

## Information use and indicators in updating NBSAPs



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...mostly speaking on behalf of

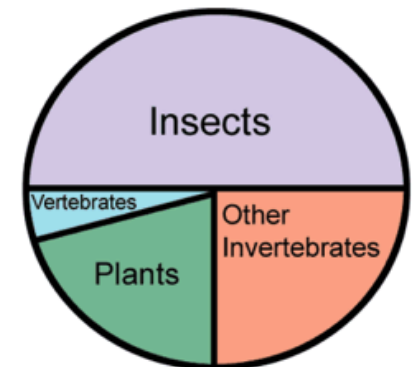
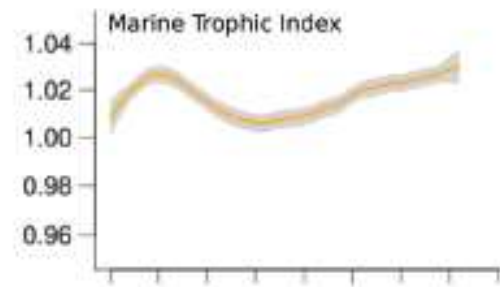
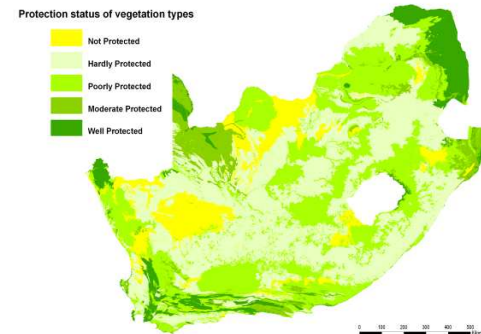


# What is an indicator? - Definition

“a measure based on verifiable data that conveys information about more than itself”  
(UNEP-WCMC)

So, it ...

- is a measure of something (numbers, size, quantity)
- conveys information (estimates, analysis, changes)
- can be expressed in different ways



# What is an indicator? – vs. a Target

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## A Target...

- Sets out a measurable **goal or desired outcome**
- Includes a target **value or situation to be achieved** (may be time-bound, i.e., by a date)

## An Indicator...

- Does not include target values or situations
- Can be used to measure **progress towards a target**
- Monitors progress **even after a target has been reached**
- **Several indicators** could be used to assess progress towards one target
- More **specific and measurable target**  
→ easier to identify indicators for measuring progress

# What is an indicator? – examples

## Target

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



## Indicator

**Amount of fisheries by-catch in tonnes per year**

# What is an indicator? – examples

## Target

Protect threatened ecosystems by increasing terrestrial protected area (PA) coverage to 12% of the total land area



## Indicator

% coverage of PAs of the total land area  
 % of threatened ecosystems that are within PAs

# What is an indicator? - Uses

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- Indicators can be used to...
  - Track progress in achieving targets  
=monitoring
  - Guide policy design & implementation
    - *Highlight where action is needed*
    - *Adaptive management*
  - Build support by
    - *Communicate simple messages*



# What is a good indicator?

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- **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**  
= concept + presentation + interpretation
- **Relevant to user's needs (YOUR needs)**
- **It is used** (for measuring progress, early-warning, understanding an issue, awareness-raising, ...)

(source: Guidance for National Indicator Development and Use  
<http://www.bipnational.net/indicatorguidance>)



# Biodiversity Indicators Partnership

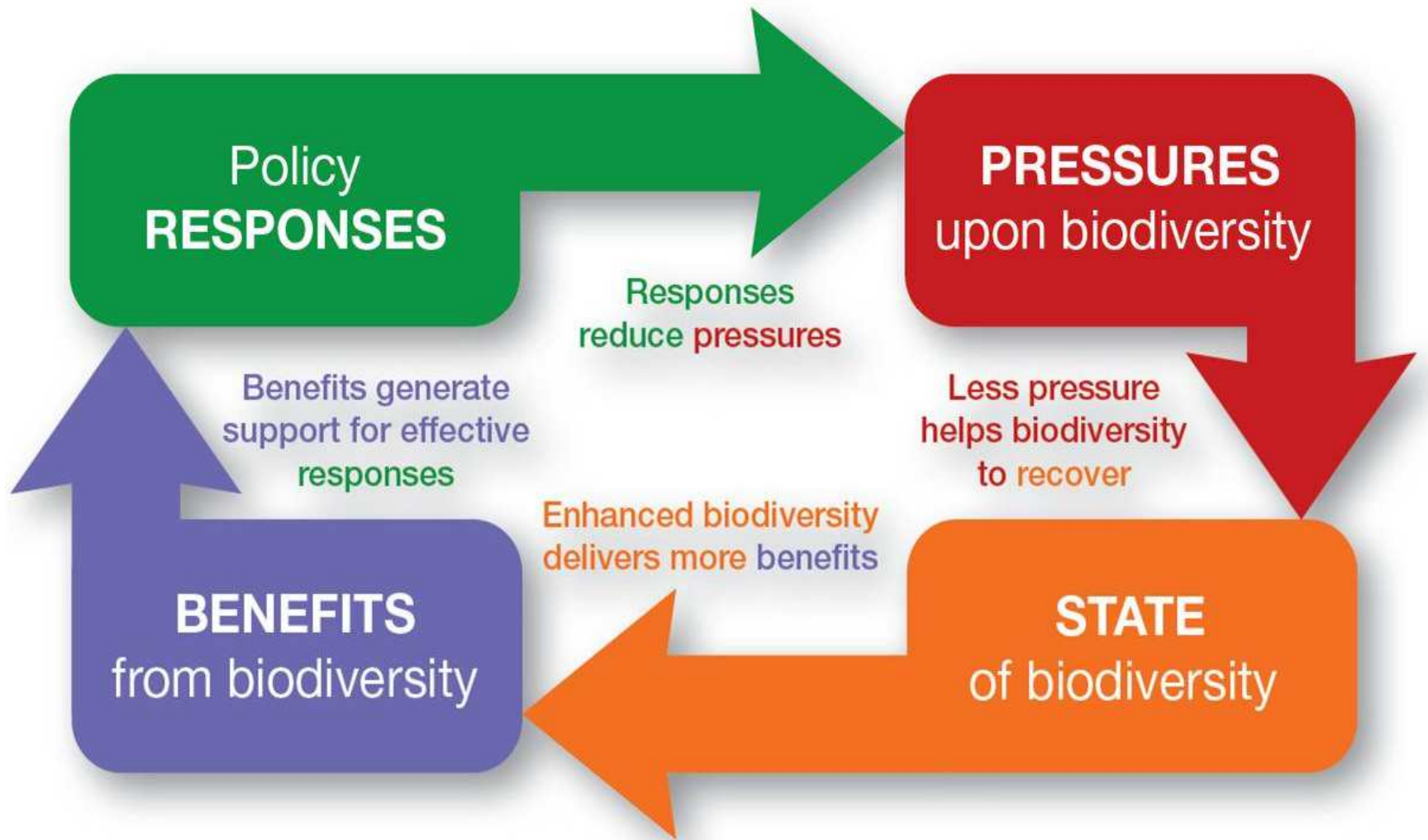
- **Formed in 2007, Secretariat by UNEP-WCMC**
- **Primary focus: report on the global progress towards achieving the 2010 Biodiversity Target**
- **Following CoP-10, BIP has 3 components:**
  - An enlarged and **enhanced partnership** to facilitate experience sharing and indicator implementation
  - A major expansion in **national capacity-strengthening** for the development and use of biodiversity / ecosystem service indicators
  - A **communication hub** for compelling storylines from the combined suite of global indicators

[www.bipindicators.net](http://www.bipindicators.net) – website for information resources and e-learning on biodiversity (and related) indicators



# Linked Indicator Framework: PSBR

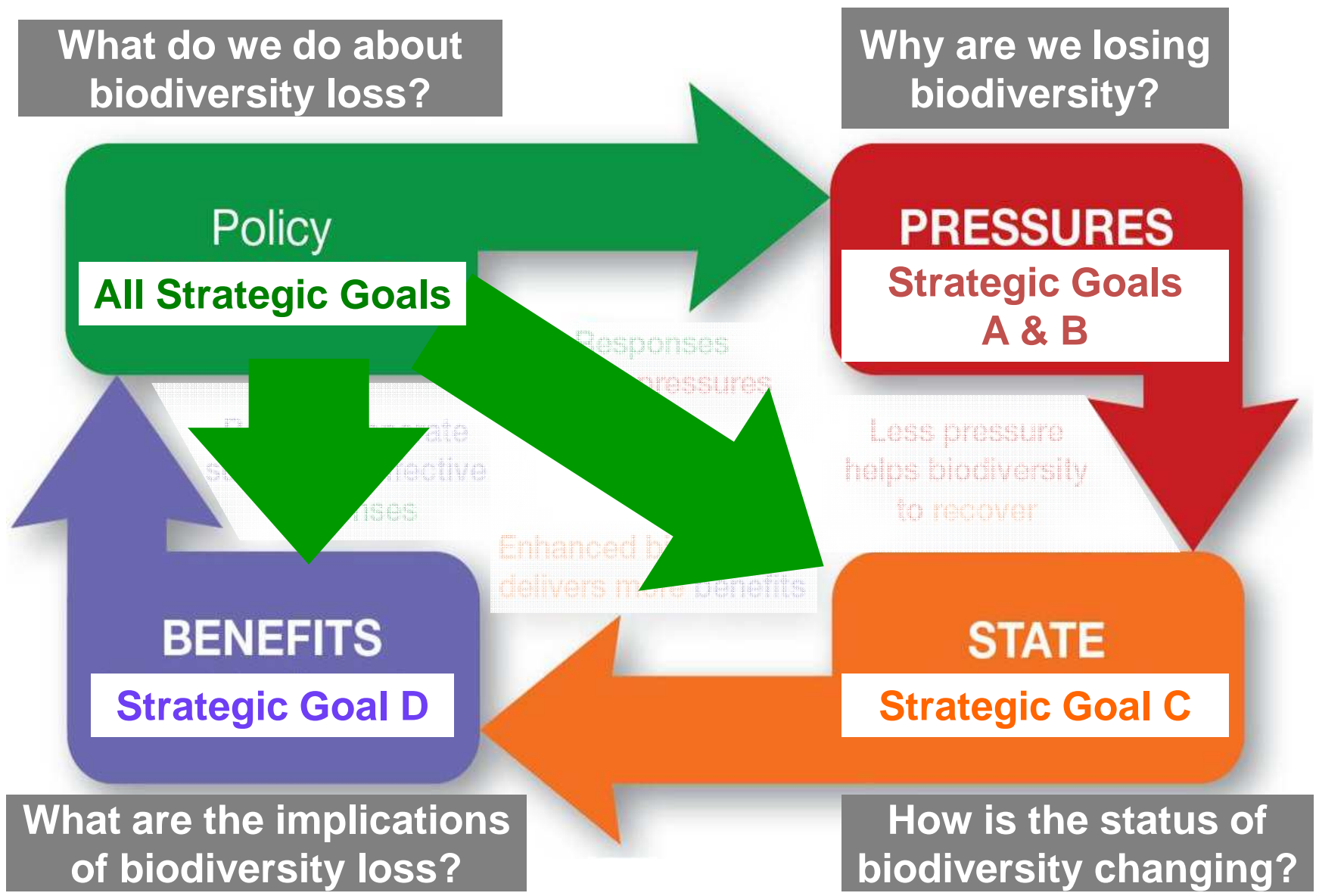
Pressures – State – Benefits – Responses



<http://www.bipindicators.net/linkedindicators>

# Linked Indicator Framework: PSBR

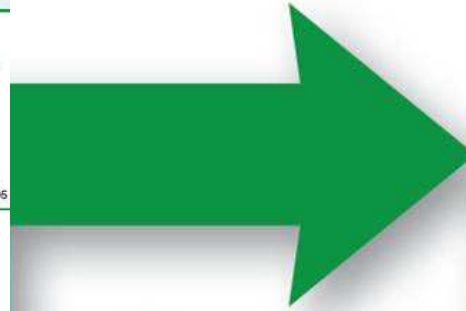
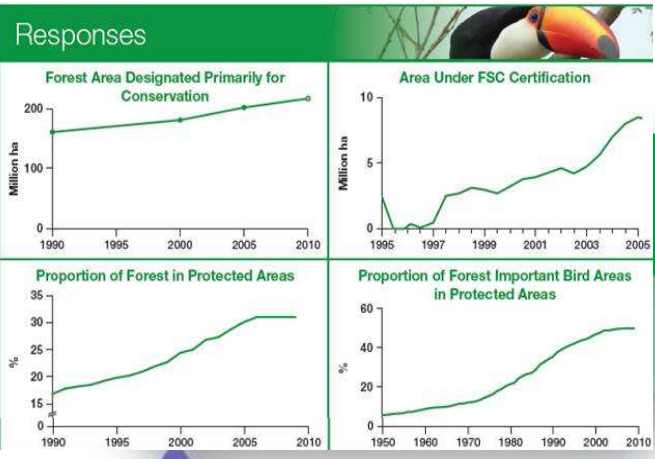
## AHTEG Outcomes (June 2011)



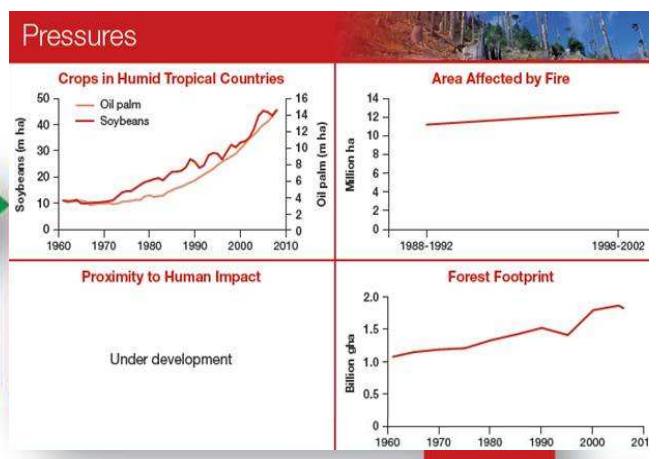


# Linked Indicator Framework: PSBR

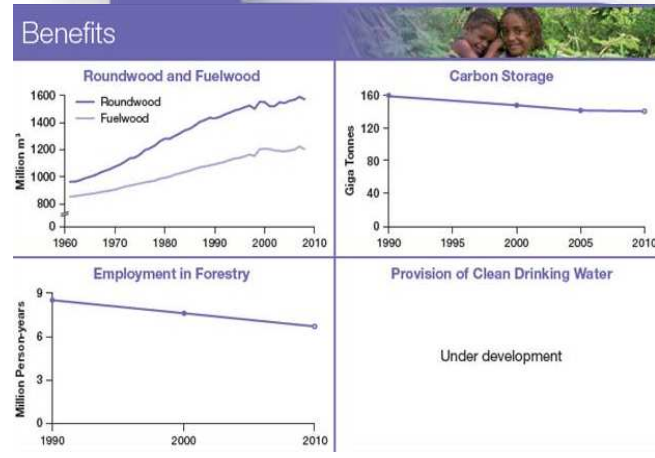
## Indicators can enhance narrative



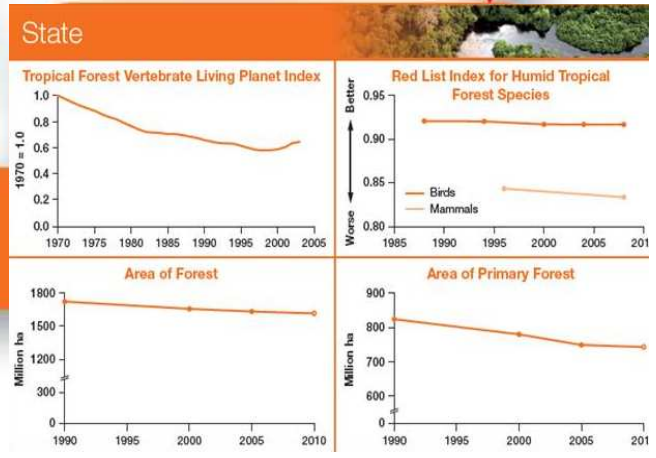
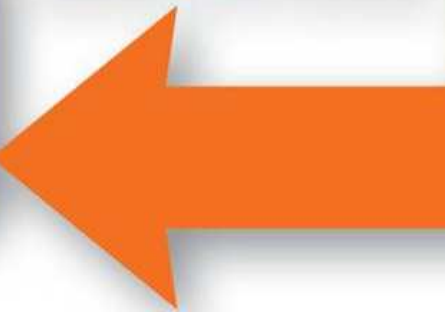
Responses  
reduce pressures

