BIP Dashboard Indicator Summary for Morocco

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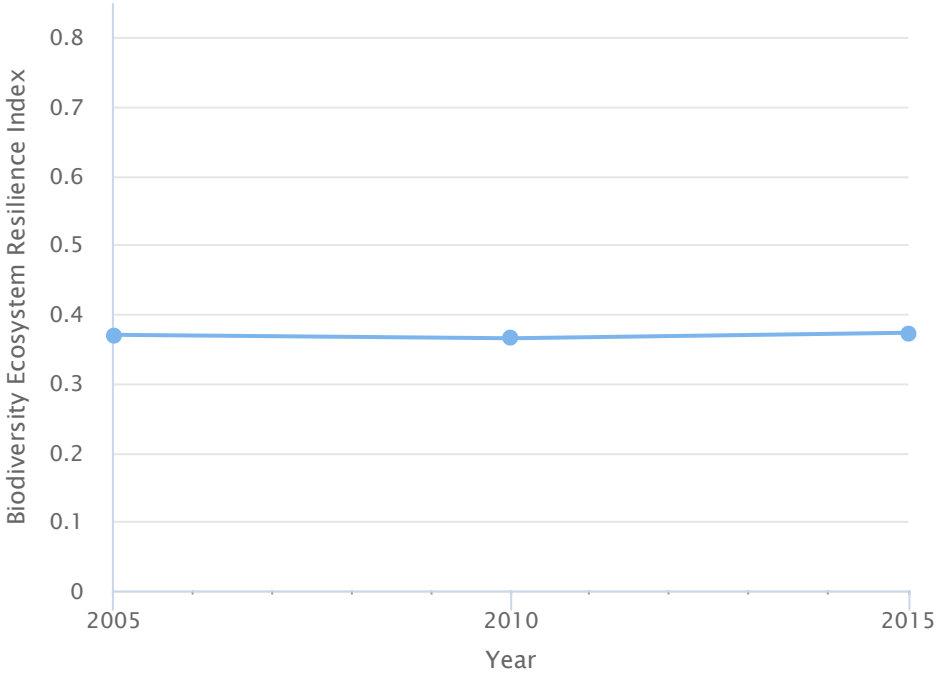
Bioclimatic Ecosystem Resilience Index

Indicator Results for Morocco:

The Bioclimatic Ecosystem Resilience Index for Morocco was 0.373 in 2015. During 2005-2015, the index changed at an annual rate of 0.086%.



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

How to Interpret the Indicator:

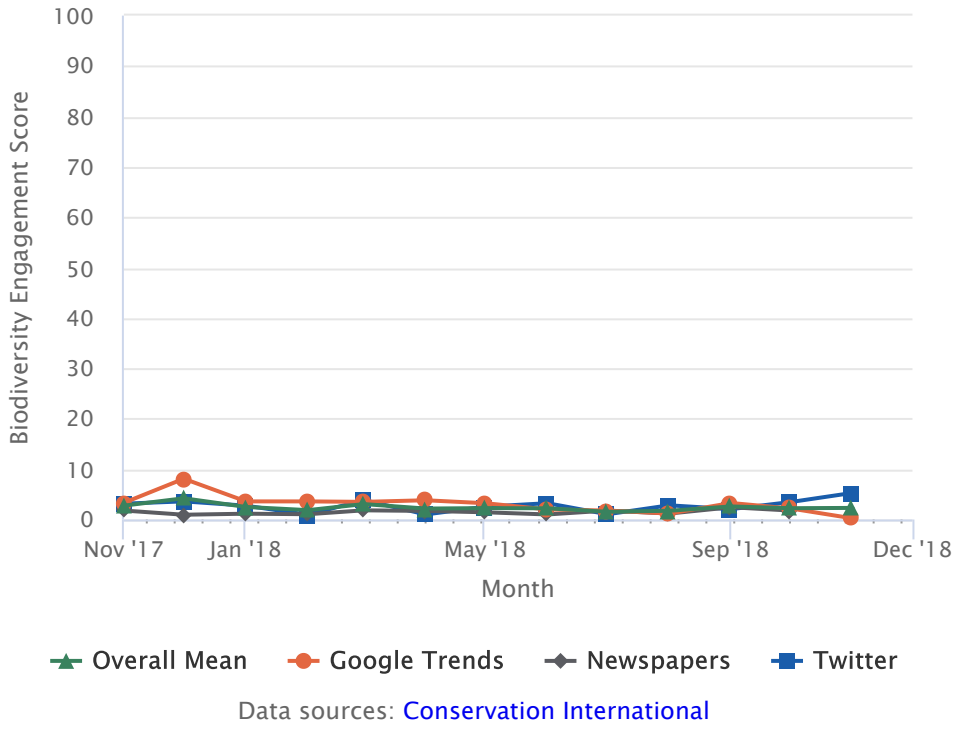
The Bioclimatic Ecosystem Resilience Index (BERI) addresses just one of many possible dimensions of ecosystem resilience, by assessing the capacity of ecosystems to retain biological diversity in the face of ongoing, and uncertain, climate change.

