



INDICATOR REPORTING TOOL



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Project Name	<i>Building National and Regional Capacity to Implement Multilateral Environmental Agreements by Strengthening Planning and the State of Environmental Assessment and Reporting in the Pacific</i> Referred to as the <u>Inform project</u>
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Reporting System that stores data and/or connects to existing databases. • Improvements in monitoring and reporting. • Improvement of capacity of Pacific Island Countries (PICs).
Summary	Establish a Pacific Island Country network of national and regional databases for monitoring, evaluating, and analysing environmental information to support environmental planning, forecasting, and reporting requirements at all levels.
Project funding	\$4,319,635 GEF grant, including co-financing from PICs @200,000 each
Geographical scope	Regional Multi-Country: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Nauru, PNG, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu
Duration	Four years , starting January 2017



Challenge

- All 14 Pacific Island Countries have data storage management and use issues
- This became clear through the SOE process and others

Response

SPREP members, developed this project in response – to address the systemic issue of environmental data management and use.

- Data management
- Data analysis
- Multiple reporting obligations/needs
- (MDGs: 60 indicators – SDGs: 242 indicators)
- Shift in business practices



SPREP PROE



DATA PORTALS:
create a network of national and regional data repositories to store and share environmental data, to monitor the state of the Pacific's environment.



REPORTING TOOL:
assist Pacific islands with meeting multiple national and international reporting requirements, by reusing indicator based reporting.



DATA ANALYSIS:
facilitate the use and analysis of environmental data for national planning and sustainable development.




DATA SHARING:
support a change in practices to enhance the sharing of environmental data. Support legal, policy and planning frameworks.

Search




 Atmosphere and Climate

 Land

 Biodiversity

 Built Environment

 Coastal and Marine

 Culture and Heritage

 Inland Waters

LOG IN



About

The Pacific Environment Portal provides an easy way to find, access and reuse regional and national data. Our main purpose is to provide easy access and safe storage for environmental datasets to be used for monitoring, evaluating, and analysing environmental conditions and trends to support environmental planning, forecasting, and reporting requirements at all levels. This Pacific Environment Portal is part of the Pacific Data Ecosystem, a partnership between Pacific Island Countries, SPREP and SPC. Visit the

[Pacific Data Hub](#) for more data.

<https://pacific-data.sprep.org>

National Environment Data Portals





Link to Regional Marine Species and Action Plans

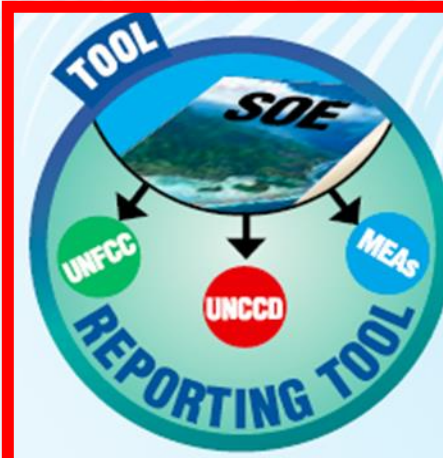
- Existing tool for storing information/data in relation to marine species (dugong dataset/ seabird dataset etc)
- Sharing information and data under three different licenses (private, shared, public)
- Develop and share stories in relation to marine species



