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**OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC
OCEAN COMMISSIONER**

**Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape
Results Framework – 2016 Background Report**

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Produced by the Office of the Pacific Ocean Commissioner



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Foreword from the Pacific Ocean Commissioner

In 2010, the Leaders of Pacific Island Countries and Territories endorsed the *Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape (FPO)*, demonstrating great international leadership in integrated ocean management. Their overarching vision, as articulated in the FPO, is for:

“A secure future for Pacific Island Countries and Territories based on the sustainable development, management and conservation of our ocean”

As large ocean island states (LOIS), this vision remains relevant, and as the Leaders appointee for the important role of Pacific Ocean Commissioner in late 2014, it has been my goal to unite Pacific countries and territories through sustainable ocean management and use - across the vast ocean area that is the Pacific Islands Ocean Region - with a focus on coordination, collaboration and integration. This, of course, does not mean everything is as it was five years ago. With fast and ever-changing regional dynamics, we need to remain responsive, including to the direction provided by Pacific Leaders, and to the emerging issues, challenges and opportunities.

This document is the first report card measuring progress across the region towards the vision of the FPO. Overall, the Pacific has made positive steps toward a secure future for our people. Out of all the outcomes, positive change toward Outcome 9: Defined Jurisdictional Rights and Responsibilities, and Outcome 3: Sustainable development, management and conservation of our Ocean have been the most significant. There is now a dedicated and funded program in place to deposit Pacific Island maritime boundaries with the United Nations, and a doubling of marine areas now under management or protection. The Pacific region has also seen a very significant increase in the value of tuna fishery access fees to PICs, contributing to economic security of the region. This achievement has been largely led and driven by the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) Vessel Day Scheme (VDS).

Some key areas for improvement include recurrent budget allocations for coastal fisheries, and the need for sustainable financing and strengthened governance measures. Further to this, a key finding emerging from this evaluation is that existing monitoring and reporting efforts in the ocean sector are well developed with regards to fisheries, but highly underdeveloped for other sectors, such as deep sea mining and tourism. Developing appropriate indicators to accurately measure our progress in all relevant areas and aspects will require dedicated action and resources. These areas of improvement and information needs provide us with a snapshot of where future efforts might be directed in order to support the region's progress toward a secure future for our ocean and people.

Progress has been measured against a set of outcomes identified as necessary in order to achieve this overarching vision. These outcomes and their associated indicators were developed through a consultative process with partners of the *Pacific Ocean Alliance*. Achieving the FPO vision involves all sectors and scales with an interest in the ocean, making it a complex and multi-faceted process. This report card is not a comprehensive assessment, but is designed to highlight key areas of progress, gaps and concerns for consideration by policy and decision makers. It is complemented by the *Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape 2016 Summary Report of Results*, which can be referred to for more information on the results, indicators and methods used to develop this report card.

Meg Taylor, DBE

Pacific Ocean Commissioner



Pacific Ocean Commissioner Dame Meg Taylor

Background

Progress towards the vision of the *Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape* (FPO) involves significant efforts by many stakeholders including Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs), their regional organisations, development partners, non-government organisations and civil society. This report does not attempt to measure cause and effect of the FPO itself, but rather brings together information on collective progress by the many stakeholders invested in the future of the Pacific Ocean and Pacific people.

The geographical scope of the FPO (2010) and overarching Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy (2002), includes that part of the Pacific Ocean in which the island countries and territories (Pacific Communities) that are members of the organizations comprising the Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific (CROP) are found. As such, the extent of the region includes not only the area within the 200 nautical miles Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) boundaries circumscribing these island countries, but also the ocean and coastal areas that encompass the extent of the marine ecosystems that support the region. The 'ocean' is defined to include the waters of the ocean, the living and non-living elements within, the seabed beneath and the ocean atmosphere and ocean-island interfaces. Twenty-three Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs) were assessed: American Samoa, Australia, Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Wallis & Futuna.

Progress has been measured against the 14 outcomes and 6 facilitators identified in the *FPO Results Framework* as necessary - to achieve this overarching vision. These outcomes and their associated indicators were developed through a consultative process with partners of the *Pacific Ocean Alliance*¹. Achieving the vision of the FPO involves all sectors and stakeholders with an interest in the ocean - making it a multi-faceted and complex process. This report is designed as a background report to the *Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape - 2016 Results Report Card*. Its objective is to provide further detail about the outcomes, indicators, data and assessment methods, as well as considerations for future evaluations of the FPO.

Into the future, evaluations of the FPO will be conducted on an annual basis. As detailed in the results below, the current evaluation is based on the best available data, predominantly from existing reporting processes. There are some limitations around the appropriateness of the indicators and quality of the data, and these are outlined in this report. As mentioned in the *FPO Results Framework*, evaluation will be an evolving process, which would seek to review and update the indicators and reporting processes over time, and focus on streamlining with other reporting processes, such as the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals, SAMOA Pathway and the Framework for Pacific Regionalism, as well as recent, sector specific policy such as 'A New Song for Coastal Fisheries' in the Pacific.

Evaluation of the FPO is a collaborative process. The Office of the Pacific Ocean Commissioner will commence consultations on revised indicators for the 2017 evaluation in late 2016, and will also seek input from the Pacific Ocean Alliance for comments on the 2016 evaluation and suggestions for improvement into the future.

¹The Pacific Ocean Alliance is a partnership mandated under Action 2B of the FPO to facilitate: effective policy coordination and implementation; regional cooperation for the high seas; support for national ocean governance and policy processes when required, including support and streamlining to achieve national commitments to international agreements; and the fostering of inter-regional cooperation. To become part of the Alliance or find out more please contact opoc@forumsec.org.

Scoring Methods Overview

The following provides a brief overview of the methods used to assign the scores to each indicator, and its related outcome.

Currently, there are no specific targets set for the Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape (FPO), nor for the outcomes that were developed during the development of the FPO Results Framework (FPO-RF). Therefore progress toward the outcomes are measured by the level of change achieved against the FPO-RF indicators since the baseline year of 2010, which was when the FPO was adopted. It is also important to note that this results report does not attempt to measure the direct role of the FPO in bringing about these changes. The FPO covers a wide range of sectors and issues, which are the responsibility of a variety of different sectors and influenced by multiple drivers. Instead, this report only measures general progress of the region towards the overarching vision of the FPO.

Level of change against each indicator is measured according to the following rating system:

Icon						
Meaning	Very significant positive change	Significant positive change	Moderate positive change	Little to no change	Negative change	No rating
Criteria	+200% increase	+100% increase	50 - 99% increase	0 to 49% increase	Decrease (below zero)	No appropriate indicators or data
Score	5	4	3	2	1	0











The grey lines indicate the possible positive trajectory, to serve as a comparison to the current evaluation of change.

The level and quality of information available to measure each indicator varies considerably. Therefore, each indicator's result has also been paired with a rating of data or documentation quality, in order to maintain transparency about the certainty with which each result can be taken. Data quality is indicated according to the following ratings:

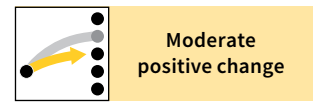
	There is rich documentation to support evaluation
	There are indications in the documentation to support evaluation
	The documentation is limited to support evaluation

The overall result for each outcome was then calculated by taking the average score of all indicators attributed to that outcome. This gave each outcome a score from 0 – 5, which was then used to assign the result (from very significant positive change to negative change) to the outcome. For a number of outcomes, either no indicator was identified or available for their assessment this year. These outcomes were assigned a 'DD' (data deficient) status, and were not able to be evaluated for the 2016 report.

Executive Summary

Outcome 1: A Secure Future for Pacific Island Countries & Territories		Moderate Positive Change
Outcome 2: A healthy ocean that sustains the livelihoods & aspirations of Pacific Island communities		Little to No Change
Outcome 3: Sustainable development, management & conservation of our Ocean		Significant Positive Change
Outcome 4: Good Ocean Governance		Little to No Change
Outcome 5: Pacific ownership, stewardship & shared responsibility for the ocean		Little to No Change ¹
Outcome 6: Regional integration & solidarity		Moderate Positive Change
Outcome 7: Equitable, inclusive & accountable decision making		Moderate Positive Change
Outcome 8: Led & informed by those most directly affected	DD	No Assessment
Outcome 9: Jurisdictional rights & responsibilities defined		Significant Positive Change
Outcome 10: States have the capacity to monitor & enforce	DD	No Assessment
Outcome 11: Integrated conversations across sectors & stakeholders		Moderate Positive Change
Outcome 12: Community Engagement	DD	No Assessment
Outcome 13: Recognition of Pacific Ways & knowledge	DD	No Assessment
Outcome 14: Creating space & inclusive processes for engagement		Moderate Positive Change

Outcome 1: A Secure Future for Pacific Island Countries & Territories



OUTCOME AND RESULTS OVERVIEW

In this context, a 'secure' future means one where Pacific people have control and ownership over their ocean resources, and manage it to meet the needs of their current and future generations. These needs include (but are not limited to) ocean health, ownership, economic security, cultural identity and livelihoods. 'Pacific Island Countries and Territories' (PICTs) is taken to refer equally to nations, communities and individuals.

Overall, the Pacific region has achieved **moderate positive change** toward this outcome based on indicators available (see below). The Pacific region has seen very significant increase in the value of tuna fishery access fees to PICs, contributing to economic security of the region, largely drive by the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) Vessel Day Scheme (VDS). The status of the four main tuna stocks has not changed since the baseline year 2010 (see below for comments on this assessment). Three (Skipjack, Albacore and Yellowfin) stocks remain within the realm of 'not overfished' and one (Bigeye) has not changed from overfished status. The Pacific has also made significant progress toward maritime boundary delimitation, ensuring ongoing security over their resources.

INDICATOR RESULTS

<p>2. Value of tuna fishery access fees paid by foreign vessels to Pacific Island Countries and Territory's EEZs</p>	<p>Very significant positive change</p>
<p>5. Status of four main tuna stocks against target and limit reference points</p>	<p>Little to no change</p>
<p>6. Deposit of charts and/or lists of geographical coordinates for baselines and outer limits of maritime zones with the Secretary-General of the United Nations under UNCLOS</p>	<p>Significant positive change</p>

DATA CONFIDENCE RATINGS

Data sources for each indicator are provided in Appendix A. Data from Indicator 5 was obtained from the Pacific Community (SPC) and the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), and has been given a 3-star rating. Data on the deposit of maritime boundaries was given a 3-star rating. It was obtained from the official UN website and verified by SPC.

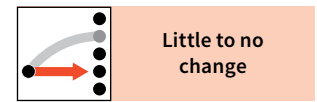
LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE EVALUATION

Security, as defined above, is a complex and multifaceted concept. These indicators do not comprehensively cover all aspects of a secure future based on ocean resources. It is proposed that efforts be made toward developing the following draft indicators and associated monitoring and data collection, in conjunction with the responsible organisations, particularly FFA and the Pacific Community (SPC).

- a) Contribution of oceanic and coastal fisheries to food security
- b) Changes in livelihood diversity
- c) Economic returns to Pacific Island countries from tuna fisheries (to replace indicator 2)

² Referring back to the Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy (2003) which underpins the Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape "The Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy is supported by 22 Pacific Island countries and territories and underscores the continuing importance of ocean and coastal resources and environment to the region's **nations, communities and individuals.**"

Outcome 2: A healthy ocean that sustains the livelihoods & aspirations of Pacific Island communities



OUTCOME AND RESULTS OVERVIEW

This outcome is composed of two aspects, the first refers to the physical health of the ocean – it should have healthy, functioning ecosystems. The second refers to the sustainability and resilience of the ocean - it should be capable of supporting the provisioning, regulating and cultural services which underpin the everyday life of Pacific Islanders.

The Pacific Region has observed little to no change against Outcome 2, based on the indicators below. It is important to note that little to no change is not always a negative outcome. As outlined in the previous section, there has been no change to the status of the four main tuna stocks, with three remaining not-overfished which is a positive result, and one (Bigeye) remaining overfished, which is negative. By comparison, in terms of ecosystems sustaining livelihoods of Pacific Islanders, while the status of tuna stocks has neither deteriorated nor improved, the region has seen moderate positive change with an 87% increase of direct employment in the tuna fishing industry since 2010.

Indicator 14 is not a measure of change over time due to lack of baseline figures. Rather, it measures the proportion of PICTS which achieved above the global benchmark score of 60 (from 100) on the Ocean Health Index (OHI)³. There was no clear trend. Scores ranged between 49 and 67, with around 50% of PICTS with scores lower than 60, and 50% of PICTS with scores higher than 60⁴. The results of the OHI should be taken in consideration with the data rating and limitations described below.

INDICATOR RESULTS

<p>5. Status of four main tuna stocks against target and limit reference points</p>	 <p>Little to no change</p>
<p>3. Direct employment in the tuna fishing industry</p>	 <p>Moderate positive change</p>
<p>14. Proportion of PICTS above the overall global Ocean Health Index benchmark</p>	 <p>Little to no trend</p>

DATA CONFIDENCE RATINGS

See previous outcomes for an explanation of the data rating provided for indicator 5 (Status of Tuna Stocks). Data for indicator 3 was obtained from the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) Tuna Fisheries report card 2016, although this increase is not weighted against population growth. The OHI is given 1-star as a global scoring system based on general public policy goals not selected by the Pacific Islands region, and should only be taken as a point for discussion rather than as an absolute measure of the health of the Pacific Ocean.

LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE EVALUATION

Status of tuna stocks is important but is only one element of Pacific Ocean health and livelihoods. The current indicators do not include a specific measure of the health of coastal fish stocks or coral reefs. Given the significant reliance upon coral reefs and coastal fish stocks by Pacific people, it is vital that future assessments include a measure of their health. A coastal fish stocks indicator also being proposed for the regional policy, 'A New Song for Coastal Fisheries'. It is strongly recommended that support and resourcing be allocated to a region wide coastal fish stock monitoring and assessment programme. It may also be pertinent to investigate the Ocean Health Index in more detail, with the objective of developing or modifying it to suit Pacific circumstances and priorities, and to highlight or separate out coral reef health.

³ The OHI is a standardised global index scoring system against ten diverse public goals for a healthy coupled does human-ocean system. It has been used in this report in the absence of a regionally specific and agreed scoring system, and should be considered only as a starting point for discussion rather than an absolute measure.

⁴ Halpern, B.S., Longo, C., Hardy, D., McLeod, K.L., Samhouri, J.F., Katona, S.K., Kleisner, K., Lester, S.E., O'Leary, J., Ranelletti, M. and Rosenberg, A.A., 2012. An index to assess the health and benefits of the global ocean. *Nature*, 488(7413), pp.615-620.

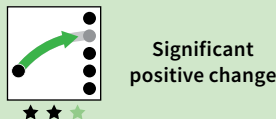
Outcome 3: Sustainable development, management & conservation of our Ocean



OUTCOME AND RESULTS OVERVIEW

This outcome refers to the methods employed to manage Pacific Ocean resources, to support achievement of the higher order outcomes of a healthy ocean and secure future. In line with the FPO, the Pacific seeks to achieve management which recognises, manages and balances the various interests and uses of Pacific Ocean resources in a holistic and integrated manner. In this scenario, appropriate tools are selected according to the objectives and circumstances of the area being managed. Protected areas are one subset of a broader area-based management toolbox, which can be highly effective in the appropriate circumstances and when linked with broader sustainable management areas⁵. The Pacific has made significant positive change toward this outcome based on the indicator below. Prior to 2010, the Pacific had already designated a number of large scale marine protected areas, the most well-known being the Phoenix Islands Protected Area in Kiribati and Great Barrier Reef Marine Park in Australia. The Pacific is also unique in its profusion of community based marine managed areas, including approaches such as Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs), most of which depend in part on traditional ecological knowledge. A number of proposed large scale managed and protected areas are currently under development, but are not designated yet, and as such they are not included in the overall numbers (for example, Palau's National Marine Sanctuary). The Pacific is also demonstrating leadership in large scale, multiple-use managed areas such as the yet to be designated Cook Islands' 'Marae Moana' (refer to the Case Study). According to available data, the Pacific has seen a 134% increase in the proportion of total PICT EEZ's under management or protection, with the current area estimated at 11,059,247km².

INDICATOR RESULTS

14. Proportion of EEZ under effective integrated multiple use management	No rating – see case study
4. Proportion of Pacific EEZs under multiple use management or protection	

DATA CONFIDENCE RATINGS

The data used to evaluate Indicator 4 is given a 2-star rating. This is due to the variability in reporting on management type or protection level, meaning that the areas can vary from no-take reserves to areas with gear restrictions. The reported area measured here does not include any non-reported management of areas such as temporary or traditional closures. In addition, some increases in numbers, particularly of LMMAs, may be the result of increased reporting and insufficient detail on designation dates, rather than an actual increase in area coverage.

LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE EVALUATION

Monitoring of area based targets, particularly protected areas, often comes under criticism for being misleading in that it measures legal boundaries rather than actual implementation or effectiveness of management measures. Indicator 14 is proposed in an attempt to capture both the broader, integrated management of the ocean and its uses, and also measure effectiveness of management efforts. In order for an area to be considered 'effective' and countable under this indicator, it is proposed that it meet the 8 criteria outlined in the case study on the following page. Data is not currently available for these criteria, however this report provides a case study of an effective large scale integrated, multiple use management tool currently being established in the Cook Islands, the *Marae Moana*. This case study is not intended to suggest that developing a marine spatial plan is the most appropriate outcome for every PICT, as the nature of the management will depend on individual capacities to implement and sustain outcomes of the planning process and implementation of the plan itself. Therefore, its purpose and place in this report is to demonstrate the process. Future evaluations should also seek to distinguish between marine protected areas with limited or no no-take regulations, and marine managed areas with the primary objective of sustainable management and use. Further to this, breaking down these areas by key marine habitats, threats and localised ocean health would afford much greater understanding of the suitability of these areas, and assessment of implementation and enforcement is important to assessment of effectiveness. Achieving this level of detail is likely to be a significant effort and may take a number of years to develop. Indicators on sustainable development should also be considered for inclusion in future evaluations.

⁵ In this case, 'sustainable' refers to ongoing economic viability, capacity and biological limits of the natural environment. 'Sustainable development' refers to economic growth at a level which maintains ecosystem function, integrity of biodiversity and social and cultural values. 'Sustainable management' refers to management efforts being sustainable in terms of finances, efficacy and capacity, and as above, within the biological limits of the natural environment. 'Sustainable conservation' refers to this ongoing maintenance of ocean health and resilience.

Effective, Integrated Multiple Use Management Case Study: The ‘Marae Moana’, Cook Islands

The Cook Islands are in the final stages of establishing a multiple use marine park, with associated, requisite policy. It spans the entire EEZ and is called ‘Marae Moana’. The *Marae Moana* is featured as an example of a management tool to be included under Indicator 13: Proportion of EEZ under effective, integrated multiple use management. As the *Marae Moana* is currently in the process of establishment, its assessment against the criteria can only be based on information provided in the policy, rather than observed achievements. However, as a number of the criteria relates to the planning process these are able to be assessed now – as outlined.



1. INCLUDES A WELL-DEFINED AND MEASURABLE OBJECTIVE

The *Marae Moana Policy 2016-2020* defines 9 objectives covering a comprehensive suite of uses and considerations, including conservation, tourism, sustainable development, transparency and sustainable financing. Objectives are accompanied with proposed management tools and indicators to measure progress.

2. INCLUDES CONSIDERATION OF BEST AVAILABLE INFORMATION (SCIENTIFIC AND TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE) OF BIOPHYSICAL VALUE OF THE AREA IN QUESTION

The *Marae Moana Policy* includes a guiding principle of “Investigation and Research - A culture of investigation and research as a basis of discussion and decision-making should be fostered. Ocean planning and management decisions should be based on the best available scientific and other information, recognising that current information regarding ocean resources may be limited.” It also includes an objective “To foster a culture of investigation and research”.

3. IDENTIFIES RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS

The Policy sets out reporting requirements for Government Agencies, Non-Government Organisations and Civil Society Organisations. The draft *Marae Moana Bill* specifies the specific agencies that will participate in the implementation of *Marae Moana*.

4. UNDERTAKES A COMPREHENSIVE/ADEQUATE CONSULTATION PROCESS WITH IDENTIFIED STAKEHOLDERS

The *Cook Islands Marine Park Steering Committee* undertook an extensive consultation process in developing the *Marae Moana* concept. Over a period of three years, over 200 surveys were collected and 34 public consultation meetings were held throughout the Cook Islands. Following approval of the concept, further consultations were undertaken to develop the *Marae Moana* policy and to inform the legal process for designating the marine park.

5. CONSIDERS POSSIBLE USES OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT, EXISTING AND POTENTIAL

The existing uses addressed by the Policy include tourism, maritime transport, fisheries, scientific research, conservation and non-use or protection. Potential uses such as seabed mining, bioprospecting and renewable energy are also considered. The Policy also states that “any future marine resource development activities not yet known must comply with the precautionary principle and this Policy” (Policy 3.13).

6. UNDERTAKES A CONSIDERED ASSESSMENT OF THE RELATIVE TRADE-OFFS (ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL) IN DECIDING THE USE OF THE AREA UNDER CONSIDERATION

The Policy and draft *Marae Moana* Bill require a marine spatial planning process to be undertaken, and a national marine spatial plan developed, to manage the issue of existing and potential conflicts. The draft Bill also provides for the development of Island Marine Spatial Plans when requested by Island Governments. Policy also states that “an economic feasibility, environmental and social impact study shall be conducted prior to implementing any significant maritime economic development project and the results of each study shall be made available to the public in accordance with best accepted international practices.”

7. ESTABLISHES SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS THAT CLEARLY ADDRESS THE OBJECTIVE

The Policy and draft *Marae Moana* Bill establish institutional arrangements to implement the policy and legislation. The Policy directs the examination of a sustainable financing mechanism to provide ongoing funding for the management of *Marae Moana*.

8. INCLUDES A PROCESS OF REVIEW AND ADAPTATION

The Policy includes a policy objective to improve integrated planning and adaptive management through greater collaboration. The Policy requires that it be reviewed every four years. The Policy establishes institutional arrangements that provide for a cycle of planning, evaluation and reporting.



Outcome 4: Good Ocean Governance

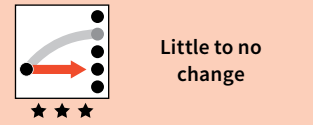


OUTCOME AND RESULTS OVERVIEW

Good ocean governance requires transparency, inclusiveness, accountability and integration of ocean governance, at all levels. Overall, the Pacific region has achieved **no change (from a positive baseline)** toward this outcome based on indicators available. This outcome is largely reflective of the indicator used, which is the proportion of PICs as signatories to relevant multilateral agreements (MAs) out of the total possible ratifications. A full list of the MAs assessed is provided in Appendix B. While most relevant MAs were ratified by a large proportion of PICTs prior to 2010, there do remain some notable gaps in PICs ratifying key instruments. For example, in the case of the Nagoya Protocol and the International Labour Organisation's Indigenous and Tribal People's Convention 169, only a small number of ratifications have occurred since adoption of the FPO in 2010. The suitability of this indicator to measure 'good ocean governance' is limited and should be treated with caution, as elaborated below.

INDICATOR RESULTS

6. Proportion of PICTs that are signatories to relevant multilateral agreements on oceans



DATA CONFIDENCE RATINGS

The confidence rating for this indicator is 3 stars. The list of MAs reviewed is comprehensive (see Appendix B). These agreements are generally well administered and information regularly updated. The most recently available list of signatories to each agreement was obtained from the website of the official agreement administrator. Nearly every agreement provided the year and nature of each party's agreement.

LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE EVALUATION

The limitations of measuring 'Good Ocean Governance' using this indicator is that it does not provide a representative measure of all aspects of ocean governance, which is a complex, multi-scale and multi-sector outcome. It also only measures global-scale and global-level governance, and in this regard it only measures ratification and does not reach to include implementation. For future evaluations, efforts should be made to align or replace this indicator with the proposed Pacific indicator for Sustainable Development Goal 14 Target 14.c. (see below), with a focus on implementation and streamlined reporting processes.

"Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources".

Further to this, the above mentioned international indicator should be complimented by national and sub-national scale indicators as well, which capture the criteria described above (of transparency, inclusiveness, accountability and integration), as well as sector specific governance efforts. These types of indicators would also contribute to measurement of a number of other FPO outcomes, along with other relevant and related policies, pronouncements and programs.

Outcome 5: Pacific ownership, stewardship & shared responsibility for the ocean



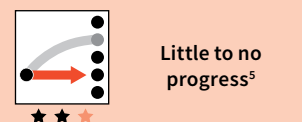
OUTCOME AND RESULTS OVERVIEW

The outcome of 'Pacific ownership, stewardship and shared responsibility for the ocean' refers to the demonstrated commitment by PICTs to independently take responsibility for their ocean resources.

Based on the indicator below, little to no progress has been made toward 'Pacific ownership, stewardship and shared responsibility for the ocean'. Some cautions around this result are provided in the next section on data confidence. This outcome is measured by allocated recurrent budget by PICTs to coastal fisheries management. The data indicates that in recent years, only around 18% of total Pacific fisheries budgets is allocated to coastal fisheries, which is around 4% of the total production value of Pacific coastal fisheries, however there is high variation between countries, ranging from 0.5% up to 75%. The majority of the aggregated regional coastal fisheries budget comes from Pacific Island Territories. For independent Pacific Island Countries, less than 3% of the total production value of coastal fisheries is allocated to their management. This is well below global average which is 6% on management alone⁶, and indicates that the investment in coastal fisheries by PICTs in relation to the financial benefit they accrue from them is very low.

INDICATOR RESULTS

7. Recurrent budget (operational and staffing) allocated to coastal fisheries management



DATA CONFIDENCE RATINGS

The data for this indicator has been given a rating of 2 stars because of a) insufficient data to develop a 2010 baseline, and b) data limitations. The coastal fisheries budget data was obtained from a 2015 preliminary review of public expenditure of the Fisheries Agencies of PICTs⁷. While coastal fisheries budget numbers were available for 16 PICTs for either 2012, 2013 or 2014, only limited information was available for three PICTs for the year 2010 – and made it difficult to produce a robust baseline figure. In light of the spread of years over which these numbers were available and very limited 2010 data, it was decided to compare coastal fisheries investment in PICTs with an estimated global average (6%), rather than a very limited baseline figure. This result is therefore not a measure of change over time like the previous outcomes, but a measure of progress toward the average benchmark of the global average of 6%.

Further to this, while the budget figures used for this assessment represent the best available information, they are: spread over a number of different years: sometime based on estimates; and, have been processed to standardised numbers for comparison.

LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE EVALUATION

While the indicator used for this outcome is coastal fisheries specific, it reflects on commitment to ocean resources more broadly, given the importance of coastal fisheries to a large proportion of Pacific Islanders, particularly with regards to food security, livelihoods and economic development⁸. It is therefore proposed that this indicator be retained, and data collection built upon in order to develop an ongoing understanding of change over time. Ideally in the future, this indicator would also be replicated for each key ocean sector. There may also be benefit in including a similar indicator dedicated to oceanic fisheries budgets.

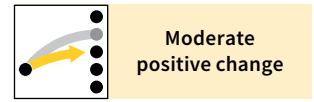
This indicator currently only address one aspect of this outcome. It is therefore proposed that further indicators be included against this outcome, including allocation of fishing rights, community based management and participation by civil society organisations.

⁶ Govan, H. 2013. Strategic review of inshore fisheries policies and strategies in Melanesia.

⁷ Govan, H. 2015. A preliminary review of public expenditure of the Fisheries Agencies of Pacific Island Countries and Territories.

⁸ Gillett, R. 2009. Fisheries in the economies of the Pacific island countries and territories. Mandaluyong City, Philippines: Asian Development Bank. www.adb.org/documents/studies/pacific-fisheries/pacific-fisheries.pdf

Outcome 6: Regional integration and solidarity



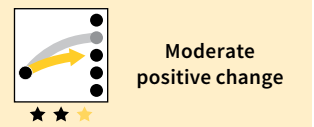
OUTCOME AND RESULTS OVERVIEW

Regional integration and solidarity are required to effectively manage the ocean which is a shared resource, along with relationships and responsibilities within the Pacific. Further to this, such solidarity is important for protecting Pacific interests from external pressures such as climate change and foreign interests.

Progress toward this outcome has been evaluated according to the number of political statements that specifically reinforce or promote the FPO's role in the regional ocean policy framework, on the basis that this demonstrates and promotes awareness of the regional ocean policy framework and positions. While there is no baseline against which to compare, the FPO has been included in every outcome document from the Pacific Island Forum Leaders Meeting and Nature Conservation Roundtable Meetings since being adopted. It has also featured in multiple SPC Heads of Fisheries Meeting Statements. It has also been included in at least one statement from a Pacific UN Ambassador. While the data may be incomplete (see below), it does appear that the FPO is far more well-known and promoted in regional and international organisations, than it is by the countries and territories which have leadership over it.

INDICATOR RESULTS

7. Number of political statements that reinforce or promote the FPO's role in the regional ocean policy framework



DATA CONFIDENCE RATINGS

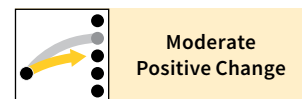
The data supporting this result was given a 2-star rating. There is no existing single dataset which compiles every outcome document and statement of member countries or intergovernmental groupings such as the PIF. The number of political statements had to be compiled from scratch through a process of searching known avenues, however capacity constraints prevented a comprehensive search for all possible statements. Therefore, this evaluation is based on the 14 statements that were identified/found during the evaluation process, rather than it being an exhaustive, accurate list.

LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE EVALUATION

Future evaluations should endeavour to compile a more comprehensive list of all statements, broken down by the level at which the statement was made and by whom, to get a better idea of where understanding of the regional ocean policy framework is well understood and supported, and where it might be breaking down. It is also recognised that reference to a policy in statements does not necessarily equate to implementation, but it is a starting point that identifies regional solidarity.

This should be complemented by indicators which cover regional integration and solidarity across all key ocean and, other related, sectors.

Outcome 7: Equitable, inclusive and accountable decision making



OUTCOME AND RESULTS OVERVIEW

This outcome aspires to decision making at all scales that is equitable, transparent, inclusive and accountable. In doing so, it allows all parties affected by the decisions to understand and provide input. It also serves to check that Government actions are aligned with the interests and needs of the people they represent. The first indicator (10) used to measure this outcome is the number of 'open' regional ocean forums held. This indicator is intended to provide a measure of inclusiveness, accountability and transparency through allowing open access to key decision making processes for any interested parties. Open access was defined as not placing any restrictions (beyond registering) on attendance, such as requiring an invitation, accreditation or membership. The second indicator (12) used is the proportion of organisation types and sectors represented on the Pacific Ocean Alliance Stakeholder list.

The Pacific has achieved moderate positive change towards outcome 7, based on the results of the indicators below. The total number of open, regional (and sub-regional) ocean forums held in 2010 to 2015/16 is a problematic figure to collate. However, available information suggests that there has been a moderate increase in the number of regular, open and inclusive regional meetings being held such as the Pacific Islands Development Forum, which has addressed ocean issues. The Pacific Islands Roundtable for Nature Conservation and the Pacific Community's Heads of Fisheries meetings are also open. There have also been some notable recent national open meetings, such as the Sustainable Ocean Initiative Workshop in Samoa and the Marae Moana consultations in the Cook Islands. Further to this, the Pacific Ocean Alliance (POA) was established in 2014 for the purpose of achieving this outcome, and it has held two open forums since being formed.

The POA was also intended to bring together the full range of interested stakeholders and sectors for inclusive discussions. While the current stakeholder list covers an excellent range of organisation types, non-state actors and member countries make up the majority of the list of POA partners. The private sector and donor agencies are particularly under-represented. With regards to sectors, partners identifying as 'multi-sector' are the largest group by far (largely comprised of member country government staff). After this, environment and fisheries are the best represented. Participation by other important sectors such as shipping, tourism and social groups needs to be improved.

INDICATOR RESULTS

<p>10. Number of open regional and sub-regional ocean forums held</p>	<p>Moderate positive change</p>
<p>12. Proportion of organisation types and sectors represented on the Pacific Ocean Alliance Stakeholder list</p>	<p>Moderate positive change</p>

DATA CONFIDENCE RATINGS

The confidence in the information used to measure Indicator 12 is high. Obtaining complete information to measure indicator 10 was problematic however, as there is no single database of all ocean related meetings held, much less records of whether they were open or not. The assessment for 2016 was therefore based on a handful of key recurring regional meetings, along with a qualitative assessment of notable open forums held in the past 12 months.

LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE EVALUATION

Indicator 12 does not cover non-POA efforts. Future evaluations should seek to include efforts by the main ocean sectors and community groups. It is suggested that further development of indicators be undertaken to cover the key sectors according to best practice. Suggested indicators for future evaluations include:

- a) Women, youth and marginalised youth have access to benefits and decision making

Outcome 8: Led & informed by those most directly affected

OUTCOME OVERVIEW

This outcome featured heavily in the discussions upon which the FPO Results Framework is based. Stakeholders placed importance on the ability of Pacific Island Countries and Territories and their people to have ownership and responsibility for their ocean resources and the management decisions this entails. This outcome applies to all scales, from local to regional.

FUTURE EVALUATIONS

Despite being an important outcome, monitoring and reporting on this issue is not well developed within the ocean sector, and no suitable indicators which met the criteria for the Results Framework were identified within the time available for this assessment. It is recommended that this outcome be a focus of ongoing indicator development. Some proposed future indicators for this outcome might include a measure of PICT influence in offshore fisheries decision making processes, and from a local perspective, the proportion of coastal communities implementing action plans for marine resources.

Outcome 9: Jurisdictional rights & positive responsibilities defined



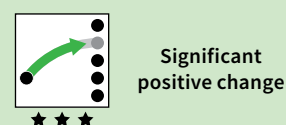
OUTCOME AND RESULTS OVERVIEW

Ensuring that all maritime boundaries have been appropriately defined and declared under international law underpins all other ocean related efforts by providing ongoing certainty over resource ownership and access for all stakeholders, at national and sub-national scales.

The Pacific has undergone significant positive change against this outcome, with 10 Pacific island countries having deposited baseline and outer limits with the United Nations since 2010, bringing the number up to 15 of 23 PICTs. Many were completed as a result of the Pacific Community's Regional Maritime Boundaries project, funded primarily by Australia with contributions from New Zealand and FFA. Approximately half of all shared maritime boundaries have also been negotiated, with 14 remaining under negotiation. While there has been significant progress, there are still a number of PICTs with only part, or none, of their boundaries deposited with the United Nations. Ensuring all countries have completed this vital undertaking should remain a priority for the region. This will become increasingly important as the United Nations negotiations on Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction gets underway.

INDICATOR RESULTS

9. Deposit of charts and/or lists of geographical coordinates for baselines and outer limits of maritime zones with the Secretary-General of the United Nations under UNCLOS



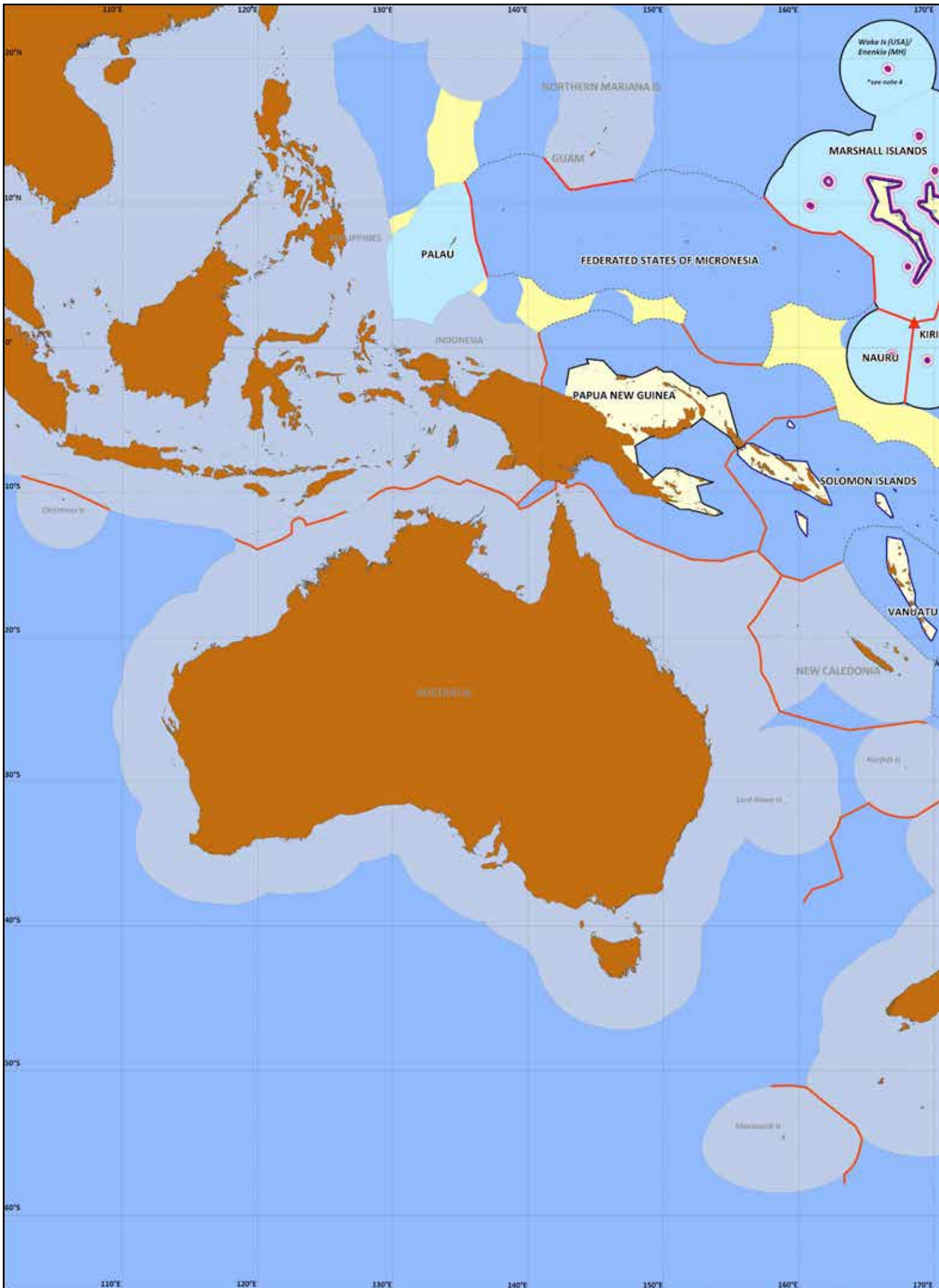
DATA CONFIDENCE RATINGS

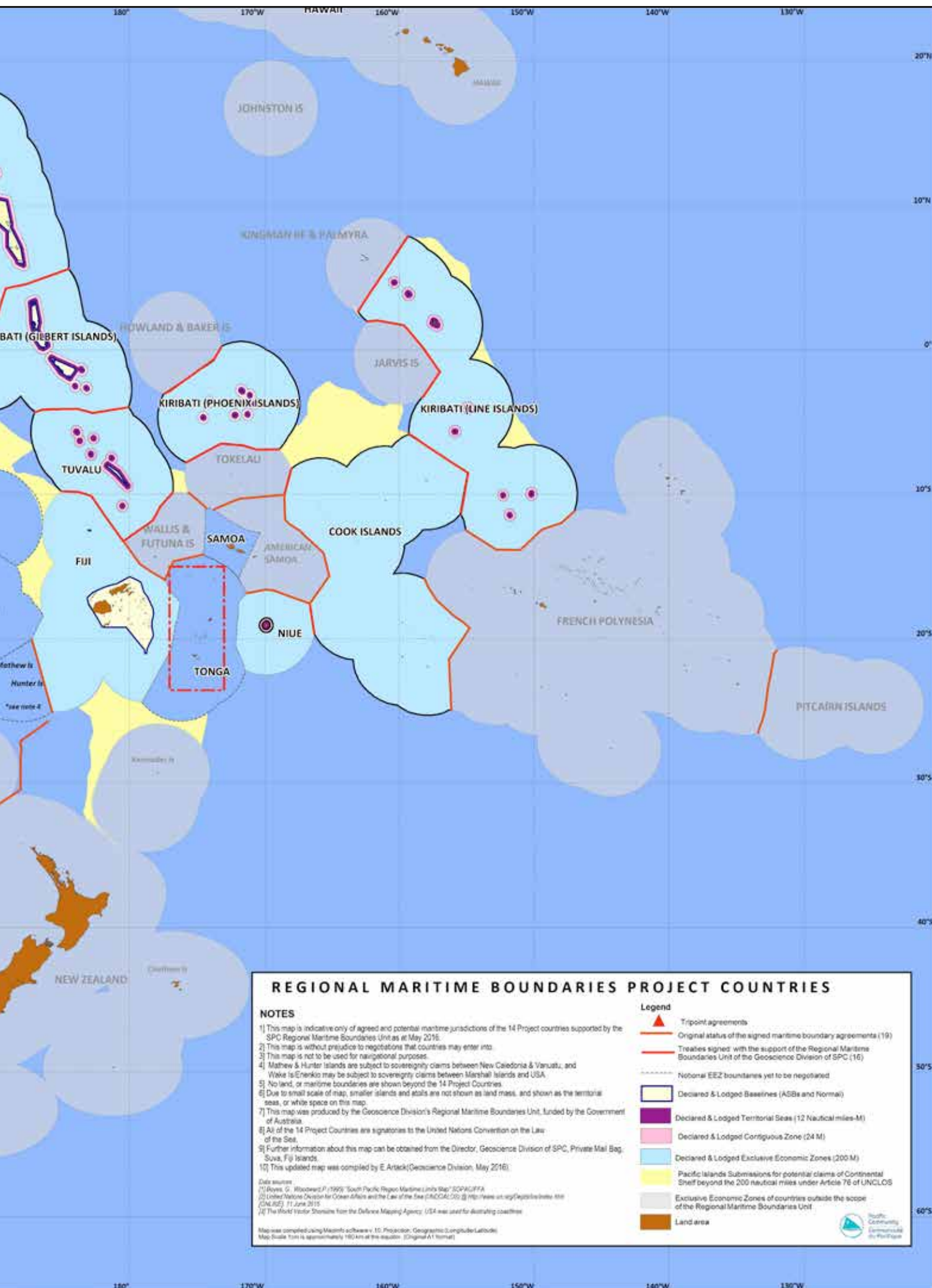
Data on the deposit of maritime boundaries was given a 3-star rating. It was obtained from the official UN website and verified by SPC.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Indicator 9 is considered to be an appropriate indicator for this outcome, however in the future could be separated to provide more detail on the various aspects of the delimitation process, including resolving extended continental shelf claims. This will provide a more accurate picture of progress, particularly for those countries only partway through the process. It only measures national level jurisdictions however, and it is recommended that future evaluations should also measure definition, strength and implementation of coastal community user rights. A potential data source for this indicator might be SPC's A New Song for Coastal Fisheries Report Card when it comes online. The indicator might be worded as follows:

- a) Coastal fishery user rights for communities strengthened, defined in legislation and made operational





Outcome 10: States have the capacity to monitor & enforce

OUTCOME OVERVIEW

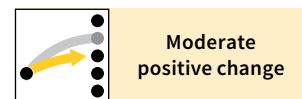
The capacity to monitor and enforce management efforts is a significant element to ensuring any activity is effective in achieving its objective. Like jurisdictional rights and responsibilities, this outcome underpins a significant number of the other outcomes of the FPO. This capacity needs to be present at all scales, from coastal ecosystem management to regional fisheries agreements.

FUTURE EVALUATIONS

While there are a number of monitoring and enforcement activities and related capacity building efforts going on in the region, no suitable indicators were identified during the FPO results framework development. It is anticipated that a number of suitable indicators will be available for use in the near future, as there may be potential to use outcomes of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission Compliance Monitoring Scheme, which is currently in a trial phase. In addition, the following indicators are proposed for development:

- a) There is funding available for monitoring and enforcement requirements
- b) Appropriate legislation to support enforcement and deter non-compliance
- c) Monitoring and enforcement strategies are defined and reflected in State planning

Outcome 11: Integrated conversations across sectors & stakeholders

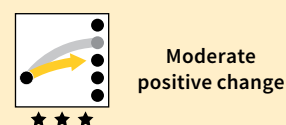


OUTCOME AND RESULTS OVERVIEW

This outcome supports one of the key objectives of the FPO 'Integrated Ocean Management'⁹(IOM). A key aspect of achieving IOM is actively and consistently engaging within, across and between all relevant stakeholders. This allows all interests to be understood and managed, their knowledge and ways included, and to pre-emptively address any potential use conflicts.

This outcome is measured by Indicator 12 below. The POA was established with the objective of bringing together the full range of interested stakeholders and sectors for inclusive discussions on issues which cut across and, or span multiple sectors and, or are just emerging. While the current stakeholder list covers an extensive range of organisation types - non-government organisations and civil society actors, and member countries make up the majority of the list of POA partners. The private sector and donor agencies are particularly under-represented. With regards to sectors, partners identifying as 'multi-sector' are the largest group by far (largely comprised of member country government staff). After this, environment and fisheries are the best represented. Participation by other important sectors such as shipping, tourism and civil society groups needs to be improved.

12. Proportion of organisation types and sectors represented on the Pacific Ocean Alliance Stakeholder list



INDICATOR RESULTS

DATA CONFIDENCE RATINGS

Confidence in the data used to evaluate indicator 12 is high.

LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE EVALUATION

Indicator 12 does not include non-POA efforts. The POA was established with the express purpose of fostering integrated discussions, however an optimal approach to measuring this outcome would also capture efforts in other public processes to communicate and work with other relevant sectors. Further to this, it would include efforts at local and national scales where relevant. The following indicator is proposed for inclusion when it come online as part of the SPC-led New Song programme:

- a) Number of coastal fisheries projects integrating more than one government ministry

⁹ Integrated ocean management (IOM) is a policy approach by the responsible authority to achieve integration of one or all of the following:

- a) Spatial integration (e.g. across jurisdictions and ecosystems);-
- b) Vertical integration of the interests and uses of different sectors; or
- c) Integration of social, economic and environmental objectives.

Fully integrated ocean management would apply these considerations to all aspects of ocean governance, including planning through to decision making, management, implementation and enforcement.

DD

No assessment

Outcome 12: Community Engagement

OUTCOME OVERVIEW

Communities are among those stakeholder groups most directly affected by changes to ocean health and access. This outcome aspires to active community engagement becoming common practice in all relevant activities undertaken by national and sub-national governments, donors, non-state actors and intergovernmental, including regional organisations.

FUTURE EVALUATIONS

No appropriate indicators were identified which measure the engagement of non-community groups with the community, and vice versa. Further investigation should be undertaken to identify or develop an appropriate measure of community engagement.

Outcome 12 shares some similarities with Outcomes 7, 8 and 12. It is proposed that this outcome be reviewed for potential incorporation into one of the other outcomes, but only on the condition that an indicator specific to community engagement is included.

DD

No assessment

Outcome 13: Recognition of Pacific Ways & knowledge

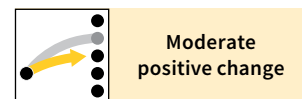
OUTCOME OVERVIEW

This outcome aspires to seeing *recognition and use of traditional knowledge and the Pacific Way* embedded in formal decision making processes. This approach places greater recognition and intentionality, and value on traditional knowledge in management and decision making, rather than relying solely on scientific criteria, which may not be appropriate, available or practical for many situations in the Pacific, particularly at the community level.

FUTURE EVALUATIONS

No appropriate indicators were identified for this outcome during development of the FPO Results Framework. Monitoring of traditional practice occurs at some scales but is not currently collated at the regional scale. Further to this, interpretations and definitions of the 'Pacific Way'. Indicators for this outcome require further development, beginning with clear and agreed definitions of the 'Pacific Way' and what constitutes traditional knowledge.

Outcome 14: Creating space & inclusive processes for engagement



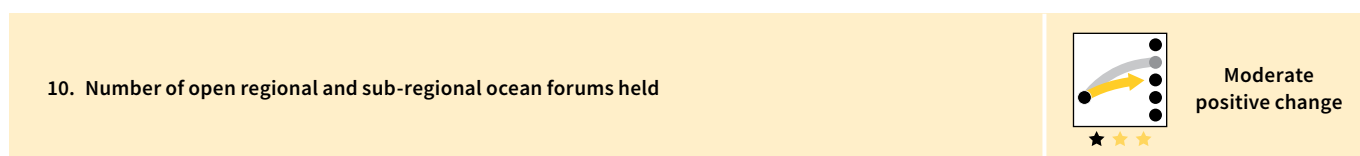
OUTCOME AND RESULTS OVERVIEW

This outcome seeks to create a situation in the region where there are recurring and agreed events or opportunities (such as regular, inclusive and open forums), and processes, which facilitate inclusive engagement with stakeholders, including those groups who may not otherwise have a chance to engage.

The Pacific has exhibited moderate positive change toward this outcome, based on indicator 10, number of open regional and sub-regional ocean forums held.

As described in more detail for Outcome 7, there has been a moderate increase in regular regional meetings which are open. There have also been some notable recent 'one off' national and regional meetings.

INDICATOR RESULTS



DATA CONFIDENCE RATINGS

Please refer to Outcome 7 for an explanation of the confidence rating for this indicator.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

This outcome has some similarities to Outcome 7: Equitable, inclusive and accountable decision making, and to a lesser extent, Outcomes 11 and 12. It is recommended that these outcomes be reviewed and either consolidated, or wording updated to better reflect the differences. For example, this outcome is about processes and places, whereas Outcome 7 refers to decision making. These should either be made separate, or included as multiple indicators of one outcome.

Facilitator 1: Sustaining Action



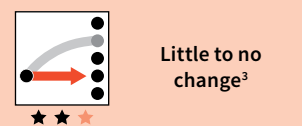
OUTCOME AND RESULTS OVERVIEW

This is a key principle which feeds in at every level. In this case, sustaining action does not mean that development and growth should be sustained indefinitely. Rather, it means that all initiatives and efforts need to be considered in the context of long term planning, resourcing and capacity. Development in the Pacific has a history of working in a fragmented, project by project manner, often driven by foreign aid and donor preferences. The principle of sustaining action promotes long term planning, donor harmonisation and Pacific-led initiatives with a focus on innovative and sustainable financing options to reduce reliance on aid. The allocation of investment needs to align with, and reflect, the value to communities. Additionally, it is important that all initiatives recognise and plan for a rapidly changing environment by incorporating mechanisms and processes for dialogue, review and adjustment.

Based on the indicator below, little to no progress has been made toward 'Sustaining Action'. However, some cautionary measures are provided in the next section on data confidence. This outcome is measured by allocated recurrent budget by PICTs to coastal fisheries management - as a proxy for Pacific efforts toward sustaining action. The data indicates that in recent years, only around 18% of total Pacific fisheries budgets is allocated to coastal fisheries, which is around 4% of the total production value of Pacific coastal fisheries. The majority of this regional value is made up of coastal budgets of Pacific Island Territories. For independent PICs, only around 3% of the total production value of coastal fisheries is allocated to their management. This is well below global average (based on available data) which is 6% on management alone¹⁰, and indicates that the investment in coastal fisheries by PICTs in relation to the financial benefit they accrue from them is very low.

INDICATOR RESULTS

7. Recurrent budget (operational and staffing) allocated to coastal fisheries management



DATA CONFIDENCE RATING

The data for this indicator has been given a rating of 2 stars because of a) insufficient data to develop a 2010 baseline, and b) data limitations. Please refer to the data confidence rating description for Outcome 5 for further details.

LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE EVALUATIONS

This indicator only assesses one aspect of sustaining action, which should occur across all sectors and scales. While the indicator used for this outcome is coastal fisheries specific, it reflects on commitment to ocean resources more broadly, given the importance of coastal fisheries to large proportion of Pacific Islanders, particularly with regards to food security, livelihoods and economic development¹¹. It is therefore proposed that this indicator be retained, and data collection built upon in order to develop an ongoing understanding of change over time. This indicator should be paired with complementary information on sustainable financing efforts in all key ocean sectors. This information may be available for the Pacific Regional Ocean Initiatives Portal when it comes online. Possible indicators may include:

- Percentage of national budget (operational and staffing) allocated to ocean management (including coastal fisheries)
- Number of staff allocated to ocean activities
- Number of (ocean) sustainable financing mechanisms

¹⁰ Govan, H. 2013. Strategic review of inshore fisheries policies and strategies in Melanesia.

¹¹ Gillett, R. 2009. Fisheries in the economies of the Pacific island countries and territories. Mandaluyong City, Philippines: Asian Development Bank. www.adb.org/documents/studies/pacific-fisheries/pacific-fisheries.pdf

DD

No assessment

Facilitator 2: Embedding Pacific Ways & knowledge

OUTCOME OVERVIEW

The Pacific is in a unique position where it can learn from the history of its neighbours, and take control of its own future, in its own way. This will require a common understanding of what is meant by the 'Pacific Way' and how it should be incorporated. This approach places greater recognition, intentionality and value on traditional knowledge in management and decision making, rather than relying solely on scientific criteria, which may not be appropriate, available or practical for many situations in the Pacific, particularly at the community level. No appropriate indicators were identified to enable assessment of this Facilitator.

FUTURE EVALUATIONS

Facilitator 2 bears striking similarities to Outcome 13. Consideration should be given to whether this Facilitator should be merged with Outcome 13 for the next evaluation. No appropriate indicators were identified for this outcome during development of the FPO Results Framework. Monitoring of traditional practice occurs at some scales but is not currently collated at the regional scale. Indicators for this outcome require further development, beginning with clear and agreed definitions of the 'Pacific Way' and what constitutes traditional knowledge.

DD

No assessment

Facilitator 3: Listening, learning, liaising & leading

OUTCOME OVERVIEW

This Facilitator seeks to see listening, learning, liaising and leading incorporated in every effort throughout the change process. This is also related to embedding the 'Pacific Way', whereby more consideration is given to what information is truly needed to achieve the desired outcome, and what is the most appropriate and practicable approach given the limited financial and technical capacity available throughout most of the Pacific. Efforts need to be targeted to priority needs, and effective information sharing processes implemented at every level. Further to this, the focus should be on ensuring there are well-functioning and adequate networks, rather than simply the creation of more networks which do not coordinate or persist. No indicators were identified to allow evaluation of this Facilitator.

FUTURE EVALUATIONS

No appropriate indicators were identified during the development of the FPO Results Framework for this year's evaluation. There are, however, numerous efforts in the region towards capacity building, education, data collection and information sharing which could provide a useful basis for indicators in the future. It is proposed further work be undertaken with the relevant agencies to identify a suitable indicator for next year's evaluation. The Pacific Regional Ocean Initiatives Portal may provide relevant information for consideration.

Facilitator 4: Working at regional, national & local levels



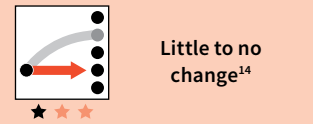
FACILITATOR OVERVIEW AND RESULTS

This facilitator highlights the need to manage the interconnected nature of the ocean, and any efforts toward meeting the overarching vision of the FPO need to take into consideration the interests and effects at other relevant scales (which may community, provincial, national and/or regional). Effects at one scale have the potential to affect ocean resources and people at other scales. These effects may be positive and provide opportunity for synergy, or be negative and require adjustment.

Based on the indicator below, the Pacific has only seen little change toward meeting this facilitator, however this result should be taken with consideration of the limitations described below. While face-to-face meetings of the Pacific Ocean Alliance (POA) have made an effort to bring together partners at all relevant levels, local participants (8% of participants) are much fewer than national (46%), regional (29%) and international (17%) representatives. This may in part be a reflection of the topics being discussed, as the key POA meeting was on biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction, an issue which could be considered less directly relevant at the local scale. The workshop to develop the FPO Results Framework was, however, more relevant at the local scale, but locals were still the least represented group.

INDICATOR RESULTS

14. Relative proportion of participation by international, regional, national, and local level stakeholders at POA face-to-face meetings



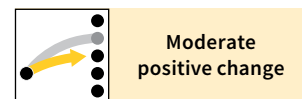
DATA CONFIDENCE RATING

While confidence in the data source for this indicator (participant lists) is high, the representativeness of this data and indicator to reflect broader efforts throughout the region is uncertain. In addition, the POA had only held two face-to-face meetings at the time of evaluation. Further to this, the POA did not exist prior to 2014, so it was not possible to measure change over time. This result has therefore been given a 1-star rating.

LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE EVALUATIONS

The establishment of the POA is in itself a positive development, however it may not be representative of broader efforts by other partners or sectors to work across or with other relevant scales. Further effort should be put towards identifying appropriate indicators for this important facilitator. The Pacific Regional Ocean Initiatives Portal may provide a source of information to break down funding and projects according to scale.

Facilitator 5: Political will & leadership



OUTCOME AND RESULTS OVERVIEW

Elected leaders need to take ownership over the FPO and drive its implementation, including their nominated Pacific Ocean Commissioner who is charged to provide necessary advocacy, leadership and coordination. Further to this, a shared ocean and shared responsibility means this leadership also extends to any stakeholders with the commitment to drive the FPO, be it community leaders, industry leaders or regional champions. This will require coordinated efforts across the many stakeholders. Taking an integrated approach means that a large number of people are involved in the change process, and therefore this commitment to leadership and political will is essential every step of the way.

Progress toward this outcome has been evaluated according to the number of political statements that specifically reinforce or promote the FPO's role in the regional ocean policy framework, on the basis that this demonstrates and promotes awareness of the regional policy and positions. While there is no baseline against which to compare, the FPO has been included in every outcome document from the Pacific Island Forum Leaders Meeting and Nature Conservation Roundtable Meetings since being adopted. It has also featured in multiple SPC Heads of Fisheries Meeting Statements, and included in at least one statement from a PIC UN Ambassador. While the data may be incomplete (see below), it does appear that the FPO is far more well-known and promoted in regional and international organisations, than it is by the countries and territories which have leadership over it.

INDICATOR RESULTS

7. Number of political statements that reinforce or promote the FPO's role in the regional ocean policy framework



DATA CONFIDENCE RATINGS

The data supporting this result was given 2-star rating. There is no existing single dataset which compiles every outcome document and statement of member countries or intergovernmental groupings such as the PIF. The number of political statements had to be compiled from scratch through a process of searching well known avenues, however there was not sufficient capacity to undertake a comprehensive search of all possible statements. Therefore, this evaluation is based on the 14 statements which were identified during the evaluation process, rather than an exhaustive list.

LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE EVALUATION

This indicator only addresses one aspect of the broad concept of political will. Future evaluations should endeavour to compile a more comprehensive list of all statements, broken down by the level at which the statement was made and by whom, to get a better idea of where understanding of the regional ocean policy framework is well understood and supported, and where it might be breaking down. Further to this, it should aspire to include indicators which cover national and sub-national efforts across multiple sectors.

Facilitator 6: Adapting to rapidly changing environments

FACILITATOR OVERVIEW

The Earth's ocean and atmosphere are inextricably linked and in turn play an important, critical role in driving regional and global scale climate variations, with increasing recognition of the role that the coastal and ocean environment play in this process. Managing issues such as ocean acidification, sea surface temperature and species distribution will be vital to the future of the Pacific. This Facilitator refers to the need to ensure PICTS are able to adapt to, and mitigate, the impacts of climate change, climate variability, sea level rise, extreme events and, environmental and economic change as they occur, across all scales and sectors.

FUTURE EVALUATIONS

No suitable indicators were identified in the timeframe for development of the FPO Results Framework. Resilience and climate change are, however, key priorities for the region, and there are significant efforts and resources dedicated to them, although existing reporting processes may not separate ocean related efforts from others. Efforts toward identifying appropriate indicators and separating ocean-specific data should commence at the earliest, with a view to being able to measure this important facilitator by next year. Any environmental and climate change related indicators should also be complemented by indicators measuring economic adaptation.

Appendix A – Data Sources

#	Indicator	Source
2	Value of tuna fishing access fees to Pacific EEZs	Forum Fisheries Agency 'Future of Fisheries' Tuna Report Card 2015
3	Direct employment in the tuna fishing industry	Forum Fisheries Agency 'Future of Fisheries' Tuna Report Card 2015
4	Proportion of Marine Managed Area per EEZ	Numbers prepared by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme using: Govan. H. et al 2009 Status and potential of locally-managed marine areas in the South Pacific, SPREP. World Database on Protected Areas http://www.protectedplanet.net/ MPAtlas http://www.mpatlas.org/
5	Status of the four main tuna stocks against target and limit reference points	Advice from the Pacific Community (SPC) supported by the Forum Fisheries Agency 'Future of Fisheries' Tuna Report Card 2015
6	Number of PICT signatories to relevant multilateral agreements	Official web page or 'Status of Convention' documents for all agreements listed in Appendix B.
7	Recurrent budget (operational and staffing) allocated to coastal fisheries management - total, total compared to amount allocated to offshore fisheries and total coastal management budget as a proportion of estimated value of coastal fisheries	Govan, H. 2015. Preliminary review of public expenditure of the Fisheries Agencies of Pacific Island Countries and Territories: Policy, operational budget and staffing support for coastal fisheries. Report for Secretariat of the Pacific Community, FAME Division. Noumea.
8	Number of political/country statements that reinforce or promote the FPO's role in the regional ocean policy framework	Organisation web pages (PIFS, PIRT, SPC, UN)
9	Deposit of charts and/or lists of geographical coordinates for baselines and outer limits of maritime zones with the Secretary-General of the United Nations under UNCLOS	http://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/depositpublicity.htm
10	Proportion of organisation types and sectors represented on Pacific Ocean Alliance list	Pacific Ocean Alliance Stakeholder list (updated July 2016)
11	Relative proportion of participation by regional, national and local level stakeholders at POA face-to-face meetings	Pacific Ocean Alliance meeting records.
12	Number of open regional and sub-regional ocean forums held	Advice from Marine Sector Working Group member organisations.
13	User rights of coastal communities defined in legislation	Pacific Community 'Future of Fisheries: Coastal Fisheries Report Card 2016'
14	Proportion of PICTS above the overall global ocean health index benchmark	Halpern, B.S., Longo, C., Hardy, D., McLeod, K.L., Samhuri, J.F., Katona, S.K., Kleisner, K., Lester, S.E., O'Leary, J., Ranelletti, M. and Rosenberg, A.A., 2012. An index to assess the health and benefits of the global ocean. <i>Nature</i> , 488(7413), pp.615-620.

Appendix B – Multilateral Ocean Agreements (Indicator 6)

1. The Apia Convention on Conservation of Nature in the South Pacific (1976)
2. The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal 1989
3. The Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)
4. Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (1973)
5. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)
6. UN Fisheries and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas (1993)
7. UN Fisheries and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (2009)
8. International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (1946)
9. Indigenous and Tribal People's Convention (1989) (no.169)
10. London Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (1972)
11. The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (2010)
12. Nauru Agreement Concerning Cooperation in the Management of Fisheries of Common Stocks (1982) Niue Treaty Subsidiary Agreement (1992)
13. The Noumea Convention for the Protection of Natural Resources and the Environment of the South Pacific Region (1986)
14. Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (1971)
15. Rio +20 'The Future We Want' (2012)
16. Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway (2014)
17. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Sustainable Development Goals (2015)
18. South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation Convention (2009)
19. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001)
20. Tokelau Arrangement for the Management of the South Pacific Longline Fishery (2014)
21. United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea (1982)
22. UNCLOS Part XI (1994)
23. UNESCO Convention on Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001)
24. UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)
25. UN Fish Stocks Agreement (2001)
26. Waigani Convention to Ban the importation into Forum Island Countries of Hazardous and Radioactive Wastes and to Control the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous wastes within the South Pacific Region (2001)
27. Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (2000)
28. Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)



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