Click here for more information about this indicator.

Biodiversity Engagement

Indicator Results for Morocco:

The average overall Global Biodiversity Engagement Indicator score for Morocco was 2.42 in 2018.



Data sources: Conservation International

How to Interpret the Indicator:

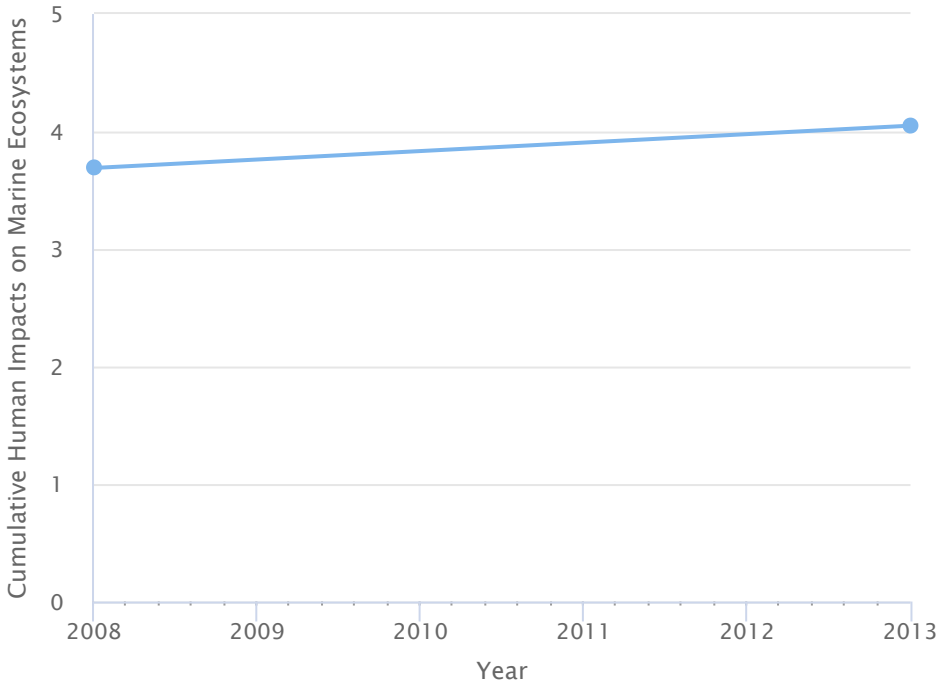
The Global Biodiversity Engagement Indicator integrates data from Twitter, online newspapers, and Google Trends to gauge public awareness and appreciation of biodiversity.

Click here for more information about this indicator.

Cumulative Human Impacts on Marine Ecosystems

Indicator Results for Morocco:

The Cumulative Human Impacts on Marine Ecosystems (using a full set of 19 input datasets) for Morocco was 4.85 in 2013. During 2008-2013 (using the 12 datasets that allow for interannual comparisons), the score changed at a mean annual rate of 1.87%.



