



# Pacific Regional Workshop on Updating NBSAPs

## Targets & Indicators

6 -9 August 2012

Novotel Rotorua Lakeside  
Rotorua, New Zealand

# Session objectives (1)

- Increased understanding on what indicators are and how they relate to targets
- Learn about the CBD's indicators process and its relevance to the national indicator development

## Session objectives (2)

- Improved understanding of the information/data needs and availability to calculate and communicate indicators within the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
- gained new ideas, inspiration and opportunities for NBSAP updating from the experience of other countries in the region

# Session key messages

- Understand that  
‘Indicators are purpose dependent’
- Introduced to the  
‘Biodiversity Indicator Development Framework’
- Increased collaboration:  
national, regional, global

# Monday 6 August

## Targets and Indicators

Group Exercise – Setting national targets

 Introduction

CBD's work on indicators

*Break*

What is an indicator and the uses of indicators

The distinctions between targets and indicators

# Wednesday 8 August pm

## Indicators and Monitoring

Group discussion:  
What makes a successful indicator?

Training Exercise:  
Calculate and communicate indicators

*Break*

Training Exercise (continued)

Session conclusion

# **CBD's work on indicators**

# What is an indicator?



# Being clear about the basics...

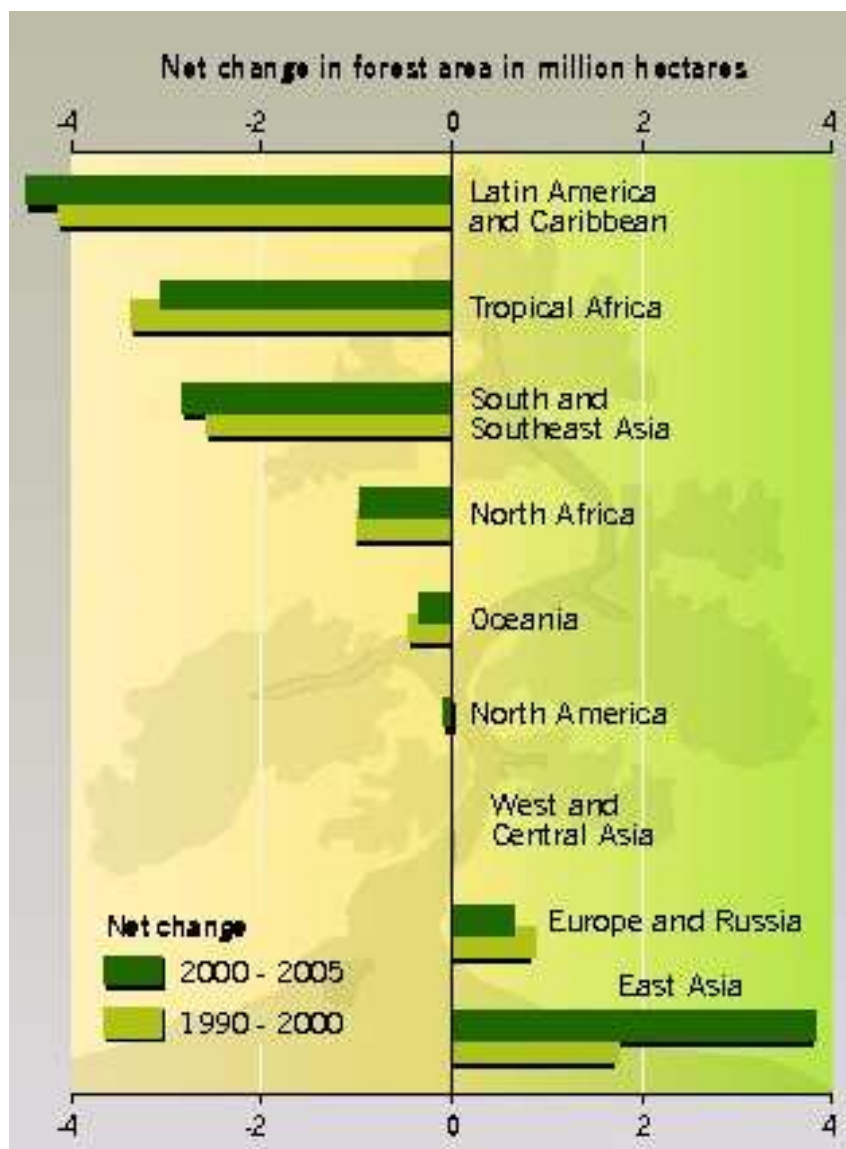
## *What is an indicator?*

“A measure based on verifiable data that conveys information about more than itself”.

