

# **INDICATORS FOR EVALUATION OF RESULTS AND IMPACTS OF RESEARCH PROGRAM IN CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIODIVERSITY, THE CASE OF BIOTA / FAPESP**

**Theme:** Biodiversity conservation indicators

Sergio Luiz Monteiro Salle Filho, Paula Felício Drummond de Castro, Maria Beatriz Machado Bonacelli, Camila Zeitoun, Fabio Perin de Sá

An important element for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is the quality of scientific knowledge to support decision making. Scientific knowledge could base public policy, promote technological development and provide the training of human resources to manage biodiversity resources. Organizing scientific research in a research programs oriented by objectives is an effective way of inducing scientific progress for the achievement of relevant goals. The research programs are sets of projects lined up around major axes of research and goals to be achieved. In the area of biodiversity studies in Brazil, there is the Program Biota / FAPESP, which is focused in studies on the characterization, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the state of Sao Paulo. The Biota Program was established in 1999 and is funded by FAPESP. Currently the program has over 70 projects already completed and over \$ 30 million invested in public research. This paper presents the outputs and outcomes indicators for the biodiversity research program Biota. Outputs are understood as the expected results of the Program and outcomes as the effects of these results. A Decomposition Method was used to build the indicators. This method can be summarized in five steps: (i) analysis of the program goals, (ii) decomposition of goals into terms, (iii) transformation of the terms into evaluation themes, (iv) identification of indicators to qualify and measure evaluation themes, (v) validation of indicators in a panel of experts. The validation occurred in June, 2010. The application of the method resulted in 55 indicators divided into seven dimensions: (i) Project Profile; (ii) Knowledge advance; (iii) Innovation – which focuses on the creation and appropriability (through market or not) of products, processes and methods that did not previously exist, or which contains some new and different characteristics; (iv) Public Policy; (v) Training and Dissemination of results; (vi) Social and economic impacts, and (vii) Program Management. Building output and outcome indicators for biodiversity research programs plays an important role in program accountability and especially in pointing out the most appropriate ways for improving the program goals. Thus, as a consequence of this result, output and outcomes indicators of research programs on biodiversity are also an important tool for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. This study is financed by FAPESP.