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.

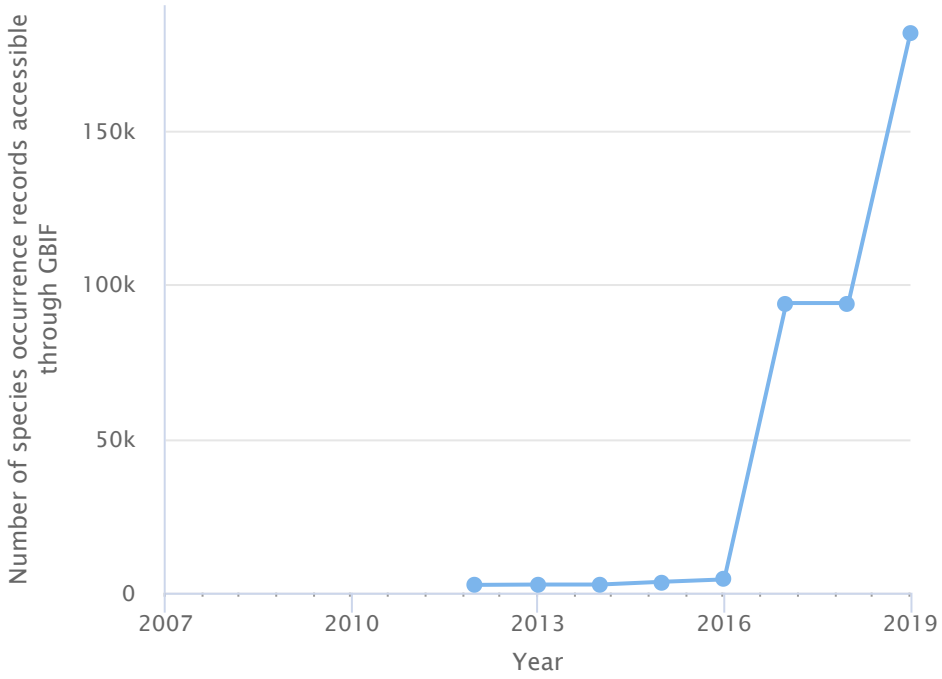
This indicator is available on the Dashboard for exclusive economic zones at the country scale.
The original dataset is available at a 1km^2 resolution on the National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis website

Click here for more information about this indicator.

Growth in Species Occurrence Records Accessible Through GBIF

Indicator Results for Morocco:

There were 181,634 species occurrence records accessible through GBIF for Morocco in 2019. For the period for which data are available, the number of species occurrence records accessible through GBIF changed at an annual rate of 83.95%



Data sources: Global Biodiversity Information Facility

How to Interpret the Indicator:

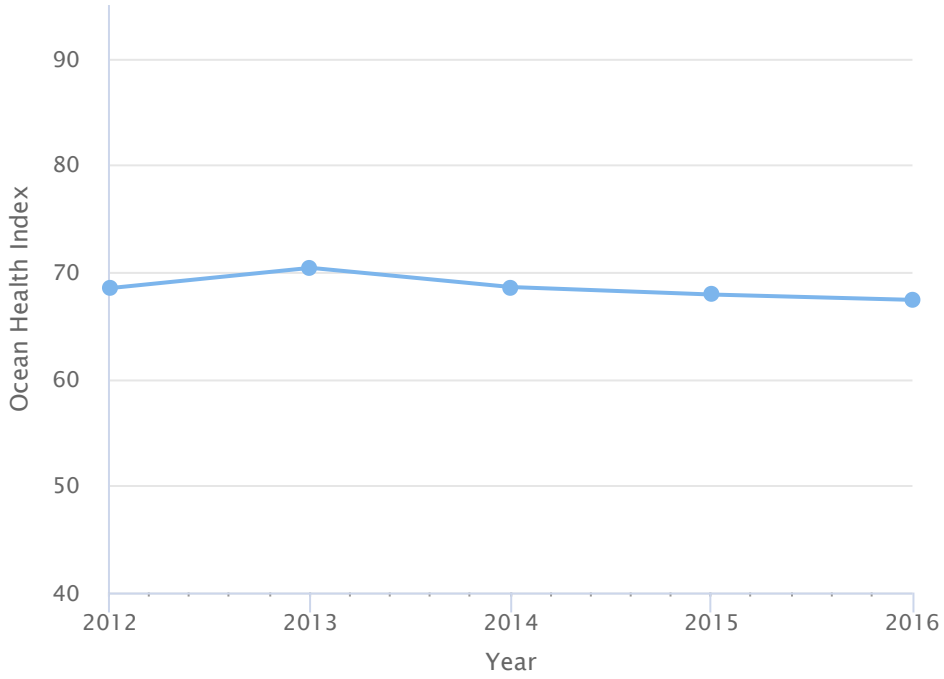
This indicator reflects the status and trends of shared biodiversity knowledge as measured through the number of species occurrence records accessible through the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). The values represent the number of records (i.e., unique instances of a species being recorded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

Click here for more information about this indicator.

Ocean Health Index

Indicator Results for Morocco:

The Ocean Health Index for Morocco was 67.4 in 2016. During 2012-2016, the index changed at an annual rate of -0.4%.



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.

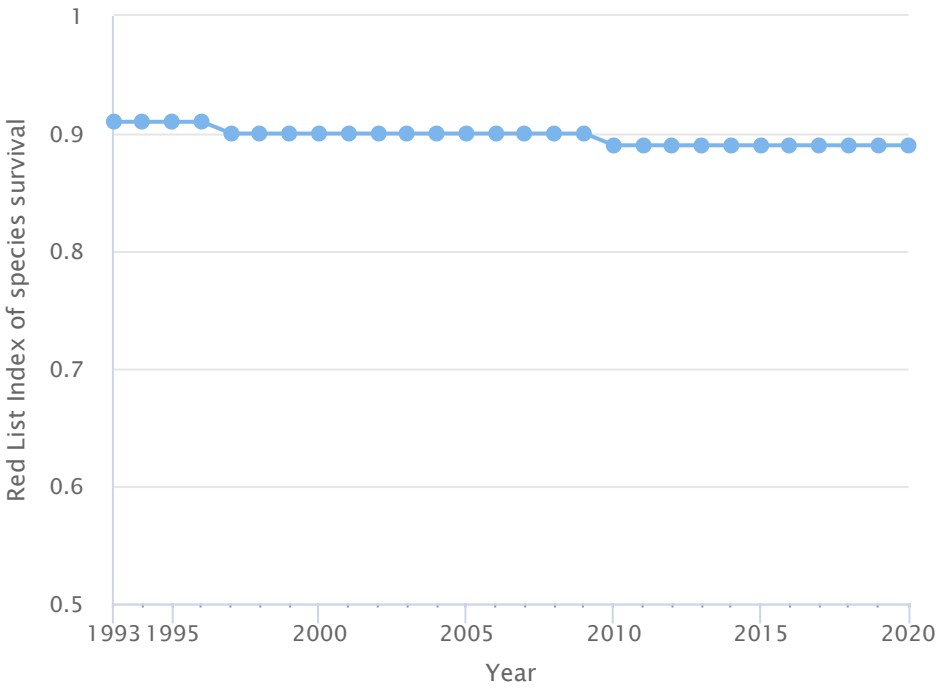
This indicator is available for exclusive economic zones at the country scale.

Click here for more information about this indicator.

Red List Index

Indicator Results for Morocco:

Red List Index of species survival for Morocco, 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 -0.08%.



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.

Icon Legend

Themes:

Terrestrial habitats

Marine & freshwater habitats

Policy & conservation actions

Species

Pollution

Sustainable use of natural resources and land

Finance, research and knowledge

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 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 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, 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 International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

Convention on Migratory Species

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands