OPOC
OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN COMMISSIONER

Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape Results Framework (FPO-RF)

V1.0

Contents

1. Glossary of terms

Noting there are different meanings used throughout the region for various concepts, the following glossary is provided as a guide to meaning in this Results Framework.

Concept	Definition in this context
Vision: A secure future for Pacific Island Countries and Territories based on sustainable development, management and conservation of our ocean	In this context, a 'secure' future means one where Pacific people have control and ownership over their ocean resource, 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' is taken to refer equally to nations, communities and individuals[1].
A healthy ocean that sustains the livelihoods and aspirations of Pacific Island communities	An ocean with healthy, functioning ecosystems which deliver the supporting, provisioning, regulating and cultural services which underpin the everyday life of Pacific Islanders.
Sustainable development, management and conservation of our Ocean	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.
Jurisdictional rights and responsibilities defined	Ensuring that all maritime boundaries have been appropriately defined and declared under international law, thus providing ongoing certainty over resource ownership and access for all stakeholders
Integrated ocean management	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.

[1] 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****."*

Marine spatial planning	Marine spatial planning (MSP) is a process to operationalise an integrated ocean policy approach, which is based on inclusive consultation and produces an operational framework for decision makers to balance the often competing interests associated with social/cultural value of particular marine areas, biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. Other planning and management processes that support integrated ocean management include ecosystem based management or a community based or ecosystem approach to fisheries management. Often these processes can be used to identify appropriate area based management tools.
Area based management	Area based management (ABM) is the use of any spatial management tool for the purposes of sustainable development and/or conservation, such as marine protected areas; multiple use marine managed areas; spatial and temporal extractive industry management measures or closures including banning of particular fishing gear or technology in a defined area.
Integrated coastal zone management	Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), is a planning and coordinating process which deals with development management and coastal resources and which is focused on the land/water interface[2]

[2] Clark, J.R. 1994. *Integrated Management of Coastal Zones*. United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation Technical Paper 327

1. Purpose and scope

The **scope** of this results framework is to measure results achieved through the implementation of the strategic action plan, the Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape (FPO). Further detail on the FPO is provided in section 2. This plan does not apply to the Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy (PIROP)[3].

The **purpose** of this results framework is to guide a regular process of evaluation and reporting for the implementation of the FPO through a 'theory of change' approach[4]. The overarching vision of the FPO is to achieve "*A secure future for Pacific Island Countries and Territories based on sustainable development management and conservation of our Ocean."* **This framework therefore seeks to measure the progress of the Pacific region towards this vision rather than providing a specific measure of activities.**

'Theory of change' describes the key steps required to achieve a desired change. It is characterized by its flexible, non-linear approach, and its focus on aligning diverse stakeholders' understanding of change. It does so by first setting out a network of key outcomes or steps. These outcomes identify the changes which need to occur if the Pacific is to achieve the FPO's overarching vision, This network of outcomes is referred to throughout this plan as the 'theory of change' – and is set out in full in section 4.

In order to develop the theory of change for the FPO, a series of workshops and consultations were undertaken with various key stakeholder groups (the full consultation list, including those that provided feedback outside the workshops, is available as Appendix 2 - Consultation list). Input from the consultations was then synthesized to develop the 'Theory of Change' map and narrative, which can be viewed under Section 4.

This framework will guide the production of regular, high level and simple reports which can tell a story to Pacific Ocean stakeholders about progress towards the vision, serving as a basis to inform and coordinate ongoing efforts and priorities.

[3] The PIROP has already undergone a number of reviews during development of the Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Framework for Integrated Strategic Action (PIROF-ISA) and the FPO. As the FPO has been designed to address the key limitations of the PIROP, it was deemed appropriate to begin with a monitoring and evaluation plan for the FPO before undertaking any further assessment of the PIROP itself.

[4] A number of monitoring and evaluation specialists with significant experience in the Pacific context were consulted regarding appropriate evaluation methods. In light of the broad, interrelated and non-linear approach specified in the FPO, the multitude of stakeholders involved, and the objective to develop very simple and high level progress reports, the common recommendation was to start with a 'theory of change' approach. This approach was then tested with multiple internal and external stakeholders to common agreement.

2. Regional Ocean Policy Document Map

The regional ocean policy framework consists of two key documents. The main policy is the Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy (PIROP), currently supported by the Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape (FPO) which is described in more detail in Section 3, both of which have been endorsed by Pacific leaders. The results framework, and the subsequent progress reports, will be supporting documents to the FPO.

Figure 1: Map and timeline of Pacific regional ocean policy documents

2003

Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy (PIROP) adopted

2005 *(superseded)*

PIROP Framework for Integrated Strategic Action (PIROF–ISA) adopted to implement the PIROP

2010

Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape (FPO) adopted and replaces the PIROF-ISA

2014

The Palau Declaration "Ocean: Life and Future" adopted at the 45th Pacific Island Forum Leaders Meeting

June 2016 *(this document)*

Results Framework adopted in order to measure progress of the FPO (FPO RF)

August 2016

First Annual Progress Report on Implementation of the FPO, following adoption of FPO RF

3. About the Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape

The Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape (FPO) is a strategic action plan, endorsed by Pacific Island Leaders and Ministers in 2010. It was developed with the intention of establishing the enabling conditions necessary to implement the primary and most comprehensive ocean policy instrument in the Pacific, the *Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Policy* (PIROP). The PIROP was endorsed by Pacific Island Forum Leaders in 2002, and then a framework for integrated strategic action was endorsed in 2005. Despite these efforts, progress of the PIROP over this time period was slow.

In 2009, President Anote Tong of Kiribati tabled the Pacific Oceanscape concept at the 40th Pacific Islands Forum Leaders Meeting. The concept proposed that the Pacific Ocean area be considered a large, multiple use area to be managed through multi-stakeholder cooperation. Leaders welcomed the concept and requested a Framework be developed for its implementation.

