# CORE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS SUMMARY TABLE

| Theme | Indicator name | Definition | Purpose | Desired outcome |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Environmental Governance* | **Environment Ministry budget allocation** | % of national budget allocated to Environment Ministry or equivalent. | Determine trends in prioritisation of environmental funding within government. | Stable or positive trend; sufficient and sustainable financing to implement environmental programmes. |
| | **MEA reporting requirements** | % of MEA reporting requirements met on time. | Determine if MEAs are being reported on. | 100% of MEA reporting requirements met on time or positive trend. PICTs successfully meet reporting obligations under MEAs in a timely manner, ideally using the State of Environment Reporting as the basis for responding to these reporting requirements. |
| | **Approved development proposals with conditions** | % of approved development proposals with conditions imposed. | Determine if developments are being properly assessed and administered. | 100% of approved development proposals have conditions imposed. |
| | **Environmental cases prosecuted** | Number of environmental cases prosecuted. | Measure effectiveness of environmental legislation and enforcement actions. | Institutional and systemic capacities are effective and efficient, with well-drafted national laws that are effectively enforced. |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Island and Ocean Ecosystems** | **Native tree cover** | % native tree cover of total land area. | Indicates the suite of environmental values associated with forests (e.g. biodiversity, carbon sequestration, subsistence hunting). | Stable or positive trend in tree cover, or reduced rate of tree cover loss. |
| | **Wetlands** | % cover of wetlands, mangroves, and seagrass | Wetlands, mangroves and seagrass provide ecosystem services not provided by other ecosystems (e.g. nurseries for economically important fish species, natural flood mitigation and water filter systems). They also support plants and animals not found in other ecosystems. | Stable or positive trend in area of wetlands and mangroves. |
| | **Live coral cover** | % of live coral cover in coastal and marine environments. | Indicator of overall health of reef ecosystems. These ecosystems provide important services for humans. | Stable or positive trend in live coral cover. |
| | **Lagoon water quality** | *Enterococci* levels in water samples. | *Enterterococci* are bacteria found in the intestines of animals and humans and indicate the presence of faecal pollution in coastal waters. | Enterococci levels are within the safe threshold for marine recreation at all monitored sites. Current United States EPA thresholds are <110-130 cfu/100 ml for a single sample. |
| | **Freshwater quality** | *E. coli* levels in water samples. | *E. coli* are indicators of faecal contamination in freshwater bodies and are associated with a range of possible human diseases. High levels of *E. coli* can be associated with cloudy water and decreased dissolved oxygen. | *E. coli* threshold at or below globally accepted standards for drinking and bathing water, which is none detectable per 100 mL for both E. coli and total coliforms for drinking water, and varies for bathing and swimming water. |
| | **Terrestrial protected areas** | % of land area formally protected for conservation. | Protected areas are established to protect biodiversity and ecosystem services from resource extraction and unsustainable harvesting. | Positive trend in area protected; or all terrestrial ecosystems are adequately represented in the protected areas network or; ≥17% of land area is protected (Aichi target 11) |

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| _Island and Ocean Ecosystems_ | **Marine protected areas** | % of EEZ formally protected for conservation. | Protected areas are established to protect biodiversity and ecosystem services from resource extraction and unsustainable harvesting. | Positive trend in area protected; or ≥10% of EEZ is protected (Aichi target 11). |
| | **Commercial pelagic fishes** | Trends in biomass of tuna species | Track the health of this important component of the ocean ecosystem. | Stable biomass catch. |
| | **Fish biomass** | Fish biomass for inshore fish populations. | Indicates inshore fish population status and reef health. | Stable level of biomass; or juvenile fish are not overrepresented in markets. |
| | **Invasive species under management or eradicated** | % of invasive species eradicated from defined areas or under formal management. | Indicates the effectiveness of invasive species eradication and management programs. | All or positive trend in the number of priority species under management or eradicated. |
| | **Priority sites with invasive species managed** | Number of priority sites with multi-invasive taxa management programmes. | Indicates the effectiveness of invasive species management in protecting ecologically valuable sites/protected areas. | All or positive trend number of priority sites where invasive species are managed |
| | **IUCN red list summary** | Number and types of species listed as threatened on the IUCN red list and a summary of their threats. | Track the status of threatened species and understand the most important threats operating. | Trend for species to be downgraded to lower threat levels or off the threatened species list. |
| | **Status of threatened, endemic or migratory species** | Population abundance of identified species. | Tracks the status of populations of priority species over time. | Stable or positive trend in population size. |
| | **Land under cultivation** | Percentage of total arable land that is under cultivation. | Tracks the area of arable land that is developed for agriculture. | Stable trend in area under cultivation. A decreasing area under cultivation implies reduced food security and an increasing trend under area under cultivation implies some conversion of natural vegetation to agriculture. |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Climate change resilience | **Trend in Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions** | Trend of nationally determined contribution. | Greenhouse gas emissions are the primary cause of global warming. Countries have committed to UNFCCC and Paris Accord to reduce GHG emissions. | Negative trend in GHG emissions. |
| | **Trend in consumption of ozone depleting substances (ODS)** | Trend in consumption of ozone depleting substances (ODS). | Tracks countries progress to phasing out ODS. Ozone depleting substances destroy the earth's ozone which protects the earth from UV radiation. | Negative trend in ODS consumption. |
| | **Renewable energy** | Trend in percentage production of energy from renewable sources. | Energy generation is a major source of GHG emissions. Pacific island countries also have limited capacity for oil and gas storage and are therefore highly vulnerable to fluctuations in fossil fuel price and availability. | Positive trend in energy production from renewable sources. |
| | **Climate-related deaths** | Number of climate-related deaths from declared disasters. | Determine how many deaths occur due to climate-related events as an indicator of climate adaption and resilience. | Reduction in climate-related deaths. |
| | **Climate-related disaster losses** | Total dollars of financial loss occurring due to climate-related disasters, defined as cyclones, flooding, landslides and drought. | Determine how much financial losses occurs due to climate-related disasters and an indicator for climate change adaption and resilience. | Reduction in climate-related financial losses |
| | **Funding for ecosystem management** | Total funds received to implement ecosystem-based approaches to climate adaptation. | Indicates capacity for implementing ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation. | Positive trend in funds received for ecosystem-based approaches to adaption to ensure that PICTs are more able to respond to climate change. |
| | **Climate adaptation and mitigation funding** | Total funds received for climate adaptation and mitigation projects. | Indicates capacity for implementing climate change adaptation and mitigation. | Climate change projects are adequately financed. |

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| *Waste* | **Household waste captured rate** | % of total household waste captured by authorised provider. | Measures the percentage of total household waste disposed in waste facilities. | Positive trend in percentage of household waste captured. |
| | **Per capita generation of municipal solid waste** | Annual per capita generation of municipal solid waste. | Accurate measurement of per capita waste generation for better waste management. | Stabilisation and subsequent negative trend in household waste generated. |
| | **Household waste recycled** | % waste recycled. | Measures the percentage of waste diverted from landfill. | Positive trend in rate of waste recycled. |
| | **Access to and quality of sewage treatment** | % of households connected to central sewage system. | Tracks progress in managing sewage in a way that minimises the risk of water contamination. Untreated sewage and leaking septic systems are a major source of ground and surface water contamination. | Positive trend in % of households connected to central sewage system. |