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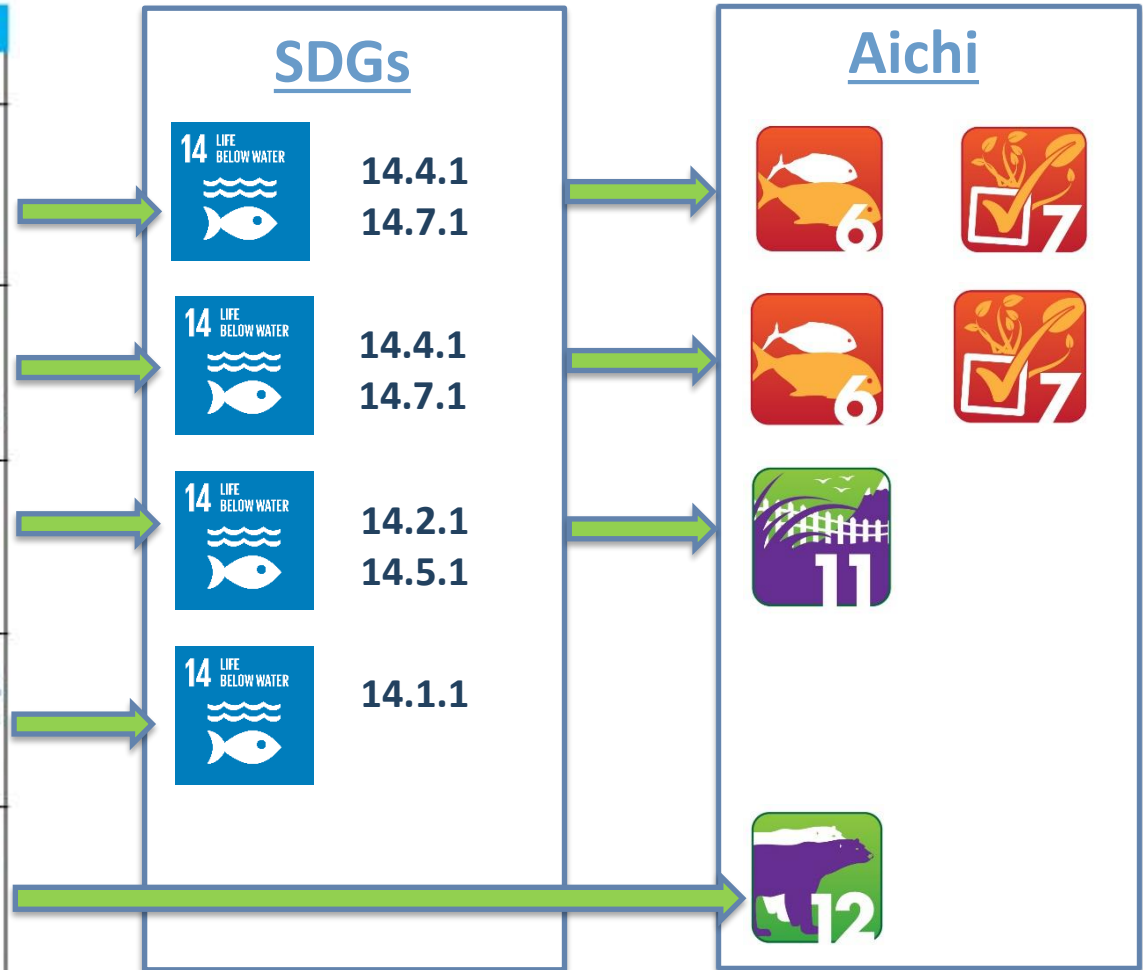
Objectives :

- Simplify reporting processes
- Reduce burden on pacific island countries in reporting (i.e MEAs, SDGs, SoE)
- Environmental indicators are mapped across multiple reporting requirements



Multiple Reporting Requirements

MARINE HIGHLIGHTS			
TOPIC	STATUS & TREND	KEY FINDINGS	RESPONSE & RECOMMENDATIONS
OFFSHORE MARINE ENVIRONMENT	 State: Low Trend: Deteriorating Data confidence: Medium	The state of tuna fishery effort is deteriorating with dramatic increases in total tuna catch. The biomass has declined up to 40 percent. This adds more pressure on the offshore fisheries where catch of all tuna species has exceeded their maximum sustainable yield.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RMI needs to carefully manage its offshore fisheries to ensure tuna stocks are not overfished. Strengthen monitoring and enforcement in the RMI-EEZ to ensure foreign fishing vessels comply with RMI's laws.
INSHORE MARINE ENVIRONMENT	 State: Good Trend: Mixed Data confidence: Medium	The inshore reef systems and fishery is relatively healthy and stable. Majuro, the most populated and developed area, has reef systems that are still intact. However, pressures on Majuro coral reef ecosystems will increase as its population expands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring needs to continue and be more consistent. Permanent monitoring sites need to be established to help determine environmental trends of coral reefs over time.
MARINE MANAGED AREAS	 State: Low Trend: Stable Data confidence: Medium	There are 60 marine managed areas covering about 70 percent of reef area in the RMI. Most of the areas are yet to have proper management plans.	Establish management plans for each marine protected area. Work with local governments on improving monitoring and enforcement.
MARINE WATER QUALITY	 State: Poor Trend: Deteriorating Data confidence: Low	Marine lagoon water quality has deteriorated mainly in the urban centres. The three most contaminated sites in 2014 were Aheul, Jarrok 2 and Small Island. Bacteria counts in the three sites reached over 24,000MPN/100ml, the safe standard for lagoon recreation is 1066MPN/100ml.	The RMI EPA is improving its capacity to monitor and enforce national regulations on pollution. RMI EPA needs to establish data storage systems to provide sufficient time-steps to determine trends and the relative proportion of pollution sources to the marine environment.
MARINE MAMMALS AND TURTLES	 State: Poor Trend: Unknown Data confidence: Low	There is limited data to indicate the true state of marine mammals and turtles in the RMI.	RMI needs to establish appropriate conservation and management plans for both turtles and marine mammals, particularly for endangered mammals.





Functions

- Clearly define an indicator
- Manage reporting obligations
- Update the status of each indicator
- Produce reports (indicator based & reporting obligation summary)

