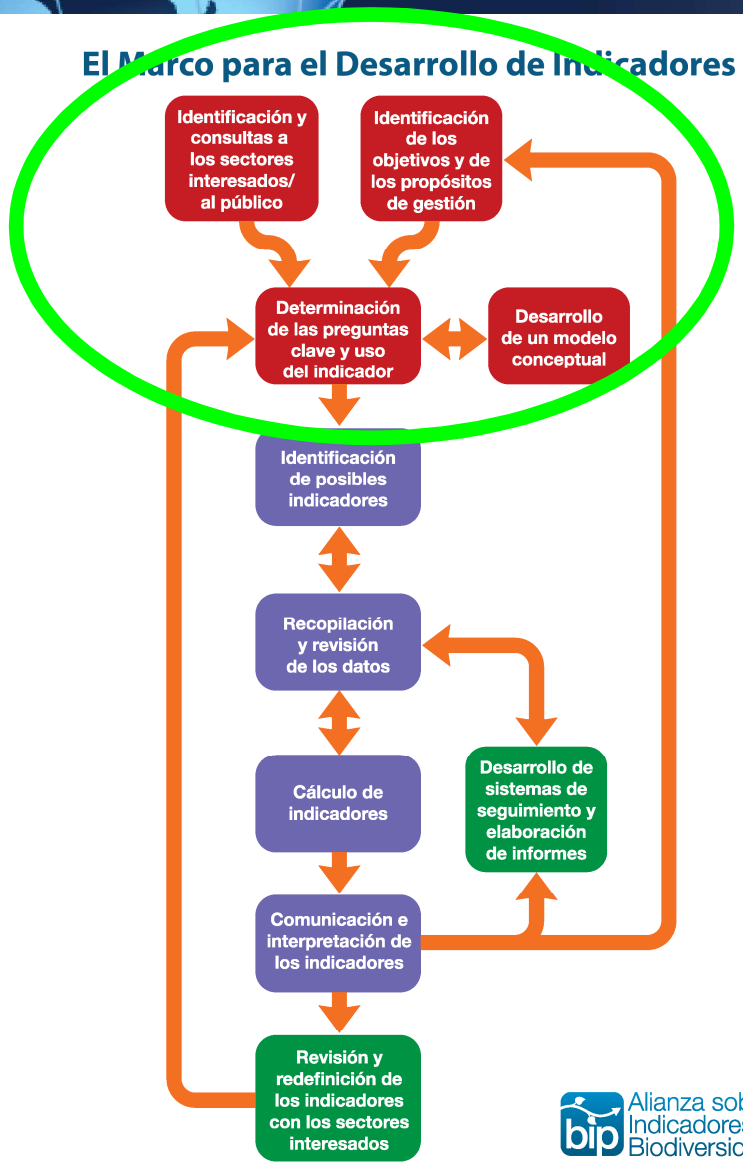
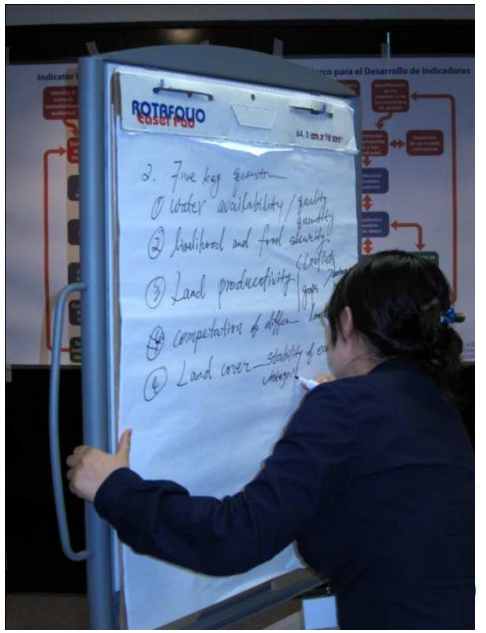
