

2018 Activity Progress Report: WPEA – Improved Tuna Monitoring Project

Purpose

This template¹ is **for use by implementing partners for annual progress reporting to MFAT**. It enables partners to reflect on and record the performance of Activities each year.

This should be a candid assessment of Activity performance that highlights opportunities for improvement. This should be prepared in consultation with staff or partners involved in implementing the Activity, based on assessment of available evidence.

Standards for reports

All partner reports should:

- Be supported by evidence
- Be concise, using succinct, clear language and style
- Identify risks, issues and possible solutions
- Be signed as true and correct by someone within the implementing partner's organisation, with the authority (and hence, accountability) to certify this.
Note: Submitting a report from the email account of an authorised officer is an acceptable alternative to a physical signature except for financial reports when a scanned hardcopy is required.

Summary

Activity information

Activity Title	West Pacific & East Asia – Improved Tuna Monitoring
Goal	To improve monitoring and management of tuna catches in Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam and contribute to reduced Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing.

¹ Revised in July 2017 to align with MFAT's Activity Monitoring Assessment

Intended outcomes	<p>Long Term: National and international cooperation for the management of highly migratory fish stocks in the Western Pacific and East Asia Seas (Indonesia Philippines and Vietnam) results in the sustainable management of Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCP0) stocks and reduced IUU fishing.</p> <p>Medium Term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated fishery monitoring programmes for tuna species implemented by Philippines, Indonesia and Vietnam which are compliant with WCPFC requirements. • Uncertainties in WCPO catch and stock estimates reduced. • Improved national catch estimates and stock assessments inform national fisheries management and harvest strategies. <p>Short Term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vietnam, Philippines and Indonesia governments require adequate resources for tuna monitoring and assessments within coordinated and supportive policy and legal frameworks. • Strengthened national capacities in fishery monitoring and catch estimations. • Improved national data and knowledge management systems and processes for catch estimation and stock assessment.
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Contract or grant information

Start and end dates	January 1, 2017, to March 31, 2022.
Total cost	NZ\$4,912,052

Reporting period	January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018
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Progress report preparation

Prepared by	Dale Withington
Others involved or consulted	Fayakun Satria, Elaine Garvilles & Vu Duyen Hai, and members of the Project Steering Committee
Date of report	February 2019

Key Conclusions and Necessary Actions

Highlight the most significant achievements (or difference made) during the period. Please clearly indicate this Activity's contribution to achievements.

The most important activities completed in 2018 were:

1. A Project Steering Committee Meeting was held in December 2018 provided the opportunity for the countries to present their ideas for how the project's original activities, targets, and budget should be revised to better address the many significant changes in the fisheries sectors in their countries since the project was designed several years ago. This was a vital step that has enabled improved forward planning and budgeting.
2. There was progress late in the year on the governments of Indonesia and Vietnam formally and officially approving the project. Indonesia signed the Project MOU and brought a copy to the Steering Committee meeting for the WCPFC Executive Director to sign. Vietnam's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has approved of the project and reported at the Steering Committee meeting that the Project MOU will be signed soon. At the Steering Committee meeting the Philippines reported that the work done during the year to develop several drafts of the Project MOU has achieved some progress and it expects to sign the document in early 2019. The formal approval of the project, signing of MOUs, and the expected opening of project bank accounts in early 2019 will enable the full implementation of the project.
3. The Commission and SPC signed a project MOU that detailed the support SPC would provide.
4. Provincial Governments in Vietnam have started to pick up the costs of Enumerators formerly paid for by the WPEA-Sustainable Management (SM) Project. This is an important step forward in the sustainability of the work in the country

5. The Project co-supported national catch estimation workshops in all the countries with the WPEA-SM countries. The project supported the SPC representative's travel costs and times (he facilitated the workshops) and the travel of the Project Manager, who served as the workshops' rapporteur. The project also partially supported the travel costs of a technical advisor, Antony Lewis, to participate in the workshops in Indonesia and Vietnam. The workshops demonstrated continued improvements in the collection and analysis of data on the total oceanic tuna catches that the countries and the Commission need to ensure sustainable management of tuna stocks and species affected through by-catch.
6. The project supported one participant from each country to attend the SPC's Annual Tuna Data Review Workshop in New Caledonia.
7. In addition to SPC's participation in the country catch estimation meetings (Point 5), SPC provided other forms of assistance in 2018, such as:
 - A two-week visit to the Philippines by two people to facilitate the transition from TUFMAN and TUBS systems to TUFMAN2 for the input and analysis of vessel logbook and observer data. They worked to install the system and to train 20 staff members. The team also worked with the Philippines to develop plans for reviewing and revising the National Stock Assessment Program. The plan, once it is formerly approved by BFAR, will guide project work in 2019 and 2020.
 - Facilitate submission of 2017 catch data into WCPFC databases.
 - Ad hoc support/advice (remote and in conjunction with country visits regarding reporting from database systems and preparation of annual national catch estimates.
 - On-going support of database systems using the SLACK helpdesk for TUFMAN2 in the Philippines.
 - In conjunction with the Vietnam National Catch Estimation Meeting, the SPC representative visited DECAFISH in Hanoi to explain the advantages of upgrading from TUFMAN to TUFMAN2. DECAFISH has verbally agreed to proceed with the upgrade, and it and SPC are developing plans to schedule an SPC installation and training visit in 2019.

Optional: If you have a success story to share, please attach in the Appendix (along with some relevant photos if available)

The most encouraging development was the provincial government beginning to pick up the costs of Enumerators formerly paid by the WPEA-SM Project. This indicates that the provincial and national government value the work being done and are taking concrete steps to sustain the work of the WPEA-SM Project, which will enable the WPEA-ITM Project to build on its work rather than merely replace one source of funding for another for the same amount of work.

Comment on whether the Activity is making adequate progress to justify the level of investment provided.

After a very slow start in 2017, more work was achieved in 2018. Although progress during the year was still slower than anticipated or hoped for, there is optimism that progress, particularly at the end of the year with government project approval and the Steering Committee discussions on revisions to the project, indicate that the pace of project implementation will pick up a great deal in 2019. Additionally, the WPEA-SM Project, which is a large and complex project that has absorbed a lot of the time of the same staff working on the WPEA-ITM Project, will end in early 2019. Country staff will then have more time to focus on the WPEA – ITM Project.

Highlight any specific lessons learned

In 2017 there was some confusion on the part of the three countries as to whether the project was officially approved and endorsed, and thus could start quickly once funds were available and a project manager hired. The process of obtaining official endorsement and approval did not start until after the hiring of the Project Manager. More follow-up about government registration and endorsement with the three countries earlier in the process would have helped ensure a faster start-up process.

Summarise key issues and challenges addressed. Include any adaptation made to scope, timeframe, budget.

