

SEBI2010 criteria for review of biodiversity indicators

1. Policy relevant and meaningful: The indicator shall be policy relevant, especially towards the 2010 target. It shall send a clear message at a level appropriate for policy and management decision making. It shall be meaningful on a regional level.
2. Biodiversity relevant: The indicator shall be relevant for biodiversity.
3. Scientifically sound and methodologically well founded: Clear description of methodology used. The indicator may be used in other indicator initiatives also.
4. Progress towards target: The indicator shall show progress towards the 2010 target.
5. Broad acceptance and understandability: The indicator shall be easy to understand and to document.
6. Affordable monitoring, available and routinely collected data: Also ensures that indicator can be updated regularly.
7. Affordable modeling: Information on cause-effect relationships should be achievable and quantifiable.
8. Spatial and temporal coverage of data: the data should be consistent in space and cover all or most of EEA countries. See Annex I for a list of countries. Sufficient/insufficient time trends.
9. National scale and representativeness of data: The indicator should apply to the national and relevant supra-national scale and not be developed at site scale.
10. Sensitive: Indicator should be able to detect changes in systems in timeframes and on the scales that are relevant to the decisions, but also be robust so that measuring errors do not affect the interpretation.
11. Representative. The set of indicators provides a representative picture of the DPSIR chain.
12. Small number: The smaller the total number of indicators, the more communicable they are to policy makers and the public and the lower the cost.
13. Aggregation and flexibility: Aggregation should be facilitated at a range of scales.