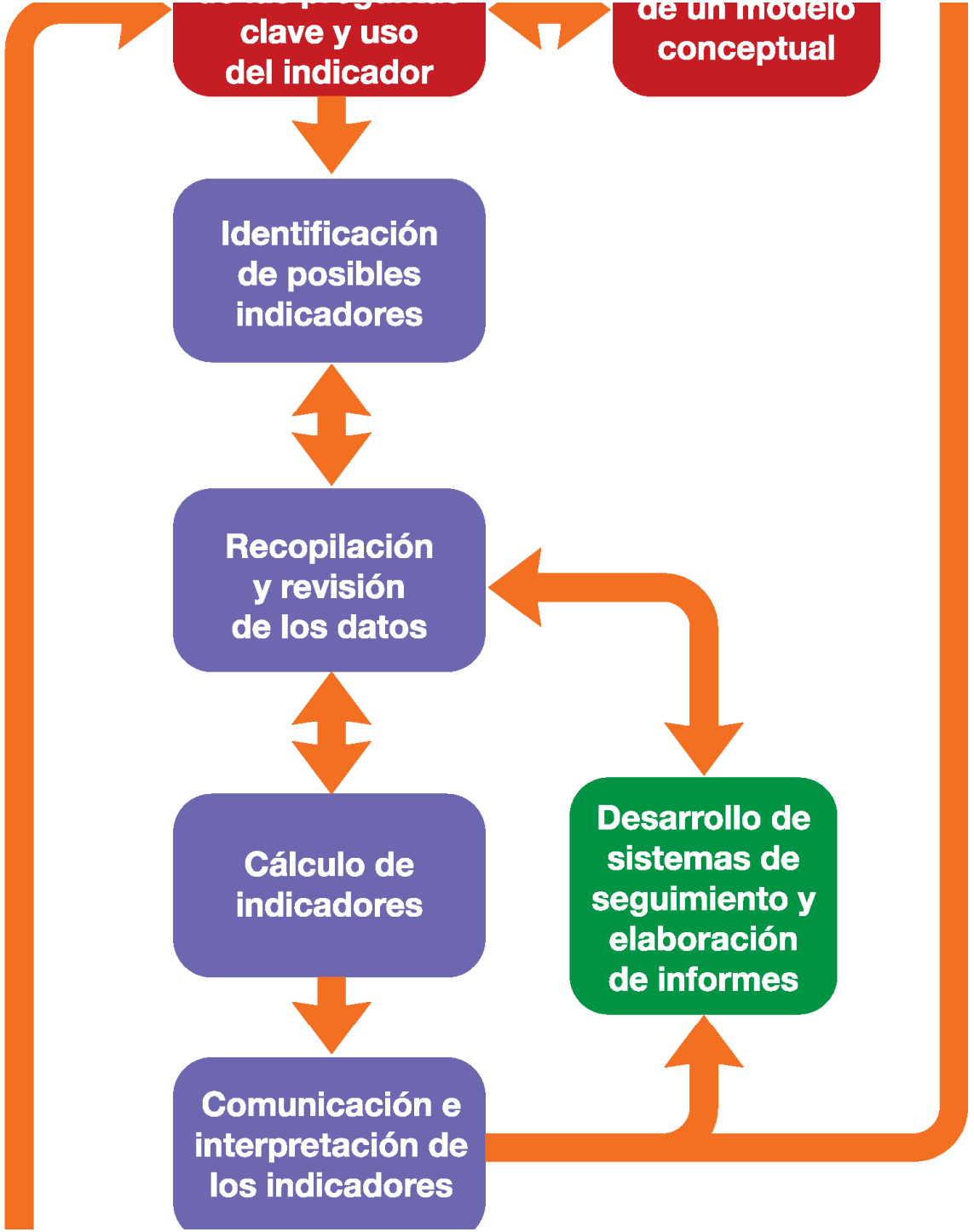


