

Issue paper on biodiversity accounts and Indices- some comments on the difference between the Australian and Norwegian approach.

UN Committee of Experts on Environmental Accounting

Per Arild Garnåsjordet London, 5-7 December 2011

Purpose: Overview of state and trends of biodiversity

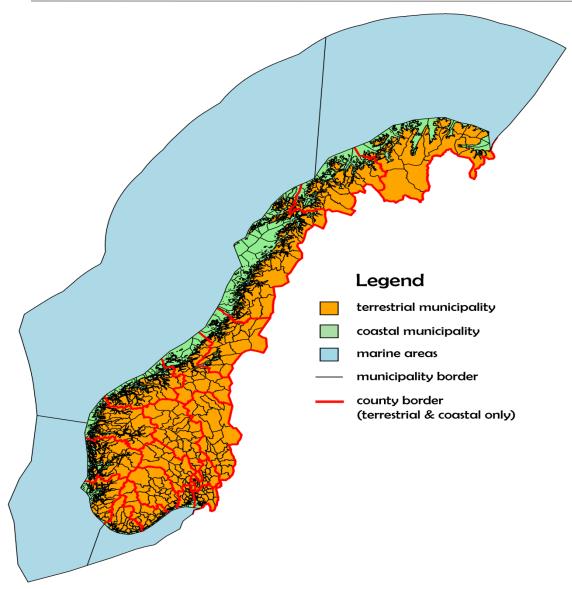


- Measure state and trends of biodiversity in natural ecosystems, including the cultural landscape.
- Reflect threats to biodiversity: The combined effect of all pressure.
- Combines current biodiversity knowledge in a common conceptual framework (expert-judgements and monitoring data).
- Measurement tool for government policy and management



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5 national research institutes Statistics Norway 125 Researchers Internet based data-collection 1950, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020 309 indicators

$$NI_t = \sum_{ijk} S_{ijkt} W_{ijkt}$$

S = State

W= Weighted at trophical level

t= time

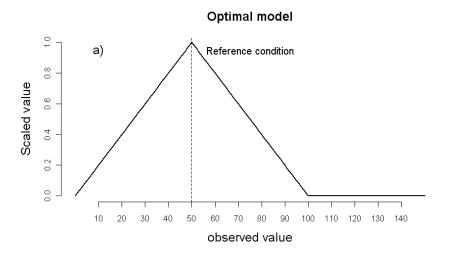
i= species

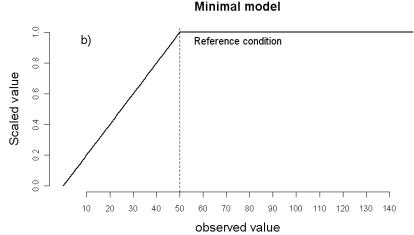
j= ecosystem

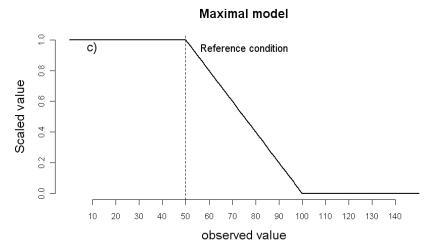
k= municipality, area

Several scaling models: several way of using the reference condition.





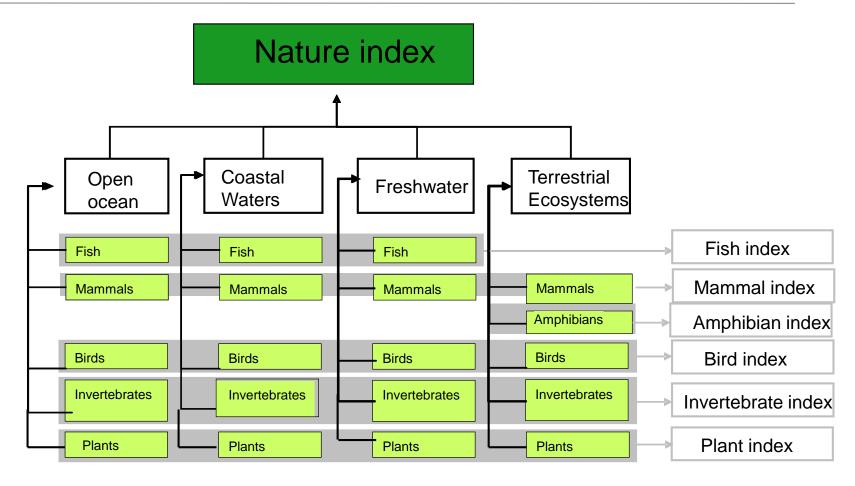




Reference state ist the "ideal' state for the ecosystem. Model decided by each expert.

