



COASTAL FISHERIES 2015–2025

A 10-year picture of progress on the *Regional Roadmap for Sustainable Pacific Fisheries* and *A New Song for Coastal Fisheries – Pathways to Change*

In 2015, Pacific Islands Forum Leaders endorsed two complementary regional commitments — the *Regional Roadmap for Sustainable Pacific Fisheries* and *A New Song for Coastal Fisheries* — and set a clear 10-year horizon for change. The ambition was that, by 2025, Pacific Island countries and territories would have the policies, legislation, institutional support and community-led arrangements needed to place coastal fisheries on a more sustainable path.

Ten years on, the Coastal Fishery Report Card shows that the region has made important progress, although progress has been uneven across outcome areas. The foundations for coastal fisheries management are now much stronger: more countries have updated policies and legislation, community user rights are more widely recognised, national coastal fisheries strategies are in place in many PICTs, and the evidence base for decision-making has improved. These are significant achievements and provide a stronger platform for the next regional fisheries policy.

However, the harder outcomes remain slower to achieve. Effective enforcement, sustainable financing, equitable participation, practical community empowerment, and measurable recovery of coastal resources are still uneven across the region. In several critical areas, the region still lacks sufficient data to show whether management measures are improving fish stocks, ecosystems, livelihoods and benefit-sharing.

Because PICT coverage expanded over the decade, trends should be read as direction of travel rather than strict like-for-like comparisons.

The 10-year scorecard – progress against the Roadmap Goals for Coastal Fisheries

An indicative synthesis of the decade's progress against the ten Roadmap outcome areas for coastal fisheries, grouped under the three goals of Empowerment, Resilience, and Livelihoods and food security.

GOAL 1 · EMPOWERMENT		
	Informed, empowered communities with clearly defined user-rights	Rights now defined in 19 PICTs (from 14), but awareness and real community control remain unmeasured.
	Adequate, relevant information to inform management & policy	Evidence use has improved, with 28 policies/roadmaps demonstrating use of available information; however, the adequacy, accessibility and community reach of information remain persistent gaps.
	Recognition & strong political commitment for coastal fisheries	Reported investment rose across the measures tracked; coastal fisheries firmly on the regional agenda.
	Re-focused, transparent, adequately resourced agencies	Financial-statement publishing 7→19 PICTs; budget per fishing household USD 24→613.
GOAL 2 · RESILIENCE		
	Strong, up-to-date management policy, legislation & planning	Legislation (16), policies (16) and MCS&E (17) now in place across most PICTs.
	Effective collaboration & coordination across sectors	Reported effectiveness improved (3→12 PICTs), but coordination remains uneven.
	Equitable access to benefits & decision-making (women, youth, marginalised)	Remained a persistent HIES-based data gap – one of the clearest unfinished areas.
GOAL 3 · LIVELIHOODS & FOOD SECURITY		
	Keep harvests within sustainable limits	Monitoring scaled up (Ikasavea), but invertebrate stocks and reefs remain stressed.
	Enhanced food security, incl. tuna for domestic consumption	Reliance stable; canned fish heavy in diets; food-system data still incomplete.
	Diversify supply through FADs & sustainable aquaculture	Only 7% of households use FADs; aquaculture modest but now backed by a regional strategy.

Rating key:  Significant progress  Some progress  No overall progress  Moving away  Data gap

The scorecard is an indicative synthesis for discussion, applying the Report Card's established four-level rating to the cumulative 2015–2025 record; individual annual cards rate each outcome separately.

The journey: ten years of regional commitment

From the 2015 endorsement of the Roadmap and New Song to the 2026 transition toward a new regional policy, the decade followed a deliberate arc – building the commitments, the single reporting mechanism and the community-led approach that underpin sustainable coastal fisheries.

