



Indicators for NBSAPs

**CBD Regional workshop for the Middle East and North Africa
On updating NBSAPs
(day 3) 29 Aug 2012**

Dr Damon Stanwell-Smith
UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre
Cambridge, UK

Day 3 – Wed 29 August

15:00	Indicators for NBSAPs
15:30	group exercise: “Calculate and communicate indicators”
16:00	<i>Break</i>
16:30	(Continue group exercise)
17:00	Plenary report back and lessons learnt
18:00	Finish

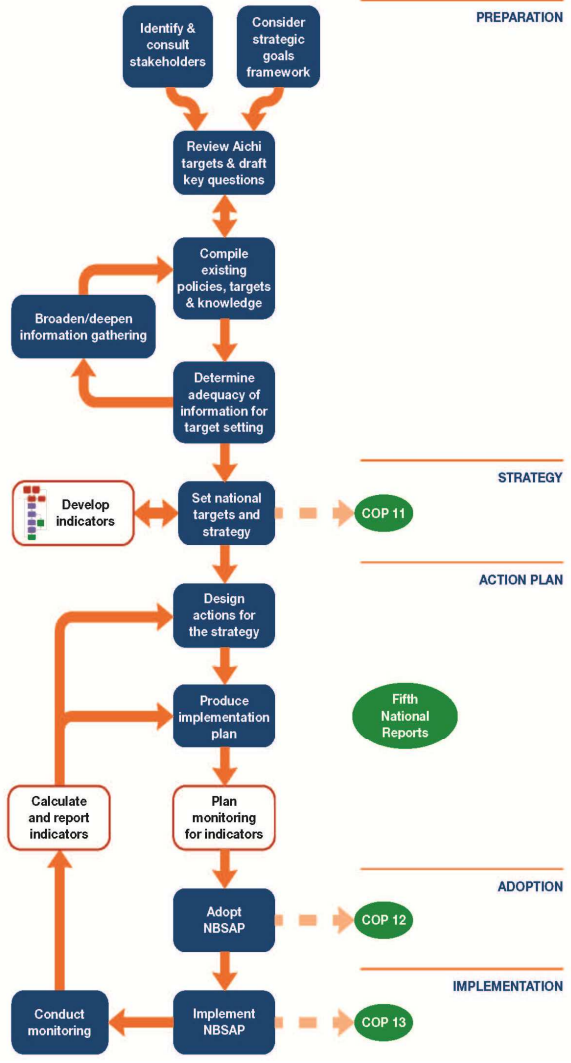
Session objectives (1)

- Understand:
Indicators relating to targets
- Explore:
information /data needs and availability
- New ideas:
experiences from neighbouring countries

Session objectives (2)

- Understand:
“Indicators are purpose dependent”
- Introduce:
BIP Biodiversity Indicator Development Framework
- Collaborate:
national, regional, global

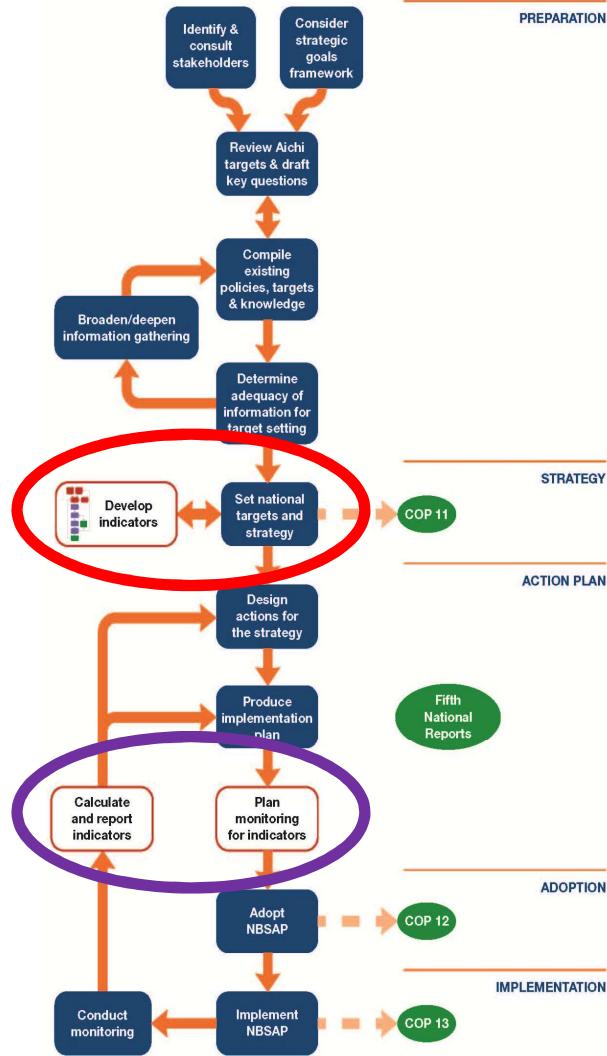
Indicators and NBSAP Updating CBD NBSAP Updating Steps



Indicators and NBSAP updating

Indicators and NBSAP Updating

CBD NBSAP Updating Steps



Indicators and NBSAP updating

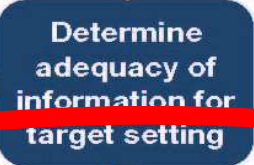
Indicators and target setting

Indicators and implementation

Indicators and NBSAP Updating

CBD NBSAP Updating Steps

PREPARATION

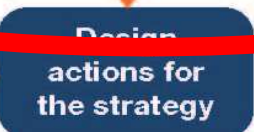


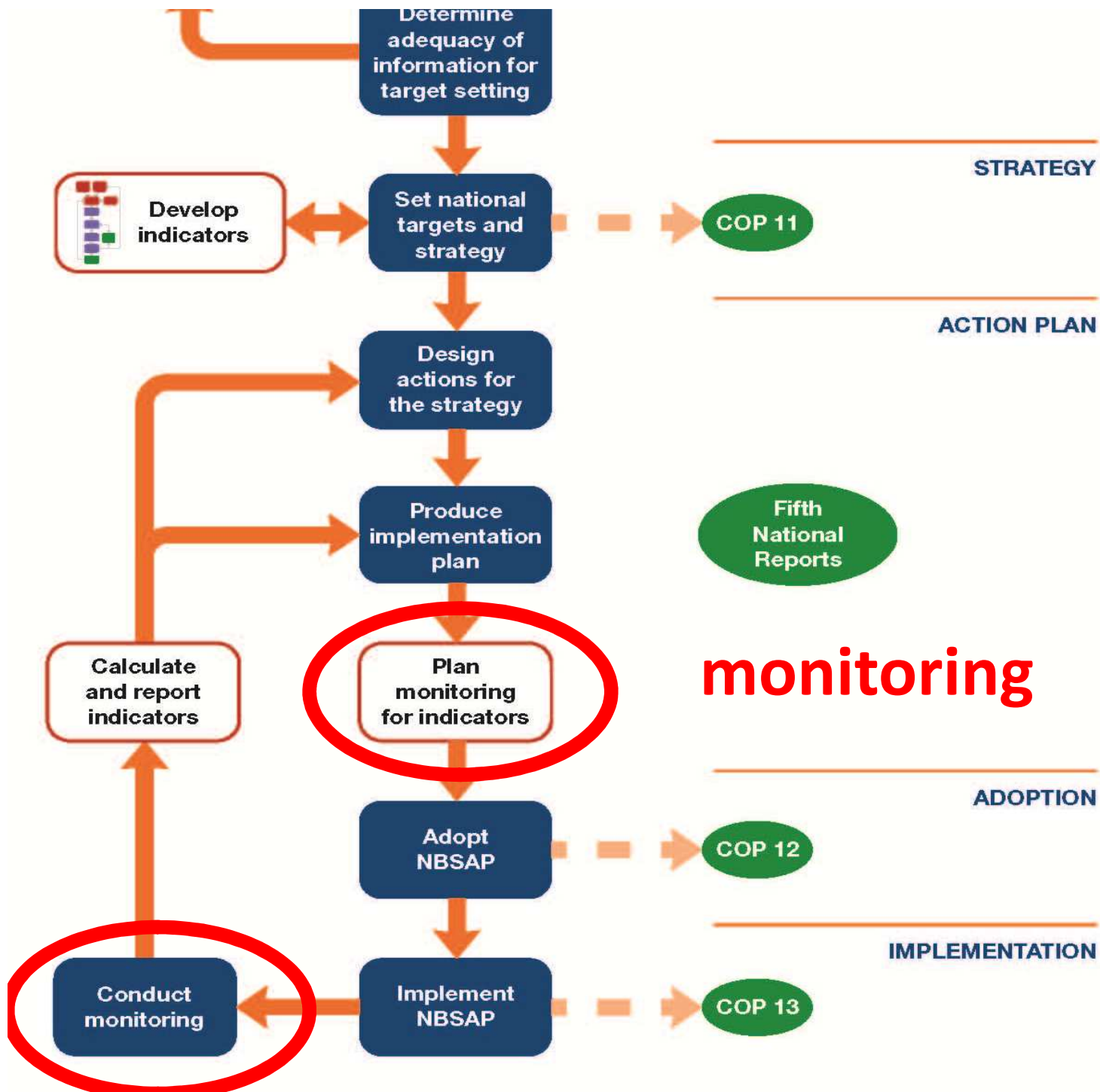
current situation

STRATEGY



ACTION PLAN





Why monitor?

...to detect change

- **Curiosity driven / Mandated / Question driven**

(Lindenmayer and Likens, 2010, *Biological Conservation* **143** 1317–1328)

- **Drivers of change? (anthropogenic, natural dynamics, climate change)**

- **Resource limitations**

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Obstacles to successful indicators

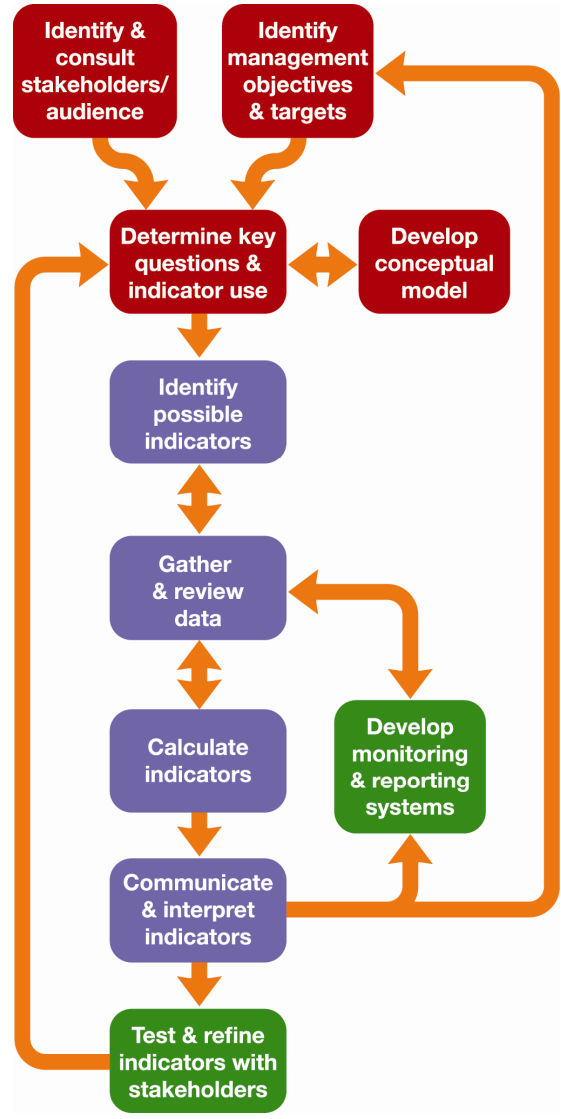
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- **Insufficient stakeholder/audience consultation**
- **Project-based data collection and/or management**
- **Data utilised not sensitive to change**
- **An after-thought to a wider process of strategy development and target setting**

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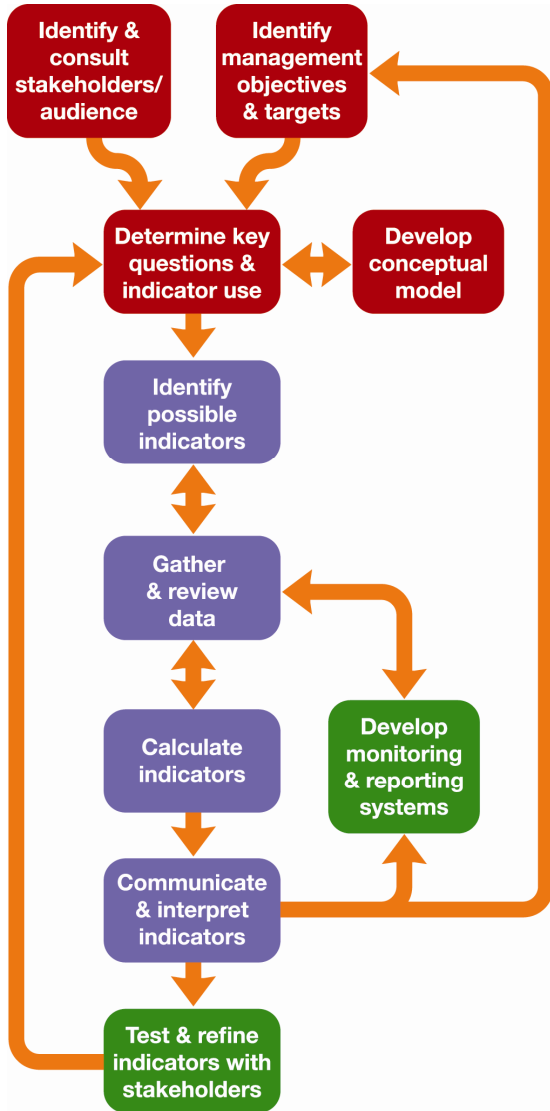


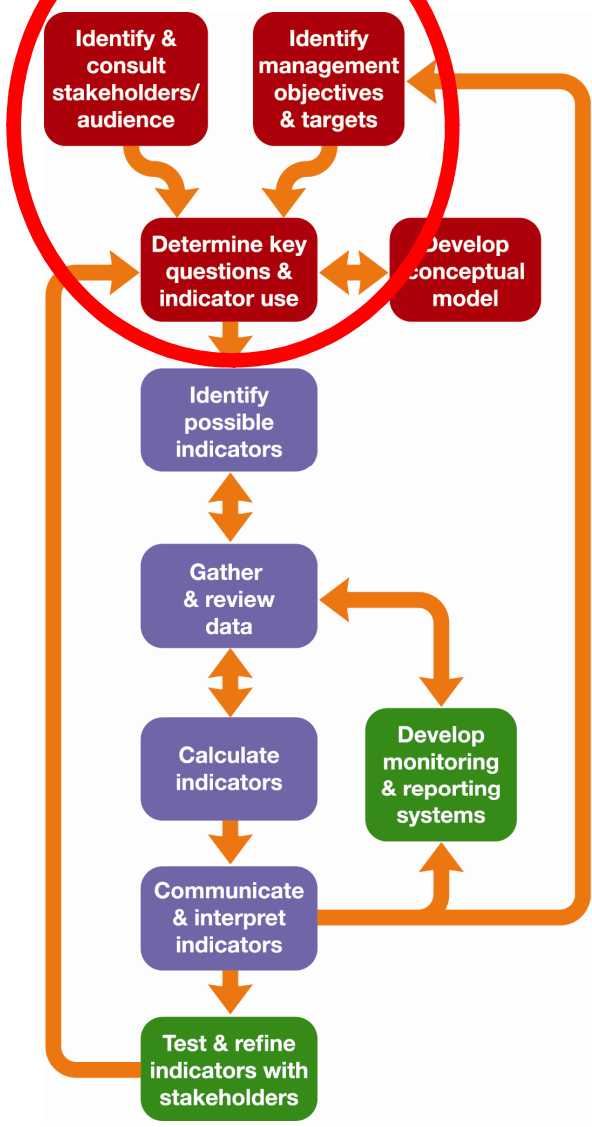
Purpose

Production

Permanence

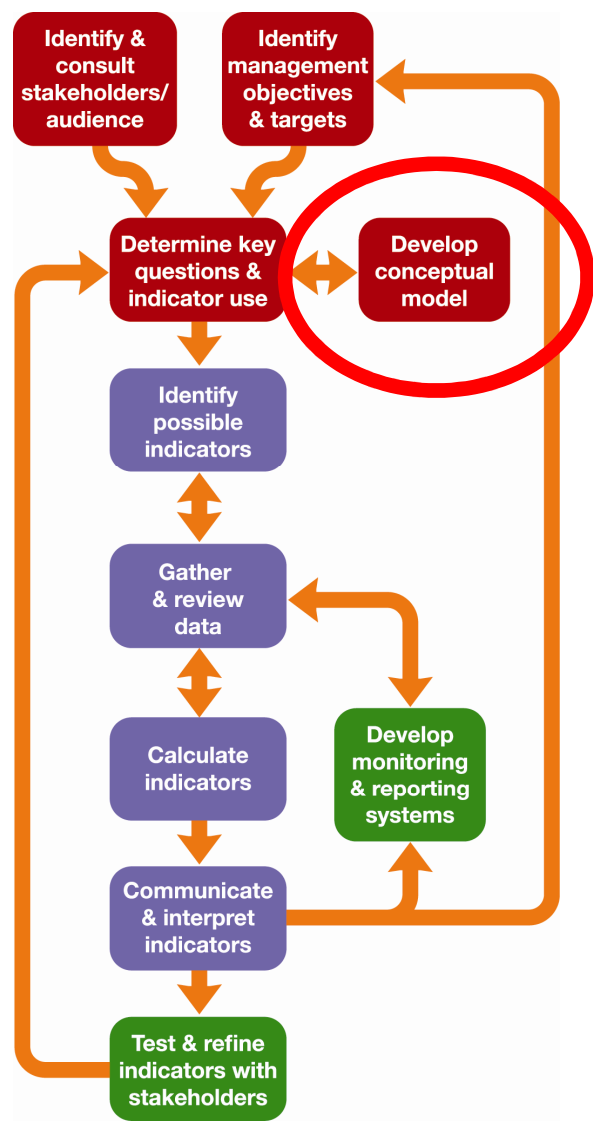
- Workbook 1 Defining purpose of indicators
- Workbook 2 Target setting
- Workbook 3 Developing a conceptual model
- Workbook 4 Identifying indicators
- Workbook 5 Gather and review data
- Workbook 6 Calculate indicators





- Workbook 1 **Defining purpose of indicators**
- Workbook 2 **Target setting**
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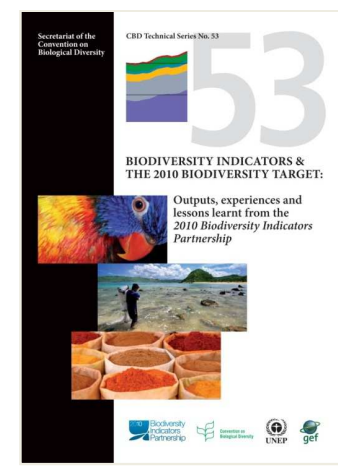
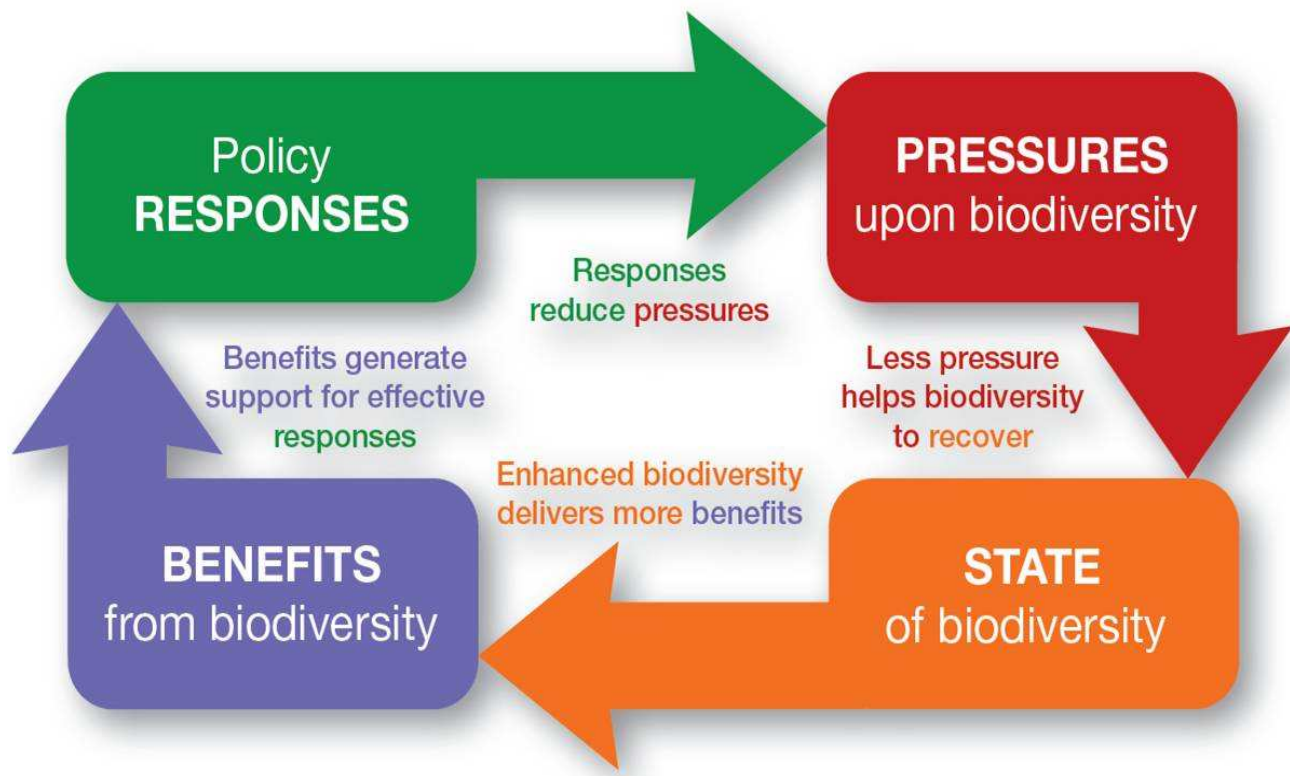




