Session 19.

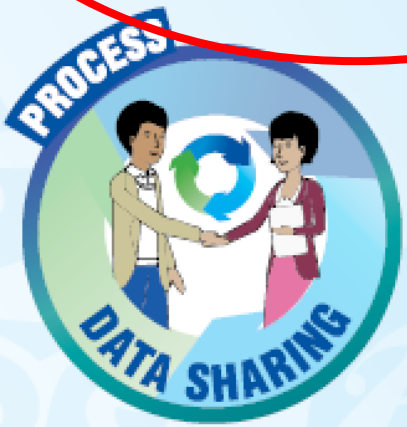
Indicator State Reporting Tool

Inform has 4 products

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.

Inform
ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION FOR DECISION MAKING

Overview

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION
FOR DECISION MAKING

Objectives

- Simplify reporting processes
- Reduce burden on PICs in reporting for SDGs, MEAs, and SoE
- One work package for all environmental reporting requirements
- Indicators mapped across multiple reporting requirements

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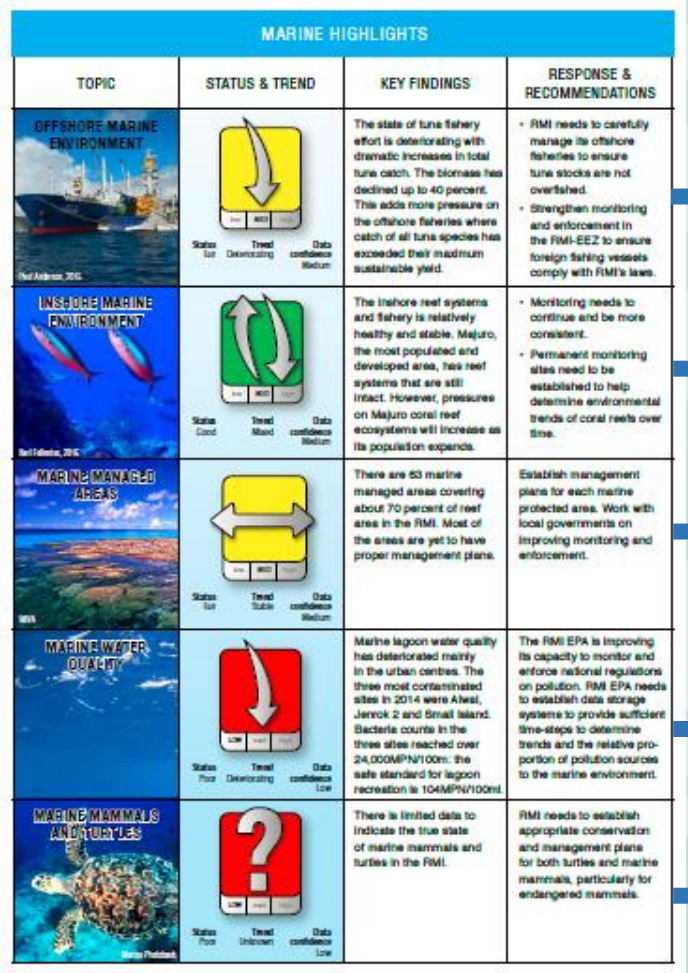
Multiple reporting requirements

SoE indicators



MARINE HIGHLIGHTS

TOPIC	STATUS & TREND	KEY FINDINGS	RESPONSE & RECOMMENDATIONS
OFFSHORE MARINE ENVIRONMENT	Status: Fair; 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.	• 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	Status: 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.	• 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	Status: Fair; Trend: Stable; Data confidence: Medium	There are 63 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	Status: 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 Ahest, Jennick 2 and Small Island. Bacteria counts in the three sites reached over 24,000MPN/100m: the safe standard for lagoon recreation is 104MPN/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	Status: 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.

SDGs

Aichi

14 LIFE BELOW WATER — 14.4.1, 14.7.1

14 LIFE BELOW WATER — 14.4.1, 14.7.1

14 LIFE BELOW WATER — 14.2.1, 14.5.1

14 LIFE BELOW WATER — 14.1.1

50%

20%

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION FOR DECISION MAKING

Structure

REPORTING OBLIGATION

e.g SoE, Aichi Targets, SDGs

REPORT

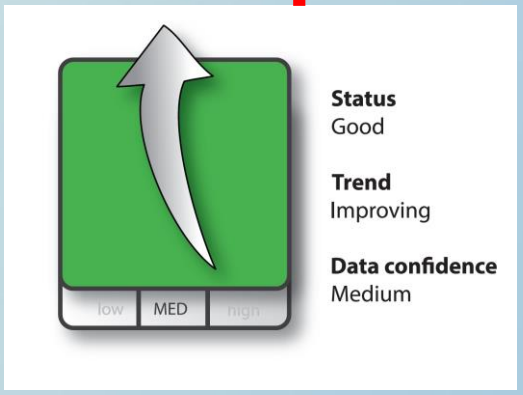
REPORTING TARGETS

- SDG Targets: 6.6, 12.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.5
- Aichi Targets: 5, 7
- SoE Land or Biodiversity theme

INDICATOR LIST

- Native tree cover

STATE OF INDICATORS



ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION FOR DECISION MAKING

Prototype reporting tool

- Installed for four PICs – Cook Islands, Fiji, RMI, Niue
- Under development

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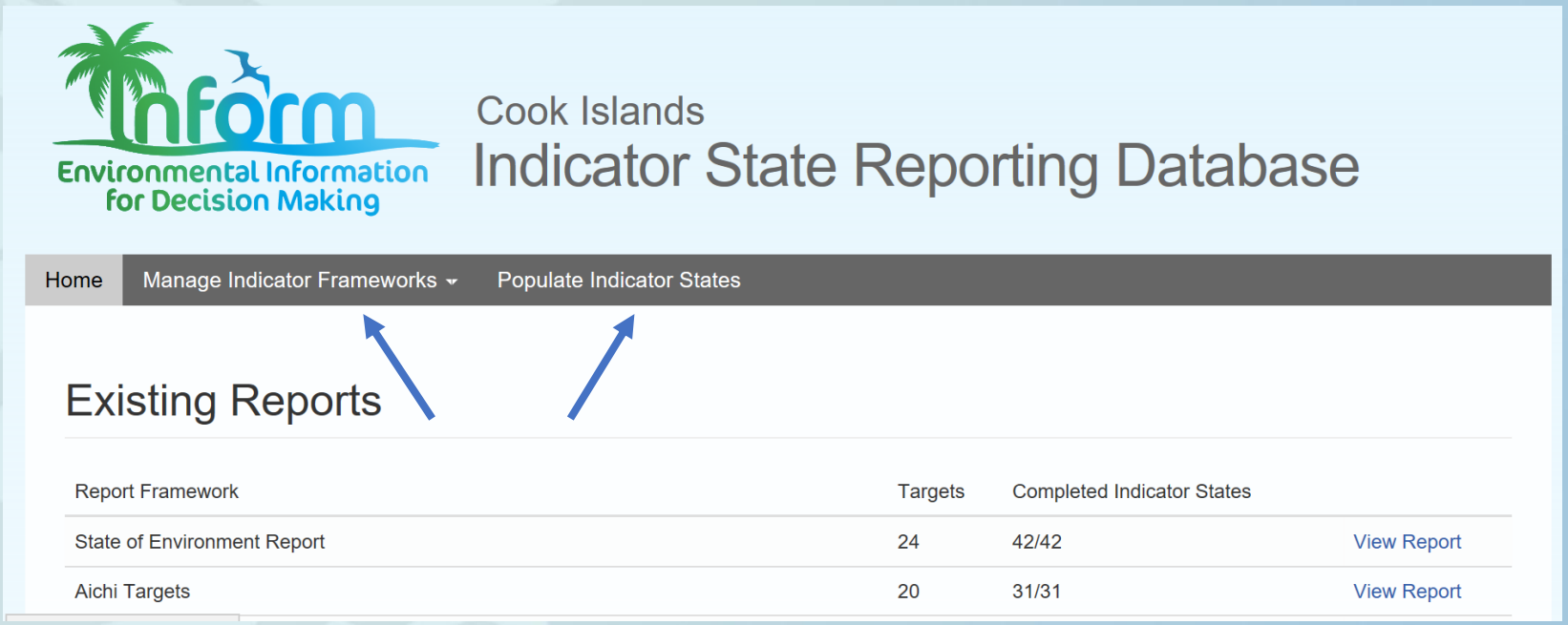
Homepage