- 2015** **Regional foundations laid.** Pacific Leaders endorsed the *Regional Roadmap for Sustainable Pacific Fisheries*, setting a 10-year direction for tuna and coastal fisheries. In the same year, *A New Song for Coastal Fisheries* was approved and endorsed through regional fisheries processes, giving coastal fisheries a dedicated regional strategy centred on community-based management, food security, livelihoods and ecosystem health. SDG 14 was also adopted globally, strengthening the wider international focus on life below water.
- 2016** **Baseline reporting begins.** The Coastal Fishery Report Card provided the first baseline against key Roadmap indicators for coastal fisheries, identifying early data gaps and establishing a basis for tracking progress over the Roadmap's 10-year timeframe. Pacific Leaders also formally expanded the regional understanding of "fisheries" to include coastal fisheries, elevating the sector in regional policy dialogue.
- 2017** **One reporting mechanism established.** The Roadmap and New Song were aligned through a single Coastal Fishery Report Card reporting mechanism. This allowed one regional product to track progress against both commitments and provided early quantitative reporting across a limited number of PICTs, particularly for budget, staffing, HIES and policy indicators.
- 2020** **Wider participation recognised.** Fisheries Ministers endorsed a mechanism to increase the engagement of non-state actors in regional coastal fisheries management dialogue, reinforcing the importance of communities, NGOs, CSOs and other partners. During this period, regional language and practice increasingly shifted from CEFAM toward **CBFM** as the primary framing for community-led coastal fisheries management.
- 2021** **Scaling up CBFM becomes a regional priority.** The *Pacific Framework for Action on Scaling up Community-Based Fisheries Management* was adopted as the region's principal mechanism for strengthening and expanding community-led coastal fisheries management. It provided a clearer implementation pathway for the New Song and supported more systematic reporting on CBFM progress.
- 2022** **Alignment with the 2050 Strategy begins.** The *2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent* was launched. At the 3rd Regional Fisheries Ministers Meeting, Ministers endorsed the 2050 Strategy and initiated a review of existing regional fisheries policies, including the Roadmap and New Song, to ensure alignment with the region's long-term development vision.
- 2023** **Indicators and policy review strengthened.** The 2050 Strategy Implementation Plan was released, and Fisheries Ministers endorsed the review process for the Roadmap and New Song. Coastal Fishery Report Card indicators were revised and endorsed by the 4th Regional Fisheries Ministers Meeting, with stronger alignment to the regional CBFM framework and a clearer focus on updated coastal fisheries priorities.
- 2025** **Extension and transition.** RFMM6 extended the Roadmap and New Song to the end of 2026 and completed the Review of Regional Fisheries Policies. The year also delivered the 2025 Coastal Fishery Report Card and the online report-card dashboard, the strengthened CBFM framework to 2030, and RFMM6's endorsement of the Pacific Regional Aquaculture Strategy.
- 2026** **A new policy era at RFMM7.** The 7th Regional Fisheries Ministers Meeting (Wellington, July 2026) receives *Coastal Fisheries 2015–2025: A 10-Year Picture of Progress* and considers the Coastal Fisheries and Aquaculture Climate Change Strategy and the new **Regional Fisheries Strategy 2026–2035** – a single, unified framework spanning offshore fisheries, coastal fisheries and aquaculture.

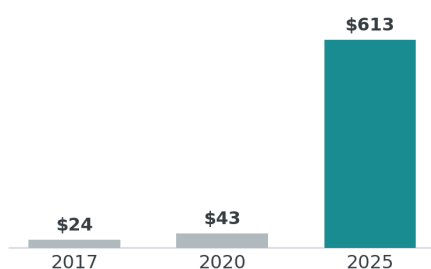
GOAL 1

Empowerment – stronger foundations for community-led management

The Empowerment goal sought informed, empowered communities with clearly defined user rights, adequate information for decisions, strong political commitment, and re-focused, adequately resourced agencies. Across the decade this is where progress is **clearest and most consistent**: national investment has risen on every measure the Report Card tracks, the legal recognition of community rights has widened, and transparency has improved markedly.