Work progressed slowly due to several factors. One is the extension of the WPEA – Sustainable Management Project through 2018, as it takes up a great deal of the time of the government officials in each country who are expected to also implement the WPEA – ITM project. Additionally, even though the WPEA – ITM was given preliminary verbal approval in late 2016 by government officials in each country, the official process of project endorsement and registration, as well as opening of project bank accounts, took much longer. Most project activities cannot be implemented in the three countries until these processes are completed.

Scope Issues

- Philippines will have reduced scope as it increasingly can fund its own tuna monitoring activities with its own resources.
- Philippines and Vietnam most likely will scale down the original vision of an expanded fisheries observer program. This will be made learn when the countries are able to schedule the planned Fisheries Observer Strategy and Planning Meetings, ideally in the first 6 months of 2019.
- There no longer seems to be a need for the National Data Acquisition Adviser positions in the three countries

Timeframe and Budget:

These are closely related factors. Due to the slow start of the project in 2018 and 2019 the project did not spend a very high percentage of the planned budget allocated for these two years. The project revisions and associated budget changes will mean that more funds are expected to be spent in the last few years of the project, but it appears that not all project funds will be expended by the current end date of the project in March 2022. This will make it possible for a no-cost extension of the project.

The following key actions are planned or underway as a result of issues identified in this assessment (include issues relevant to transition/ exit):

1. Follow up and finalize the recommendations/requests made by the countries at the December 2018 Steering Committee meeting to revise the original activities, targets, indicators and budget to adapt the project to the significant changes in the fisheries sectors in each country. Although a lot of project was made at the Steering Committee Meeting, it was only a one-day meeting and there was not

enough time to discuss and make decisions about every issue. Revised work plans and budgets for 2019 and the remainder of the project need to be prepared for the Steering Committee's final review, and then the plans need to be implemented.

2. The countries need to finalize their government's approval of the project and the opening of project bank accounts so funds can be transferred to enable full implementation of the project. Indonesia needs to open a bank account. Vietnam needs to sign a project MOU and open a bank account. The Philippines needs to gain government approval and registration, sign an MOU, and open a bank account.
3. After the Steering Committee Meeting the biggest remaining uncertainty about the project is how to proceed with Output 3 – Expanded Observer Program (primarily in Indonesia and Vietnam). As of the date of this report it is not clear whether Indonesia and Vietnam will be able to achieve the targets of adding 75 more observers, basing them in new ports, and increasing the number of annual observer trip days. The scope of these targets will determine the scope of associated activities, particularly observer training programs and observer briefing and debriefing workshops. Vietnam will be particularly challenging as there currently is not a national fisheries observer program. At the Steering Committee Meeting it was noted by the Commission and SPC that it was important to schedule as early as possible in 2019 an Observer Policy and Strategy Meeting with key stakeholders to develop plans and budgets.

The results of actions from the previous progress report were: (not applicable if this is the first progress report)

Project Activities in 2017 were limited to the last 6 months of the year and by factors discussed in previous sections of this report that cover constraints and challenges. Activities mostly focused on initiating the process of obtaining government approval for the project and beginning discussions on adapting the project's activities, indicators, targets and budgets to be more aligned with the significantly changed fisheries sector in each country. Such work continued in 2018 and by the end of the year there was progress in both government approval of the project and the countries presenting the Steering Committee their recommendations and requests to revise the project plan and budget.

Review of Progress to Date

Effectiveness

- 1) **Assess the progress of this Activity against the intended outputs and outcomes defined in the Results Framework by annotating the Results Measurement Table with data and explanation of any variance (an example is attached in Appendix A).** *You may find helpful at this stage to also go through your risk register to review/update risks that affect achieving results)*

The annotated Results Measurement Table is attached.

2) Assess the effectiveness of this Activity by considering the following:

a) Progress in delivering outputs. Consider (if appropriate) quality, relevance, timeliness of outputs and whether the Activity is reaching the intended people.

Although progress has been slower than expected, there were more activities in 2018 and even more progress is expected in 2019 as the project ramps up to a full implementation schedule.

b) What unintended consequences (positive or negative) might have also resulted? If negative, how are these being addressed?

The one-year extension of the WPEA – SM Project until early 2019 has affected the implementation of the WPEA – ITM Project. Both projects work with the same team of people in all three countries, and they have limited time to devote not only to both projects, but to their other regular government work and projects supported by other donors. However, the extension of the WPEA – SM Project also helped provide continuity as without it, the delays associated with the official government endorsement of the new WPEA – ITM Project would have meant that some key fisheries management activities, such as the work of the Enumerators in Vietnam and Indonesia most likely would not have been completed. WPEA – ITM work 2018 was designed to complement the activities of the WPEA – SM Project in its last year, making it possible for 2018 to be an effective transitional year from one project to the other.

c) Assess how achieved outputs are contributing to reaching outcomes

Progress towards long-term outcomes remains rather limited in scope as full implementation of the project has not yet been able to be initiated.

d) If relevant for this period of Activity reporting, comment on progress against short term outcomes and medium-term outcomes

i) What difference is the Activity making, if any?

To date the biggest difference the project is making is enabling the full continuation of the efforts by the three countries to estimate their national catches of oceanic tuna and by-catch and analyse and use this information for their own fisheries management and to provide this information to WCPFC so that it can better manage the WCP fishery. This is accomplished through support to the national catch estimation workshops, participation in the SPC Tuna Data Workshops, and other support that SPC provides to the three countries to improve the collection and analysis of fisheries data from logbooks, observer reports, and monitoring landings of oceanic tuna at fishing ports and other locations. As the project goes into a higher gear in 2019 the project will make a larger

impact in these areas and begin to have an impact in other areas, such as fisheries policy and expanded capacities of fisheries observer programs.

ii) Which aspects are working better, for whom, why?

The most effective Outputs to date have been:

- Output 4. National Sampling Plans, Data Analysis, Catch Estimates and Reporting. This includes co-support for National Catch Estimation Meetings in the three countries and the three countries sending a representative to the SPC Tuna Data Workshops in New Caledonia.
- Output 5. National Databases Developed, Functional and Utilised. This includes SPC support to the Philippines and Vietnam to upgrade from TUFMAN to TUFMAN2 and other work further described in the previous section on the “Most Significant Achievements” of the project in 2018.

e) Comment as appropriate on Cross-cutting issues:

- **Describe how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment are being enhanced or protected and demonstrate how the principles outlined in the Gender Analysis guideline are being addressed in this Activity**

Some ways in which Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment are being enhanced or protected by project activities that obtain input from and build the capacities of women are:

- At the two National Catch Estimation workshops in the Philippines, women were 64% and 47% of the participants, respectively.
- At the two National Catch Estimation workshops in Indonesia, women were 24% and 34% of the participants, respectively.
- At the TUFMAN2 training program in the Philippines, of the 20 participants, 7 were women.
- The project supported two women, one from the Philippines and one from Indonesia, to attend the SPC Regional Tuna Data Workshop in New Caledonia.
- Elaine Garvilles is the project’s primary liaison for activities in the Philippines.
- Elaine Garvilles and her Director, Drusila Esther Bayate, are the Philippines representatives to the Project Steering Committee.