~~**Punto de partida que se usa comúnmente**~~

Este resultó ser un punto de partida mas exitoso



El Marco para el Desarrollo de Indicadores


clave y uso
del indicador
de un modelo
conceptual
Identificación
de posibles
indicadores
Recopilación
y revisión
de los datos
Cálculo de
indicadores
Desarrollo de
sistemas de
seguimiento y
elaboración
de informes
Comunicación e
interpretación de
los indicadores

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What is an indic

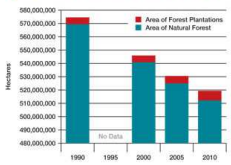
For the purpose of this guidance we define an indicator as, "a measure based on verifiable data that conveys information about more than itself". Examples of indicators from subjects other than biodiversity are a person's body temperature as an indicator of his or her health, or the level of unemployment 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.

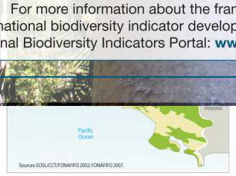
Since indicators are measures of something, they can usually be presented in a numerical or quantitative form. A line graph is perhaps the most common form of presentation, but other forms such as a pie chart or map may sometimes be clearer and have greater impact.

Figure 1. Forest area estimations for Brazil, 1990 - 2010[1]



purpose-dependent - the interp given to the data depends on the purpo issue of concern. For example, data on forest extent (Figure 1) could be interpreted as an indicator of the following issues, depending on the purpose of the analysis or the issues of concern:

- change in availability of forest resources
- progress in forest conservation
- intensity of threats to forest ecosystems
- results of investments of plantations change in soil cover and erosion
- change in forest carbon sequestration
- likely changes in conservation status of forest dependent species.



It is important to note that the presentation of indicators should not be limited to graphs alone. Some indicators such as habitat extent may benefit from being presented as a series of maps (Figure 2). It may even be beneficial to present the same indicator in multiple ways to ensure adequate interpretation. For example a graph of change in forest area over time is limited to providing information on the degree to which forest habitat is being lost/gained. Although useful, the combination of this graph with forest extent maps provides insight into which area/regions are subject to greatest forest loss/gain.

Figure 2. Costa Rica Forest Cover, 1940-2005[2]

References

[1] FAO. 2009. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010: Brazil Country Report. http://www.fao.org/forestry/20262-1-206.pdf

[2] 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

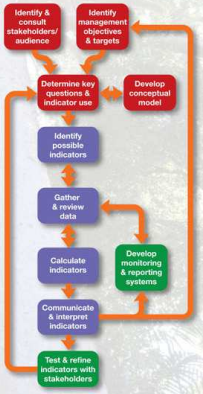
Permanence – mechanisms for ensuring indicator continuity and sustainability

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 the 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**

Contents

Document development
This guidance document is one of a series produced with the support of the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (2010 BIP) as part of its 'global-national linkages' component. The ideas and experience reported in this guidance have been developed and tested in capacity building workshops for national government and NGOs agencies from over 35 countries in southeast Asia, the Caribbean, Central America, and eastern and southern Africa. The workshops have been organised with regional partners by 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.

Much of the thinking on biodiversity indicator development presented here was first developed through a GEF project from 2002 to 2005 called 'Biodiversity Indicators for National Use' (BINU), working with partners in Kenya, Ukraine, Philippines and Ecuador and at PBL (Netherlands).

Authors
This document has been co-authored by staff and advisors of UNEP-WCMC: Philip Bubb, Rosamunde Almond, Anna Chenery, Damon Stanwell-Smith, Val Kapos and Martin Jenkins.

Acknowledgements
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We also gratefully acknowledge the financial support of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), UNEP, European Commission and UN Development Account

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 Indictors Portal: *www.bipnational.net*.

Please contact *info@twentyten.net* to send feedback, questions and suggestions for improvement of this guidance, or to find out how your regional or national work could be included in the 2010 BIP website.

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