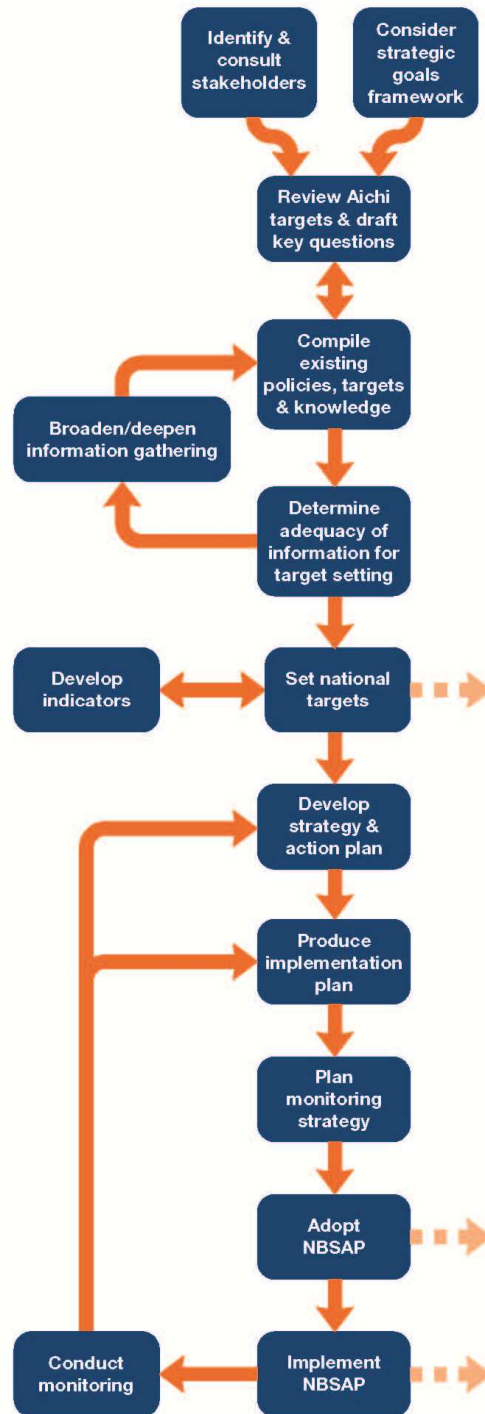


Less pressure  
helps biodiversity  
to recover



Enhanced biodiversity  
delivers more benefits





# NBSAP Updating Framework

- Newly developed to show, as an example, how indicators are incorporated in NBSAP process
- Complements the BIP indicator framework
- Work in progress...

# Capacity-building workshop on indicators: Eastern Africa workshop

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- Entebbe, Uganda  
27-29 Sept. 2011
- Burundi, Ethiopia,  
Kenya, Tanzania,  
Uganda, Rwanda,  
Sudan
- Government  
agencies, NGOs  
and academic  
institutes involved in  
updating NBSAPs



# Capacity-building workshop on indicators: Objectives for participating countries

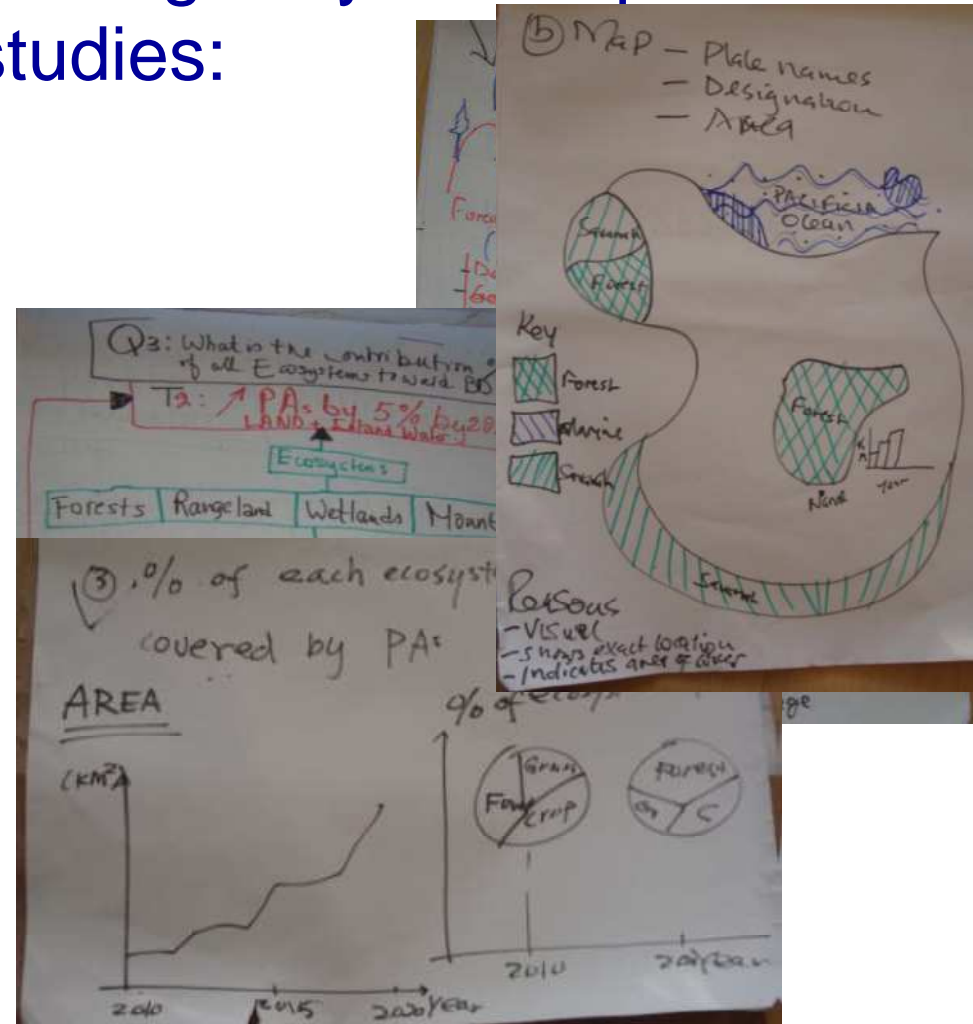
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- **basic understanding of the information and analytical needs** to develop national targets in support of the Aichi Targets, including possible indicators
- use of **analyses and indicators** in developing national targets and the design and monitoring of implementation strategies
- develop **initial action plans** to maximise the use of information in their NBSAP updating process
- **Increased learning and collaboration** between government agencies, NGOs and academic institutes involved in updating NBSAPs within/between countries

# Capacity-building workshop on indicators: Eastern Africa workshop

- Group work based on originally developed workbooks & case studies:

1. Reviewing the Aichi Targets & key questions
2. National target setting
3. Developing a conceptual model
4. Identifying indicators
5. Gather and review data
6. Calculate indicators
7. Communicate and interpret indicators



# Capacity-building workshop on indicators: Field Visit

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- Learning first-hand the **underlying causes**, **direct pressures**, **state of biodiversity**, and **potential benefits**





## BIP & UNEP-WCMC Capacity building workshop on use of indicators in NBSAPs

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- Dates: 25-28 March, 2011 (4 days)
- Venue: Vietnam
- Participants:
  - ASEAN Countries
  - Technical people making decisions or giving advice on data/information use for NBSAP updating
- Held back-to-back with ACB workshop on TEEB (2 days)

# Thank you

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**For more information,**

**[www.bipnational.net](http://www.bipnational.net)**  
**[info@bipindicators.net](mailto:info@bipindicators.net)**

**Or contact:**

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**[philip.bubb@unep-wcmc.org](mailto:philip.bubb@unep-wcmc.org)**

or...

**Haruko Okusu, UNEP-ROAP [haruko.okusu@unep.org](mailto:haruko.okusu@unep.org)**

# Group Exercise

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Each Group to consider:

- One national target (hypothetical or real)
- Essential information needed to set the target  
= baseline data
- List at least three possible indicators
- Describe feasibility issues for national adoption  
of the target (e.g., lack of funds for...)

# Group Exercise - example

**Target 12: By 2020, the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those in decline, has been improved and sustained.**

## **Essential Information:**

- A list of threatened species
- A status of threatened species (distribution, abundance etc..)
- Assessment of the conservation status of the threatened species
- Ex-situ measures as complement of in-situ conservation
- Reason for declining of species

## **Possible Indicators:**

- Number of threats totally avoided
- Increase of population size within threatened species
- Number of species restored and conservation programmes

## **Feasibility Issues:**

- Political will and public awareness
- Law for the prevention of extinction of all nationally threatened species is in place