Consultants were contracted to develop the Framework. This included an analysis of the PIROP, which found its slow progress could be at least partially attributed to inadequate coordination, governance and resourcing mechanisms. The FPO was therefore developed with the objective of addressing these shortcomings and creating an environment which stimulated political will and action.

The FPO area of application extends to the ocean and coastal areas that encompass the extent of the marine ecosystems that support the region, including areas beyond national jurisdiction. It takes a cross cutting approach which focuses on the integration of ocean management and governance across jurisdictions, stakeholders and traditional 'sectors'. The strategic priorities of the FPO are focused on the enabling conditions, institutions and mechanisms required to effectively implement the more specific, thematic priorities of the PIROP.

The overarching vision of the FPO is "*A secure future for Pacific Island Countries and Territories based on sustainable development management and conservation of our Ocean."* Underpinning this are three objectives and six strategic priorities which are summarised in Appendix 2.

The Office of the Pacific Ocean Commissioner, housed within the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, has responsibility for the coordination of the FPO's implementation, including monitoring, evaluation and reporting on and promoting progress towards implementation. Technical support and implementation activities are provided by the relevant regional organisations, PICTs and Pacific Ocean Alliance[5] partners.

[5] http://www.forumsec.org/pages.cfm/strategic-partnerships-coordination/pacific-oceanscape/pacific-ocean-alliance/

4. Theory of Change for the Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape

End-point – The FPO Vision

All action towards implementation of the FPO should be taken with the objective of directly or indirectly achieving its overarching vision of "*a secure future for Pacific Island Countries and Territories based on sustainable development, management and conservation of our ocean*" (1 – numbers refer to Figure 2). In this context, a 'secure' future means one where Pacific people have control and ownership over their ocean resource, and manage it to meet the needs of their current and future generations.

It is against this vision this results framework seeks to measure progress. The following section seeks to describe the process of change and milestones which need to be achieved in order to fulfil this vision. This process is also illustrated in diagrammatic form in Figure 1. Some changes and milestones will feed into the others; however the integrated, broad nature of the FPO means these changes act as an interrelated network, rather than a linear, cause and effect chain of events.

Getting there – The pathway to change

Attaining this vision requires *a healthy ocean that sustains the livelihoods and aspirations of Pacific Island communities (2)*. In the broadest sense, a healthy ocean is achieved through the *sustainable development, management and conservation of the Pacific Ocean (3).* The Pacific Ocean is a vast, transboundary and dynamic resource in which many stakeholders across jurisdictions, sectors and scales have an interest. *Sustainable development, management and conservation* (3) therefore requires *good ocean governance (4),* along with *Pacific ownership, stewardship and shared responsibility (5)*, where decision making at all scales is *equitable, transparent, inclusive and accountable (7)*.

Regional integration and solidarity (6) are required to both effectively manage the shared resource, relationships and responsibilities within the Pacific, as well as protecting Pacific interests from external pressures such as climate change and foreign interests. A key aspect of this solidarity is for the Pacific to clearly *define jurisdictional rights and responsibilities (9)*, with management efforts also needing to consider *the capacity of States to monitor and enforce effectively (10)*, alongside the partnerships required to support these efforts.

Achieving *good ocean governance (4)* and *Pacific ownership, stewardship and shared responsibility* (5) will also require our efforts being *led and informed by those most directly affected (8)* – Pacific Islanders. This requires not only ensuring that ownership and responsibility lies with Pacific Islanders, but the *recognition and use of traditional knowledge and the Pacific Way (13)* are embedded in formal decision making processes. This approach places greater recognition, intentionality and value

on traditional knowledge in management and decision making, rather than relying solely on scientific criteria.

An important condition for achieving the process of change is that it begins with *creating inclusive processes for meaningful engagement (14)*, from *community engagement (14)* to *integrated conversations across sectors and stakeholders (11).* Actively and consistently engaging with stakeholders allows their interests to be understood and managed, and their knowledge and ways included, and also serves to check Government actions are still aligned with the interests and needs of the people they represent.

Facilitators – Underlying approaches

There are a number of principles characterising the approach across the breadth of the change process.

Sustaining action and resourcing (F1) – 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, 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.

Embedding Pacific ways and knowledge (F2)- 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.