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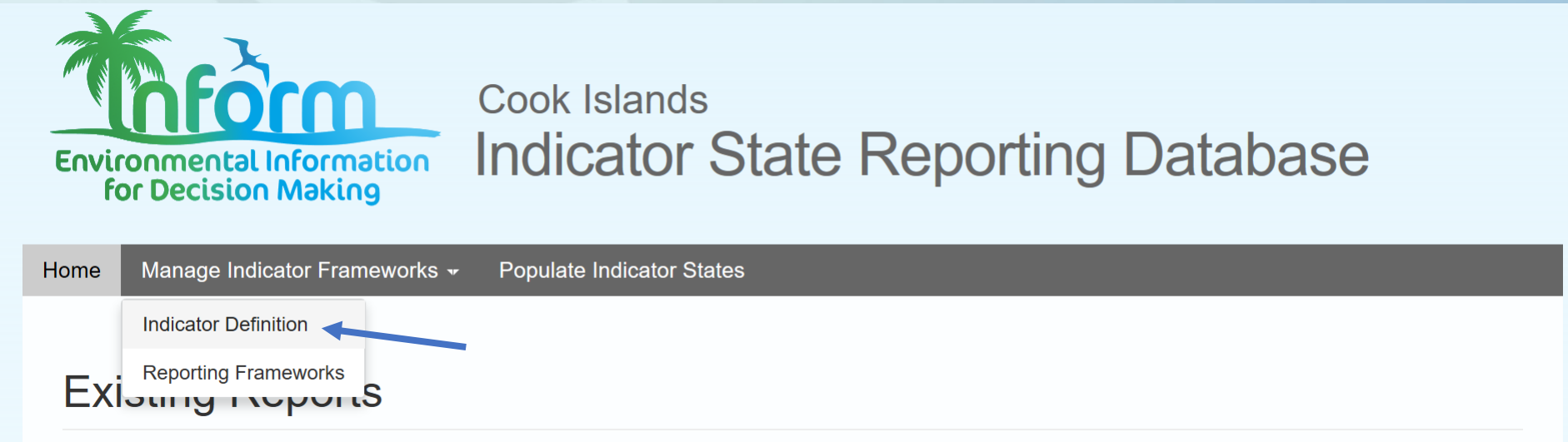

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION FOR DECISION MAKING

Indicator definition

Indicator Definitions

Create New Indicator Definition

Filter by Indicator Definition

Indicator Definition	Reporting Obligation
Sector Plans integration of climate and disaster resilience; Author: admin Edit	Samoa Pathway
Public agencies, sectors, village and private business plans, preparedness and capacity for disaster and climate resilience Author: admin Edit	Samoa Pathway
Climate and disaster investment beneficiaries and benefits; Author: admin Edit	Samoa Pathway

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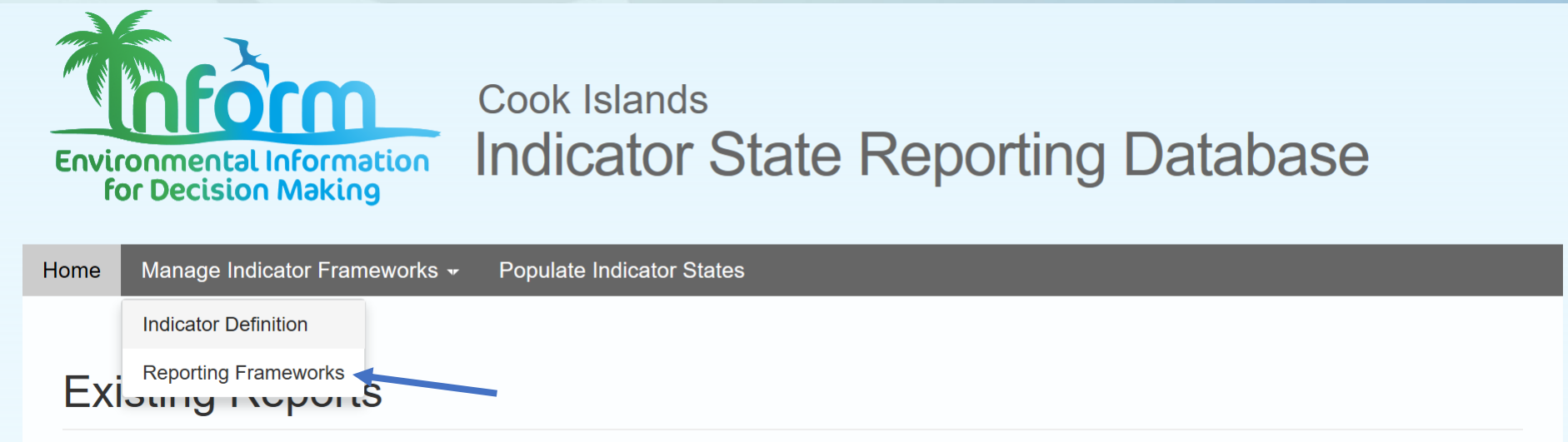
Homepage



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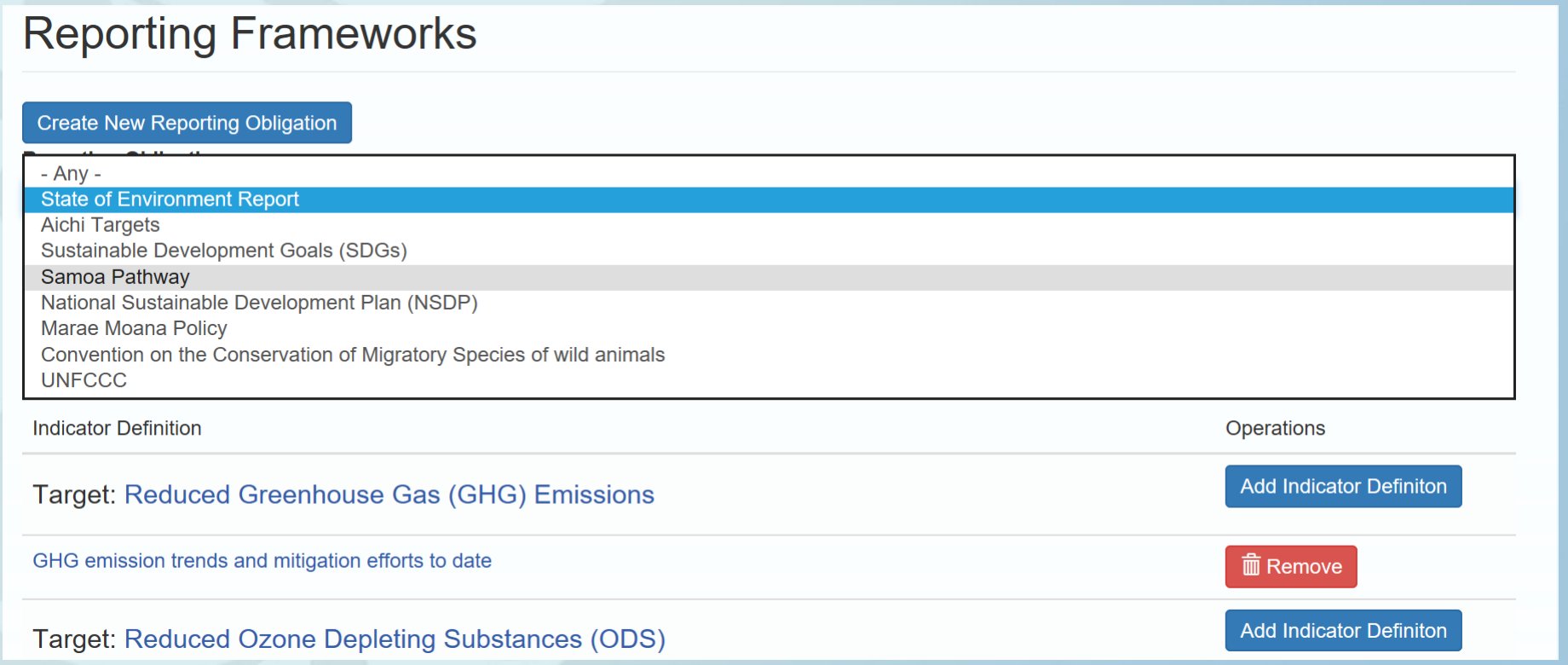
Reporting framework



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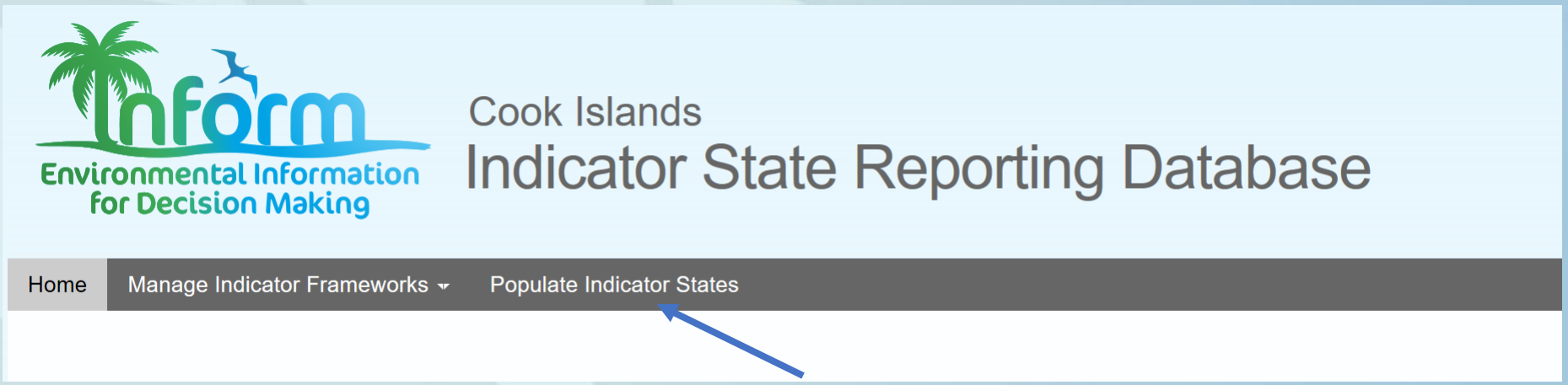

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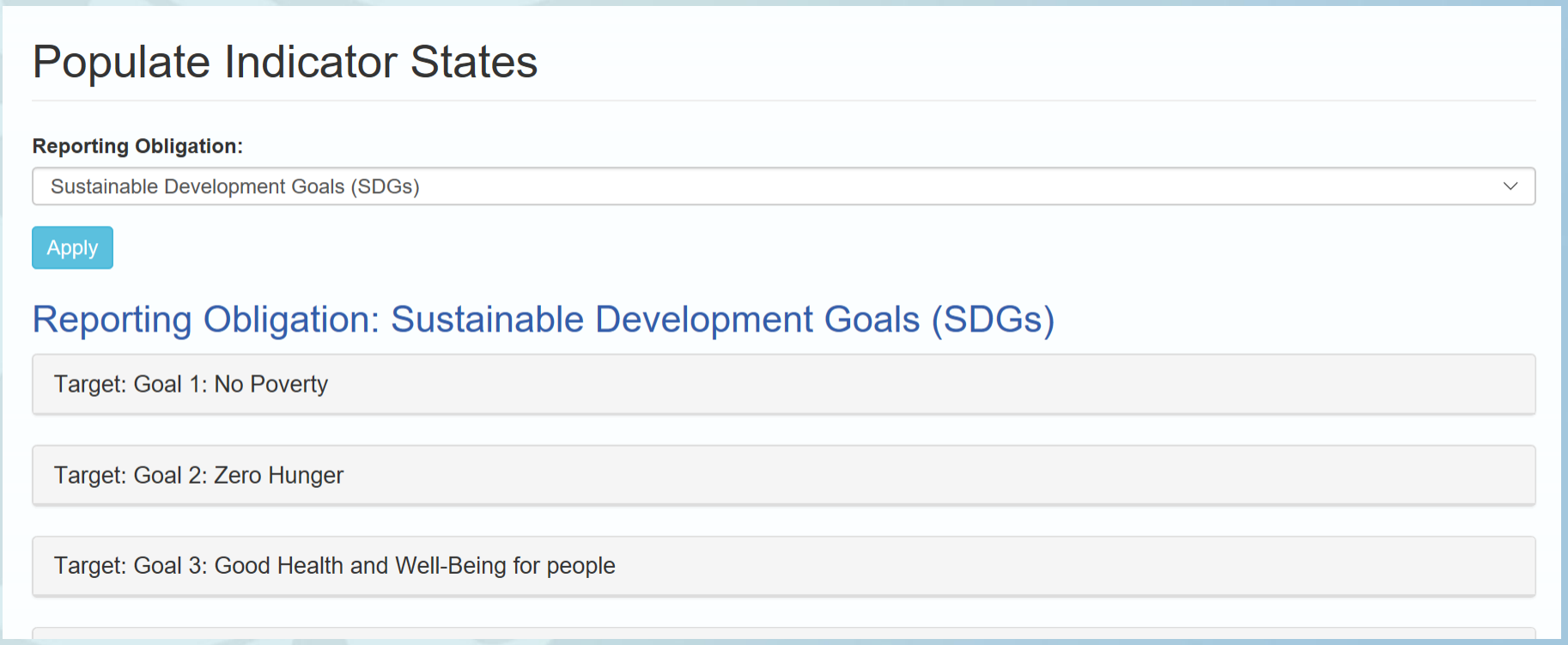
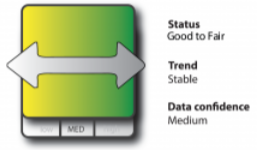
Populate indicator states



ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION FOR DECISION MAKING

Populate indicator states

Target: Goal 15: Life on Land

Indicator Definition	Indicator State
Accurate Tracking of Forest area, types naturally vegetated areas and trends over time	 Data valid as of: 2018 Read more
Status of endemic and native species	 Data valid as of: 2018 Read more

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION FOR DECISION MAKING

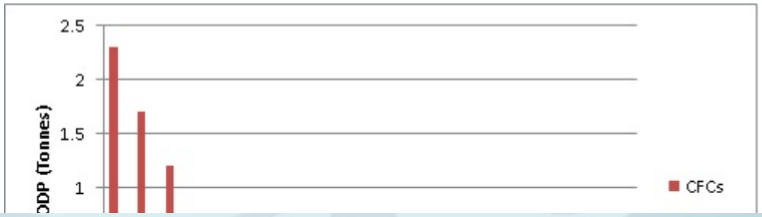
Populate indicator states

ODS consumption trends and reduction efforts to date:

View | Edit | Delete | Revisions

Overview

Since the 1980s it is estimated that four types of ozone depleting substances have been imported into Cook Islands in bulk form. These are: chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), Hydrochlorofluorcarbons (HCFCs), methyl bromide and halons. CFCs and HCFCs are used for refrigeration and air conditioning, methyl bromide was used for quarantine fumigation and halons are used for fire protection. The consumption of ozone depleting substances in Cook Islands is exclusively in the refrigeration and air conditioning sector (NES, 2016). Due to international and national efforts, CFCs declined rapidly in Cook Islands from 1995 onward, and as of 2010 CFCs have been phased out. Data collection on HCFCs began in 2008 and shows a decline from 2010 to 2013 (Figure 52). No ODS data was collected for the Cook Islands between 1999 and 2008



Data valid as of: 2018

Related Reporting Obligations

Samoa Pathway

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION FOR DECISION MAKING

Populate indicator states

Rich Text

Format | Source

Since the 1980s it is estimated that four types of ozone depleting substances have been imported into Cook Islands in bulk form. These are: chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), Hydrochlorofluorcarbons (HCFCs), methyl bromide and halons. CFCs and HCFCs are used for refrigeration and air conditioning, methyl bromide was used for quarantine fumigation and halons are used for fire protection. The consumption of ozone depleting substances in Cook Islands is exclusively in the refrigeration and air conditioning sector (NES, 2016). Due to international and national efforts, CFCs declined rapidly in Cook Islands from 1995 onward, and as of 2010 CFCs have been phased out. Data collection on HCFCs began in 2008 and shows a decline from 2010 to 2013 (Figure 52). No ODS data was collected for the Cook Islands between 1999 and 2008

Basic HTML | About text formats

Image | Remove

Image

Figure 52 Cook Islands CFC and HCFC consumption, 1995-2013. (UNEP).jpg 28.3 KB | Remove

Add Rich Text | Add Image | Add Embedded Chart

Impact

Key Findings

Response Recommendations

Sources

Example report: Aichi Targets

Aichi Target 10: Minimize anthropogenic pressures on Vulnerable ecosystems

ODS consumption trends and reduction efforts to date:

Data valid as of: 2018

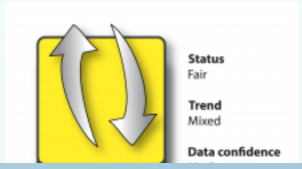
Key Findings:

Ozone depleting substances (ODS) have been greatly reduced; CFCs phased out in 2010 and HCFCs in 2015.

Response Recommendation:

Cooks Islands has phased out CFCs, and is ahead of schedule to phase out HCFCs. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) updated the Environment Act to provide an ODS import quota system and include a Technicians Licence to legally service equipment containing ODS. This includes a requirement for technicians to attend training in 'Good Practices in Refrigeration' as well as refresher courses. The training covers the proper handling of ODS and educates the technicians about the importance of avoiding any gas leakages or discharges of ODS into the atmosphere. Between 2010 and…

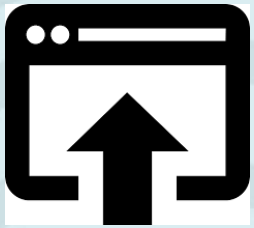
Live coral cover

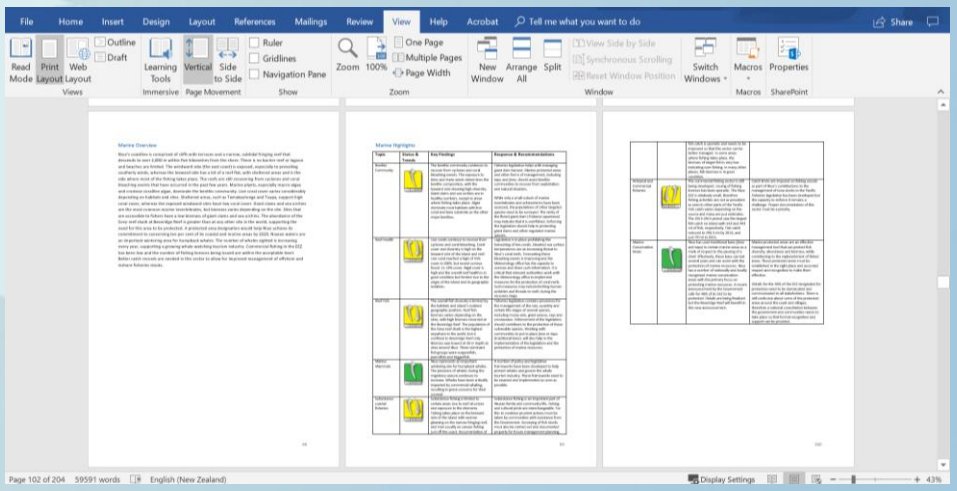


Key Findings:

Live coral cover is relatively healthy across the southern Cook Islands where reefs usually undergo cyclic declines and recoveries from cyclones and Crown of Thorns Starfish (COTS). While Rarotonga had a large fall in live coral cover over the

Development – export reporting obligation function





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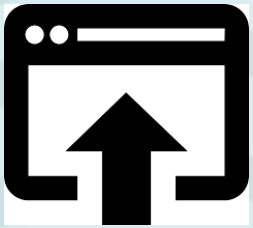
Development – improve mapping reporting targets to indicators

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION FOR DECISION MAKING

Development – explore options for publishing reports for public access



ATMOSPHERE AND CLIMATE

ATMOSPHERE AND CLIMATE HIGHLIGHTS

TOPIC	STATUS AND TREND	KEY FINDINGS	RESPONSE AND RECOMMENDATIONS
GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSION AND OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES (ODS)	ODS Status Fair Trend Improving Data confidence Medium GHGs Status Fair Trend Deteriorating Data confidence High	Ozone depleting substances (ODS) have been greatly reduced; CFCs phased out in 2010 and HCFCs in 2015. GHGs have increased over the past 20 years. Most GHG emissions are from the energy sector, with domestic aviation, solid and liquid waste management, agriculture and industrial coolants and solvents also significant sources of GHGs.	Cook Islands should maintain its strong response to reducing ODS, particularly HCFCs, and build on its past successes. Cook Islands should offer regular refresher training courses for technicians under the National Ozone Unit's training course, and should keep records of ODS imports and exports. The Renewable Energy Chart aims to reach 100% renewable sources of electricity by 2020. Programmes should be developed to reduce GHG sources from other sectors including road transport, domestic aviation and shipping. This includes investments in public transport and restrictions on certain vehicle types.
PHYSICAL CLIMATE AND CLIMATE TRENDS	Status Good to Fair Trend Deteriorating Data confidence High	Mean and extreme temperatures and rainfall are usually higher in the northern Cook Islands, with little seasonal variation in temperature in both island groups. Cook Islands has a wet season and a dry season, and its climate is strongly affected by the South Pacific Convergence Zone (SPCZ), and by El Niño /La Niña events. Climate change projections include warming temperatures, sea level rise, ocean acidification, increased rainfall and changes in wind patterns, all of which have various environmental, social and economic impacts.	Cook Islands is committed to addressing, preparing for and mitigating climate change impacts, such as through its role as a signatory in international climate change treaties. Cook Islands should expand data collection of climate related indicators, expand disaster preparedness programmes particularly for tropical cyclones, and increase natural, ecosystem-based adaptation projects. Integration of climate change information into cross-sectoral planning and management regimes is essential to prepare for climate impacts into the future.
CLIMATE ADAPTATION	Status Fair to Poor Trend Mixed Data confidence Low	Climate adaptation is recognised as a high priority, and it is being addressed by all sectors from government to NGOs and youth. This report focuses on the state and need for climate adaptation in the areas of water security, food security, health, land use and infrastructure. Climate adaptation activities can range within each of these areas. Cook Islands has made good progress in integrating climate adaptation into national and international policies, and undertaking a range of partnership projects. However, due to the many vulnerabilities and risks associated with climate change, adaptation efforts will need to remain a high priority into the future, with greater investment into adaptation projects.	Cook Islands should continue to prioritise climate adaptation projects, and should further integrate climate proofing into future infrastructure development and policy requirements such as EIAs. There is good progress with vulnerability assessments across the country. Many climate adaptation options are likely to vary from island to island. Where possible, Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approaches should be prioritised to ensure long term adaptive, financial and environmental sustainability of adaptation projects.

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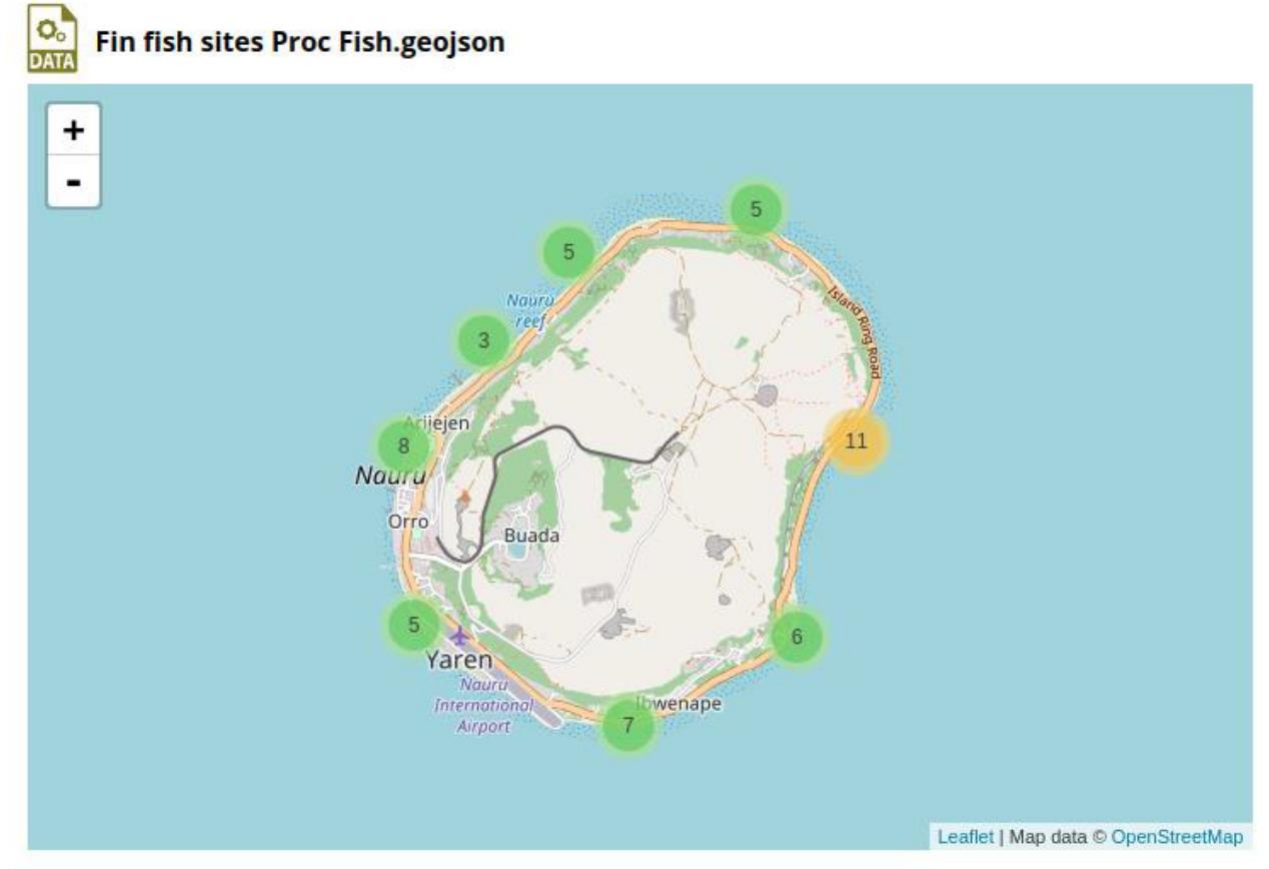
Development – insert maps from data portal



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Questions?