

Contents

2016 Ocean Health Index Global Assessment: Indonesia Profile	1
Global results	1
Methods and dataset updates	1
Indonesia's Results	3

2016 Ocean Health Index Global Assessment: Indonesia Profile

This document provides a brief summary of the results for Indonesia from the 2016 Ocean Health Index (OHI) Global Assessment.

Global results

As in previous years, this assessment updated datasets and methods to integrate new knowledge and information. The Index Global score for 2016, the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) area weighted average of region (countries and territories) scores, is 71. This value did not vary statistically significantly from 2012 to 2016.

Several goals had significant changes:

Improving scores

- Lasting special places scores increased by an average of 0.5 points per year
- Artisanal opportunities scores increased by just over 0.15 points per year
- Species condition scores improved by a small, but statistically significant, 0.03 points per year

Declining scores

- Natural products declined by over 2.5 points per year on average
- Coastal protection declined by 0.12 points per year on average
- Clean waters declined by 0.15 points per year on average
- Species condition was ranked the goal with the highest score of 92, while mariculture was ranked the goal with the lowest score of 32.

For a detailed summary of global results visit: <http://www.oceanhealthindex.org/region-scores>

Methods and dataset updates

For 2016, all goals and subgoals were updated, except for livelihoods and economies and coastal protection (due to data availability limitations).

Additional years of data were available for the following goals/subgoals: artisanal opportunities, species condition, habitat and coastal protection (sea ice), mariculture, clean waters (land-based pollution), iconic species, lasting special places, natural products, tourism and recreation.

Improved data were available for the following goals/subgoals: fisheries, species condition (bird data are now included), clean waters (trash trends are calculated using actual trash data, rather than proxy population data), iconic species (trend is now directly estimated from data).

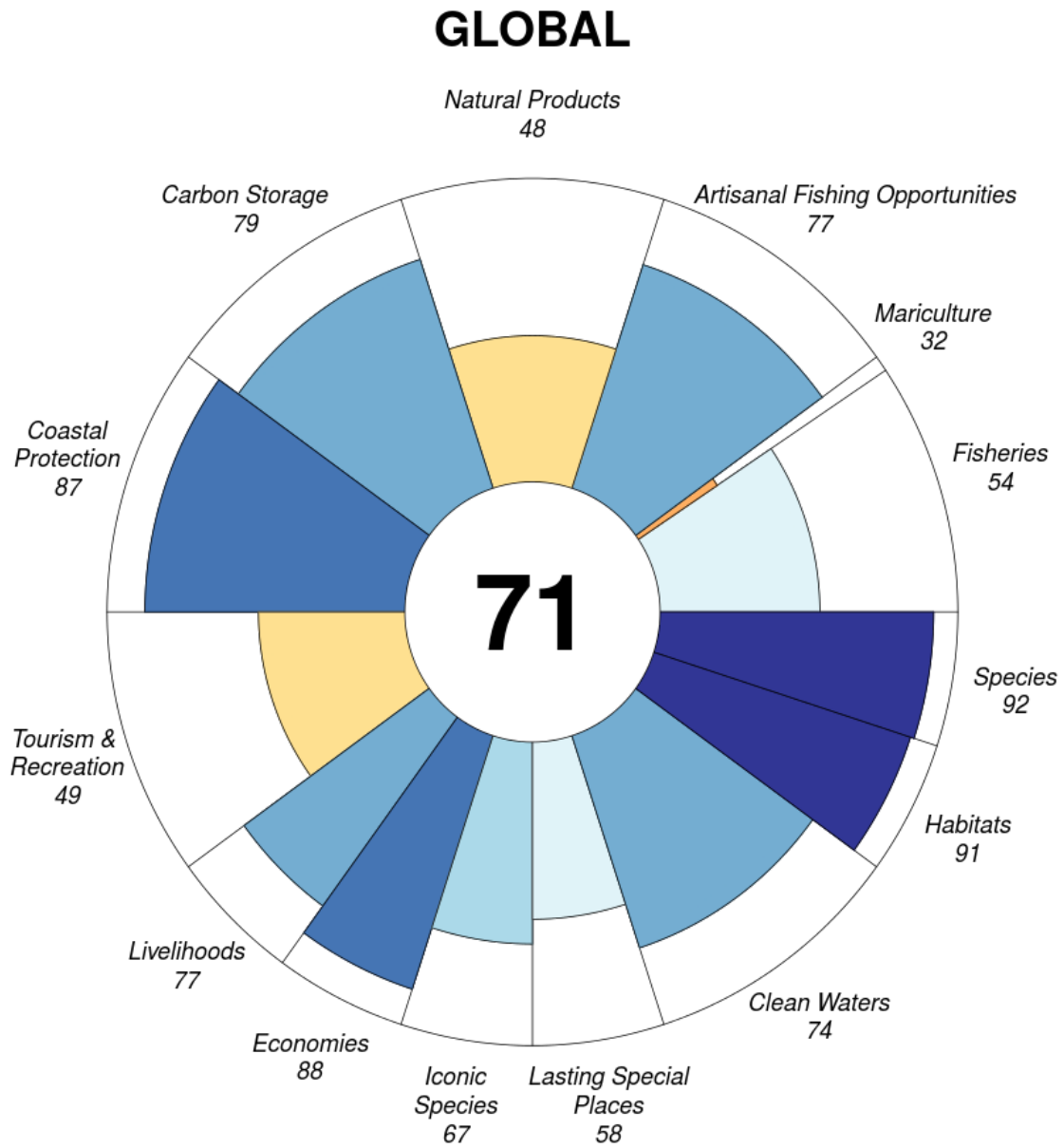


Figure 1: OHI 2016 Global Assessment Flower Plot

Pressures: Of the pressures data sets, 16 of the 20 pressure data layers were updated. Additional years of data for 7 pressures layers were added, and there were major improvements to source data for fisheries related pressures and sea level rise. Data from the Social Progress Index (<http://www.socialprogressimperative.org/global-index/>) was included as a “social” component of the pressure scores. **Resilience:** We restructured the resilience data within the OHI, so the data and calculations are more transparent and easier to understand and update. Data from the Social Progress Index (<http://www.socialprogressimperative.org/global-index/>) was added as a “social” component of resilience scores. Only two resilience data layers were updated: species condition and marine protected areas.

For detailed explanation of methods visit: <http://www.oceanhealthindex.org/methodology>

Indonesia’s Results

The 2016 Index score for Indonesia is of 65. Ranking 144 out of 221 countries and territories assessed.

2012-2016 Scores for Indonesia Using 2016 Methods

goal	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Index	64	65	65	65	65
Artisanal Fishing Opportunity	53	54	54	55	55
Species	82	82	83	83	83
Biodiversity	82	82	82	82	82
Habitats	81	81	81	81	81
Coastal Protection	87	87	86	87	87
Carbon Storage	66	66	66	66	66
Clean Waters	57	57	57	57	58
Coastal Economies	68	99	99	99	99
Livelihoods and Economies	63	71	71	71	71
Coastal Livelihoods	59	43	43	43	43
Wild Caught Fisheries	54	54	55	56	59
Food Provision	50	51	51	51	54
Mariculture	18	22	23	22	23
Iconic Species	65	66	66	66	65
Sense of Place	63	63	62	62	61
Lasting Special Places	61	59	59	59	57
Natural Products	94	94	94	95	89
Tourism and Recreation	24	22	21	24	27

Improving scores

- Clean waters and mariculture score increased by 1 point each
- Wild caught fisheries, food provision, and tourism and recreation improved by 3 points each

Declining scores

- Natural products decreased by 6 points
- Iconic species and sense of place declined by 1 points each
- Lasting special places declined by 2 points

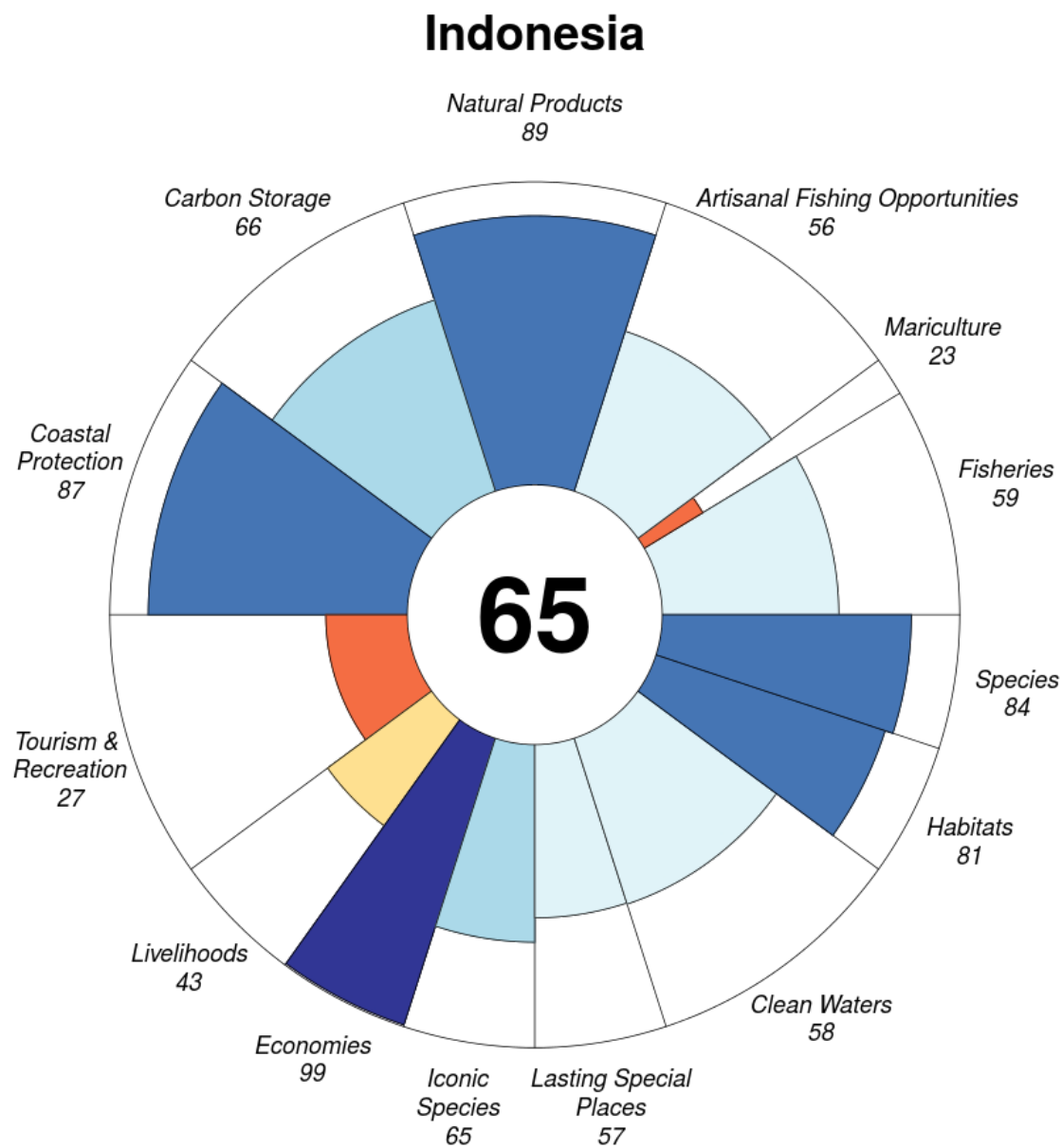


Figure 2: OHI 2016 Global Assessment: Indonesia's Flower Plot

Explanation of Indonesia's scores

The overall score for Indonesia is 65, which is unchanged from 2015. Mariculture's score of 23 is the lowest in the country, meaning a there is small productivity of farmed fish per coastal inhabitant (as reported to the FAO). Tourism and recreation, with a score of 27 remains a very low scoring goal for the country, which implies that a small percentage of the coastal population is engaged in this economic activity and that the benefits of tourism are unevenly distributed.

For a detailed summary of Country results visit: <http://www.oceanhealthindex.org/region-scores/scores/indonesia>