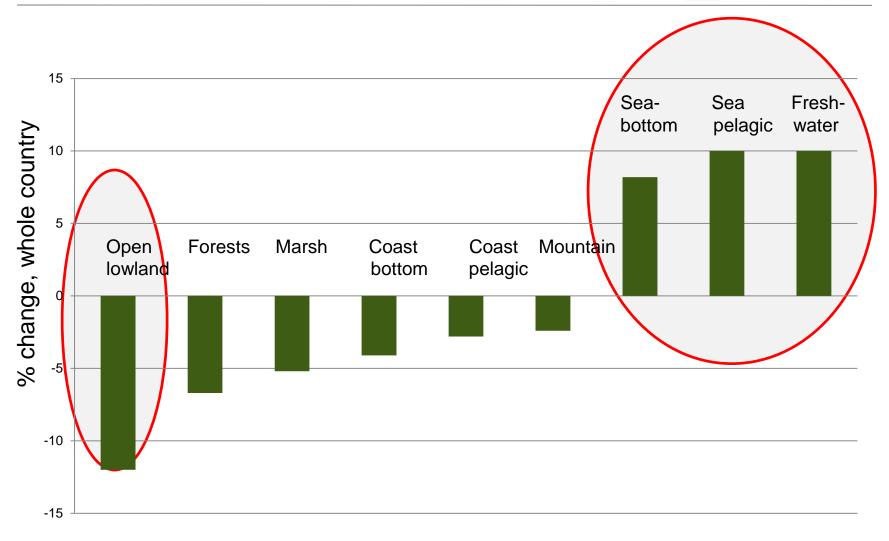
Nature Index





% change from 1990 to 2010

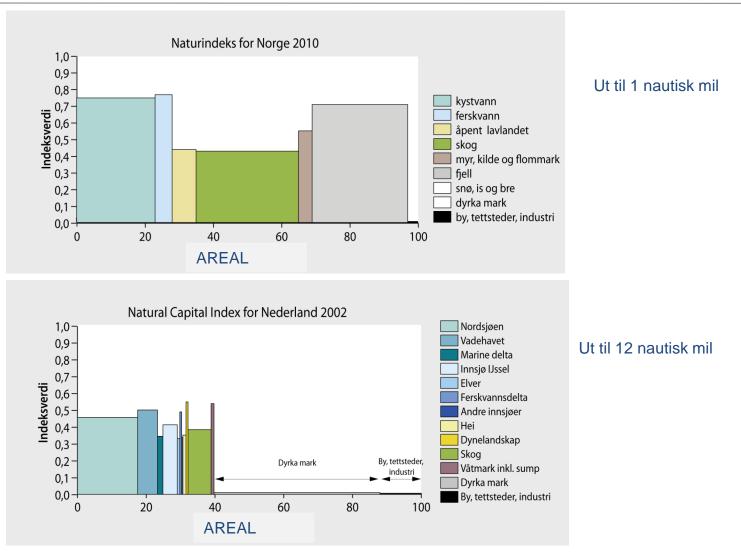




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State of biodiversity: Norway and Netherlands







Some differences between the Australian and Norwegian approach.

- Administrative units- ecosystem within these units
- Trophic levels- All levels equally represented
- Max,min and optimal levels
- •Scaleable from local to regional to national level, thematic indices.
- Systematic use of expert judgements
- Systematic information about uncertainty in estimates (25 and 75 percentiles)
- Marine areas included
- •THE INDICATORS WILL CHANGE WHEN USED FOR POLICY



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Naturindeks for Norge 2010