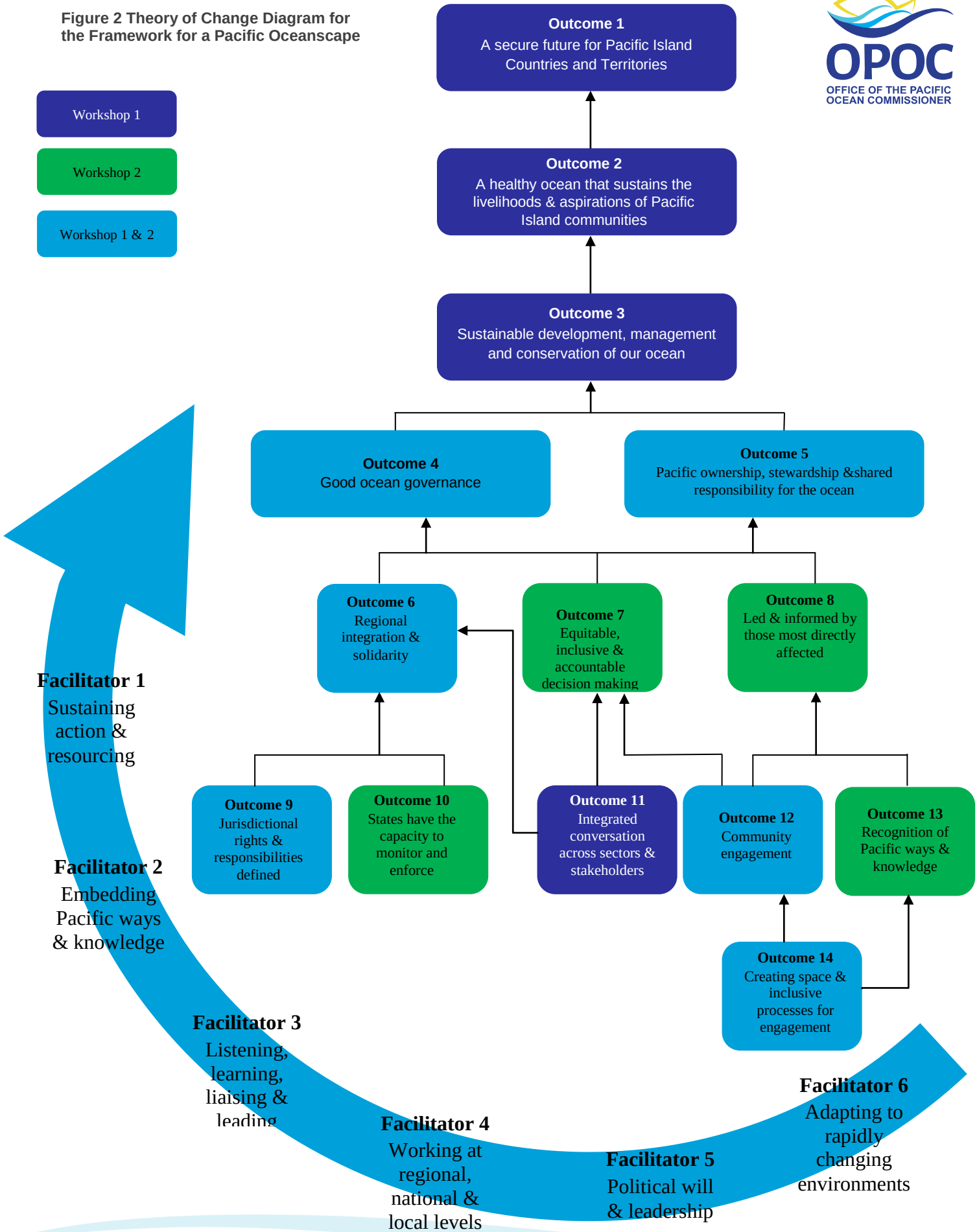
Working at regional, national, and local levels (F3) - Realizing the FPO vision, and the interconnected nature of the ocean, means that the processes of change which have been described need to be *applied at the community, provincial, national and regional level*.

Listening, learning, liaising and leading (F4) - Throughout the change process, *listening, learning, liaising and leading* needs to be incorporated in every effort. 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.

Political will and leadership (*F5)*- Elected leaders need to take ownership over the FPO and drive its implementation. 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.

Figure 2 Theory of Change Diagram for the Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape



2. Results Framework – a Transitional Approach

A key principle on which this framework was developed[6] was to ensure the process does not create significant additional reporting burden, and that it should streamline with existing processes. In addition, this framework has been developed to address several possible resourcing and capacity scenarios within the responsible reporting organisation, the OPOC. It is therefore proposed that the results framework for the FPO be subject to review and adaptation. A staged approach is therefore proposed, which transitions through three options based on resourcing, capacity and available data, commencing with a 'Basic' results framework model, and transitioning through an Interim model into the final Comprehensive model.

Basic (2016 – 2017)

Measuring progress of the FPO should commence in 2016 utilising a 'Basic' model. The Basic model is premised on the following principles:

- Simple and feasible for the reporting organisation to carry out in resource-constrained circumstances (can be carried out by one person over the period of one or two months without adding significant additional burden to existing workload);
- Streamlined with existing reporting processes, only using indicators which are already reported through other processes at the regional level. If there is a gap in data or reporting available for particular key outcomes, case studies may be used to highlight issues or progress; and
- Adaptable
    - Incorporates a mechanism to collect feedback on the relevance and appropriateness of existing indicators, which is used to develop recommendations on how to improve the existing results framework process. These recommendations can either be implemented during future reviews using the Basic model, or addressed by the Interim model if the improvements require more resourcing than is currently available.
    - Allows for review and incorporation of additional (or replacement) indicators as other highly relevant reporting processes come online over the next few years (e.g. Sustainable Development Goal 14 on Oceans and Seas, and the Pacific Community's 'A New Song for Coastal Fisheries'). Some of these indicators have been identified through the development of this results framework plan and categorised as 'Pipeline'. Incorporation of these indicators should still be feasible in a resource-constrained environment, using the basic model.

[6] Based on stakeholder feedback

The key limitations of this approach include:

- Existing data, indicators and reports that have been specifically developed to measure targets associated with other policies, plans or programs, and are often sector specific, whereas the FPO and accompanying Theory of Change take an integrated, cross cutting approach. As a result, while the indicators used have an established relationship with the objective being measured, they may not be the most accurate or representative measure of success. This is discussed further in Section 3.
- Existing reporting used may not cover the exact same geographical or country spread for each indicator being measured.

Interim (2018 – 2019)

Measuring progress of the FPO should shift to the interim model when more resources have been secured for the OPOC. The Interim model involves two streams of concurrent work:

- Continuing with current results framework using the Basic model; while also developing a more detailed and specific comprehensive results framework model. This model would place greater emphasis on selecting more relevant indicators and revising this framework to incorporate them.
- In the first instance, these should still be from existing reporting processes, but which require a higher level of input from the OPOC. This will include indicators for which data is available but not currently collated, and processes where data is collected and reported at a different level, and requires collation (e.g. national reporting against the Aichi Targets), disaggregation (e.g. UN level SDG reporting) or extraction of ocean specific data (e.g. CITES indicator reporting). It is recommended that during development of these indicators, consideration also be given beyond the indicators already proposed (see Appendix 3) to identify additional indicators which may be suitable once further resources are available for collection and collation (e.g. CBD Aichi Targets, the Busan Indicators etc.)
- In special circumstances, this process may also involve the development of entirely new indicators specific to the FPO, along with data collection, collation and analysis processes. It is envisioned that this would only occur in situations where existing indicators have been found inadequate, the new indicators can be demonstrated to be highly relevant, and/or can replace multiple other indicators, resulting in a more streamlined and efficient process.

The limitations of this approach may include inconsistencies with previous years of reporting. Careful consideration will need to be given as to how to manage this, and the incorporation of new indicators will also require development of new baseline data.

Comprehensive (2019 – ongoing)

The Comprehensive results framework model should commence when the revised framework developed during the interim phase has been agreed, and ongoing resources have been secured for the OPOC to undertake this process in the appropriate level of detail.

The Comprehensive model should still include a mechanism for review to gather feedback and amend the plan at regular intervals.

Figure 3: Transition from a Basic to Comprehensive FPO Results Framework (RF)

Model	Basic Model	Interim Model	Comprehensive Model
Implementation period	2016 - 2017	2018 - 2019	2020 - ongoing
Key characteristics	• Simple and streamlined • Only uses indicators from existing regional reporting processes • Includes mechanism for review	• 2 streams of work occur concurrently • Basic RF model continues • New indicators and comprehensive RF model developed	• More targeted and specific to the FPO • High level and streamlined • Incorporates all new and relevant reporting processes (including the SDGs)
Indicators	• Indicators assigned the category of 'immediate' • Indicators assigned to the category of 'Pipeline' as they come online	• Uses 'Immediate' and active 'Pipeline' indicators for the basic model • Develops 'Resourcing Requirements', 'Aspirational' and entirely new indicators for use in Comprehensive Model	• Uses the now fully developed and more specific indicators developed from the 'Resourcing Requirements' and 'Aspirational' categories.
Responsible reporting party	Office of the Pacific Ocean Commissioner	Office of the Pacific Ocean Commissioner	Office of the Pacific Ocean Commissioner
Time requirements	Full process can be completed part time over a period of 7 - 8 months (March – November)	• Ongoing RF process can continue as per the basic model (part time from March – November) • Development of the comprehensive model will also require part time attention over 18 months	Full process can be completed part time over a period of 6 months
Resourcing requirements	• Implementation: x1 Adviser or Officer 0.15 FTE • Direction: x1 Senior Management Position for review and approval of x1 revised RF and x2 draft reports	• Implementation: x1 Adviser or Officer 0.6 FTE • Direction: x1 Senior Management Position to guide, review and approve ongoing process and new draft RF	• Implementation: x1 Adviser or Officer 0.25 FTE • Direction: x1 Senior Management Position for review and approval of x2 draft reports

3. Results Framework for the FPO (Basic Model)

This section sets out the indicators and plan which comprise the first step in the transitional approach, the Basic Model FPO Results Framework.

Indicators

Table 1 sets out the key outcomes the Pacific seeks to achieve through the Theory of Change, and the proposed indicator for measuring progress towards these outcomes. Some indicators can be used to measure progress against more than one outcome.

Participants from the Pacific Ocean Alliance results framework workshops and consultations were asked to propose indicators against each of the 14 outcomes and 6 facilitators identified in the Theory of Change. A total of 92 indicators were proposed, which included entirely new suggestions, existing reporting processes and planned indicators for upcoming reporting processes.

Indicators were evaluated according to the following criteria:

1. Can the link between the target and indicator be justified?
2. Is the indicator already reported at the regional level as part of another process?
3. Is the indicator already reported at the non-regional level as part of another process?
4. Are there near term plans (less than 5 years) to report on the indicator at the regional level as part of another process?
5. Can research questions or case studies provide an indication of progress in the absence of data?

Indicators were then grouped according to the following categories:

Immediate	**Indicator ready to begin reporting this year**
Pipeline	Indicator will be ready to begin reporting in next 2 years, dependent on OPOC resourcing and external reporting commencing
Resourcing Requirements	Indicator has existing information available but would require dedicated resourcing to manipulate information into the right scale or ocean specific data
Aspirational	Indicator would be highly relevant, but requires significant work to develop

Indicators which were grouped into the ‘immediate’ category, provided they were found to have a clear link to the outcomes being measured, were selected for use in the ‘Basic Model’ FPO Results Framework. The remaining indicators have been

identified for review, development and incorporation as the monitoring and evaluation process transitions towards the comprehensive model. Upcoming pipeline indicators which should become available in the next 1 – 2 years have been included as Appendix 4. As more appropriate indicators come on board, some of the basic indicators may be phased out.

Pipeline indicators may be included in the Basic model as they come online. It is anticipated that indicators which have been assessed as 'Resourcing Requirements' and 'Aspirational' will require further development and should be addressed for inclusion in the Comprehensive Model when appropriate. This plan only addresses the Basic model indicators in full detail.

Indicator Gaps and Assumptions

As outlined in the previous section which described the 'Basic' model for monitoring and evaluation, it is important to note that there are several limitations associated with using the indicators in Table 1 as measures of success of the FPO. Ocean management has historically been viewed as a predominantly environment and fisheries matter, and the reporting processes for these sectors are relatively well established. By comparison, the integrated approach taken by the FPO is relatively new concept with little to no established reporting processed. Therefore the existing indicators available tend to focus predominantly on fisheries and environmental issues.

At this stage, the indicators do not capture the full range of issues to be considered when implementing the FPO, the level of integration between sectors, stakeholders and jurisdictions, or all aspects of 'good' ocean governance. The Basic Results Framework model should be carried out with the understanding that rather than being a comprehensive measure of FPO implementation, it provides us with some snapshots of key efforts within the region which may highlight areas for further and more detailed investigation.

An important example to note with this regard is the lack of available indicators covering integrated coastal zone management (ICZM), area based management (ABM), marine spatial planning (MSP) and integrated ocean management (IOM) (refer to the Glossary of Terms for definitions), despite these being key tools featured by the FPO as the means to achieving the overall vision. As a compromise, the first Results Report will use the existing indicator 4 of marine managed area coverage, however it is recognised that this indicator does not accurately represent the complexity of healthy oceans which also support the livelihoods of Pacific Islanders, and is not recommended as a long term indicator. Rather, it should be paired with a case study on integrated ocean management or similar, and in the long term be developed into a more appropriate indicator which addresses the objective and type of all ICZM/ABM/MSP/IOM initiatives in the Pacific.

Each annual report should include a maximum of two case study based outcomes. As more appropriate indicators come on line, case studies can be phased out. It is recommended that the first report include a case study on the first area of area based and integrated ocean management, as this will address multiple outcomes and is a key feature of the FPO.

Table 1: Basic Model Indicators

Outcome being measured	Proposed indicator	Limitations and optimal approaches
Outcome 1: A secure future for Pacific Countries and Territories	**1. Contribution of tuna to food security**	a) Does not encompass other aspects of a secure future such as ocean health, ownership, economic security, cultural identity and livelihoods b) Tuna is only one aspect of food security in the Pacific, coastal fisheries resources are of vital and immediate importance and should be included as soon as the SPC indicators come on board *Optimal approach to Outcome 1 would identify and measure key contributors to a secure future, including control by Pacific Islands over their own food, economic and environmental security*
Outcome 1: A secure future for Pacific Countries and Territories	**2. Value of access fees to FFA EEZs**	a) Refers to tuna fisheries which are only one aspect of security b) Catch value doesn't show actual economic value that goes to Pacific countries c) Measure of economic value needs to be considered alongside to indicator 5 (tuna stocks) in order to measure biological sustainability *See comments on optimal approach for Indicator 1*
Outcome 2: A healthy ocean that sustains the livelihoods and aspirations of Pacific Island communities	**3. Direct employment in the tuna fishing industry**	c) Refers to tuna fisheries - only one aspect of Pacific livelihoods. d) Does not address 'healthy' aspect of the outcome, however this is partially covered by indicator 4 *Optimal approach to Outcome 2 would measure ocean health (e.g. coral reefs, fish stocks, water quality etc) and livelihoods from all marine based industries including tourism, sea transport, coastal fisheries, etc*

Outcome 2: A healthy ocean that sustains the livelihoods and aspirations of Pacific Island communities Outcome 3: Sustainable development, management and conservation of our Ocean	**4. Proportion of coastal and oceanic marine managed area/country**	e) Marine managed area coverage doesn't necessarily relate to effective management unless also linked to other indicators. f) Marine managed area coverage is a spatial measure of a management tool, not necessarily of ocean health as an outcome *See comments about optimal approach under indicator 3. Optimally a more comprehensive measure of the implementation of integrated approaches that balance economic, environmental and social/cultural objectives would be preferred*
Outcome 2: A healthy ocean that sustains the livelihoods and aspirations of Pacific Island communities Outcome 3: Sustainable development, management and conservation of our Ocean	**5. Status of four main tuna stocks against target and limit reference points**	g) Status of tuna stocks is important but only one element of Pacific ocean health and livelihoods. Should be complemented with other key measures of sustainable development and ocean health *As above*
Outcome 4: Good ocean governance	**6. No of PIC signatories to relevant multilateral agreements on oceans**	h) Difficult to gauge a country's implementation of the agreements they are signatory to i) Only address international level governance whereas local, national and regional governance are also vital to good ocean governance *An optimal approach to good ocean governance would measure transparency, inclusiveness, accountability and integration of ocean governance at all levels*
Outcome 5: Pacific ownership, stewardship and shared responsibility for the ocean Facilitator 1: Sustaining action & resourcing	**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**	j) Only addresses coastal fisheries and budget allocation does not necessarily equate to good or effective management k) Doesn't address non-government sustainable financing initiatives which are another key element of the FPO *An optimal approach to outcome 5 would include the proportion of communities engaged in effective ocean governance.* *An optimal approach to Facilitator 1 would measure the change in proportion of ocean initiatives funded by Pacific Island Governments and sustainable financing mechanisms compared with initiatives funded by overseas development assistance.*

Outcome 6: Regional integration and solidarity Facilitator 19: Political will and leadership	**8. Number of political/country statements that reinforce or promote the FPO's role in the regional ocean policy framework**	l) (Re outcome 6): Submissions may not reflect true integration m) (Re Facilitator 19): Only measures regional - not local, national and international political efforts
Outcome 1: A secure future for Pacific Countries and Territories Outcome 9: Jurisdictional rights and responsibilities defined	**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**	n) Doesn't address issues of sub-national jurisdictional rights to marine resources *Optimal approach to Outcomes 1 and 9 would also include number of countries with clearly defined sub-national and local jurisdictional rights*
Outcome 7: Equitable, inclusive and accountable decision making Outcome 11: Integrated conversations across sectors and stakeholders	**9. Proportion of organisation types and sectors represented on Pacific Ocean Alliance stakeholder list**	o) Presence on the list doesn't measure active engagement p) Doesn't address non POA efforts *Optimal approach to Outcome 11 would complement the optimal approach to Outcome 7 and would measure representation of all relevant stakeholders in public processes and open forums*
Outcome 7: Equitable, inclusive and accountable decision making Outcome 14: Creating space, inclusive processes for engagement	**10. Number of open regional and subregional ocean forums held**	q) May not capture national/provincial/community level engagement r) Doesn't directly measure inclusion of all relevant stakeholder groups (i.e. women, private sector etc) *See Outcomes 7 and 11*
Facilitator 4: Working at regional, national and local levels	**11. Relative proportion of participation by regional, national and local level stakeholders at POA face-to-face meetings**	s) Doesn't address non-POA efforts to work across different scales *Optimal approach to Facilitator 4 would include relative proportions at all relevant meetings rather than just POA.*

Proposed Case Study Questions

While there are multiple appropriate data sources and indicators for tuna fisheries, the consultation process in preparing this Framework revealed that there are distinct data gaps which limit our ability to understand important aspects of Pacific Ocean management, including traditional and community based management, coastal fisheries and transparent and inclusive processes. Therefore there is insufficient data available to measure progress against outcomes related to these issues (see outcomes 8, 10, 12 and 13, and Facilitators 2, 3 and 5 of the Theory of Change in Figure 2). This is an important gap to note for future activity. For the first evaluation, it

is therefore proposed that for Outcome 10, a case study on the Forum Fisheries Agency Monitoring, Control and surveillance programme will be appropriate. The others should be noted as data gaps in the first year of evaluation. It is anticipated that there are some available appropriate indicators available for these in coming years, however others will need dedicated attention and support (refer to Appendix 4 – Pipeline Indicators for Future Evaluations).

Evaluation Process

The following is a guideline on the tasks and indicative timing for the evaluation process according to the Basic Model. This is only a broad overview, and should be planned in more detail prior to commencing.

1. Establish the baseline results for each indicator in the year 2010 (or closest previous year) **(June)**
    1.1. Collect baseline data for each indicator from the sources specified in Appendix 4. Baseline data will take the form of either specific data where available, or case studies or qualitative descriptions of circumstances relevant to the indicator and outcome in 2010
    1.2. Identify and record the geographic spread (i.e. which countries/ecosystems etc.) of the baseline year data
2. Establish the evaluation year results for each of the same indicators for the evaluation year (calendar year), (or closest available year) (**June)**
    2.1. Collect evaluation year (or closest year) data for each indicator from the sources specified in Appendix 4. Evaluation year data will take the form of either specific data where available, or case studies or qualitative descriptions of circumstances relevant to the indicator and outcome.
    2.2. Identify and record the geographic spread (i.e. which countries/ecosystems etc.) of the evaluation year data
3. Compare baseline with evaluation year data **(June)**
    3.1. Identify and document any differences between the baseline/previous evaluation year and current evaluation year metadata, in particular data sources and geographic spread.
    3.2. Where not already provided by the source, compare the evaluation year data with the baseline year data. Methods of analysis will vary between indicators.
    3.3. Identify and document results
4. Discussion **(June)**
    4.1. Undertake analysis of results obtained in Step 3.3, including discussion of what trends are occurring and why

4.2. Develop recommendations on responses to report outcomes

4.3. Document any assumptions of the analysis

5. Reporting **(July)**

5.1. Develop graphical representations of comparison results from Step 3.3

5.2. Develop draft evaluation report for internal review

5.3. Obtain approval for external circulation of draft evaluation report

5.4. Circulate draft report to Pacific Ocean Alliance, including the Council of Regional Organisations of the Pacific Marine Sector Working Group (CROP MSWG), for further comment

5.5. Develop final report design and printing

5.6. Submit final report to Forum Officials Committee

5.7. Undertake any follow up actions arising from the FOC

6. Review **(August)**

6.1. Undertake a review of all feedback provided on the monitoring and evaluation process itself

6.2. Ascertain the readiness of pipeline indicators for inclusion in the following year's evaluation monitoring and evaluation process

6.3. Prepare a draft revision of the monitoring and evaluation plan incorporating feedback and indicator additions or amendments

6.4. Submit revised Results Framework for internal review and either approval or wider circulation.

Appendix 1 – Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape Structure

FRAMEWORK FOR A PACIFIC OCEANSCAPE

Vision

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

Objectives

Integrated Ocean Management	Adaptation to Environmental and Climate Change	Liaising, Listening, Learning and Leading

Strategic Priorities

1. Jurisdictional rights and responsibilities	2. Good Ocean Governance	3. Sustainable development, management and conservation	4. Listening, learning, liaising and leading	5. Sustaining action	6. Adapting to a rapidly changing environment
Actions	**Actions**	**Actions**	**Actions**	**Actions**	**Actions**
1A: PICS formalise maritime boundaries and secure rights over their resources **1B:** Regional effort to fix baselines and maritime boundaries to ensure the impact of Climate Changete change and sea level rise does not result in reduced jurisdiction of PICTs	**2A:** Leaders mandate a strengthening of the regional institutional framework for ocean governance and polic y coordination **2B:** Foster partnerships to integrate and implement ocean priorities in the pacific plan and other relevant regional and international instruments **2C:** PICTs incorporate sustainable use and development of coastal and ocean policies in national development policy and planning **2D:** PICTs design and/or consolidate clear coordinated institutional mechanism for integrated ocean and coastal management	**3A:** PICTs implement integrated coastal resource management arrangements drawing on the strengths and traditions of community, district, provincial and national levels of government to achieve sustainable island life **3B:** PICTs explore and build on marine spatial planning mechanisms for improved EEZ management to achieve economic development and environmental objectives **3C:** Regional intergovernmental bodies explore and build on approaches to conserve and manage high seas resources and deep sea ecosystems for the common good	**4A:** Facilitate processes that utilize existing knowledge and results in needs driven information acquisition and targeted capacity building for achieving policy and management objectives **4B:** Influence international and regional ocean priorities, decisions and processes through reclaiming the pacific way and establishing a high level representation on oceans **4C:** Connecting people and places for sharing, learning and action	**5A:** PICTs to ensure cost-effectiveness of management approaches as a priority step towards sustainability of financing **5B:** PICTs incorporate consideration of the economic development benefits of sustainable management of coastal and marine resources in decisions affecting national development **5C:** Explore and test financing mechanisms to support implementation of ocean priorities at regional and national level **5D:** Enhance donor harmonization and aid effectiveness to support implementation of ocean priorities at regional and national level	**6A:** Identify a centralized mechanism to assess emerging issues, manage risks and explore opportunities **6B:** Identify a centralized mechanism to assess emerging issues, manage risks and explore opportunities

Appendix 2 - Consultation list

WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS		
First name	**Last name**	**Organisation**
Scott	Hook	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
Ryan	Medrana	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
Seema	Naidu	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
Lorraine	Kershaw	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
Timothy	Bryar	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
Zarak	Khan	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
Alfred	Schuster	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
Joel	Nilon	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
Alex	Knox	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
Crystal	Johnson	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
Dr Morgan	Wairiu	University of the South Pacific
Alifereti	Tawake	LMMA
Raijeli	Taga	Fiji
Dr Hugh	Govan	LMMA
Sushil	Patel	PIANGO
Laitia	Tamata	PIANGO
Dr Leba	Salusalu	Pacific Islands Development Forum
Tasha	Siaosi	Samoa
Teina	Mackenzie	Cook Islands
Lia	Tuivaya	Fiji
Patricia	Chand	Fiji
Saleseini	Tagicakibau	Fiji
Semisi	Seruitanoa	Fiji

PACIFIC OCEAN ALLIANCE PARTNERS WHO PROVIDED INDICATORS & FEEDBACK		
First name	**Last name**	**Organisation**
Connie	Donato-Hunt	Pacific Community
Dr Leba	Salusalu	Pacific Islands Development Forum
Melanie	Bradley	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
Paul	Anderson	South Pacific Regional Environment Programme
Robin	Nielson	Government of Australia
Hugh	Govan	Locally Managed Marine Area Network
Anare	Raiwalui	Fiji Fisheries Industry Association
Jens	Kruger	Pacific Community
Susana	Tuisawa	Pacific Foundation for the Advancement of Women
Moses	Amos	Pacific Community
Liz	Ferguson	Government of Australia
Alice	McDonald	Forum Fisheries Agency
David	Power	Forum Fisheries Agency
Luke	Roughton	Government of New Zealand

Appendix 3 – Basic Model Indicators: Baseline and 2015 Data Sources and Contact Details

Indicator 1	Contribution of Tuna to Food Security
Baseline data source	http://www.spc.int/climate-change/fisheries/assessment/chapters/12-Chapter12.pdf (2009)
Baseline contact	Alice McDonald, FFA, Alice.mcdonald@ffa.int
Evaluation year data source	Case studies. Data should be available from FFA Future of Fisheries Tuna Report card in the future.
Evaluation year contact	Alice McDonald, FFA, Alice.mcdonald@ffa.int

Indicator 2	Value of access fees to FFA EEZs
Baseline data source	FFA Future of Fisheries Tuna Fishery Report Card
Baseline contact	Alice McDonald, FFA, Alice.mcdonald@ffa.int
Evaluation year data source	FFA Future of Fisheries Tuna Fishery Report Card
Evaluation year contact	Alice McDonald, FFA, Alice.mcdonald@ffa.int

Indicator 3	Direct employment in the fishing industry
Baseline data source	FFA Future of Fisheries Tuna Fishery Report Card
Baseline contact	Alice McDonald, FFA, Alice.mcdonald@ffa.int
Evaluation year data source	FFA Future of Fisheries Tuna Fishery Report Card
Evaluation year contact	Alice McDonald, FFA, Alice.mcdonald@ffa.int

Indicator 4	Marine managed area coverage in coastal and oceanic areas/country
Baseline data source	Pacific Islands Protected Area Portal www.pipap.sprep.org World Protected Areas Database www.protectedplanet.net (protected areas established 2010 and prior)
Baseline contact	Anama Solafa, SPREP, anamas@sprep.org Ryan Wright, SPREP, ryanw@sprep.org Paul Anderson, SPREP, paula@sprep.org
Evaluation year data source	Pacific Islands Protected Area Portal www.pipap.sprep.org World Protected Areas Database www.protectedplanet.net (protected areas established post 2010)
Evaluation year contact	Anama Solafa, SPREP, anamas@sprep.org Ryan Wright, SPREP, ryanw@sprep.org Paul Anderson, SPREP, paula@sprep.org

Indicator 5	Status of four main tuna stocks against target and limit reference points
Baseline data source	FFA Future of Fisheries Tuna Fishery Report Card
Baseline contact	Alice McDonald, FFA, Alice.mcdonald@ffa.int
Evaluation year data source	FFA Future of Fisheries Tuna Fishery Report Card
Evaluation year contact	Alice McDonald, FFA, Alice.mcdonald@ffa.int

Indicator 6	No. of signatories to relevant MEAs (e.g. CBD, CITIES, CMS, UNFCCC, Noumea Convention, MARPOL)
Baseline data source	United Nations Information Portal on Multilateral Environmental Agreements www.informea.org
Baseline contact	Clark Peteru, SPREP, clarkp@sprep.org
Evaluation year data source	United Nations Information Portal on Multilateral Environmental Agreements www.informea.org
Evaluation year contact	Clark Peteru, SPREP, clarkp@sprep.org

Indicator 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**
Baseline data source	Case studies – Melanesia, Fiji
Baseline contact	Hugh Govan hgovan@gmail.com
Evaluation year data source	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 Secretariatf the Pacific Community, F AME Division. Noumea. http://bit.ly/FishPEIR Figures spreadsheet saved on PIFS system, not for circulation.
Evaluation year contact	Hugh Govan hgovan@gmail.com

Indicator 8	**Number of political/country statements that reinforce or promote the FPO's role in the regional ocean policy framework**
Baseline data source	FPO 2010 Policy Analysis pp 19 -20
Baseline contact	Elizabeth Brierley, OPOC, opoc@forumsec.org
Evaluation year data source	Pacific Ocean Alliance partners c/- opoc@forumsec.org
Evaluation year contact	Elizabeth Brierley, OPOC, opoc@forumsec.org

Indicator 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
Baseline data source	http://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/depositpublicity.htm http://gsd.spc.int/regionalmaritimeboundaries http://www.un.org/depts/los/ (coordinates deposited 2010 and prior)
Baseline contact	Jens Kruger, SPC GSD, jensk@spc.int
Evaluation year data source	http://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/depositpublicity.htm http://gsd.spc.int/regionalmaritimeboundaries http://www.un.org/depts/los/ (coordinates deposited post-2010)
Evaluation year contact	Jens Kruger, SPC GSD, jensk@spc.int

Indicator 10	Proportion of organisation types and sectors represented on Pacific Ocean Alliance stakeholder list
Baseline data source	Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape Policy Analysis
Baseline contact	Elizabeth Brierley, Oceans Analyst OPOC opoc@forumsec.org
Evaluation year data source	Pacific Ocean Alliance Stakeholder List
Evaluation year contact	Elizabeth Brierley Oceans Analyst OPOC opoc@forumsec.org

Indicator 11	Number of open regional and subregional ocean forums held
Baseline data source	Marine Sector Working Group
Baseline contact	Moses Amos, SPC FAME, mosesa@spc.int
Evaluation year data source	Marine Sector Working Group
Evaluation year contact	Moses Amos, SPC FAME, mosesa@spc.int

Indicator 12	**Relative proportion of participation by regional, national and local level stakeholders at POA face-to-face meetings**
Baseline data source	Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape Policy Analysis
Baseline contact	Elizabeth Brierley, Oceans Analyst OPOC opoc@forumsec.org
Evaluation year data source	Pacific Ocean Alliance Stakeholder List
Evaluation year contact	Elizabeth Brierley, Oceans Analyst OPOC opoc@forumsec.org

Appendix 4 – Pipeline Indicators for Future Evaluations

The following table outlines the pipeline indicators which are not available for the first evaluation report, but which are planned for incorporation into subsequent evaluations when they become operational, following assessment to ensure their appropriateness.

A secure future for Pacific Island Countries and Territories	**Indicator Source**
Contribution of tuna to food security	Future of Fisheries - Tuna Fishery Report card
Fisheries as a % of GDP*	SDG 14.7
A healthy ocean that sustains the livelihoods and aspirations of Pacific Island communities	
Diverse livelihoods reducing pressure on fisheries resources, enhancing community incomes, and contributing to improved fisheries management	New Song for Coastal Fisheries Strategy
Nitrogen use efficiency composite indicator	SDG 14.1
Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	SDG 14.3
Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable level	SDG 14.4
Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	SDG 14.5
Consider "Proportion of national fishery production by country that are catches by small-medium fishery businessess" and FAO proposal of "Progress by countries in adopting and implementing a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries"*	SDG 14.8.b
Sustainable development, management and conservation of our Ocean	
National controls on export commodities implemented and improved	Fut of Fish. Coastal goal 1
Coastal threats reduced through efficient and effective use of environmental controls including EIAs, logging regulations and strengthened environmental monitoring capacity / budgets	Fut of Fisheries Coastal goal 2

% of coastal and marine development (to be defined) with formulated or implemented ICM/MSP plans (that are harmonised where applicable), based on ecosystem approach, that builds resilient human communities and ecosystems and provides for equitable benefit sharing and decent work*	SDG 14.2
Dollar value of negative fishery subsidies against 2015 baseline*	SDG 14.6
More equitable access to benefits and decision making within communities, including women, youth and marginalised groups	New Song for Coastal Fisheries Strategy
Led and informed by those most directly affected	
Informed, empowered coastal communities with clearly defined user rights	New Song for Coastal Fisheries Strategy
Number of domestic tuna fishing industries formed	
Jurisdictional rights and responsibilities defined	
communities will drive local management regimes with clear user rights	Future of Fisheries Goal 1 Coastal
States have the capacity to monitor and enforce	
Strong and up-to-date coastal fisheries management policy, legislation and planning	New Song for Coastal Fisheries Strategy
Number of countries implementing either legally or programmatically the provisions set out in regional seas protocols and ratification and implementation of the ILO Maritime and Fisheries Conventions	SDG 14.8.c
(Exact Indicator to be confirmed) Regional performance of PICTS and DWFN in the WCPFC Compliance Monitoring Scheme	WCPFC Compliance Monitoring Scheme
Integrated conversations across sectors and stakeholders	
No. of MSWG meetings/year	MSWG
Discourse and learning between land-based and marine-based cadastre and surveying communities.	http://gsd.spc.int/pgsc/

Community engagement	
Trends in awareness, attitudes and engagement from the public	
Community access to fisheries management relevant information - target 100% communities, existence of information strategey, estimated coverage, investment	Future of Fish Roadmap and Noumea Strategy
Sustaining action	
Number/proportion of sustainable financing initiatives present in the region (i.e. trust funds, levies, taxes)	MSP portal
Number and type of assistance to domestic tuna fishing industries	MSP portal
Listening, learning, liaising and leading	
As at 13. 2 Communuity access to fisheries management relevant information - target 100% communities, existence of information strategey, estimated coverage, investment	Future of Fish Roadmap and Noumea Strategy
Budget allocation to research in the field of marine technology as a percentage of total budget to research (this indicator needs further refinement)	SDG 14.8.a
Working at regional, national and local levels	
Effective collaboration and coordination among stakeholders and key sectors of influence	New Song for Coastal Fisheries Strategy
Political will and leadership	
Recognition of, and strong political commitment and support for, coastal fisheries management at a national and sub-national scale	New Song for Coastal Fisheries Strategy
Adapting to rapidly changing environments	
Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	SDG 14.3