# INDICATORS ARE PURPOSE DEPENDENT

- Interpretation or meaning given to the data depends on the purpose or issue of concern
- Always determine your purpose first

# Indicators are purpose dependent



## Net change in forest area over time could be an indicator of:

- Availability of forest resources
- Progress in forest conservation
- Intensity of threats to forest ecosystems
- Investment in plantations
- Change in soil cover and erosion
- Change in forest carbon sequestration
- Conservation status of forest-dependent species
- ...

## Use of biodiversity indicators

- Track progress in achieving targets
- Guide policy design & implementation
  - *Highlight where action is needed*
  - *Adaptive management*
- Build support
  - *Communicate simple messages*

## Some key messages for using indicators

- Understand your data: their strengths, their limitations, where they come from.
- Always put your indicators in context.
- Don't try to answer everything at once: one indicator will never tell you all you want to know.

## Some key messages for using indicators

- What story are you trying to tell?

## Some key messages for using indicators

- Whom are you trying to tell the story to?

## Some key messages for using indicators

- Indicators should lead on to other things  
– they are not ends in themselves.





## Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)

- **CBD-mandated collaboration**
- **Over 40 organizations working globally**
- **Secretariat based at UNEP-WCMC**





## 2007-2010 Programme

A framework to assist indicator developers

Guidance Documents

National Indicators web-portal

[www.bipnational.net](http://www.bipnational.net)



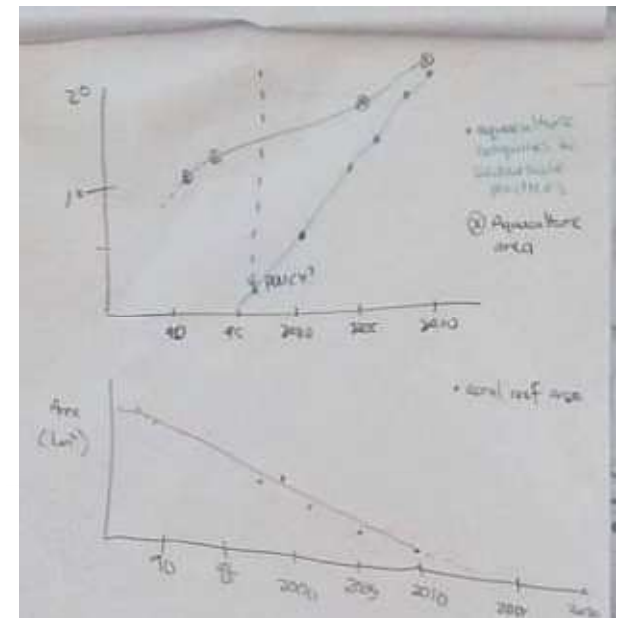
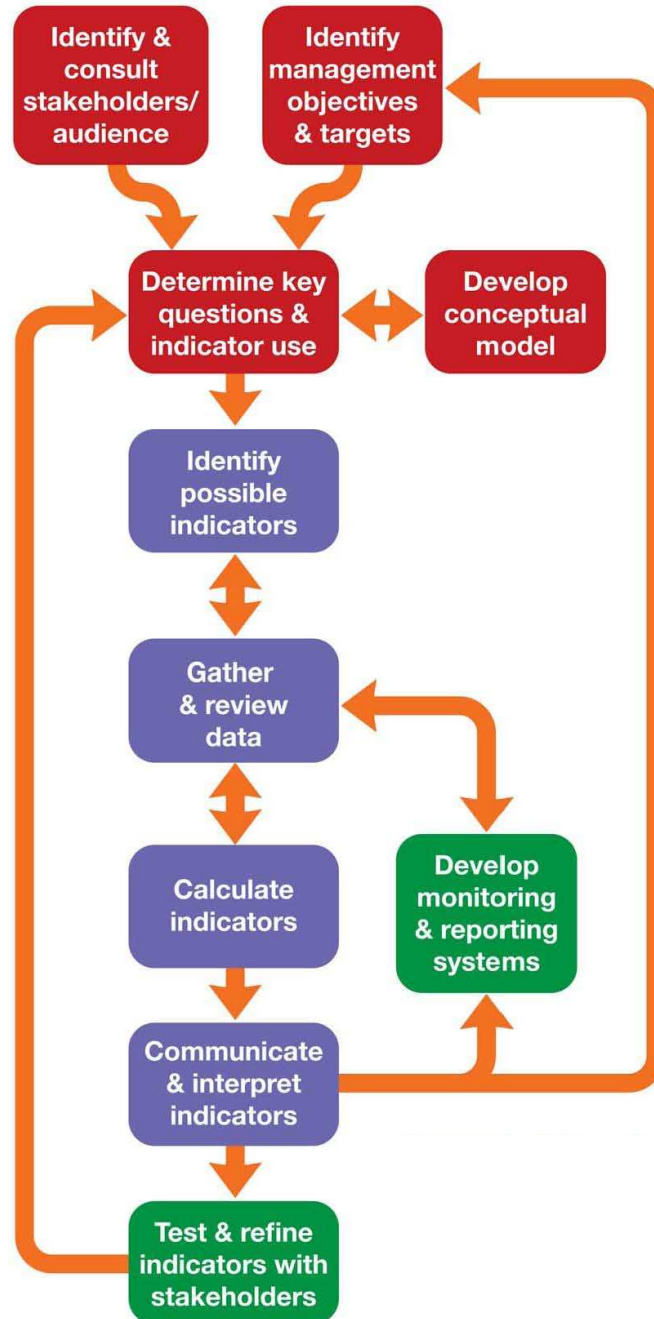


## The Partnership to 2020 - Expansion in national capacity-strengthening will include...

- further **regional workshops** to support development of national indicators
- development of a **guidance “toolkit”** for online and remote learning
- further development of a **[www.bipnational.net](http://www.bipnational.net)** based on clearly identified needs
- Development of **‘Training of Trainers’** programme

# Regional Training Workshops







# **Distinction between Targets and Indicators**

# Distinction between Targets and Indicators (1)

## ***National Target:***

Increase terrestrial Protected Area coverage  
from 5% of the country to 15% by 2020

## ***Indicators?***

- 15% terrestrial Protected Area coverage
- Increase in Protected Area coverage
- Protected Area coverage
- Percentage Protected Area coverage



# Distinction between Targets and Indicators (2)

## ***National Target:***

By 2015, reduce the level of fisheries by-catch  
by 10% to 50,000 tonnes per year

***Indicators?***



# What makes a successful indicator?

## Group Exercise homework for Wednesday:

Each country identifies a successful indicator

- May not have led to target achievement
- Reported and used over time
- Ideally from biodiversity but it can be from another sector
- In the production process of the indicator, what made it successful?

## Day 3 – Wednesday 8 August

14:00	Indicators and Monitoring: What makes a successful indicator?
15:00	Training Exercise: Calculate and communicate indicators
16:00	<i>Break</i>
16:30	Training Exercise (continued)
17:00	Session conclusion

# What makes a successful indicator?

## Group Exercise:

Each group identifies a successful indicator from one of their countries

- May not have led to target achievement
- Reported and used over time
- Ideally from biodiversity but it can be from another sector
- In the production process of the indicator, what made it successful?

# What makes a successful indicator?

## Group Exercise:

A member from a different country in the group reports on:

- Name and description of the indicator
- Why is it a successful indicator?
- What is the key lesson about why this indicator is successful?

# What makes a successful indicator?

# What makes a successful indicator?

- **Scientifically valid** – theory of relationship between the indicator and its purpose (what change in the indicator means) + reliability of the data
- **Based on available data** – over time (monitoring)
- **Responsive to change in the issue of interest**
- **Easily understandable** – conceptually + presentation + interpretation
- **Relevant to user's needs**
- **It is used!** (for measuring progress, early-warning, understanding an issue, awareness-raising, ...)



