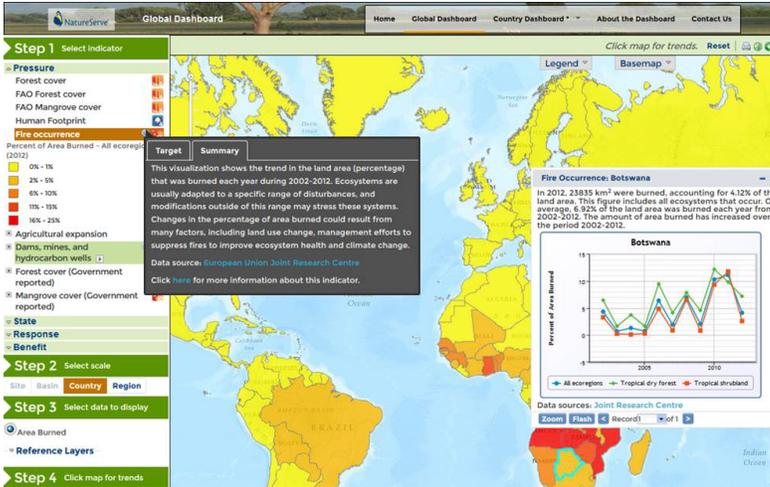


Biodiversity Indicators Dashboard

Measuring Progress and Challenges to Conservation

dashboard.natureserve.org



Global Dashboard



Country Dashboard

Why

Achieving global biodiversity goals such as the Convention on Biological Diversity's Aichi Targets depends on progress at national and local levels.

Measuring and visualizing progress is key to demonstrating results and maintaining credibility.

Conservation programs must be efficient and effective to counterbalance intense pressures on our natural environments.

Stakeholders need to understand the impact their investment(s) have had on conservation goals.

What

An interactive, user-friendly tool that visualizes the health and trends of biodiversity, and tracks conservation performance at regional, national, basin, and site scales.

The Dashboard monitors the status of key biodiversity indicators, signaling both where and what conservation action is needed.

The tool's dynamic map allows users to view indicator trends for any part of the world.

Indicators are linked to the Aichi target they address, and supported by comprehensive metadata.

Currently 27 indicators are visualized, including Red List Index by taxon and country, fire occurrence, protection of Key Biodiversity Areas, and carbon sequestration potential.

Dashboard Partners



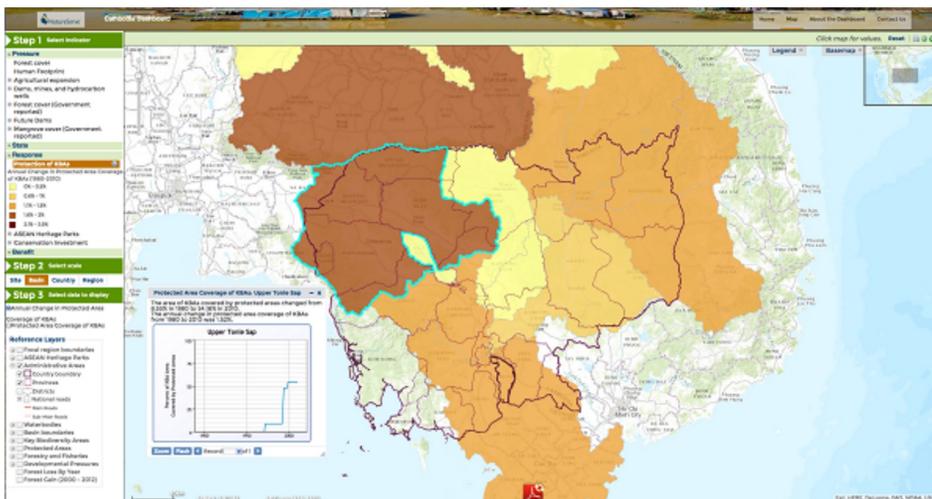
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Dashboard in Action

Monitoring Progress Towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

At the request of the MacArthur Foundation, NatureServe used indicator data provided by the Dashboard to perform an analysis of the effectiveness of conservation efforts to prevent deforestation in eastern Cambodia. The results showed that greater conservation investment by three foundations is associated with lower rates of deforestation at the watershed level. The analysis controlled for alternative factors, such as human population density, land protection status, existence of economic land and mining concessions, and the locations of planned dams were unrelated to deforestation rates over the nine-year study period.



This indicator shows the trend in percent of the Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs; sites of global significance for biodiversity conservation) under legal protection from 1980 to 2010, as well as the average annual change in the percent of KBA area under legal protection during this period.



Using Dashboard data for the eastern plain of Cambodia, we found that conservation investment during the period 2003-2012 is associated with reduced rates of forest loss, with larger investments having a greater impact.

