BIP Dashboard Indicator Summary for Indonesia

Indicator Contents:

Produced On: 5/27/2020   Data Visualization: BIP Dashboard   POWERED BY NatureServe

Bioclimatic Ecosystem Resilience Index

Indicator Results for Indonesia:

The Bioclimatic Ecosystem Resilience Index for Indonesia was 0.445 in 2015. During 2005-2015, the index changed at an annual rate of -0.371%.
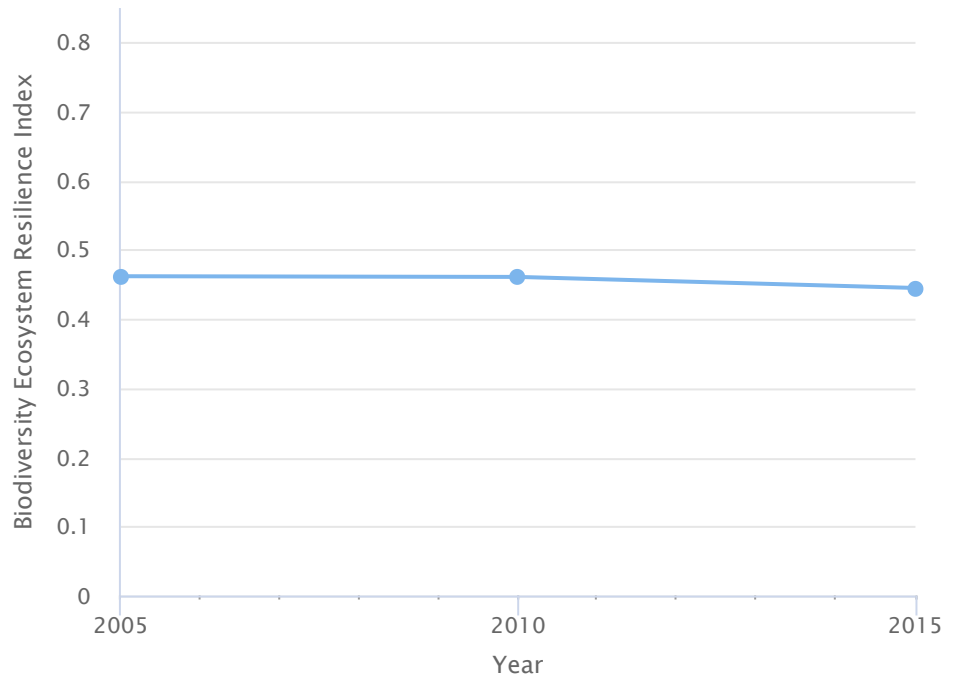
Data sources: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO)

How to Interpret the Indicator:

The Bioclimatic Ecosystem Resilience Index (BERI) addresses just one of many possible dimensions of ecosystem resilience, by assessing the capacity of ecosystems to retain biological diversity in the face of ongoing, and uncertain, climate change.

Click here for more information about this indicator.

Biodiversity Engagement

Indicator Results for Indonesia:

The average overall Global Biodiversity Engagement Indicator score for Indonesia was 3.4 in 2018.
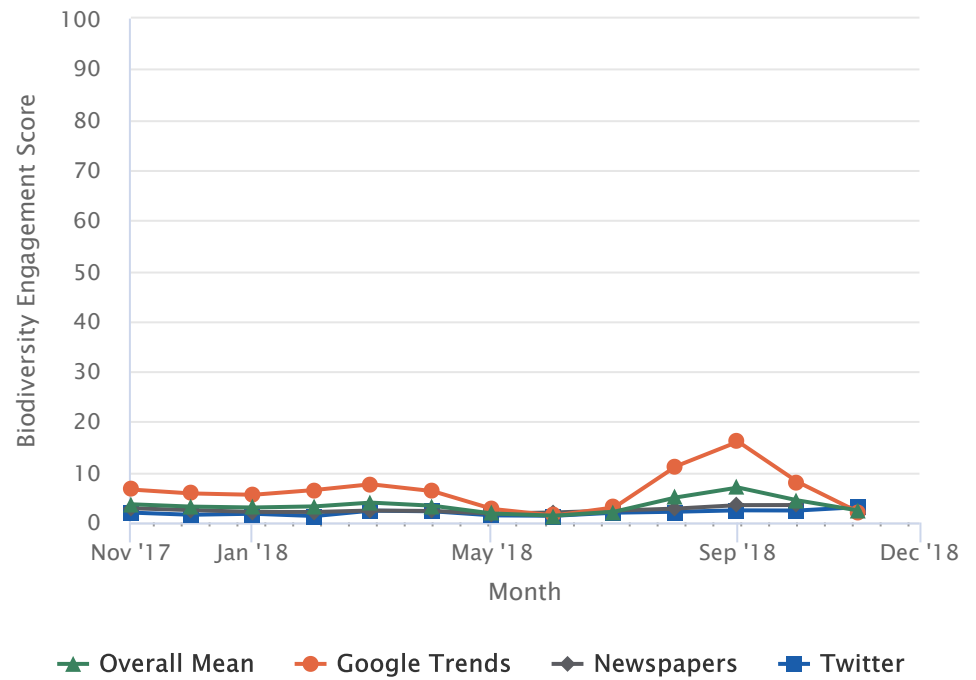
Data sources: Conservation International

How to Interpret the Indicator:

The Global Biodiversity Engagement Indicator integrates data from Twitter, online newspapers, and Google Trends to gauge public awareness and appreciation of biodiversity.
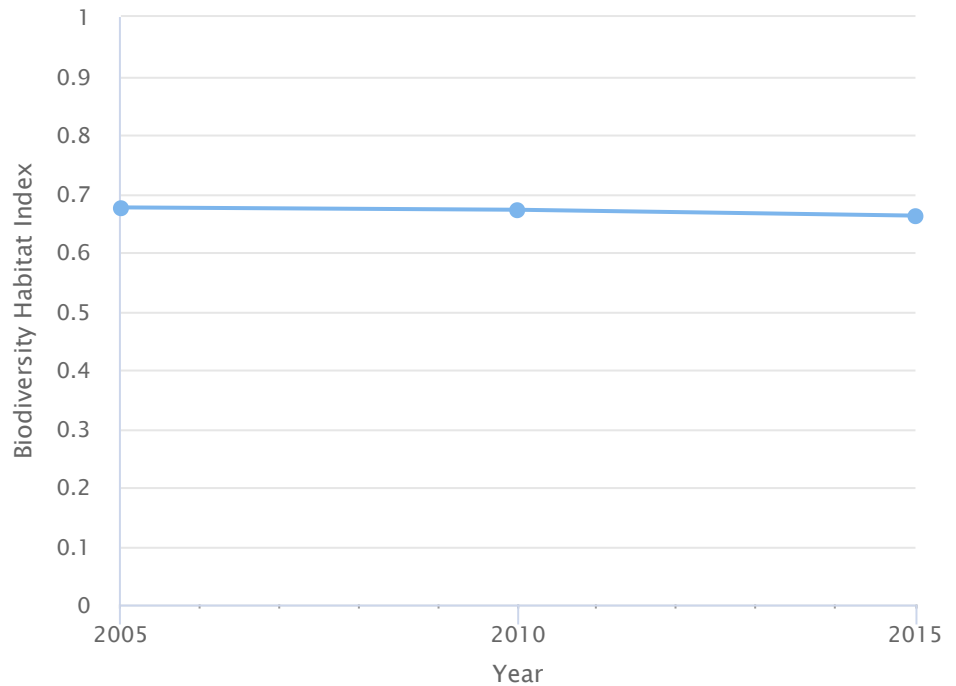
Click here for more information about this indicator.

Biodiversity Habitat Index

Indicator Results for Indonesia:

The Biodiversity Habitat Index for Indonesia was 0.662 in 2015. During 2005-2015, the index changed at an annual rate of -0.196%.

Data sources: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO)

How to Interpret the Indicator:

The Biodiversity Habitat Index (BHI) estimates the impacts of habitat loss and degradation on the retention of terrestrial biodiversity. It integrates information from remotely sensed land-cover and land-use change datasets with modeled fine-scaled spatial variation in biodiversity composition.
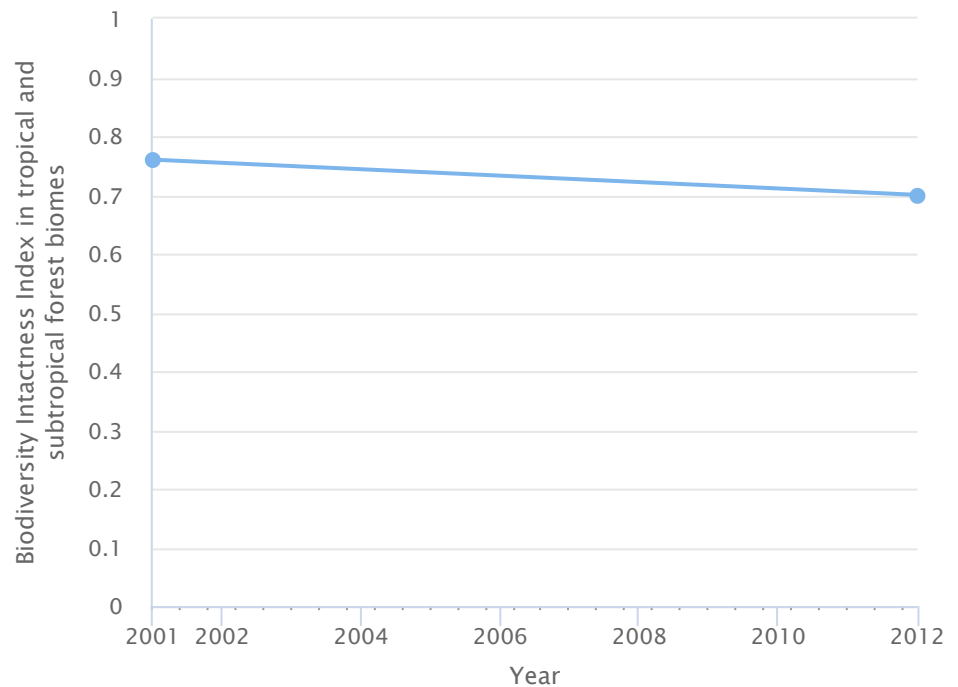
Click here for more information about this indicator.