# Calculate and communicate Indicators

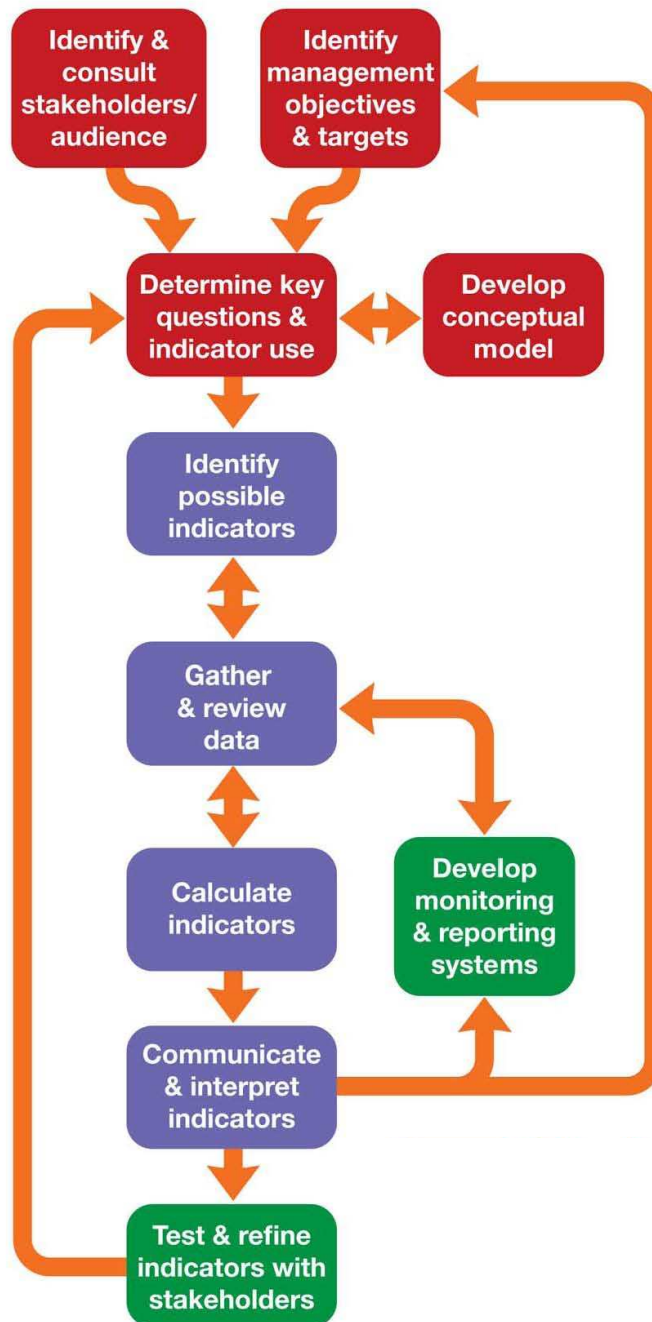




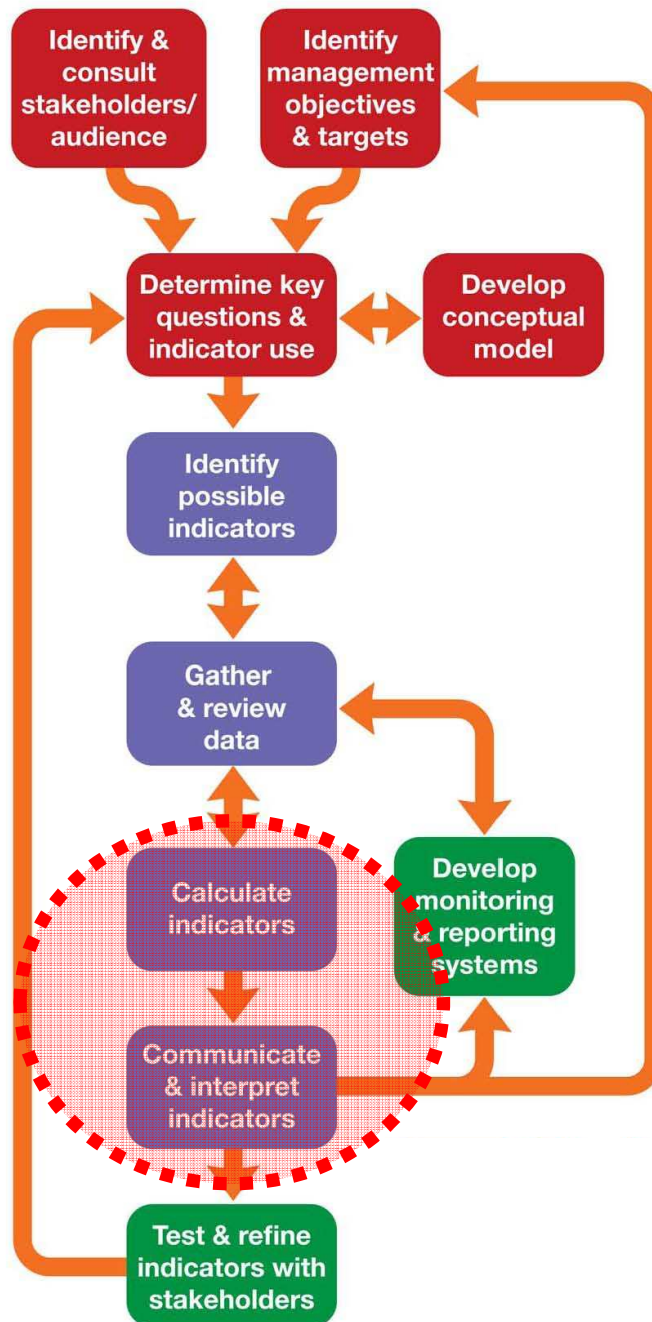
## **Aichi Target 5:**

By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

# Biodiversity Indicator Development Framework



# Biodiversity Indicator Development Framework



# Group Exercise

1. Consider how you want to present the two given indicators
2. Create one additional indicator and presentation using data available
3. Describe:
  - Audience?
  - Link to Key Question and Target?
  - Interpretation/message?
  - Shortcomings?