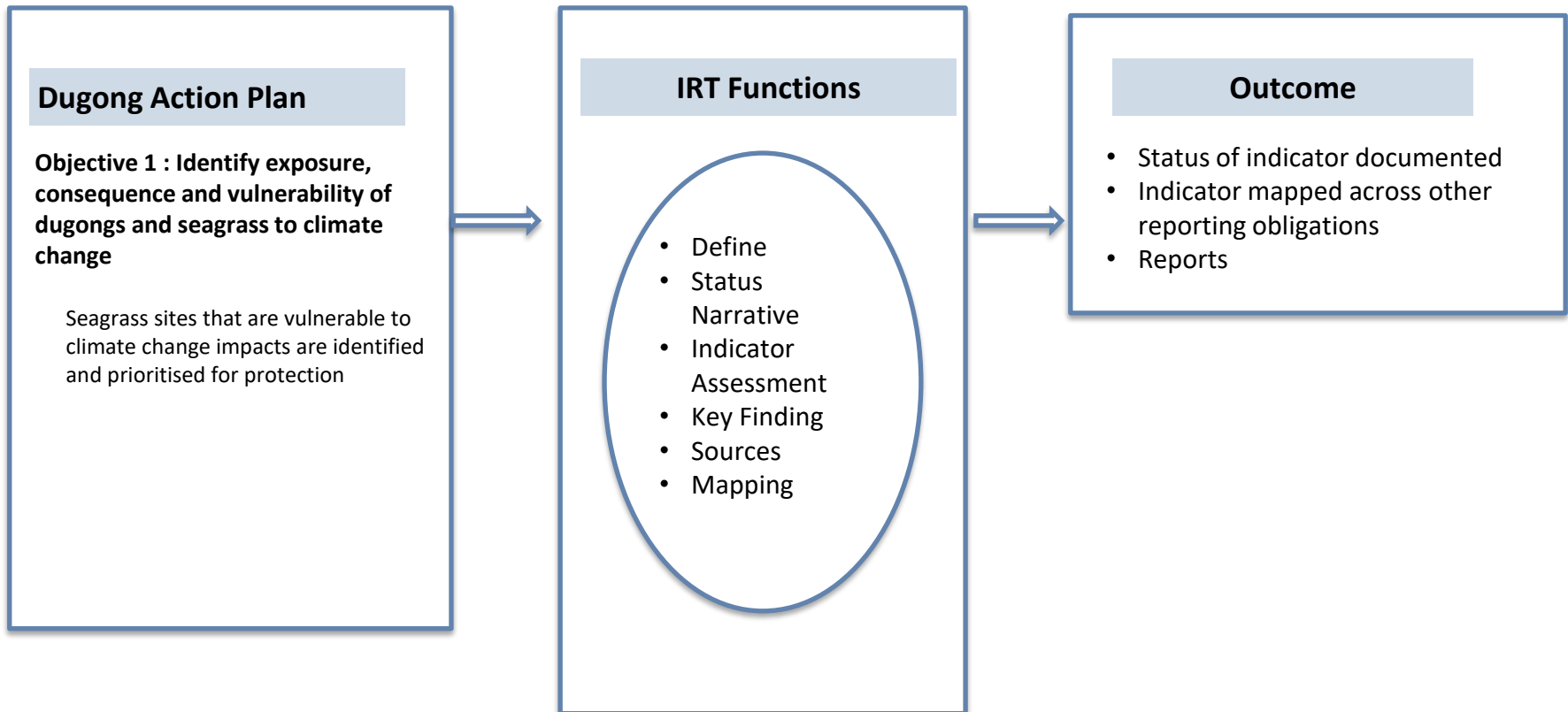
<https://indicators.sprep.org/>



Cook Islands Indicator Reporting Tool

<p>Produce Indicator State Sheet</p>	<p>Produce Report</p>	<p>Update Indicator States</p>	<p>Manage Reporting Obligations and Indicator Definitions</p>	<p>Indicator Definitions</p>
<p>I would like to view/export a state sheet for a single indicator.</p>	<p>I would like to view/export a report using multiple existing indicator states.</p>	<p>I would like to update the state of one or more existing indicators.</p>	<p>I would like to add/edit reporting obligations and indicator definitions.</p>	<p>I would like to browse/add/edit indicator definitions.</p>

Link to Regional Marine Species Programme



Example

Status of offshore fisheries

Related Reporting Obligations / Targets:

- [Cook Islands State of the Environment](#)
 - Healthy Marine Environment
- [Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\)](#)
 - SDG 14.4
- [Samoa Pathways](#)
 - Paragraph 58 (k) : Oceans and Seas
- [Aichi Biodiversity Targets](#)
 - Aichi Target 6 : Sustainable Harvest of Marine Resources

Indicator Definition

Indicator Definition: Status of offshore fisheries

Definition

Volume catch of identified indicator species.

Desired Outcome

Stable catch volume.

Measurement or Calculation

Average coastal commercial catch volume (t) per fishing trip (or event) x total coastal commercial fishing trips (or events) per annum

Unit of Measurement

tonnes

Rationale / Assumptions

Proxy for fish population status and fishery health.

Volume catch records are available or can be recorded.

Preferred Data Sources

National Fishery Agencies.

Indicator State

[Update](#)

[Export to Word](#)

Status of offshore fisheries

Key Findings

Catches of most tuna species in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) have increased dramatically over the past decade. The biomass of tuna stocks in sub-regional waters around Cook Islands have declined significantly. Albacore, Yellowfin and Skipjack tuna are all being fished within Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) levels, but still remain vulnerable. Bigeye tuna is considered overfished well above MSY, and Yellow-fin tuna is considered fully exploited with no room for expansion. Around half of the licensed longline fishing vessels in Cook Islands are foreign fishing vessels. By-catch of non-target fish species and sharks is of major concern, especially in the longline fishery. Over-fishing and by-catch can result in serious economic and biological losses, and can threaten the sustainability and future of entire fisheries and ecosystems.

Indicator Assessment



Data valid as of: 2019

Impact

Overfishing has the biggest impacts in the economy and in the ecosystems. Unsustainable fishing leads to the collapse of key stocks, and disruption of trophic relationships and food webs. Management and control is crucial to support the livelihoods of both commercial and artisanal fishers. Although most of these stocks are not yet fished beyond MSY levels, the availability of these fish to artisanal fisherman has significantly declined, and continues to decline (SPC 2013). A recent survey by SPC on the impact of commercial fishing on artisanal fishing communities shows that pelagic fish biomass and availability is decreasing for coastal communities in the Cook Islands. Surveys of artisanal catch effort (kg of fish caught per hour of effort expended) on islands where commercial fishing was within

Inform E-Learning course : 11th August 2021

Environmental Information for Decision Making

COURSE OUTLINE

UNIT 1

Environmental Data Management



UNIT 2

Indicator Reporting Tool





QUESTION & ANSWER