Biodiversity Intactness Index in tropical and subtropical forest biomes

Indicator Results for Indonesia:

The Biodiversity Intactness Index in tropical and subtropical forest biomes for Indonesia was 0.7 in 2012. During 2001-2012 the index changed at an annual rate of -0.67%.

Biodiversity Intactness Index in tropical and subtropical forest biomes

Year

Data sources: De Palma et al. 2018

How to Interpret the Indicator:

The Biodiversity Intactness Index (BII) estimates how the average abundance of native terrestrial species in a region compares with their abundances before pronounced human impacts. This layer represents the average country-level change in BII between 2001 and 2012 within tropical and subtropical forest biomes.
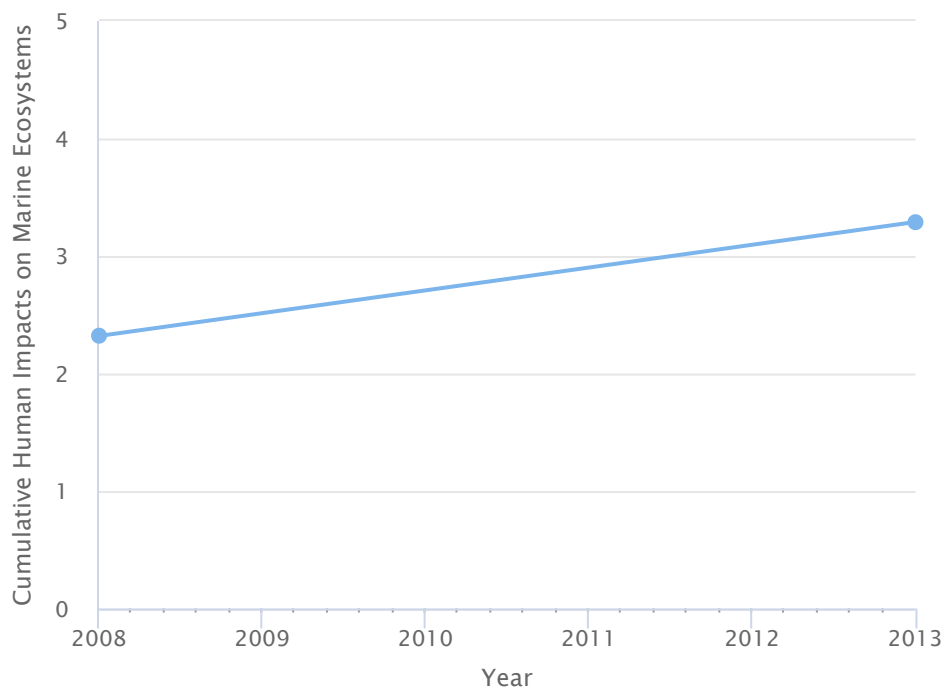
This indicator is available at the country scale.

Click here for more information about this indicator.

Cumulative Human Impacts on Marine Ecosystems

Indicator Results for Indonesia:

The Cumulative Human Impacts on Marine Ecosystems (using a full set of 19 input datasets) for Indonesia was 3.76 in 2013. During 2008-2013 (using the 12 datasets that allow for interannual comparisons), the score changed at a mean annual rate of 7.22%.

Data sources: National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis (NCEAS)

How to Interpret the Indicator:

Cumulative Human Impacts on Marine Ecosystems

This indicator predicts how anthropogenic stressors such as pollution, climate change, shipping and fishing will impact marine biodiversity and ecosystems. It is a synthesis of multiple global anthropogenic drivers of change for 20 marine ecosystems.

This indicator is available on the Dashboard for exclusive economic zones at the country scale.
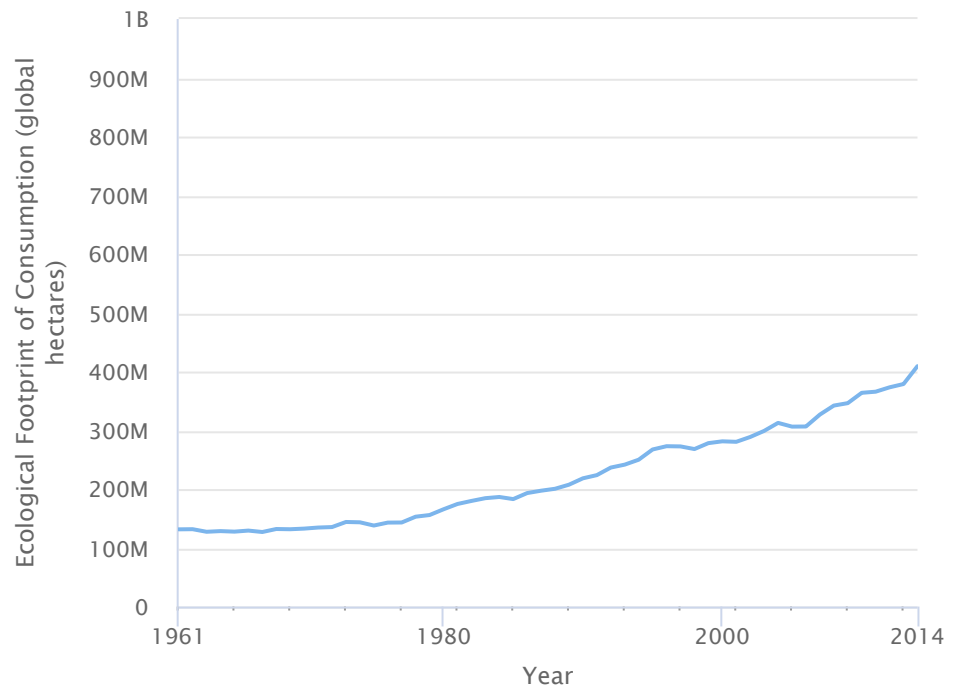The original dataset is available at a 1km^2 resolution on the
National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis website