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conceptual model: PBSR



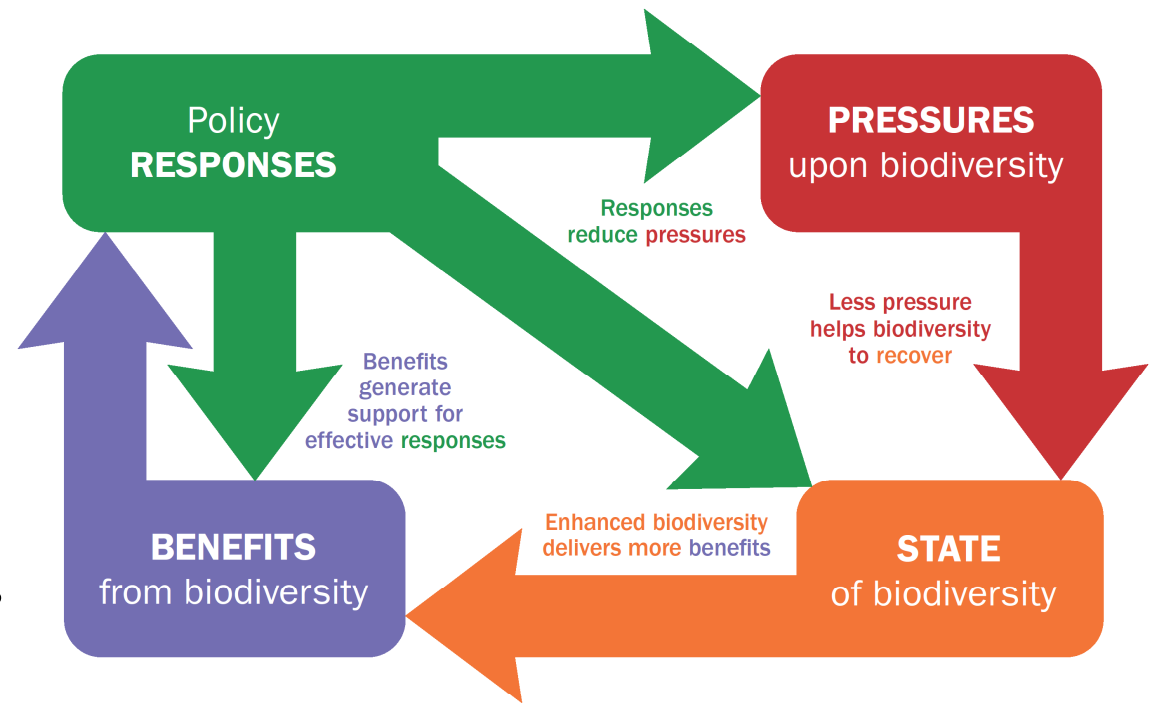
www.bipindicators.net/linkedindicators

Sparks et al (2011) Linked indicator sets for addressing biodiversity loss, *Oryx*, **45(3)**: 411–419

conceptual model: CBD AHTEG (2011)

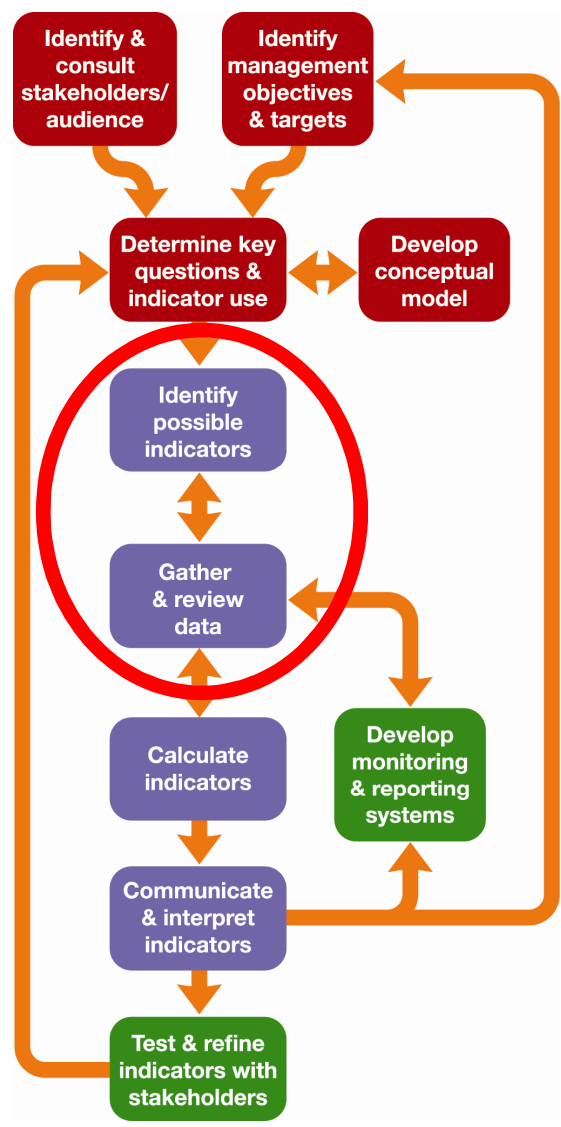
What do we do about biodiversity loss?

Why are we losing biodiversity?

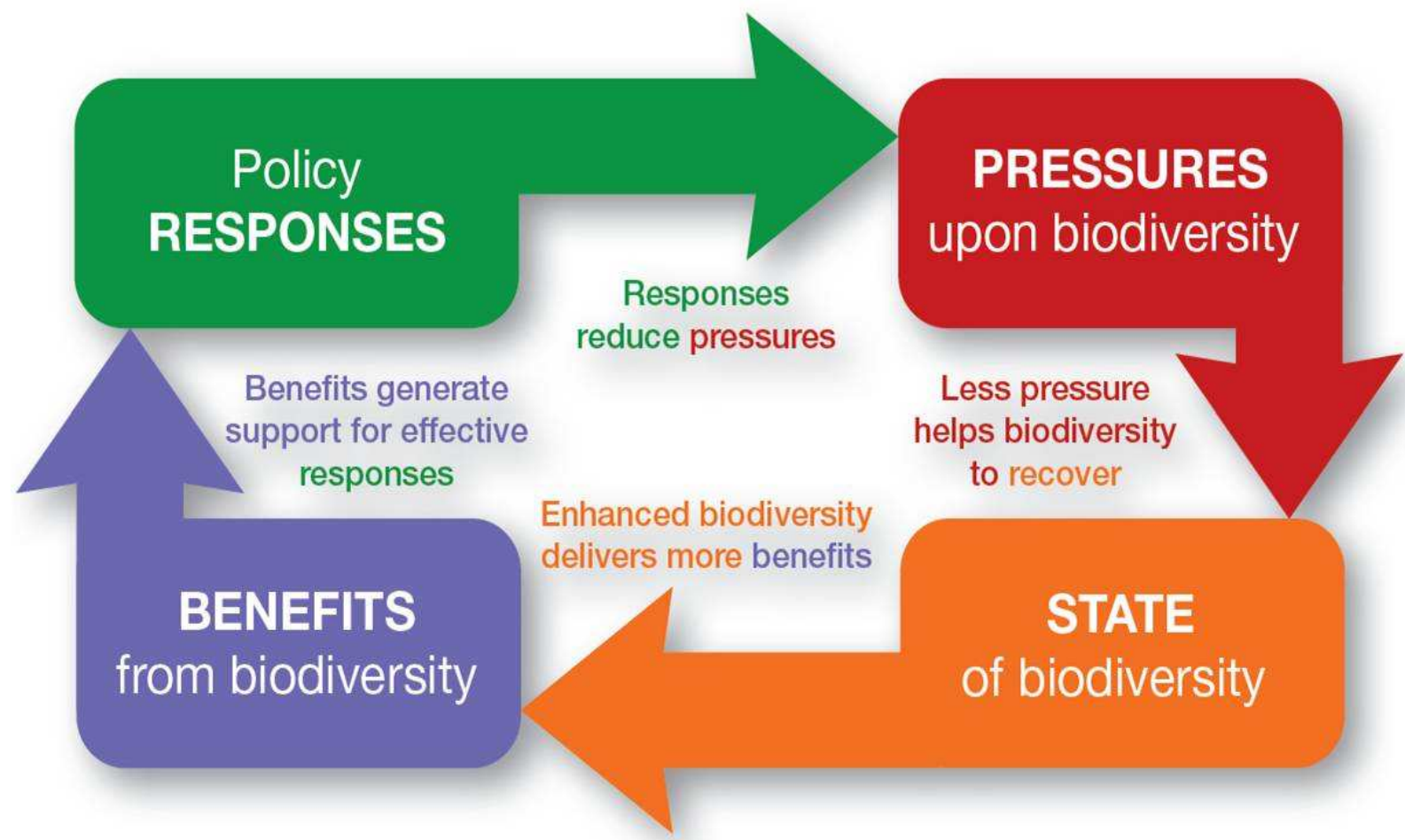


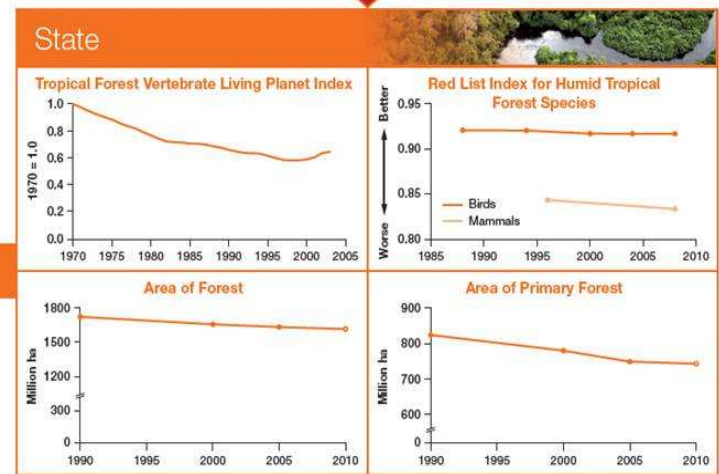
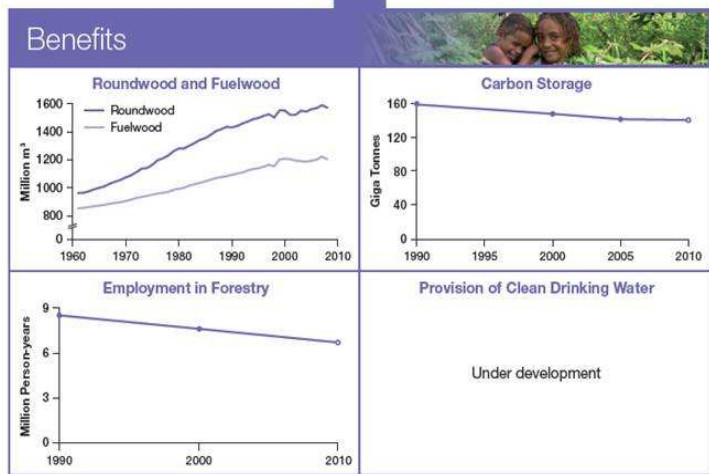
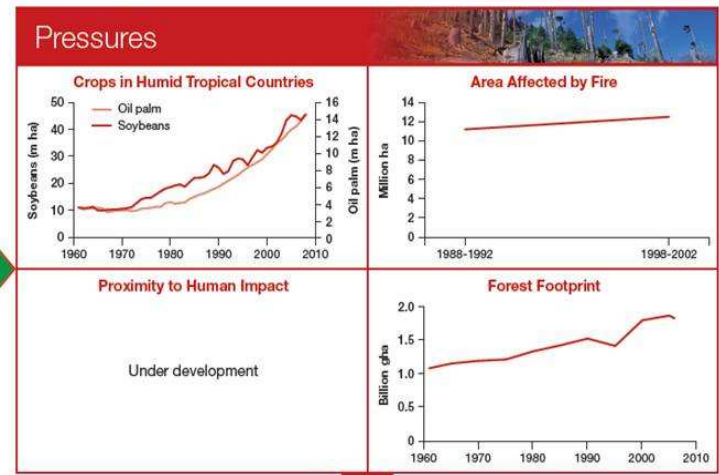
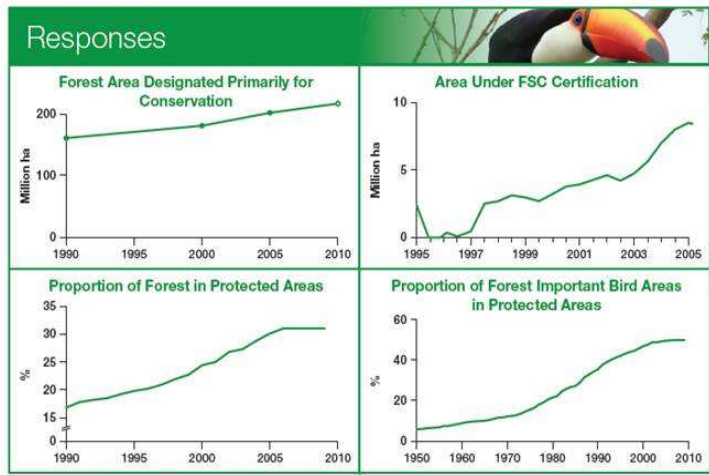
What are the implications of biodiversity loss?

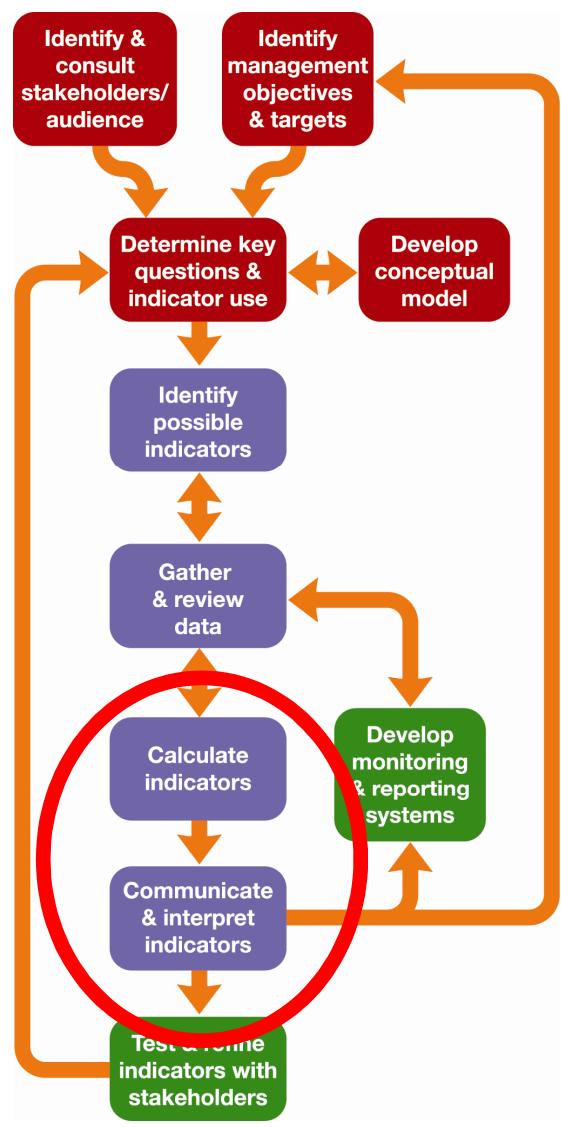
How is the status of biodiversity changing?



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- Workbook 4 **Identifying indicators**
- Workbook 5 **Gather and review data**
- Workbook 6 Calculate indicators







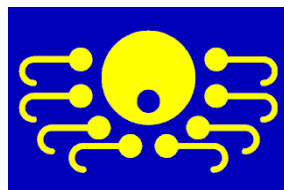
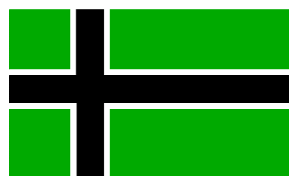
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- Workbook 6 **Calculate indicators**

To consider...

- “Narrative”: *What story are you telling?*
- Understand your data: *limitations, provenance*
- Don't try to answer everything at once:
one indicator will rarely tell you all you want to know

exercise: Calculating and communicating indicators

- Find the **key question**, **target** and **indicators** described in your country workbook
- Identify the required **data sets** for your indicators (10 mins)
- Discuss and experiment with **indicator presentation** options (15 mins)
- Select one presentation option for each indicator. **Sketch** this onto the flip chart. Justify the option in relation to the key question and audience (20 mins)
- Provide a brief **interpretation** of the results (15 mins)
- Group **report back** and discussion (5 mins per group)







Next steps

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Chapter 2:
**Conceptual Framework and
Methodology**

Chapter 7:
Enclosed farmland

Chapter 8:
Woodlands

Chapter 13:
Supporting Services

Chapter 14:
Regulating Services

Chapter 21:
**UK Dependence on non-UK
Ecosystem Services**

Chapter 22:
**Economic Values from
Ecosystems**

Chapter 23:
**Health Values from
Ecosystems**

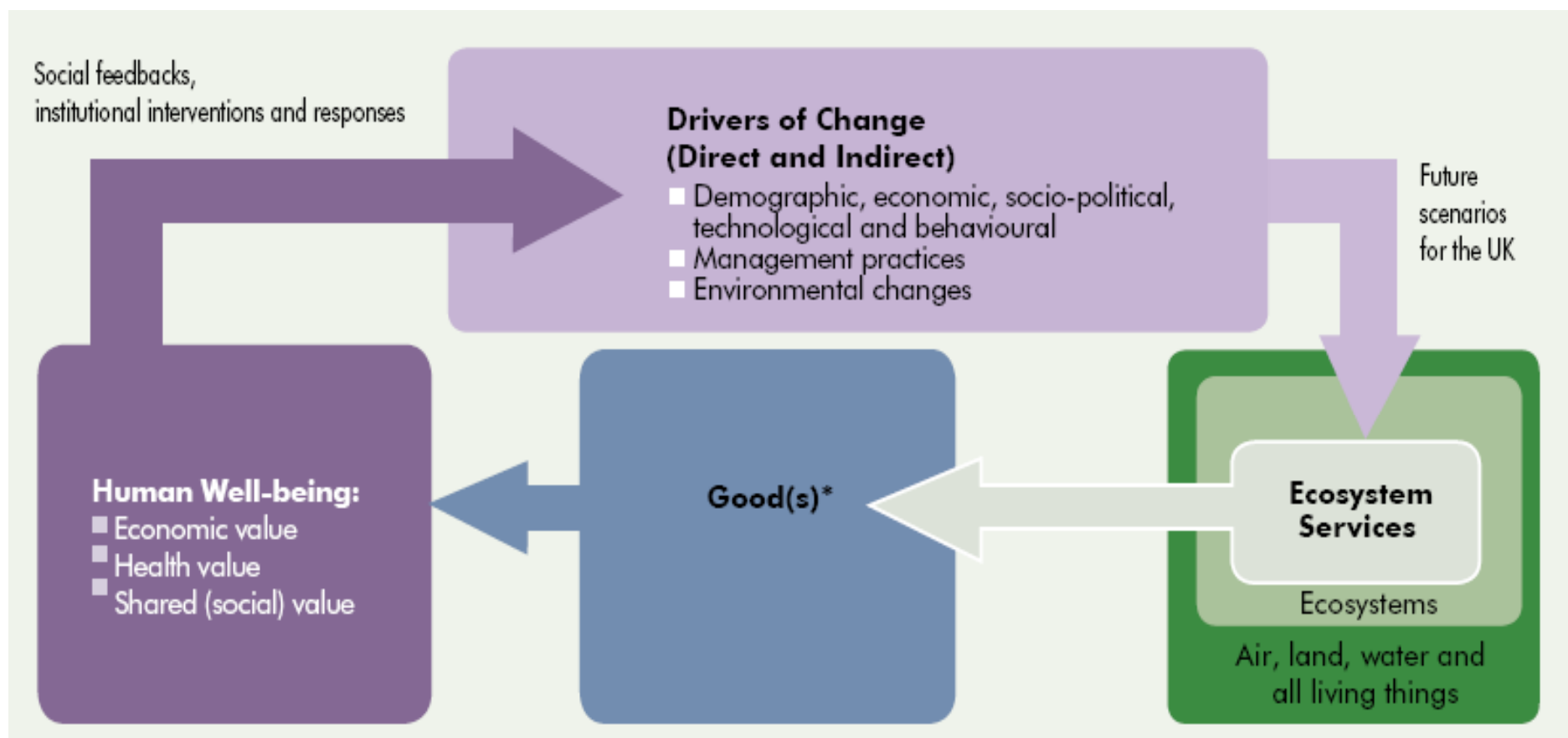


Synthesis of the Key Findings



<http://uknea.unep-wcmc.org/>

UK NEA Conceptual Framework



*Note that the term good(s) includes all use and non-use, material and non-material benefits from ecosystems that have value for people.

UK NEA Ecosystem Goods & Services (for people)

□ The UK NEA has adopted the MA classification for ecosystem services.

Provisioning services: the products we obtain from ecosystems such as food, fibre and fresh water.

Regulating services: the benefits we obtain from the regulation of ecosystem processes such as regulation of pollination, the climate, noise and water.

Cultural services: the non-material benefits we obtain from ecosystems, for example through spiritual or religious enrichment, cultural heritage, recreation and tourism or aesthetic experience.

Supporting services: ecosystem functions that are necessary for the production of all other ecosystem services such as soil formation and the cycling of nutrients and water.

Provisioning



Provision of timber

Regulating



Regulation of climate

Cultural

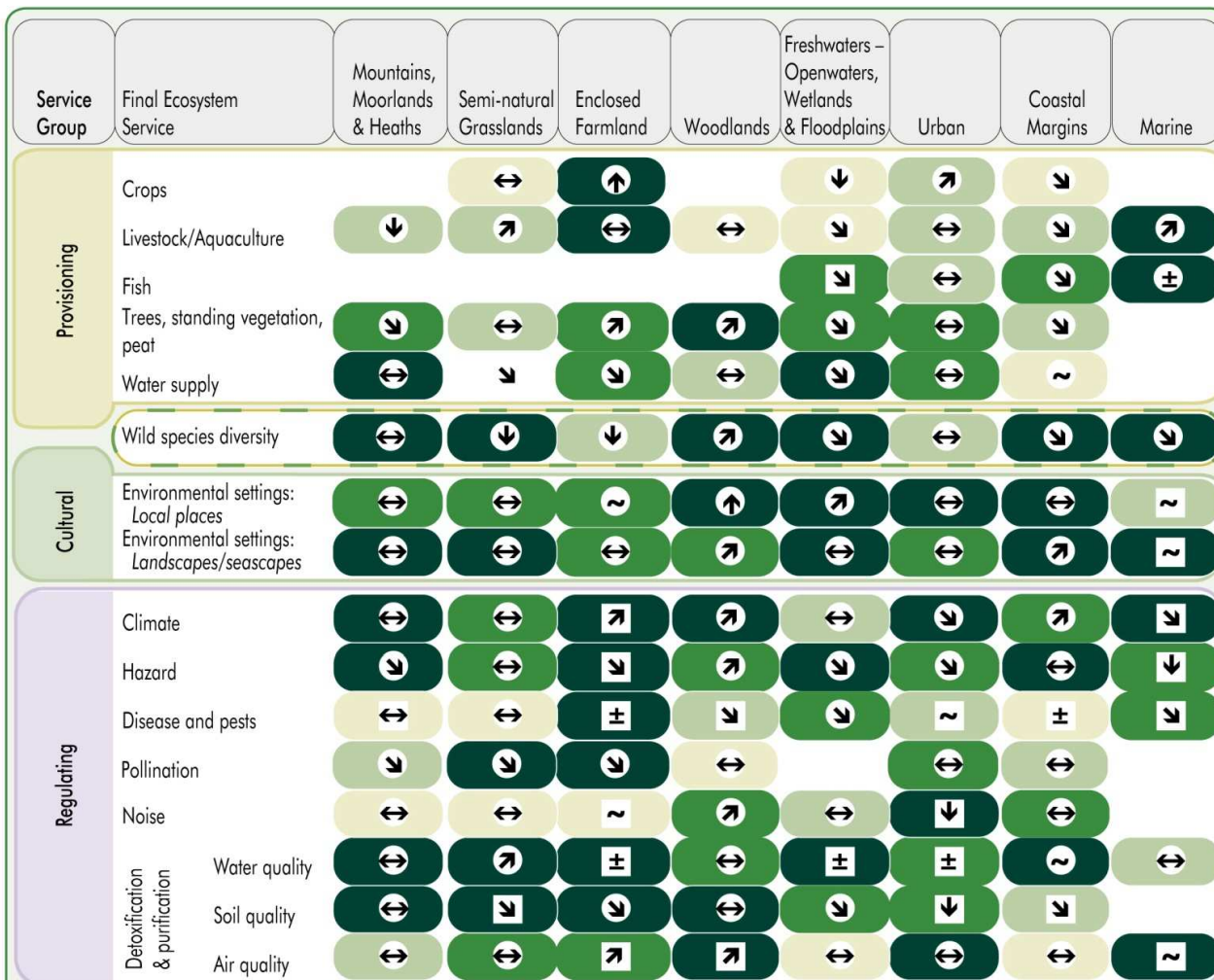


Recreation and tourism

Supporting



Cycling of nutrients



○ Good evidence
 □ Less evidence

30% of services in Decline

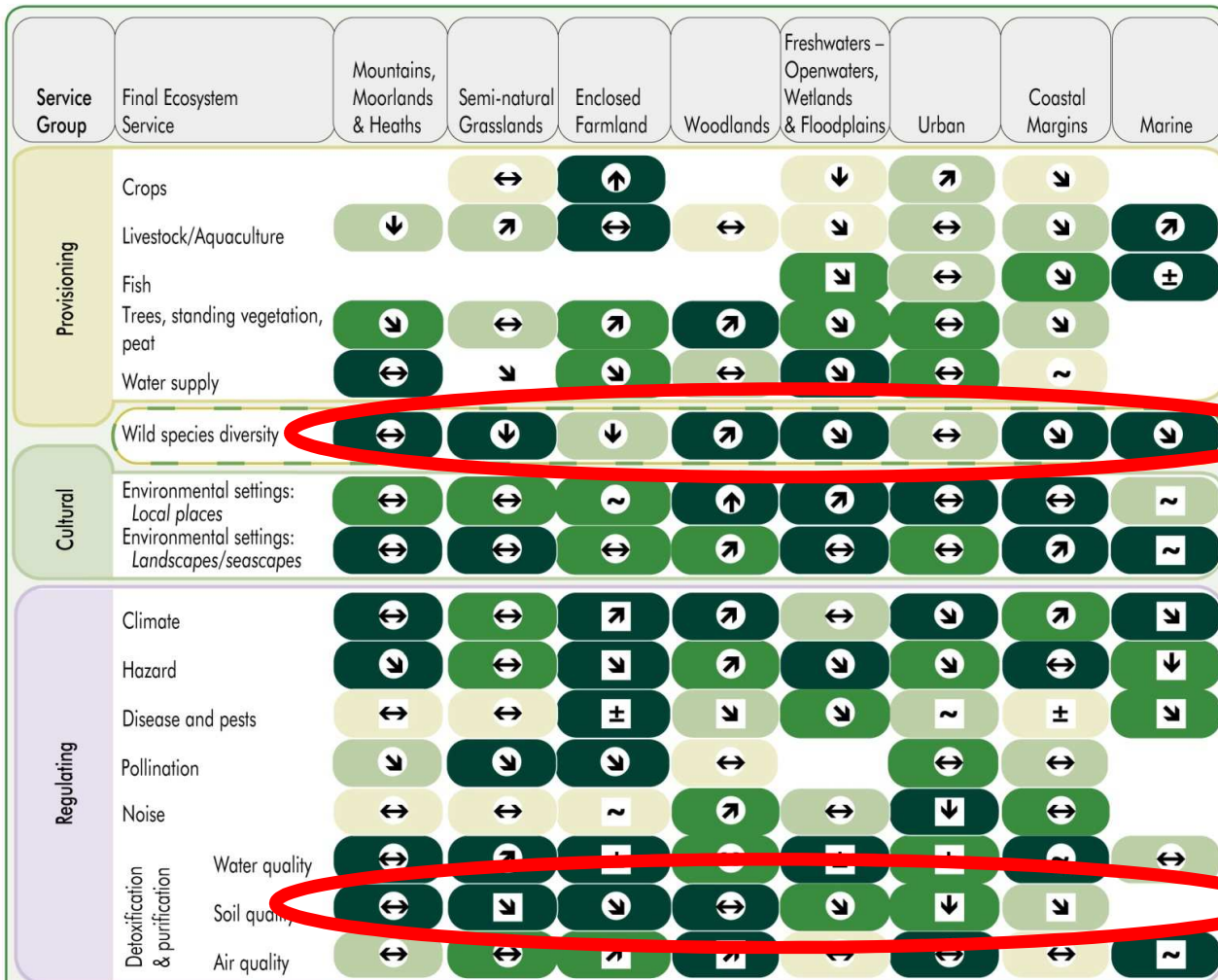
Figure 5 Relative importance of Broad Habitats in delivering ecosystem services and overall direction of change in service flow since 1990. This figure is based on information synthesized from the habitat and ecosystem service chapters of the UK NEA Technical Report (Chapters 5–16), as well as expert opinion. This figure represents a UK-wide overview and will vary nationally, regionally and locally. It will therefore also inevitably include a level of uncertainty; full details can be found in the Technical Report. Arrows in circles represent where there is high evidence for or confidence in the direction of service flow amongst experts; arrows in squares represent where there is less evidence for or confidence in the direction of service flow. Blank cells represent services that are not applicable to a particular Broad Habitat.

Importance of Broad Habitat for delivering the ecosystem service

- High
- Medium – High
- Medium – Low
- Low

Direction of change in the flow of the service

- Improving
- Some improvement
- No net change
- Improvement and/or deterioration in different locations
- Some deterioration
- Deterioration
- Unknown



○ Good evidence

□ Less evidence

Wild Species diversity

Soil Quality

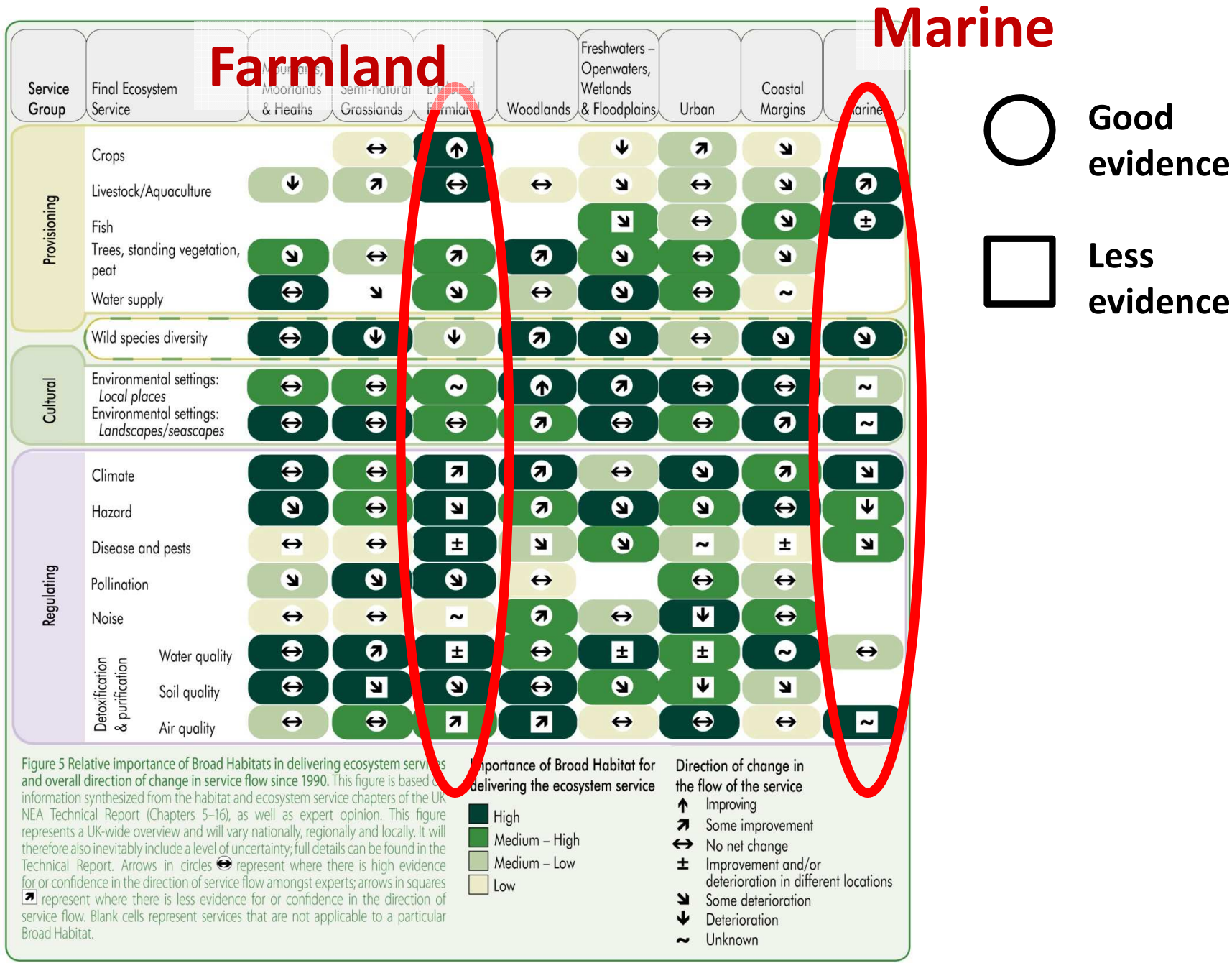
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Green and Pleasant Land

A preservationist attitude arises because the UK can afford to look after its own backyard without diminishing the ever-increasing standards of living.

Nature@Work

The belief that the promotion of ecosystem services through the creation of multifunctional landscapes is essential for maintaining the quality of life in the UK is widely accepted.

Local Stewardship

This is a future where society is more concerned with the immediate surroundings and strives to maintain a sustainable focus on life within that area.

Go with the Flow

This scenario is essentially a projection based on current trends and results in a future UK that is roughly based on today's ideals and targets.

National Security

Under this scenario climate change results in increases in global energy prices forcing many countries to attempt greater self-sufficiency (and efficiency) in many of their core industries.

World Markets

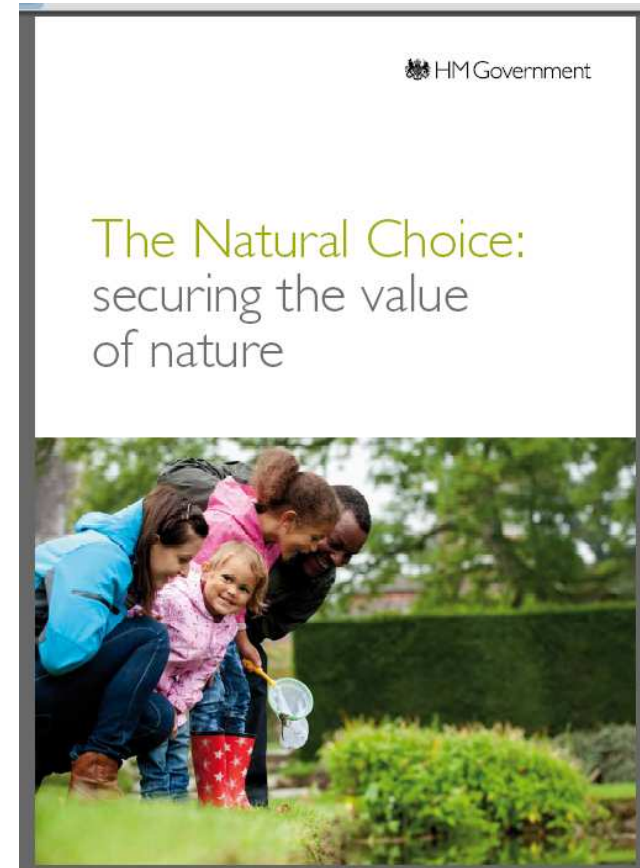
High economic growth with a greater focus on removing barriers to trade is the fundamental characteristic of this scenario.

Figure 8 An overview of the six scenarios developed for the UK NEA. All share the common characteristics of a decline in global resource availability and an ageing UK population. They also include some level of technological innovation, although there are differences in the sectors involved.

<http://uknea.unep-wcmc.org/>

white paper

- plans for the next 50 years
- Government response to the evidence base set out in the UK NEA
- Joining up the Government's environmental monitoring, to enhance understanding the of ecosystem services



<http://uknea.unep-wcmc.org/>



Sub-Global Assessment Network

SGA NETWORK

Home

About
Network
Assessments
Resources

The Sub-Global Assessment (SGA) Network seeks to create a common platform for practitioners (individuals and organizations) involved in ecosystem assessment at regional, sub-regional, national and sub-national levels. The intention is to promote and facilitate improved capacity in undertaking and using assessments. Achievements of the SGA Network will support relevant global processes such as the Intergovernmental Science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and the Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

Meetings & Events
News
Other Initiatives
Contact Us

Click on the globe to find out more about the Sub-Global Assessments in our Network

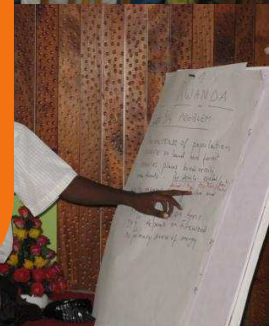
News

3rd SGA Network Annual Meeting report
 Feb 2012 - Seventy-one members of the SGA Network convened in Bilbao, Spain in December 2011 for the network's 3rd Annual Meeting. -> The meeting report is now available. [Read more](#)





- 11 regional workshops during 2012-2013
- Training of Trainers Programme
- Strengthening and sharing regional experiences
- Indicator community of practice
- More information? **UNEP/CBD/WGRI/4/INF/6**





The screenshot displays the BIP website interface. On the left, there's a 'Goals and Targets' section with a grid of 20 targets. In the center, a circular diagram illustrates the Aichi Biodiversity Strategy, showing the flow from Pressures to State of Biodiversity, then to Responses, Benefits, and back to Pressures. On the right, there's a search and filter interface for indicators, with a list of indicators and their corresponding counts.

www.bipnational.net

The screenshot shows the National Biodiversity Indicators Portal. It features a header with the BIP logo and navigation links. Below, there's a banner with images of various species and a section titled 'Supporting biodiversity indicators for regional and national use'. The main content area includes sections for 'Want to know what nations are doing?', 'Welcome', and 'New Publications'.



Aichi passport

www.bipindicators.net

The screenshot shows the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership website. It features a header with the BIP logo and navigation links. Below, there's a banner with the text 'Tracking Global Biodiversity'. The main content area includes sections for 'Explore the Indicators', 'Meet the Partners', 'National Indicator Development', and 'News'. The news section features a headline: 'BIP launches a new indicator search facility'.

www.bipindicators.net