Additionally, the fishery sector provides income to millions of women in East Asia and the Pacific and they are important players in the fish supply chain, mostly in fish processing and marketing activities. The FAO estimated that women account for at least 15% of all people directly engaged in the fisheries primary sector. Improved tuna monitoring will ensure the sustainability of the stocks and protection of women’s livelihoods.

- **Describe how Human Rights are being enhanced or protected and demonstrate how the principles outlined in the Human Rights Guideline are being addressed in this Activity**

By improving the monitoring and analysis of catches of oceanic tuna and by-catch fisheries managers have the information they need to ensure the sustainability of the fishery, which protects livelihoods of people directly or indirectly dependent on it for their livelihoods.

- **Describe how the Environment is being enhanced or protected in keeping with the Environmental and Social Impacts Guideline and how climate change is being addressed in keeping with the Climate Change Operational Policy.**

Improving the monitoring and analysis of catches of oceanic tuna and by-catch fisheries provide fisheries the managers with the information they need to take actions to prevent the fishery from being overfished and to minimize negative impacts on species of special concern that are by-catch. In addition to the environment benefits, livelihoods of people who are directly and indirectly reliant on healthy fisheries are sustained. Regarding Climate Change, improved analysis of how, where and when the different species are caught will enable fisheries managers to monitor how climate change is affecting the migrations and spatial distribution of the tuna, which will help them to develop management responses.

Relevance

Has there been any change in the Activity's relevance during the assessment period? (i.e. from design phase or previous report)

With the completion of the WPEA-SM Project in early 2019, the WPEA-ITM Project has become even more relevant, as it is a very important part of the effort to continue and expand on the work and achievements of the previous WPEA Projects. The re-design of the project activities, targets, indicators and budget also will ensure the project is more relevant to the many significant changes in the fisheries sectors in each country since the project was designed several years ago.

Are there any changes in the context that require adjustments to the planned outputs or risk management (e.g. timing, approach or scope) to ensure they remain relevant and effective? If yes, describe briefly what adjustments have been or will be made.

The major context change is that the countries came to the Steering Committee Meeting with their recommendations and requests to make changes in the project to make it more aligned with the changes in their fisheries sector since the original project design was written a few years ago. Some of the key changes that are reflected in the revised work plan and budget included in the submission of the 2018 Annual Report are:

Output 1. National policy, institutional, governance, coordination and technical networking implemented.

Output 1.3. Develop new fisheries legislation/policies to address gaps in each country.

- The Philippines does not need any assistance with development of new fisheries legislation or policy
- Indonesia requested that these funds be used to support four workshops (3 in 2019 and one in 2020) to support the national effort to improve monitoring of tuna catches.
- Vietnam requested an additional \$2,000 for translation expenses for two new policies/legislation that will be developed.

Output 1.5. Two three-country meetings of 30 people (10 per country) to focus on technical knowledge exchange

- The countries agreed that rather than having the two large technical exchange meetings they prefer to continue to have smaller annual three country meetings that were initiated with the WPEA-SM Project. These are estimated to cost approximately half the amount originally in the budget for this line item. The countries requested that the freed-up funds support a) the participation of more staff members to important WCPFC and SPC meetings and workshops, such as the WCPFC Scientific Committee, TCC, and Annual Meetings, and the SPC Tuna Data Workshops and Stock Assessment Trainings; b) Vietnam requested that funds also be reallocated to in-country technical training programs; c) Indonesia requested support to visit the Philippines to learn more about its Observer Cost Recovery Program and determine how it might be adapted for use in Indonesia.

Output 2. Increased Port Catch Measurement and Sampling (Indonesia and Vietnam) and Enhanced Data Acquisition in all Three Countries.

Output 2.1. Creating a new position entitled "National Data Acquisition Advisers (NDAA)" for all three countries, including the national governments starting to pick up 20% of their costs in Year 3, 40% in Year 4, and 60% in Year 5.

- Indonesia reported that the NDAA position was not needed and could not be fit into the government employment system. It requested that funds for this proposed position be used instead for capacity building of its staff, including sending more of them to WCPFC and SPC meetings and workshops.

- The Philippines also reported that it does not think this new position is necessary.
- Vietnam wants to establish this position in 2019 and proposed a cost sharing arrangement of 80% project/20% Government in 2019, followed by 60%/40% in 2020 and 40%/60% in 2021.

Output 2.2. Adding 15 New Enumerators to the 30 already employed in Indonesia and the 30 in Vietnam (with the Indonesian and Vietnamese governments picking up the employment costs of the 30 current Enumerators from the first year of the WPEA-ITM Project) and placing them in additional new ports (5 in Indonesia and 6 new provinces in Vietnam)

- Indonesia requested that the number of new Enumerators be decreased from 15 to 6 and that the number of new landing sites be decreased from 5 to 3.
- Indonesia proposed the following schedule for its Government to assume responsibility for covering the costs of the current and new Enumerators:
 2019: 30 Enumerators supported by the WPEA-ITM Project and 6 Supported by the Government
 2020: 15 Enumerators supported by the WPEA-ITM Project and 21 by the Indonesian Government (with funding from its Stock Assessment Program)
 2021: 10 Enumerators supported by the WPEA-ITM Project and 26 by the Indonesian Government
- Vietnam requested that the number of new Enumerators be decreased from 15 to 12 and that the number of new provinces be decreased from 6 to 3.
- Vietnam requested that the Project provide partial funding for the 30 Enumerators previously fully supported by the WPEA-SM Project and now partially supported by the Provincial Governments. The partial WPEA-ITM support will enable the Enumerators to resume the Port Sampling component of the work.
- Regarding the 12 new Enumerators, Vietnam proposes that the project provide 100% of their costs in 2019, 70% in 2020, and 40% in 2021, with the Government providing the balance of the costs in 2020 – 21.

Output 2.3. WCPFC Technical Support Visits

- Indonesia and Vietnam requested that funding be provided to support the travel costs of Dr. Antony Lewis to help facilitate their national catch estimation meetings.

Output 2.4. Develop manuals. The countries did not indicate that this activity was needed.

Output 3. Expanded Observer Programs – Indonesia and Vietnam

A key assumption of the original project design was that Indonesia and Vietnam would by the end of the project create 75 new Observer positions that they would fund with internal resources, base them at 6 new ports, and increase the number of annual observer trip days (OTDs) by 600. Indonesia reported that it is committed to place Observers in 6 new ports but requests a revised target of adding 360 OTDs. It is not yet clear whether it will wish to revise the target of adding 75 new observers to its ranks. More clarity will be available when the first Observer Program Strategy and Planning Meeting will be held, ideally in the first 3 to 6 months of 2019. Vietnam proposed adding only 36 new observers but maintaining placing them in 6 ports and achieving 600 annual OTDs.

Changes requested that are associated with project activities are:

Output 3.1. Annual Observer Training Programs.

- Indonesia requested that these training programs focus on training of Indonesian trainers.

Output 3.2. Two Observer Program Strategy and Planning Meetings in both Indonesia and Vietnam (Years 1 and 3)

- Indonesia proposed that these take place in 2019 (Year 3) and 2021 (Year 5)
- Vietnam proposed that these meetings take place in 2019 and 2020.

Output 3.4. Observer Cost Recovery Evaluation Studies

- Indonesia proposed that the Cost Evaluation Study take place in 2020 after a study tour to the Philippines to learn more about its program and how it might be adapted to Indonesia.
- Vietnam requested that funding for the Observer Cost Recovery Study be increased from \$20,000 to \$25,000.
- Philippines reported that it already has produced a Cost Recovery Program for Observers working within national waters. At the Steering Committee Meeting it was noted that the Philippines might be interested in using the available funding in the WPEA-ITM budget to support the implementation of the cost recovery program, such as through awareness, education, training, monitoring/evaluation, etc. The Philippines delegation needed to discuss this with senior officials on their return to the country following the meeting.

Output 4. National Sampling Plans, Data Analysis, Catch Estimates and Reporting

Output 4.1. Annual Tuna Data Review Workshop in New Caledonia.

- The countries proposed that the project support two people rather than just one to attend these workshops.

Output 4.2. Annual country catch estimation meetings.

- The Philippines reported it would be able to fund the costs of its national participants to these meetings. The only project support needed is for the SPC facilitator and the WPEA-ITM Project Manager.
- Indonesia and Vietnam requested that the project support the participation of Dr. Antony Lewis in these meetings (two in Indonesia; one in Vietnam) by covering his travel costs (consulting fee is not required).
- Vietnam requested that the budget be increased a little due to having more Enumerators participate. The budget for the Indonesian workshop also will need to be increased to account for more Enumerators participating.

Output 4.5. Annual Regional Stock Assessment Workshops in Noumea

- The countries requested that two rather than one person from each country attend either the introductory or advanced stock assessment workshops.

Output 4.6. National Staff Attachments to SPC

- The Philippines expressed a preference for adding additional SPC Capacity Building Trips to the Philippines if its trips covered by other parts of the Project Budget are not adequate. SPC and the Philippines will consult on this matter to determine if additional trips are necessary.
- Indonesia requested two staff attachments in 2019 to focus on TUFMAN2 and DORADO, and then an attachment for one staff in 2020 and 2021.

Output 4.7. The countries requested that the project support one participant to the WCPFC Scientific Committee, TCC and Annual meetings. This is a new activity.

Output 4.8. New Training Programs requested by Vietnam at the Steering Committee Meeting, which is another new activity.

- Three training programs for provincial staff members on sampling and analysis of data
- Developing provincial tuna management plans (12 provinces X \$2000 each = \$24,000)
- Workshop for revising the National Tuna Management Plan (In 2020, 50 participants, \$18,000).

Output 5. National Databases Developed, Functional and Utilized

5.1.1. Hardware and software purchases.

- Only Vietnam has requested assistance in this area.

5.2. SPC Technical Support Visits to each country.

- The original project included a total of six visits to the three countries. Each country requested one visit each year for 2019, 2020 and 2021, or nine new visits plus the visit SPC made to the Philippines in 2018.

5.5. Support for a new Frame Survey in the Philippines. The Philippines reported that this work already is being done by the Philippines Statistical Authority (PSA). The Philippines tentatively requested that the project's funding be used to support the implementation/roll out of the new Frame Survey in 2020, such as developing and delivering a training course and materials on identifying oceanic tuna and by catch species.

Output 0. Activity Management and Administration

Output 0.1.1. The Project Manager requests a new line item of a short (2 day) planning/coordination visit to each country annually in 2020, 2021 and 2022.

Efficiency

Attach an annotated version of the original workplan and budget which clearly reports actual against planned expenditure and explanation of any variances (see example in Appendix B).

- Where expenditure is less than forecast, provide an updated expenditure forecast which confirms whether savings to date are permanent or temporary and describe the impact on timing of completion of the contract.
- Where expenditure is more than forecast, provide details of why, impact on the total cost of the outputs and impact on the contract.

Due to the delays in project start up that limited activities in both Year 1 (2017) and Year 2 (2018), the project is expected to have a lower expenditure than forecast at its current end date, even after the changes proposed at the December 2018 Steering Committee meeting have been incorporated. Due to changes in the US\$ - NZ\$ exchange rate since the project budget was first created, the amount of US\$ expected has increased from \$3,291,075 to \$3,411,068. Based on the revised budget included with this report, the anticipated surplus at the current end of the project in March 2022 will be \$683,994, assuming no major future changes in the exchange rate of future changes proposed to the Steering Committee that increase project expenditures in Years 4 and 5.

If by the end of Year 4 a budget surplus is fully expected the Steering Committee Meeting in Year 5 will need to consider requesting a no-cost extension. The currently anticipated surplus of \$683,994 most likely will be enough to cover a no-cost extension of approximately 12 months, assuming that Indonesia and Viet Nam are able to cover an increasing percentage of the salaries of Enumerators.

Comment on whether this Activity is being managed and delivered cost effectively with the least waste of time and effort.

Consider if relevant:

- *Funds spent against results achieved during the assessment period were reasonable and good value for money*
- *The requisite knowledge, skill and industry was available and used*
- *Leveraging coordination with other donors/partners to maximise Activity results*

Work in 2018 complemented the work plan and budget of the WPEA – SM Project, helping to ensure a smoother transition from one project to the next. For example, both projects supported the national catch estimation workshops in each country. The WPEA-SM Project supported in-country costs of the national participants, while the WPEA-ITM Project supported the travel and other costs of the SPC and WCPFC participants, who served as the workshop facilitator and rapporteur, respectively.

Efficient travel is planned whenever possible, particularly regarding trying to ensure that long-distance trips by WCPFC and SPC staff members combine several objectives and multiple country stops in one trip.

The requisite knowledge, skill and industry was available and used. In particular, the project took steps to engage Karl Staisch of WCPFC in the planning for the Observer Output of the Project.

A key part of the effort to estimate catches of oceanic tuna in each country is to engage other stakeholders besides the project's main partner of the national fisheries ministry. In the Philippines, examples include the Philippines Statistical Authority, Port Authorities, and the fishing industry associations. In Indonesia, the OneData Program of the Government is a key partner, along with the fishing industry. In Vietnam, the fishing industry and WWF also are partners in the effort.

Sustainability

Is the plan for sustainability of benefits (including transition/exit plan) adequate?

It is still early to know for certain but there are some positive signs, such as:

- Provincial Governments in Vietnam are beginning to pick up at least some of the costs of the Enumerators previously supported by the WPEA-SM Project.
- Both Indonesia and Vietnam expressed their intent at the Steering Committee Meeting to gradually assume an increasing share of new Enumerators over the remaining years of the project.