Click here for more information about this indicator.

Data Visualization: BIP Dashboard

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Ecological Footprint of Consumption

Indicator Results for Indonesia:

The Ecological Footprint for Indonesia was 409,183,923.2 global hectares in 2014. For the time series of available data through 2014, the Ecological Footprint changed at an annual rate of 2.2%.

Data sources: Global Footprint Network

How to Interpret the Indicator:

Ecological Footprint

The Ecological Footprint measures the amount of human demand exerted on ecosystem services compared to nature's supply of ecological assets.

This indicator is available at the country scale.

The original dataset is available at 1km resolution on the Global Footprint Network website.

Click here for more information about this indicator.

Produced On: 5/27/2020

Data Visualization: BIP Dashboard

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Ecological Footprint of Consumption per Capita

Indicator Results for Indonesia:

The Ecological Footprint of Consumption per Capita for Indonesia was 1.6081 global hectares in 2014. For the time series of available data through 2014, the Ecological Footprint of Consumption per Capita changed at an annual rate of 0.002%.
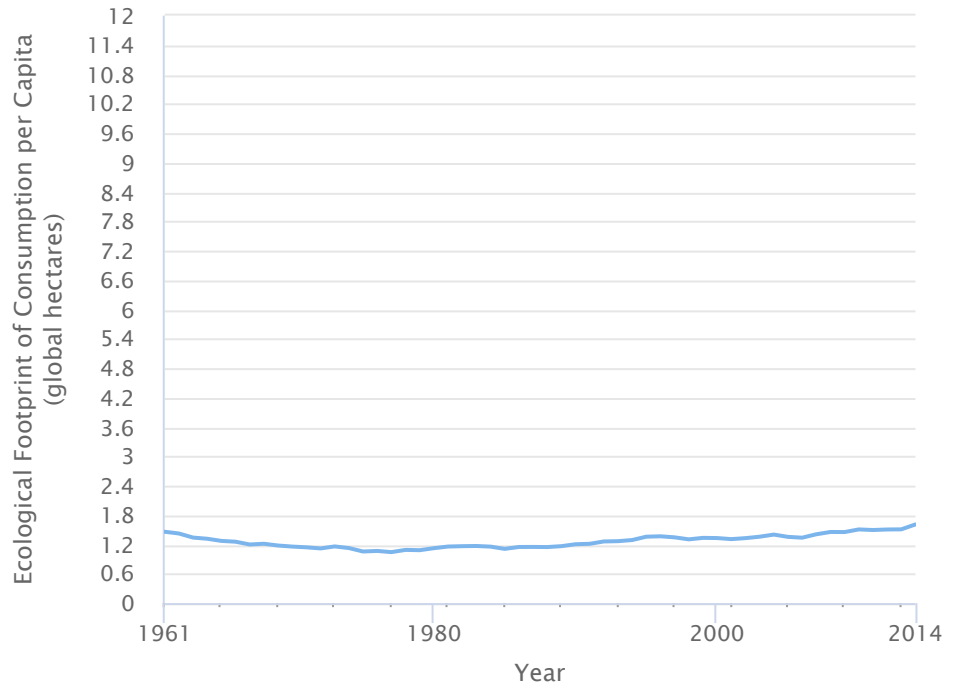
Data sources: Global Footprint Network

How to Interpret the Indicator:

Ecological Footprint of Consumption per Capita is the ecological footprint of a region divided by the population of the region. If a country's Ecological Footprint per capita is higher than biocapacity per capita, its inhabitants are demanding more resources and producing more waste than their country can regenerate and absorb, respectively.

Click here for more information about this indicator.