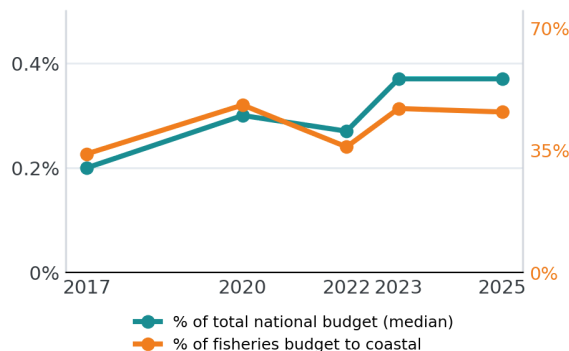
“Recognition of, and strong political commitment for, coastal fisheries” – once aspirational – is now visible in budgets, staffing and law.

Coastal fisheries budget per fishing household (USD)



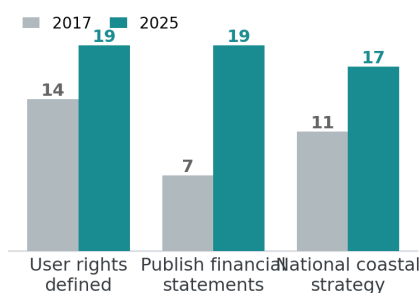
Government coastal-fisheries budget per participating household rose from USD 24 (2017) to USD 613 (2025) – though part of the jump reflects far wider and better budget reporting by 2025.

Public resources directed to coastal fisheries

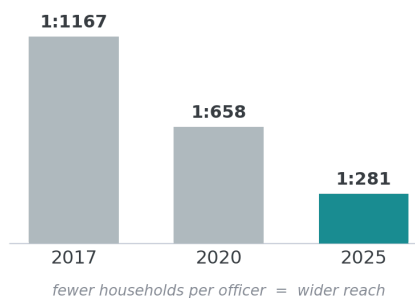


Coastal fisheries' share of both national budgets and fisheries-sector budgets trended upward, signalling rising political and financial commitment.

Strengthening the enabling environment (no. of PICTs)



Extension officer reach (officers : fishing households)



Since 2017, the region has made clear progress in recognising coastal fisheries rights, improving transparency and strengthening national planning. User rights are now formally recognised in **19 PICTs**, up from 14 in 2017, most commonly through constitutional arrangements or through island/village council, provincial and island-state legislation. Transparency has also improved, with **19 PICTs** now publishing annual fisheries financial statements, compared with 7 in 2017. National planning coverage has expanded, with **17 PICTs** holding a current national coastal fisheries strategy or roadmap, up from 11 in 2017. Extension reach has also widened substantially, improving from one officer per 1,167 fishing households to roughly **one per 281**.

~661 active CBFM sites • 1,032 communities

By 2022, community-based fisheries management had scaled to an estimated 661 active sites serving over a thousand communities, with a further 193 in progress – the “empowerment” ambition moving from policy to practice. The Pacific Framework for Action on Scaling up CBFM has now been **extended to 2030**.

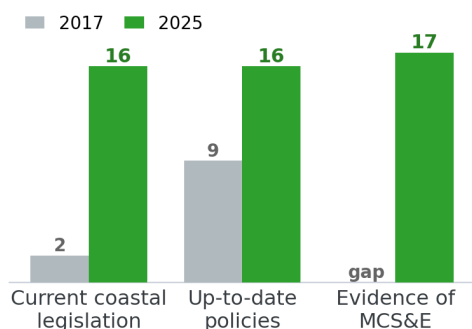
The remaining implementation gap. While legal recognition of user rights has expanded across the region, the evidence base remains insufficient to assess how consistently these rights are understood, claimed, and exercised in practice. Across the Report Card series, community awareness of rights and responsibilities, the ability of rights-holders to influence or control coastal fisheries management decisions, and the extent to which information is routinely used to guide management and policy have remained persistent **data gaps**. This suggests that formal recognition has advanced faster than the region’s ability to measure implementation, enforcement and practical empowerment at the community level.

GOAL 2

Resilience – stronger rules, uneven enforcement

The Resilience goal focused on strengthening coastal fisheries policy, legislation and planning; improving collaboration across sectors and stakeholders; and promoting more equitable access to benefits and decision-making for women, youth and marginalised groups. Over the decade, the **legislative and policy foundations have strengthened substantially**, with more PICTs reporting current policies, updated legislation and evidence of monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement. Progress on collaboration is now more visible, with **12 PICTs** reporting improved partnership effectiveness in 2025. Equity, however, remains the most difficult area to assess. While women’s participation in senior fisheries management is now being reported, access to benefits and decision-making for women, youth and marginalised groups remains a **persistent regional data gap**.

Management foundations in place (no. of PICTs)



In 2017 several management foundations were data gaps or only just emerging; by 2025 the great majority of reporting PICTs had legislation, policies and some MCS&E in place.

By 2025, the legislative and policy architecture for coastal fisheries management had strengthened across much of the region. **Sixteen PICTs** reported coastal fisheries management legislation in place, while the metadata indicates that **10 PICTs** had enacted new coastal fisheries legislation since 2015. Sixteen PICTs also held up-to-date and comprehensive coastal fisheries and aquaculture policies, compared with 9 PICTs reporting current coastal fisheries management policies in 2017. Evidence of monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement has also improved: by 2025, **17 PICTs** reported some evidence of coastal fisheries MCS&E, compared with this being a regional data gap in 2017. Overall, the foundations for management are now in place across most of the region, although implementation quality, enforcement effectiveness and community-level outcomes still require stronger evidence.

3 → 12

PICTs reporting improved effectiveness of partnerships, collaboration and coordination with NGOs, CSOs and non-state actors (2022→2025).

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national policies and roadmaps now demonstrably use evidence to guide decisions – a clear shift toward evidence-based coastal fisheries governance.

Two persistent weaknesses remain. First, enforcement capacity is still uneven. The Report Card now records whether PICTs have evidence of coastal fisheries monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement, but it does not yet assess the *adequacy, consistency or effectiveness* of those systems. Similarly, while partnership reporting has improved, with 12 PICTs reporting increased effectiveness in collaboration and coordination with NGOs, CSOs, non-state actors and other stakeholders in 2025, this progress is not yet universal across the region. Second, the **equity dimension** of the Resilience goal remains difficult to assess. Since quantitative HIES-based reporting began, access to benefits and decision-making for women, youth, and marginalised groups regarding household fishing and fish sales has remained a regional data gap.

Strengthening the evidence on equity

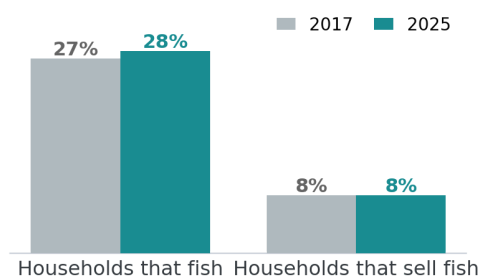
Household surveys continue to **undercount women’s full contributions** to coastal fisheries, particularly in subsistence fishing, gleaning, processing, and informal market activity. Across the Report Card series, HIES-based labour-force data records women as only around 6–8% of the formal fisheries labour force, while other evidence points to a much larger role: women make up the majority of the SoLTuna processing workforce, and an estimated 89% of fishers or gleaners in Palau are women. A positive 2025 signal is that women now account for **37% of senior managers in fisheries agencies**. However, sex-, age- and social-inclusion-disaggregated data on access to benefits and participation in decision-making remain a **major monitoring gap**, limiting the region’s ability to assess whether coastal fisheries management is delivering equitable outcomes for women, youth and marginalised groups.

GOAL 3

Livelihoods and food security – steady reliance, fragile resources

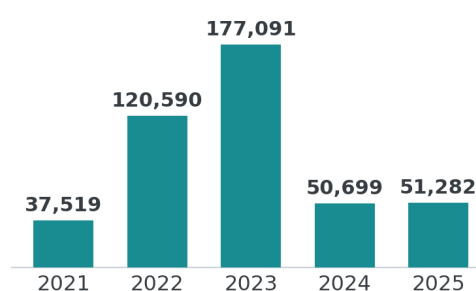
The Livelihoods and food security goal focused on keeping harvests within sustainable limits, enhancing food security – including through tuna for domestic consumption – and diversifying fish supply through nearshore FADs and sustainable aquaculture. Over the decade, household reliance on coastal fisheries has remained **broadly stable**, with fishing participation and fish sales continuing to show the sector’s central role in food security and livelihoods. At the same time, the underlying **resource base remains under pressure**, with key species and reef ecosystems continuing to show signs of overexploitation, data deficiency and environmental stress. Monitoring capacity has improved only recently, particularly through expanded use of Ikasavea market and creel surveys, but the region still needs stronger, more consistent data to assess whether harvests are being kept within sustainable limits.

Household reliance on coastal fisheries (median)



Around a quarter to a third of households fish and roughly 8% sell fish – figures that have barely moved, confirming coastal fisheries as a stable backbone of food and income (9% of households rely on fisheries as their main income).

Specimens measured via SPC Ikasavea surveys



SPC’s Ikasavea creel/market survey app drove a step-change in monitoring effort: 34,713 coastal market stalls were surveyed between 2021 and 2025, building the evidence base for sustainable harvest management.

On the supply side, fishing households continue to rely mainly on hook-and-line, nets, spears and gleaning, while only around **7% report using FADs**. This points to a significant opportunity to expand well-managed nearshore FAD programmes as one tool for diversifying supply and potentially reducing pressure on reef fisheries. Aquaculture remains modest in volume, with around 7,600 tonnes produced in 2021, valued at approximately USD 85.3 million, but it is now supported by the forward-looking **Pacific Regional Aquaculture Strategy**. Canned fish also features prominently in diets, with **56% of households** reporting consumption, reflecting its accessibility and its growing role alongside fresh reef and pelagic fish in household food security.

Sustaining the resource base remains urgent

Across the Report Card series, the message has remained consistent: many coastal stocks and habitats are under continuing pressure from **overfishing, habitat degradation and climate-related impacts**. The 2017 Report Card used the 2011 reef assessment as an important baseline, noting that around 48% of Pacific reefs were considered threatened. Since then, reefs in multiple PICTs have been further affected by coral bleaching, marine heat stress and tropical cyclones, while fishing pressure on accessible inshore resources continues. Together, these pressures mean the sustainability outcomes the Roadmap seeks to protect remain **fragile and, in many places, still incompletely measured**.

Note on food-security figures: per-capita fresh-fish consumption estimates fluctuated across editions (37–58 kg/person/year) largely because of changing data sources and survey vintages, rather than real swings in consumption – another reminder to read year-on-year movements with care.

The unfinished agenda – and how the 2026–2035 Strategy responds

The most critical enabler – sustainable financing – and the six priorities it must deliver, with how the new Regional Fisheries Strategy (2026–2035), which replaces the Roadmap and New Song, responds to each.

The decade built the *foundations* for sustainable coastal fisheries; the gaps that remained were as much about **money and measurement as action**. The new **Regional Fisheries Strategy 2026–2035** (endorsement sought at RFMM7) responds to each – but one enabler underpins them all.

MOST CRITICAL ENABLER

Sustainable financing for coastal fisheries and aquaculture

Sustainable financing for coastal fisheries and aquaculture is a **regional priority** and a key enabler for implementing the next regional fisheries policy. The past decade has shown that policy commitments translate into measurable outcomes only when backed by **predictable, recurrent and long-term financing** that strengthens national and subnational institutions, supports empowered communities, and enables evidence-informed decisions.

SUSTAINABLE FINANCING IS NEEDED TO:

Communities & rights

Scale up community-based fisheries management and sustain partnerships that respect Pacific knowledge, customary rights, tenure and values.

Science & compliance

Improve coastal fisheries science and monitoring, and strengthen compliance and enforcement.

Climate & livelihoods

Support climate-resilient coastal fisheries, aquaculture and diversified, inclusive livelihoods.

As the region enters the next 10-year policy cycle, financing coastal fisheries and aquaculture must be treated as an investment in Pacific food security, climate resilience, community wellbeing, healthy ecosystems and future generations.

... and the six priorities that sustained financing must deliver:

01 Equity & inclusion (GESI)

Benefit-sharing and decision-making for women, youth and people with disabilities went unmeasured for the entire decade – the New Song's clearest unfinished business.

→ **2026–2035 Strategy responds:** A **People-centred approach** is now a cross-cutting priority with GESI as a core principle, and the Strategy commits to collecting **sex-, age- and economic-status-disaggregated data** and ensuring equitable participation and income parity.

02 From rules to results – enforcement

The region could show that legislation and MCS&E exist, but rarely whether they actually worked or were adequately resourced.

→ **2026–2035 Strategy responds:** A dedicated **Compliance & enforcement** strategy introduces **Community Authorised Officers**, voluntary-compliance outreach, and MCS&E underpinned by clear offences and adequate deterrent penalties.

03 Resource status & stock health

Invertebrates remained overfished and ~48% of reefs threatened; the status of most stocks was still incompletely measured.

→ **2026–2035 Strategy responds:** **Goal 1** targets stocks within sustainable limits, backed by **standardised, long-term data systems** combining traditional knowledge and science, and targeted management of high-value species.

04 Climate resilience

Climate change was not adequately integrated into coastal fisheries indicators or planning over the decade.

→ **2026–2035 Strategy responds:** Climate is now both a standalone **Goal 4** and a cross-cutting priority (with disaster & shock resilience), integrating climate and disaster risk into planning and pursuing loss & damage finance.

05 From legal rights to real control

User rights were defined in law in 19 PICTs, but community awareness and active local management remained unmeasured.

→ **2026–2035 Strategy responds:** The **CBFM** strategy aims to support the scaling of effective CBFM across coastal communities and management areas, legally empower communities to lead CBFM, and strengthen sub-national and local-government capacity (Pacific CBFM Framework 2021–2030).

06 Data systems & digital tools

Coastal data were fragmented, costly and slow, limiting the timely evidence available for management, reporting and stock assessment.

→ **2026–2035 Strategy responds:** The Strategy modernises data with **mobile apps and AI** (with data-sovereignty safeguards) and standardised long-term systems; SPC's HoF18 backed **e-reporting and integrated data management** to put timely evidence in managers' hands.

The 10-year verdict & the road ahead

What the 2025 Review of Regional Fisheries Policies concluded

The independent Review – informed by consultations with 49 stakeholders – found that the Roadmap and New Song **successfully established a regional consensus of priorities** and have been referenced as guiding documents in national policy development. They enabled a single, coherent monitoring mechanism and supported the funding of regional activities, including the Pacific Framework for Action on Scaling up CBFM. The Review judged the policies’ goals, strategies and outcomes to **remain highly relevant** to current and future needs.

It also named the weaknesses candidly: coastal fisheries face **fewer resources and less well-defined indicators** than the tuna sector; policy execution struggles with operational costs, policy saturation and fragmented mandates; and the lack of formal, ongoing collaboration among governments, NGOs, CSOs, FFA and SPC limits data collection, validation and reporting. Areas flagged for sharper future emphasis: **climate change, technology, aquaculture, and Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)**.

The transition: a single unified Strategy for 2026–2035

2025 is a hand-over, not an ending. Following the 2025 Review, Members chose to replace the Roadmap and New Song with a single, unified **Regional Fisheries Strategy 2026–2035** spanning offshore fisheries, coastal fisheries and aquaculture – developed through consultation with 120+ stakeholders and slated for endorsement at the 7th RFMM (Wellington, July 2026). It is organised around **four shared goals** – healthy ecosystems and stocks, economic benefits and livelihoods, food and nutrition security, and climate resilience – each tagged to a 2050 Strategy thematic area, with **aquaculture and cross-cutting priorities** (climate, disasters, people-centred approaches, technology) added for the first time. An **annual fisheries report card** will continue reporting to Ministers and feed 2050 reporting, with a mid-point review in 2030/31. Its goals map onto the 2050 thematic areas:



The building blocks are already in place: the CBFM Framework to 2030, the new **Pacific Regional Aquaculture Strategy**, a **Coastal Fisheries & Aquaculture Climate Change Strategy** (for RFMM7 endorsement), an online Report Card **dashboard**, and – critically – a regional commitment to **sustainable, long-term financing** for coastal fisheries and aquaculture to put the sector on a durable footing.

The 10-year picture, in one line. Over 2015–2025 the Pacific built the institutional, legal and financial foundations for sustainable coastal fisheries across much of the region – a genuine achievement of the Roadmap and New Song. The task the next framework inherits is to turn that scaffolding into measured outcomes on the water: real community control, working enforcement, equitable benefits, and recovering resources.

Sources & method. Compiled from the SPC Coastal Fishery Report Cards 2015–2025; the *Review of Regional Fisheries Policies* (August 2025); the 2025 ministerial briefing; the Pacific Framework for Action on Scaling up CBFM; CBFM site data (Govan & Lalavanua, 2022); and BENEFISH value estimates (Gillett). Indicator coverage expanded from 5–7 PICTs (2017) to 19 PICTs (2025); medians are used for HIES-derived figures and totals are not strictly comparable between editions. Draft for discussion – figures should be confirmed against source workbooks before publication.

Annex – Ten years in numbers

Headline indicators – 2015/2016 context and the 2017 quantitative baseline → 2025. Read these as the **direction of travel** rather than precise like-for-like change; 2015/2016 entries are contextual baselines (see notes overleaf). *Continued on the next page.*

Indicator	Baseline / early reference	2025	Trend
Investment & resourcing			
Coastal fisheries budget per fishing household	USD 24 (2017)	USD 613	↗
National budget allocated to coastal fisheries	0.2% (2017)	0.37%	↗
Fisheries-sector budget directed to coastal fisheries	32% (2017)	46%	↗
Coastal fisheries staff (share of all fisheries staff)	47% (2017)	49%	→
Coastal fisheries staff reach	1:483 households (2017)	Not separately reported (extension reach 1:281)	↗ partial
Extension officer reach	1:1167 households (2017)	1:281	↗
PICTs publishing national fisheries financial statements	7 (2017)	19	↗
Designated staff & budget for coastal fisheries – national	2016 qualitative country-status baseline	Reflected via budget, staffing & extension indicators	↗ partial
Designated staff & budget for coastal fisheries – subnational	2016 qualitative country-status baseline	Not consistently reported in 2025	?
Policy, legislation, governance & community management			
PICTs with user rights defined in law	14 (2017)	19	↗
PICTs with a current national coastal fisheries roadmap / strategy	11 (2017)	17	↗
PICTs with current coastal fisheries legislation	2017: 15 PICTs had legislation gaps or needing update	16	↗
PICTs with new coastal fisheries legislation since 2015*	5 (2018)	10 (metadata) / 16 (Report Card wording)	↗
PICTs with up-to-date, comprehensive coastal & aquaculture policies	9 (2017)	16	↗
PICTs with evidence of coastal fisheries MCS / MCSE	Data gap (2017)	17	↗
PICTs reporting improved partnership effectiveness	Data gap (2017)	12	↗
CEAFM / CBFM programme in place	2016 baseline; 8.2% of coastal communities practised CEAFM (2017)	661 active CBFM sites (recent series; not directly comparable)	↗ partial
Collaboration between fisheries and other sectors	2016 baseline; effectiveness unknown (2017)	12 PICTs reported improved partnership effectiveness	↗
Science, evidence & monitoring			
Policies / roadmaps demonstrating use of evidence	2016 qualitative baseline	28	↗
Science-based monitoring of coastal resources	2016 qualitative country-status baseline	Reflected via evidence-based policies, MCS/MCSE & Ikasavea monitoring	↗ partial
Adequate information available to stakeholders & communities	2016 qualitative country-status baseline	Reflected via 28 evidence-informed policies and roadmaps	↗ partial
Coastal fisheries catch monitored and reported	2016 qualitative baseline	Reflected via Ikasavea market and specimen monitoring	↗ partial
Coastal market stalls surveyed (Ikasavea)	Not reported (2017)	34,713 (2021–25)	↗
Specimens measured through coastal monitoring	Not reported (2017)	Annual figures available 2021–25	↗
Gender & inclusion			
Women and young people included in decision-making	2016 baseline; data gap (2017)	Women in senior management: 37%	↗ partial
Fisheries labour-force participation	4% (2017)	Not directly comparable	?
Women recorded in the formal fisheries labour force	~8% (2017)	8–9%	→
Women in senior fisheries management	Not reported (2017)	37%	↗
Women working in coastal fisheries departments	Not reported (2017)	18.1%	?
Women working in fisheries departments overall	Not reported (2017)	35.3%	?

Annex – Ten years in numbers · continued

Indicator	Baseline / early reference	2025	Trend
Participation, livelihoods & food security			
Households participating in fishing	27% (2017)	28%	→
Households selling fish	8% (2017)	8%	→
Median household income from fisheries	2% from capture fisheries (2017)	3.0% from fisheries & aquaculture	↗
Households where fisheries is the main income source	Not reported (2017)	9%	?
Households participating in fisheries & below the national poverty line	Data gap (2017)	15.7%	?
Household fish / marine-product consumption expenditure	8% (2017)	5.3%	↘
Households consuming fish / seafood weekly	94% (2017)	81.4%	↘
Households consuming canned fish	Not reported in 2017 headline	56%	?
Per capita fresh fish consumption	37 kg/person/yr (2017)	Not reported as comparable 2025 headline	?
National tuna catch used to supplement food security	2016 baseline; quantity not available	Not reported as comparable 2025 headline	?
Fishing methods, areas & resources			
Fishing households using hook & line	Not reported in 2017 headline	53.4%	?
Fishing households using nets	Not reported in 2017 headline	34.0%	?
Fishing households using spear	Not reported in 2017 headline	31.5%	?
Fishing households gleaning	Not reported in 2017 headline	25.8%	?
Fishing households fishing inshore	66% (2017)	62.2%	↘
Fishing households fishing nearshore	65% (2017)	50.1%	↘
Fishing households fishing offshore	40% (2017)	33.4%	↘
Fishing households using FADs	15% (2017)	6.6% / 7%	↘
Sustainable nearshore FAD programme in place	2016 qualitative country-status baseline	Reflected via household FAD-use indicator	↘ <i>partial</i>
Regulations for landing tuna bycatch / discards for local consumption	2016 qualitative country-status baseline	Not reported as comparable 2025 headline	?
Sustainable freshwater small-pond aquaculture	2016 qualitative country-status baseline	Aquaculture production reported; not directly comparable	?
Reefs considered threatened	48% of Pacific reefs (2011, cited 2017)	No updated 2025 equivalent	?
Pacific EEZs under multiple-use management or protection	Not reported (2017)	40.2%	?
Projected fish needed for good nutrition	2015 projection: Melanesia 175,000→275,000 t by 2030; Micronesia 30,000→40,000 t; Polynesia 40,000→45,000 t	Context indicator, not a 2025 performance measure	<i>context</i>

'gap' / ? = no comparable baseline, or change cannot be reliably assessed; *partial* = positive direction but not directly comparable; *context* = reference figure, not a performance measure.

*For publication, use 'PICTs with current coastal fisheries legislation' = 16 and 'new legislation since 2015' = 10, unless the final 2025 Report Card calculation confirms all 16 are new since 2015.

On baselines. 2017 is used as the primary quantitative baseline because it was the first single reporting mechanism aligned to both the Regional Roadmap and A New Song. The 2015 Report Card set the strategic benchmark, while the 2016 Report Card provided the first structured Roadmap baseline using qualitative country-status matrices; some 2015/2016 indicators are therefore retained as contextual baselines rather than direct trend lines.