- Both countries also expressed their intent to expand/initiate observer programs and their interest and commitment in studying and developing observer cost recovery studies and planning.
- The Philippines continues to fund activities that the original project planned to support, such as the Frame Survey, Cost Recovery Program for Observers working in national waters, and the travel costs of participants at the national catch estimation meetings.

What is the Activity doing to ensure benefits will continue beyond MFAT funding? (for example building country capacity and ownership)?

The primary efforts continue to be 1) Remind the national governments of the commitments made to sustainability in the project re-design process; 2) Include information in the Project MOUs that clearly state what the commitments are, and 3) and ensuring that sustainability was a key issue discussed at the first Project Steering Committee meeting in December in Honolulu.

What challenges are faced in addressing sustainability?

The primary sustainability challenges are:

1. Whether Indonesia and Vietnam will be able to meet their commitments to gradually cover an increasing cost of Enumerators over the remaining years of the project and all their costs when the project is completed.
2. Whether Indonesia and Vietnam will be able to fund other key activities associated with monitoring and analysing tuna catches, especially the national catch estimation meetings, as well as travel to the SPC Tuna Data Workshops and travel to WCPFC meetings (SC, TCC, etc.)
3. Whether Indonesia and Vietnam will be able to continue Observer Program activities supported by the project, particularly training programs, briefing and debriefing workshops, and cost recovery programs.

Relationship between Partners, Beneficiaries and Other Stakeholders

Comment on any changes, problems or important features of (a) relationships with key stakeholders, and (b) contributions by partners and sub-contractors.

All relationships with country partners appear to be good, with the exception that there is still some criticism from Viet Nam that the policy of the WPEA-SM Project of topping up the the salaries of some officials is not being continued with the WPEA-ITM Project.

Updates to Key Activity Management Documents

Activity Results Framework

Have the Results Diagram, Measurement Table and Monitoring and Evaluation workplan been reviewed to ensure it remains relevant and appropriate? Yes, this was the key area addressed in the first Project Steering Committee Meeting in December 2018.

Are there are justifiable changes/updates needed due to changes in context/need and lessons learned?

Yes, based on the recommendations/requests made by the Countries at the December 2018 Project Steering Committee Meeting.

Briefly summarise any proposed changes to the Activity Results Framework. Attach an updated version of the Results Framework as proposed.

Proposed changes are described in detail in the earlier section on "RELEVANCE" on page 10 of this report and in the attached Activity Results Framework.

Costed workplan

Where relevant, attach a costed workplan for the subsequent period. Describe any implications for, or changes to, the Activity's overall costed workplan and/or budget.

A costed work plan for 2019 is attached. The major changes to each component of the project are included in the "Relevance" section of this report starting on Page 10. The original Year 3 budget for the project was US\$604,044 and the revised budget is \$816,439. Explanations of the changes in the budget for each line item are included in Appendix C. Cost savings in Years 1 and 2 are due to the slower than anticipated start to the project will cover the additional planned expenditure in 2019 (Year 3).

Risk management matrix

Review the risk management matrix and attach the updated version in the Appendix. Describe any key risks that have emerged during the reporting period and how they have been mitigated.

The two key Risk Categories from the original Risk Management Matrix are:

- a. Vietnam's commitment and ability to develop a national observer program.*
- b. Gradual phasing out of funding for all of the Enumerators and NDAs will not be fully embraced and the activity will not be sustained after the project ends.*

These are discussed in more detail in the attached updated version of the risk matrix.

Governance and management arrangements

Describe any necessary changes to the governance and management arrangements between NZ, partners, contractors and other donors.

None at this time.

Authorisation

I declare that the information contained in this report is true and correct and confirm:

- MFAT Funds were received and used only for the agreed purpose(s); and
- All conditions attached to MFAT's Funding have been met; and
- MFAT Funds have been fully utilised for the intended purpose, OR
- There are unspent Funds and I understand that MFAT may deduct this amount from the next tranche payment of Funds OR a cheque is attached returning these Funds to MFAT.

Dale Withington

Full Name (in block capitals)

Project Manager

Title / Position (e.g. CEO)

Signature

Date

Appendices

(Delete those not relevant)

This report includes the following appendices:

- Appendix A: Progress against Results Framework (table)
- Appendix B: Progress Against Agreed Workplan and Budget (table)
- Appendix C: Costed workplan for subsequent period
- Appendix D: Updated risk management matrix

Appendix A: Progress Against Results Framework

This table shows progress of the Activity against the intended outcomes and outputs defined in the Results Framework.

Note: Planned and actual indicators and targets should be sex-disaggregated where possible.

<i>From agreed Results Measurement Table in the Activity Design Document</i>				<i>Data up to and including this reporting period</i>	
Results	Planned indicators	Planned targets	Planned methodology and data sources	Actual measurement against targets and data sources	Variance explanation
Long-term outcome - National & international cooperation for the management of highly migratory fish stocks in the West Pacific Ocean and East Asia results in the sustainable management of WCPO stocks and reduced IUU Fishing	Status of harvesting of shared oceanic tuna stocks in the WCPFC Statistical Area vis-à-vis sustainability criteria set by the WCPFC Convention Number of oceanic fish stocks within safe biological limits	Improved monitoring of oceanic tuna fisheries in the EAS and coverage increased to 40%	Annual CMM compliance reviews and reports Stock assessment reports WCPFC reports and statistics	Given that the project has gotten to off to a slow start and was not yet being fully implemented by the end of 2018, it is premature to attribute any Long-Term Outcomes to it.	
Medium-Term Outcome 1 – Integrated fishery monitoring programmes for tuna species implemented by Philippines, Indonesia and Vietnam which are compliant with WCPFC requirements	Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam’s compliance with the WCP Convention requirements and WCPFC Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) and Standards for fishery monitoring		Annual CMM Compliance Reviews	Given that the project has gotten to off to a slow start and was not yet being fully implemented by the end of 2018, it is premature to attribute any Medium-Term Outcomes to it.	

Medium Term Outcome 2. Uncertainties in WCPO catch and stock assessments reduced	Regional tuna stock assessment results presented to annual Scientific Committee and Independent Peer Review of those	Assessment results accepted by the annual Scientific Committee of WCPFC and independent peer reviews are favourable	Annual WCPFC Scientific Data Gaps paper.	Given that the project has gotten to off to a slow start and was not yet being fully implemented by the end of 2018, it is premature to attribute any Medium-Term Outcomes to it.	
Medium Term Outcome 3. Improved national catch estimates and stock assessments inform national fisheries management & harvest strategies	Convergence of national data collection and stock estimate methodologies with the WCPFC management and harvest strategy recommendations and standards	Baseline and targets still have to be established.	Annual catch estimate and data workshop reports National fisheries management and harvest strategies	Given that the project has gotten to off to a slow start and was not yet being fully implemented by the end of 2018, it is premature to attribute any Medium-Term Outcomes to it.	

<p>Short-term outcome 1 – For Vietnam, Philippines and Indonesia, adequate resources for tuna monitoring and assessments are provided within coordinated and supportive policy and legal frameworks</p>	<p>National and RFMO tuna monitoring and stock assessments functions resources and staff</p>	<p>National governments funding 20% of national activities by Year 3, 40% by Year 4, and 60% by Year 5</p>	<p>A mix of quantitative (e.g. budget/staff number comparisons, increasing self-sufficiency, etc.) and qualitative, to be elaborated.</p> <p>Steering Committee Meetings and review confirmations of adequacy</p>	<p>Although progress has not been as fast as originally planned, there has been progress, as follows: 1) Vietnam provinces started covering costs of 30 Enumerators previously paid by WPEA-SM Project. 2) Philippines increasingly is reporting that it does not need as much project funding as originally planned as it is using its own financial resources. 3) At the Steering Committee Meeting in December 2018 the three countries verbally committed to begin picking up a share of the costs in Years 3 – 5 of the project.</p>	
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<p>Short-term outcome 2 – Strengthened national capacities in fishery monitoring and catch estimation</p>	<p>National observers, debriefers and enumerators using skills/knowledge received in training, 6 months later</p> <p>Adequacy of national observer and port monitoring programmes in meeting Regional Observer Programme standards.</p>	<p>Post training assessments of observers, debriefers and enumerators by WCPFC and by National Data Acquisition Advisers</p> <p>Observer programmes assessed as adequate and in compliance with the ROP standards</p> <p>Numeric baselines and targets are still to be established.</p>	<p>WCPFC observer training supervision reports</p> <p>WCPFC port monitoring supervision reports</p>	<p>The WPEA-ITM’s contribution in 2018 was to: 1) co-fund national catch estimation in the three countries with the WPEA-SM Project, which engaged the Enumerators and their supervisors; 2) Support participation by a participant in each country to the SPC’s Tuna Data Workshop in New Caledonia</p>	<p>The Observer Component of the Project has not yet begun due to delays in obtaining official government approval and registration of the project, signing of project MOUs and opening of bank accounts.</p>
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<p>Short-term outcome 3 – Improved national data and knowledge management systems and processes for catch estimation and stock assessment.</p>	<p>Adequacy of annual national catch estimates and operational catch effort data.</p> <p>National database systems that provide complete and accurate information to the RFMOs are compliant with WCPFC requirements</p>	<p>Countries submitting estimates of annual catches and operational catch effort data to WCPFC by 30 April and with improved completeness and quality.</p> <p>TUFMAN1 Target: By Year 3 all fully functional.</p> <p>Most recent versions of common platform database supporting the consolidation of all tuna fishery data (e.g. TUFMAN 2) used effectively to manage and report tuna fishery data in Philippines, Indonesia and Viet Nam</p>	<p>Catch estimate and stock assessment reports and SPC's assessment of data completeness and quality</p>	<p>At each of the national catch estimation meetings in 2018, which the WPEA-ITM Project co-funded with the WPEA-SM Project, the SPC Representative commended the participants for continuing to improve the collection and analysis and accuracy of the catch estimates.</p> <p>SPC also provided a two-week visit (with project funding) to the Philippines to install TUFMAN2 and to train 20 people in its use.</p> <p>With Project Funding SPC visited Hanoi to encourage the fisheries department to upgrade to TUFMAN2, which by the end of 2018 VN made a verbal agreement to do, starting in 2019.</p>	
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Output 1. National policy, institutional, governance and coordination arrangements implemented	Activity Results Framework and Implementation Schedule (timeline) confirmed/updated with country stakeholders, complementary to WPEA Project	Target: Year 1, first Steering Committee meeting approves Activity Results Framework budgets and work plans	Revised and approved ADD, plans and budgets. Steering Committee approved minutes	Some progress was achieved at the end of 2018 when the countries presented their requests for changes to the project work plan and budget to the Steering Committee. These changes are included in the 2018 report submission.	
	MOUs developed with the national fisheries authority of each country to define respective parties' roles and responsibilities and an appropriate exit strategy which gradually transfers funding responsibility to the national government	MOUs with each of the three countries developed by the end of the first 6 months in Year 1 and exit strategy confirmed by middle of Year 2.	Amended MOU	The MOU between Indonesia and WCPFC was signed in December 2018. The Vietnam Government officially approved the project in late 2018 and the signing of the MOU is expected to be accomplished in January 2019. The project worked with the Philippines to develop several drafts of an MOU, and it is expected to be finalized in the first few months of 2019.	
	WCPFC-SPC Service Provider MOU updated to incorporate this new Activity	Amended in Year 1, Quarter 1.	Amended MOU	A WCPFC – SPC MOU was signed in March 2018.	

	Reviews of supportive policy/legal frameworks in Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam	Country specific policy/legal framework reviews conducted in each of the three countries	Legal and policy reviews and assessments	No progress to date; Philippines has indicated that they don't think any additional work is needed in this area. Indonesia also wants to use this funding in a different way.	Delays were due to the lack of government approval/registration of the project, lack of an MOU with WCPFC, and not having local bank accounts in which to transfer funds.
	Technical meetings conducted demonstrating good participation and exchange of knowledge between countries (number of meetings, number & type of participants (M/F))	Two biennial technical meetings (in Year 2 and Year 4)	Meeting and consultation proceedings and reports. Anecdotal feedback from stakeholders	One of these meetings was scheduled for Year 2 of the Project (2018) but it did not occur.	There are 2 primary reasons for non-implementation: 1) Delays in government approval of the project and opening of bank accounts. 2) countries and WCPFC agreed in 2018 that it was preferable to use this funding to continue the format of the three country meetings of the WPEA-SM Project and other capacity building activities.
Output 2. Increased port catch measurement and sampling – Indonesia and Vietnam	Number & location of new landing sites selected based on needs assessment	New landing sites selected by end of Year 1		By the end of 2018 (Year 2) the two countries identified new locations for Enumerators.	

	Change in number of Enumerators (E), ports sampled (P), and Reports (R)	In Vietnam: Between Years 2 and 5 Add 15 new E and 3 new P by Year 5; In Indonesia, between Years 2 and 5 add 15 new E, and 5 new P	WCPFC back to office reports	No new Enumerators have been added either in Indonesia or Vietnam.	Delays in project start-up due to issues such as the long and not yet completed process of official government endorsement of the project and approving setting up bank accounts to receive project funding.
	Trainings, supervisory and technical support visits by WCPFC to each country	One visit per year per country by WCPFC	WCPFC back to office reports	To better support Enumerators the project funded the participation of Dr. Antony Lewis to attend national catch estimation meetings in Indonesia and Vietnam.	It's not clear at this point what type of technical support visits related to Output 2 are needed, and whether WCPFC, SPC, another agency, or a consultancy are the best option.
	Manuals and guidelines developed	Targets to be established	Reports by countries	No progress to date. Also, there is not any line item in the current project budget to support the development of manuals and guidelines	Lack of interest in the countries in this area of the project.

<p>Output 3. Expanded observer program – Indonesia and Vietnam</p>	<p>Increases in numbers of Observers (N), Ports where stationed (P) and Observer Trip Days (TD) for Vietnam and Indonesia</p>	<p>Year 2 Targets: Vietnam: 30 N, 3 P, and TD 200 Indonesia: 30 N, 2 P, and 200 TD Year 4 Targets: Vietnam: 60 N, 5 P, and 500 TD Indonesia: 60 N, 6 P, 500 TD Year 5 Targets: Vietnam: 75 N, 5 P, and 600 TD Indonesia: 75 N, 6 P, and 600 TD</p>	<p>Wage slips, observer reports</p>	<p>The Project Manager and a WCPFC Observer Specialist tried to schedule meetings in Vietnam and Indonesia to develop action plans and budgets for the Observer component of the project, but it was not done due to reasons in the next column. At the Project Steering Committee Meeting, the WCPFC Observer Specialist was invited to help get the planning started with his involvement and input. WCPFC and SPC emphasized to the two countries how important it was to plan an Observer Planning and Strategy Meeting as early as possible in 2019 to enable the Observer Output to be initiated.</p>	<p>Delays in project start-up due to issues such as the long and not yet completed process of official government endorsement of the project and approving setting up bank accounts to receive project funding. There also are various uncertainties in both countries about the status and future directions of Observer Programs, particularly in Vietnam.</p>
	<p>Training for observers and debriefers in each country (total participants, M/F)</p>	<p>One training for 15 participants in Vietnam and Indonesia each year</p>	<p>WCPFC training, workshop and proceedings reports</p>	<p>No progress to date</p>	<p>Delays in project start-up due to issues such as the long and not yet completed process of official government endorsement of the project and approving setting up bank accounts to receive project funding.</p>

	Observer briefing and debriefing workshops (total participants, M/F)	One workshop for 15 participants in Vietnam and Indonesia each year	WCPFC workshop reports	No progress to date	Delays in project start-up due to issues such as the long and not yet completed process of official government endorsement of the project and approving setting up bank accounts to receive project funding.
	Observer programme cost recovery study and associated issues – Indonesia and Vietnam	Observer cost recovery study completed by Year 2 with recommendations and options provided	Completed Cost Recovery Studies	No progress to date	Delays in project start-up due to issues such as the long and not yet completed process of official government endorsement of the project and approving setting up bank accounts to receive project funding.
	Philippines observer programme design and cost recovery study for internal waters	Completed by Year 2 with recommendations and options provided	Completed Cost Recovery study	This program already was designed by using other funding, and it is no longer needed. WPEA-ITM funding might still be used in some way to support the implementation of the national cost recovery program.	

Output 4 – National sampling plans, data analysis, catch estimates and reporting implemented.	Number of participants from each country attending annual regional workshops on tuna data review and stock assessment (total, M/F)	One participant from each country for each workshop	Workshop reports	The project supported one participant from each country to participate.	
	Number of participants from each country attending in-country national tuna data workshops (total, M/F)	30 participants	Workshop reports	The WPEA-ITM and WPEA-SM projects co-funded these workshops in 2018. WPEA-SM supported the costs of national staff. ITM supported the participation of SPC and WCPFC participants. The ITM Project will support all costs in 2019-21 in Indonesia and Vietnam, and the WCPFC and SPC travel costs in these years.	
	Number of staff from the 3 countries completing training attachments with SPC (total, M/F)	10 for the project period, for Outputs 4 & 5)	Attached staff's reports and reports from SPC	No progress to date.	There were uncertainties in the countries as to what kind of training was necessary. This has not been a high priority for the countries to date.

Output 5 – National databases developed, functional and utilised	Number of national fisheries staff receiving training and assistance in use of common platforms for data management, analysis and reporting that is tailored to national needs and meets regional reporting requirements (total, M/F)	Numerical target not established	Observation and reporting	20 Fisheries staff in the Philippines were trained in the use of TUFMAN2, which also was installed by an SPC team in October 2018.	
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	Additional custom development of database systems to satisfy WPEA countries requirements	Target (i) provincial offices have ability to enter and manage data without seeing other provincial offices data (but the central office can view all data, (ii) cloud hosted database system set up in the central office of each country (at the moment the system is only hosted at the SPC. (iii) complete redevelopment of the Philippines NSAP database system as a cloud hosted database system	(i) Provincial offices working as targeted. (ii) Cloud hosted database system operating (iii) NSAP database system working as cloud hosted	No progress to date	Delays in project start-up due to issues such as the long and not yet completed process of official government endorsement of the project and approving setting up bank accounts to receive project funding.
	Review of existing frame survey used by Philippines Statistical Authority and design of new frame survey completed	Review and design of new frame survey completed by end of Year 2	New Frame Survey completed and available for use	Philippines has indicated that a new Frame Survey already has been designed by the Philippines Statistical Authority. It is considering using Project funding to indirectly support the roll-out and implementation of the new Frame Survey, such as training regional participants in species identification.	Work already achieved through other means.

Output 0 – Efficient, responsive, value-for-money project management	Timely financial and progress reports meeting agreed standards	Meets MFAT minimum requirements and international accounting standards, showing satisfactory budget and work plan performance with no unexplained/unagreed variances	Periodic progress and financial reports	The first report, for 2017, was submitted and accepted by NZ MFAT.	
	WCPFC – SPC Service Provider MOU amended to reflect the new Activity budget and work plan	MOU with SPC amended by the end of the first three months	Progress and financial reports, audit management letter, reviews	The MOU was signed in March 2018.	
	Unqualified audits submitted annually	Annual external auditors report without qualifications	Audit report and management letter	None to date.	Not yet required.
	Mid-term review conducted on progress against Results Framework, and provides recommendations on any improvements needed to workplan and targets	Mid-term review completed at the end of Year 2.	Audit report and management letter	Not done at the end of 2018/early 2019, which was the end of Year 2 of the project. The Steering Committee decided that the Mid-Term review should be completed by April 2020	Delays to the start-up and full implementation of the project.

	Steering Committee's leadership of the Activity efficient and effective	Annually, progress assessed. Matters arising actioned in a timely manner	Reports and other documents. Project Manager performance assessments. Partner's feedback	The Steering Committee met in December 2018 in Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A.	
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Appendix B: Progress Against the Agreed Workplan and Budget for 2018

Output	Planned Expenditure	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Reason for Variance
Output 1. National policy, institutional, governance, coordination and technical networking implemented				
1.1 Consultations, engagement between new Project Manager and each national agency and focal point to update results framework and finalise MOUs				
1.2 Policy/legal framework reviews, as required by country	7,200	0.00	7,200	See Note 1, below.
1.3 Tri-country biennial technical meetings (likely in Years 2 & 4)	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Output 2. Increased port catch measurement and sampling – Indonesia and Vietnam – and enhanced data acquisition in all three countries.				
2.1 Appointment of National Data Acquisition Advisers in each country, responsible for overall data collection activity and supervision of enumerators	67,500	0.00	67,500	See Note 1.
2.2 Fielding of additional enumerators in Indonesia and Viet Nam to increase catch measurement and port sampling; supported by project but to be phased out over the course of the project.	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2.3 WCPFC and Program Technical Support through annual visits and workshop participation				
2.3.1. Flights	0.00	542.58	(542.58)	Decision to have Dr. Lewis participate in workshops in IND & VN made after plan and budget prepared.
2.3.2. Per Diem	0.00			

Output 3. Expanded observer program – Indonesia and Vietnam				
3.1 Annual observer trainings. 1 in each country per year	0.00	0.00	0.00	
3.2 National agency observer policy, strategy and deployment meetings	30,346	0.00	30,346	See Note 1, below.
3.3 Observer wages, travel and insurance costs – Indonesia and Vietnam.	0.00	0.00	0.00	.
3.4 Observer cost recovery evaluation studies – Indonesia and Vietnam (may also include legislative review, safety provisions, role of e-monitoring); In Philippines, cost and recovery study for observer program in internal waters	34,500	0.00	34,500	See Note 1, below.
3.5 Briefing and debriefing workshops, 1 each, Vietnam and Indonesia, annually	10,698	0.00	10,698	See Note 1, below.
3.6. National Data Acquisition Advisers based in country to provide supervision and support	0.00	0.00	0.00	
3.7. SPC support for observer database, data reviews and reports - fee	17,461	8500.00	8,961	Less time was spent on Observer Database than expected.
3.7.1.SPC ITC Equipment	0.00	1206	(1206)	ITC equipment support covered in other line items.
3.8.2 SPC trips to each country for observer database support	9,358	0.00	9,358	Trips not implemented due to inactivity in Observer Programs.
Output 4. National sampling plans, data analysis, catch estimates and reporting				
4.1. Annual regional tuna data review workshop in Noumea				
4.1.2. Out of country participants, per diem	12,558	0.00	12,558	See Note 2, below.
4.1.3. Out of country participants, flights	6,000	3417.78	2,582.22	One participant was covered with other funding
4.2 Annual country catch estimation meetings				
4.2.1. Meeting costs & logistics	0.00	0.00	0.00	
4.2.1. Participants food, lodging, transport, & materials	0.00	0.00	0.00	
4.3 SPC Support and participation to 4.1 & 4.2 – fees	37,731	37,731	0.00	
4.3.1. SPC per diem for 4.1 & 4.2	3,752	3406	346	
4.3.2. SPC flights for 4.1 & 4.2	7,967	7800	167	

4.4.1 WCPFC support and participation in 4.1 & 4.2 - flights	3,800	3743.40	56.60	
4.4.2. WCPFC Support & Participation in 4.1 & 4.2 – per diem	6,006	6379.95	(373.95)	
4.5 Annual regional stock assessment workshop in Noumea				
4.5.1. Airfare for 1 participant from each country	6,000	0.00	6,000	Workshop was scheduled earlier than previous years and countries could not arrange internal permission.
4.5.2. Per diem for 1 participant from each country	4,508	0.00	4508	See previous line item explanation
4.6 National staff attachments to SPC (also for Output 5)				
4.6.1. Per diem for 1 participant from each country	4,508	0.00	4,508	Countries not able to arrange
4.6.2. Airfare for 1 participant from each country	6,000	0.00	6,000	Countries not able to arrange
4.7 National Data Acquisition Advisers	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Output 5. National databases developed, functional and utilized.				
5.1.1. One-off hardware/software requirements, including two servers (Philippines and Vietnam)	10,000	0.0	10,000	See Note 1.
5.2. SPC support for new systems, customised enhancements to regional database systems, training and mentoring - fees	33,958	33,958	0.00	
5.2.1. SPC Flights	4,000	6,800	(2,800)	Flights for two people more expensive than anticipated.
5.2.2. SPC Per Diem	1,760	8280	(6,520)	Trip to Philippines extended from one week to two weeks
5.2.3. SPC ITC Equipment and support	2,881	0.00	2,881	Covered in other SPC line items
5.3 SPC on-going database support – help desk fees	16,261	16,261	0.00	
5.3.1. SPC ITC Equipment & support	1,206	1,206	0.00	
5.4 National Data Acquisition Advisers	0.00	0.00	0.00	
5.5 Review of existing frame survey used by Philippines Statistical Authority (PSA) and design of new frame survey	20,000	0.00	20,000	See Note 1. Also, uncertainties about best way to proceed.
Output 0. Activity Management and Administration				
0.1 Project Manager	80,000	79,999.92	7.92	
0.1.1. Planning Meetings in July 2018	3,874	0.00	3,874	Not able to organize meetings. Planning covered during side meetings at other meetings.
0.2 Miscellaneous equipment	1,000	0.00	1,000	No equipment needed.

0.3.1 Steering Committee Meetings				
0.3.2. Venue, materials, logistics and local transport	3,500	0.00	3500	See Note 3.
0.3.3. Committee Field, Industry Visit	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.3.4. Flights	7,000	8,111.98	(1,111.98)	Flights generally more expensive due to Honolulu venue
0.3.5. Per Diem	9,887	3,600.00	6,287	Per diem for some participants covered from their sources
0.4 Mid-term Review	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.5.1 SPC Project Finance, Administration & Oversight	11,809	11,809	0.00	
0.5.2. SPC Corporate Overhead	17,969	21,504	(3,085)	See Note 4.
0.6 WCPFC Overhead	36,121	19,149.16		Less overhead due to a lower amount expensed than originally planned.
TOTALS	537,119.00	282,955.77	254,163.23	

Notes:

1. This activity was not possible to implement as the project was not yet officially endorsed by the government, a Project MOU between the national agency and the Commission was not yet signed, and a national project bank account was not yet opened to receive project implementation activities.
2. Due to the countries not being able to open bank accounts, they could not receive funds to cover flights and per diems. WCPFC paid for flights. SPC provided per diem when the participants arrived and then invoiced WCPFC. This expense was included in other SPC Line Items included in this report. At the time of submission to MFAT, it wasn't possible to separate out these costs from the other line items.
3. Venue was paid for with WCPFC Credit Card in December. Expense will not be paid until January 2019 and will show up in 2019 Expense Report.
4. SPC Overhead is higher for a couple of reasons. One is that when the budget was prepared it was assumed that travel would be covered outside of the SPC budget, but discussions between SPC and WCPFC indicated that it was preferred that SPC arrange its own travel and per diem, which meant that this had to be added to the total expense amount upon which the overhead percentage is calculated. Additionally, due to the issue explained in Note 1, above, SPC had to initially pay for per diem to some travel by country participants and was later reimbursed by WCPFC. Since SPC expended the funds initially, its overhead rate also was applied to these expenses.