Data Visualization: BIP Dashboard

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Ecological Footprint (Pressure on Local Biocapacity)

Indicator Results for Indonesia:

The Pressure on Local Biocapacity for Indonesia was 1.356 in 2014. For the time series of available data through 2014, the Pressure on Local Biocapacity changed at an annual rate of 1.768%.
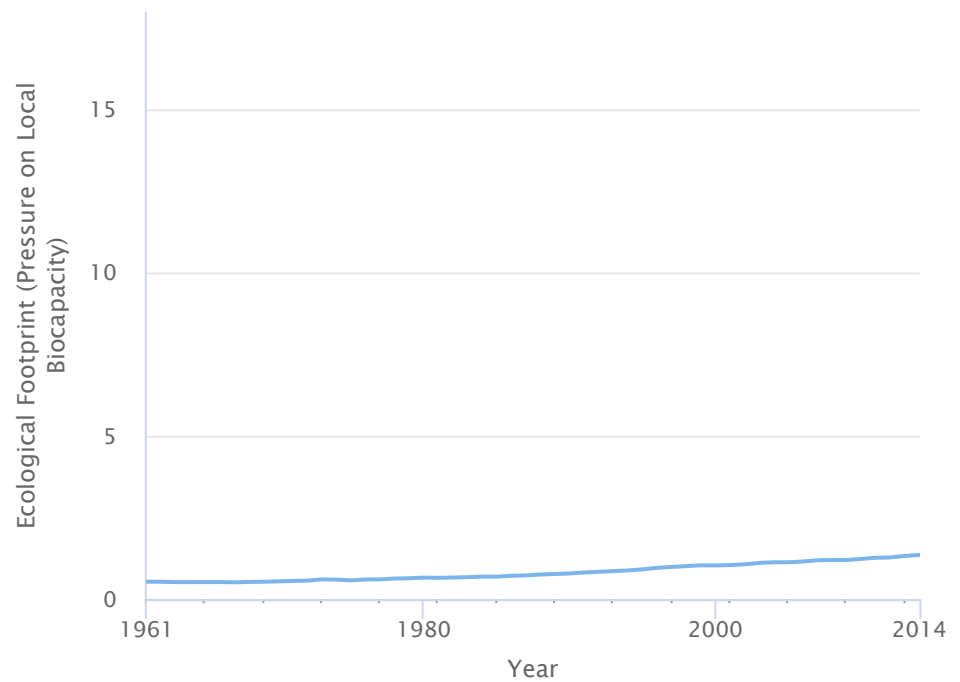
Data sources: Global Footprint Network

How to Interpret the Indicator:

Ecological Footprint (pressure on local biocapacity) represents the fraction of local regeneration (biocapacity) that is demanded through local harvest (and waste production). It is calculated as the Ecological Footprint of production (EFp) divided by biocapacity. Values less than 1 indicate that harvest and waste production are less than local regeneration/assimilation. Values greater than 1 indicate that harvest and waste production exceed local regeneration/assimilation.

Click here for more information about this indicator.

Growth in Species Occurrence Records Accessible Through GBIF

Indicator Results for Indonesia:

The Growth in Species Occurrence Records Accessible Through GBIF for Indonesia was 395,826 in 2019. There are too few years of data available for this indicator to calculate an annual change rate.

How to Interpret the Indicator:

This indicator reflects the status and trends of shared biodiversity knowledge as measured through the number of species occurrence records accessible through the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). The values represent the number of records (i.e., unique instances of a species being recorded in space and time) published by institutions in each country.

Click here for more information about this indicator.

Local Breeds at Risk of Extinction

Indicator Results for Indonesia:

As of March 2018, the Proportion of Local Breeds with Risk Status Known for Indonesia was 0.361.

Number of Local Breeds Reported

- ● Not At Risk
- ● At Risk
- ● Unknown
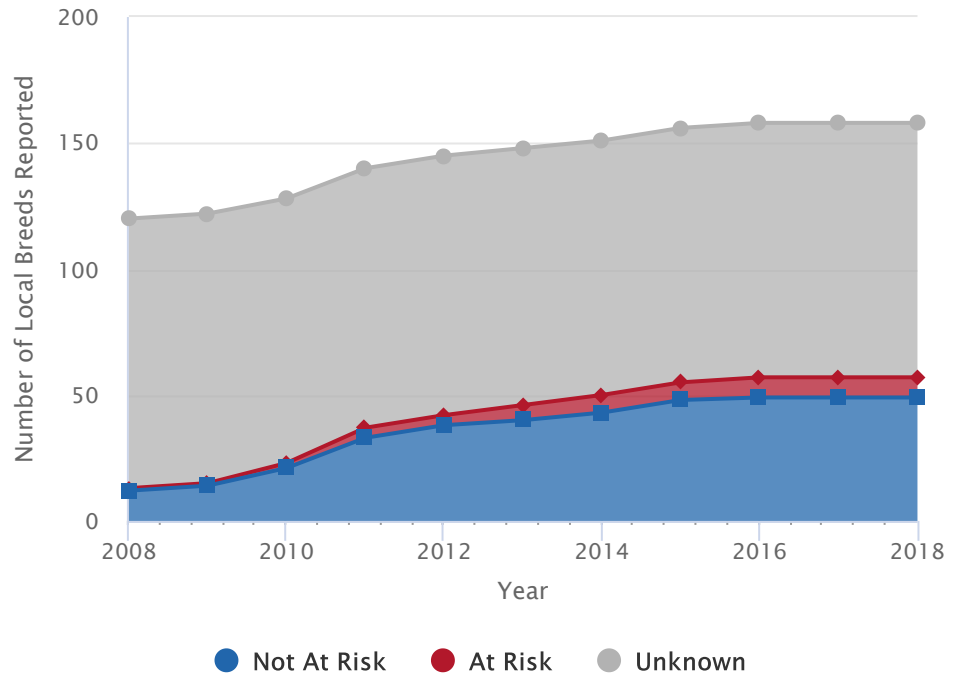
Data sources: Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD–IS) (2018)

How to Interpret the Indicator:

Local Breeds at Risk of Extinction

This indicator shows the extent to which the diversity of farmed and domesticated bird and mammal breeds is at risk of extinction.
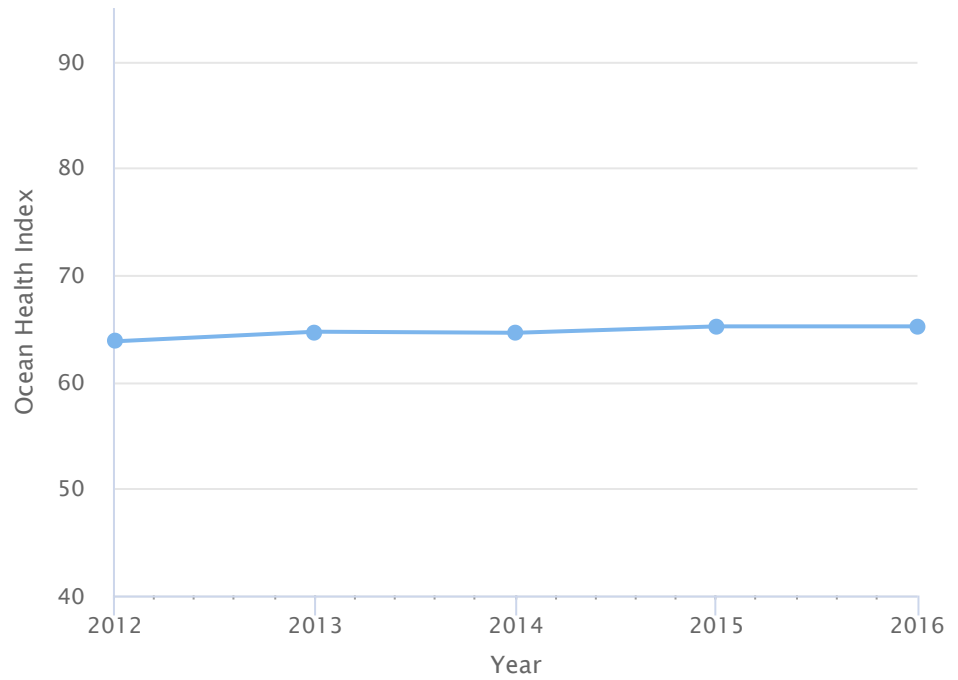
This indicator is available on the Dashboard at the country scale.

Click here for more information about this indicator.

Produced On: 5/27/2020

Data Visualization: BIP Dashboard

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Indicator Results for Indonesia:

The Ocean Health Index for Indonesia was 65.2 in 2016. During 2012-2016, the index changed at an annual rate of 0.51%.

Data sources: Ocean Health Index Science, Ocean Health Index

How to Interpret the Indicator:

Ocean Health Index

This indicator measures the state of the world's oceans based on how well they are able to sustainably provide the benefits and services that people need and desire. Scores range from 0-100, with 100 representing the best possible score.
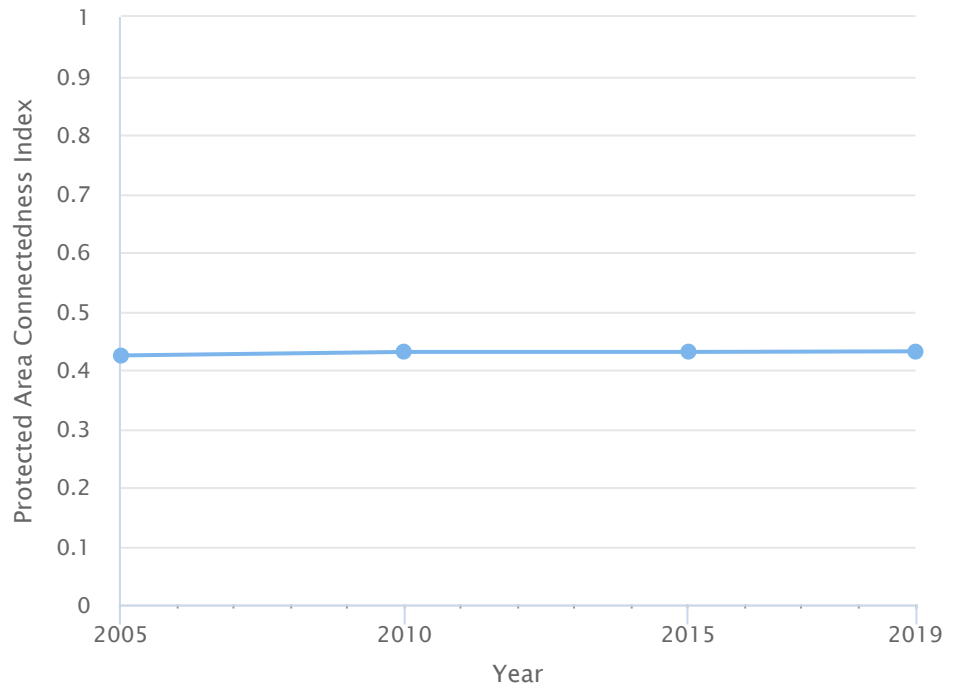
This indicator is available for exclusive economic zones at the country scale.

Click here for more information about this indicator.

Protected Area Connectedness Index

Indicator Results for Indonesia:

The Protected Area Connectedness Index for Indonesia was 0.431 in 2019. During 2005-2019, the index changed at an annual rate of 0.102%.

Data sources: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO)

How to Interpret the Indicator:

Protected Area Connectedness Index

The Protected Area Connectedness Index shows changes in connectivity among terrestrial protected areas and areas containing primary vegetation (habitat) in the surrounding non-protected landscape. It integrates information from remotely-sensed forest change and land cover change datasets with a global protected area database.

This indicator is available at basin and country scales.

Click here for more information about this indicator.

Produced On: 5/27/2020   Data Visualization: BIP Dashboard

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Protected Area Coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas

Indicator Results for Indonesia:

The graph show trends in the mean percentage of each Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) that is covered by Protected Areas, based on data on the date of establishment of Protected Areas in the *World Database on Protected Areas*, and spatial overlaps between digital polygons for Protected Areas and those for KBAs from the *World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas*. During 1980-2018, the mean percentage of each KBA covered by Protected Areas changed at an annual rate equivalent to 4%.
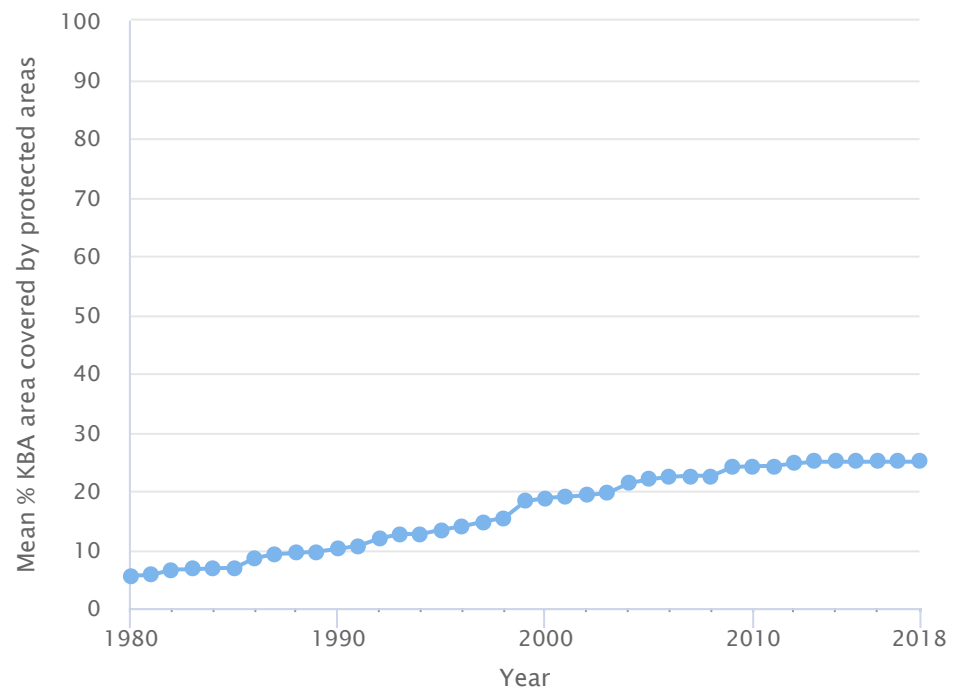
Data sources: BirdLife International, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP–WCMC) (2018)

How to Interpret the Indicator:

Protected Area Coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas

This indicator Protected Area Coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas shows temporal trends in the mean percentage of each important site for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity (i.e., those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by designated protected areas.

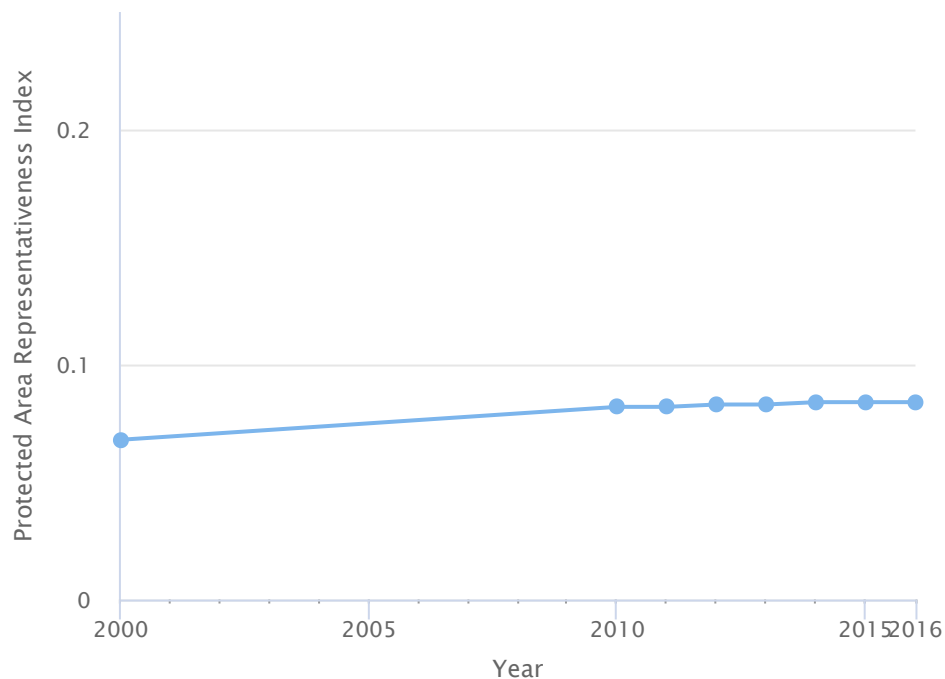This indicator is available at country scale.

Click here for more information about this indicator.

Produced On: 5/27/2020

Data Visualization: BIP Dashboard

Protected Area Representativeness Index

Indicator Results for Indonesia:

The Protected Area Representativeness Index for Indonesia was 0.084 in 2016. During 2000-2016, the index changed at an annual rate of 1.31%.

Data sources: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO)

How to Interpret the Indicator:

Protected Area Representativeness Index

The Protected Area Representativeness Index shows trends in the protection of terrestrial biodiversity. It integrates information from a global protected areas database with modeled fine-scaled spatial variation in biodiversity composition.

This indicator is available at the basin and country scales.

Click here for more information about this indicator.

Indicator Results for Indonesia:

Red List Index of species survival for Indonesia, weighted by the fraction of each species' distribution occurring within the country. The index varies from 1 if the country has contributed the minimum it can to the global Red List Index (i.e. if all species in the country are classified as Least Concern) to 0 if the country has contributed the maximum it can to the global Red List Index (i.e., if all species in the country are classified as Extinct or Possibly Extinct). A downwards trend indicates declining aggregate survival probability of the country's species. The index is based on all mammals, birds, amphibians, reef-building corals and cycads native to the country (noting that not all countries support species in all these groups). During 1993-2020, the Red List Index changed at an annual rate equating to -0.47%.
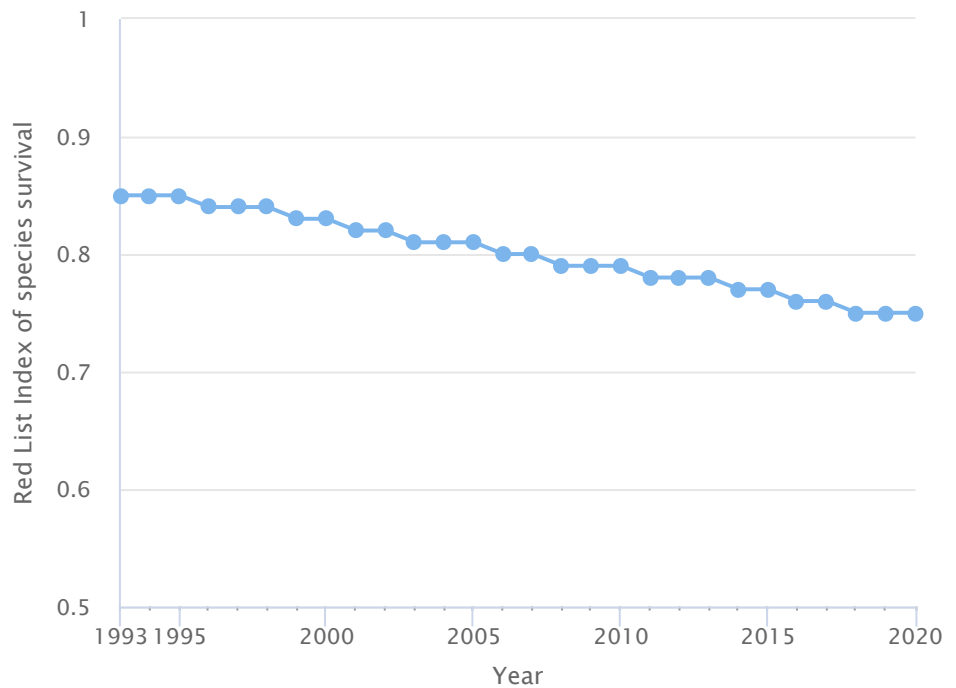
Data sources: International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and BirdLife International (2018)

How to Interpret the Indicator:

Red List Index

The Red List Index shows trends in the aggregate extinction risk among bird, amphibian, mammal, coral and cycad species.

This indicator is available at country scale.

Click here for more information about this indicator.

Produced On: 5/27/2020   Data Visualization: BIP Dashboard

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Themes:

Terrestrial habitats

Marine & freshwater habitats

Policy & conservation actions

Species

Pollution

Sustainable use of natural resources and land

Finance, research and knowledge

Agriculture

Targets:

Aichi Biodiversity Targets

By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.

By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

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

By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.

By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

Sustainable Development Goals

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

Multilateral Environmental Agreements

Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

Convention on Migratory Species

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

United Nations on Convention to Combat Desertification

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora