

2021 Activity Progress Report: WPEA – Improved Tuna Monitoring Activity

Summary

Activity information

Activity Title	Western 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.
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 (WCPO) 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.

Contract or grant information

Start and end dates	January 1, 2017, to March 31, 2023.
Total cost	NZ\$4,912,052

Reporting period	1 January 2021 through 31 December 2021
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Progress report preparation

Prepared by	Alice McDonald, Project Manager
Others involved or consulted	SPC, WCPFC Secretariat staff and Country contacts (Indonesia, Vietnam & Philippines)
Date of report	February 2022

Key Conclusions and Necessary Actions

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

The WPEA-ITM continued to improve the quality and quantity of tuna data in the East Asia region through the maintenance of critical national tuna data collection programs in all three countries engaged in the Activity. Although COVID-19 continued to disrupt some planned activities, the work of enumerators and port samplers were maintained throughout 2021 and connectivity across the data collection program was enhanced. Other critical activities, such as the Annual Catch Estimates workshops were also able to progress either remotely, in-person or using a combination of both, with the 2021 Vietnam Tuna Annual Catch Estimates workshop (VT-FACE) marking a decade of ACE workshops in Vietnam. Given the office closures, travel restrictions, health concerns and other complications, maintaining these core data collection, management and analysis activities throughout 2021 is a significant achievement.

All three countries met their WCPFC reporting obligations in 2021, with the submission of their provisional data to WCPFC on time and no significant non-compliance issues identified based on submissions of 2020 data. SPCs engagement in the Activity, through the provision of support via remote mechanisms, again provided invaluable assistance to the three partner countries in the analysis of catch data and development of catch estimates for the WCPFC. SPC also assisted with further implementation of TUFMAN 2 in Vietnam, including through training of national staff, and the development of the National Stock Assessment Project (NSAP) database in the Philippines. Continued development of these databases and training in their utilisation for data input, management and analysis is also being planned for 2022.

The Activity was also able to address gaps which were identified in IT capability and connectivity, with an online conference system funded in Vietnam and laptops provided for port samplers in Vietnam and observers in the Philippines, allowing direct data entry into databases where previously hard copy mechanisms had been used. These tools proved advantageous in allowing data collection, communication and training to continue while movement between ports, regional and central offices was restricted.

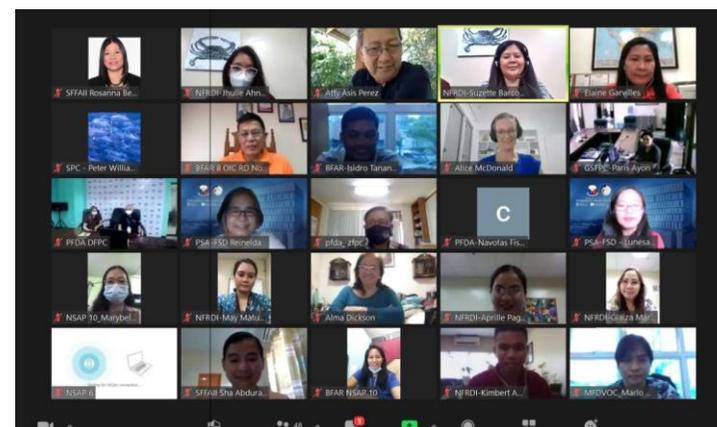
Another significant achievement was the submission of papers on the "other commercial fisheries" of the Philippines and Indonesia to the Scientific Committee (SC) and WCPFC18, with recommendations on which fisheries the WCPFC tropical tuna CMM should apply to. Based on the information that gather through the WPEA-ITM Activity (and its predecessors), SPC was able to work together with the Indonesian and Philippines agencies to determine the three fisheries relevant to paragraph 51 of the tropical tuna CMM (CMM 2018-01). In addition, due to the contribution of the Activity to improvements in the quantity and quality of data available, there was found to be sufficient data for two of

the three relevant fisheries to determine the baseline levels of catch and the annual catches required to evaluate compliance with the tropical tuna CMM. This is an important step forward in the cooperative management of these important fisheries and to the broader efforts of WCPFC to sustainably manage tropical tuna in the WCPO.

In recognition of the delays in the implementation in the early years of the Activity, and the more recent COVID-19 related disruptions, the Activity was granted a 12 month no-cost extension by NZ MFAT. This was supported by a revised budget for the extended period, enabling continued implementation of key data collection and management activities and the delivery of some key training and development activities that have been postponed in 2020 and 2021.

Key activities completed in 2021 included:

1. All three countries submitted their provisional 2020 catch estimates to WCPFC.
2. Enumerators have been supported in Indonesia and Vietnam in 2021, with enumerators in 12 provinces supported in Vietnam and 15 officers (including enumerators, supervisors and data entry staff) supported in Indonesia. Port sampling monitoring and a science research specialist were supported in the Philippines to provide oversight and coordination of tuna data collection and capacity building.
3. Participants from all three countries remotely participated in the online sessions of the Scientific Committee, Technical and Compliance Committee and the WCPFC Regular Session.
4. Annual Data Review Workshops and Catch Estimation Meetings were supported in all three countries, with final catch estimates produced from each workshop and submitted to the WCPFC.
 - a. The 12th Indonesia Tuna Fisheries Annual Catch Estimates Review Workshop (ITFACE-11) was conducted online in July, with remote support from SPC.
 - b. The Philippines held their 14th WCPFC Annual Tuna Fisheries Catch Estimates Review Workshop virtually in May, with BFAR and NFRDI staff, and national tuna industry, as well as WCPFC and SPC participation.
 - c. Vietnam held their 10th Annual Catch Estimates workshop in April 2021, with national participants (including government, researchers, industry and NGOs) convening in-person and remote support from SPC.
 - d. 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. They also identified key issues compromising further improvements in the data, with recommendations made across all three countries for further action in 2022.
5. Funding was provided to upgrade critical IT needs and strengthen remote operating capacity in the Philippines and Vietnam.



14th Philippines WCPFC Annual Tuna Fisheries Catch Estimates Review Workshop (PTUNASTAT-14), May 2021.

6. The redevelopment of the Philippines National Stock Assessment project (NSAP) database system was completed in June 2021 and the User Acceptance testing by BFAR/NFRDI was planned for August-September 2021. This new system has been developed on a web-browser/cloud hosted platform and will facilitate the entry and management of Philippines landings and port sampling data collected from hundreds of landing sites in Philippines provinces.
7. Vietnam purchased and delivered 26 laptops for 23 local ports and fisheries departments to strengthen their capacity in entering tuna data and reports.
8. Vietnam also progressed in their endeavour to establish a national observer program, with the further development of the legal framework to support a professional observer program in Vietnam.
9. A data collection manual on tuna data collection was published and printed in Vietnam. SPC Observer Guidelines, technical handbooks on fishery surveys and SPC Species ID Guide were translated into Vietnamese for distribution to observer training institutions, observers, fishing orts, fishing authorities and research institutions.
10. Indonesia held an online workshop in November to discuss estimates of tuna catch in the “large-fish” handline fishery sector and consider potential improvements and refinements to data collection and analysis.
11. Indonesia and Philippines both refined and updated their papers on “other commercial fisheries” for WCPFC Scientific Committee (see [SC17-ST-IP-09](#) and [SC17-ST-IP-08](#)), including workshops to collate and analyse the relevant data and respond to feedback received from the SC and WCPFC in 2020.
12. A Mid-Term Evaluation of the WPEA-ITM Activity was undertaken by a consultant, Mr Drew Wright, with the final report delivered to the Steering Committee in late 2021.
13. The Activity Steering Committee met online in November 2021 to consider progress of the Activity, the findings of the Mid-Term Evaluation and to discuss the Annual Workplan and Budget for 2022.
14. The contract for SPCs continued support under the project was maintained in 2021, allowing SPC to provide a range of forms of assistance in 2021, including:
 - Participation, provision of technical advice and presentations provided during online Data Review and Annual catch estimates workshops conducted in all three WPEA countries during 2021;
 - SPC staff time to support the WPEA country participants during the 15th Tuna Data Workshop (TDW15) and Stock Assessment Workshop (SAW-2021);
 - Continued technical support for observer and logbook data management using the TUFMAN 2 database system, including SLACK helpdesk support;
 - Continued development and implementation of specific components of TUFMAN 2 to support Vietnam's customised logbook, port sampling and unlandings data;



10th Vietnam Tuna Fishery Annual Catch Estimates Workshop (VTFACE-10)



THÔNG BÁO (in Viet and English): Tron hoi va danh sach duoc trong moi chuyen hien phi duoc bao cao cho ROI (Cung va trung Hon cai) Thong tin 13/2020 (in Viet and English): Bao gồm tất cả cá đánh bắt và thả hoặc vứt bỏ trên biển. Yêu cầu này áp dụng cho tất cả các cá thể cá ngư trường của loài cá trong biểu đồ. Nguyên nhân là: Yêu cầu này giúp người ngư dân có thể nắm bắt được tình hình đánh bắt cá trong biển và hỗ trợ cho việc quản lý nguồn cá. Yêu cầu này cũng giúp người ngư dân có thể nắm bắt được tình hình đánh bắt cá trong biển và hỗ trợ cho việc quản lý nguồn cá. Yêu cầu này cũng giúp người ngư dân có thể nắm bắt được tình hình đánh bắt cá trong biển và hỗ trợ cho việc quản lý nguồn cá.

NOTICE to all fishing vessel operators: All fish caught on each fishing trip are to be reported to Fishery Port Authorities before landing. Also, at 13/2020 (in Viet and English): This measure is applied to all tuna species as well as the other fish species included in the legend on this chart. Note many of the species on this chart are prohibited by persons and must be released. It is in agreement with the decision made by the Commission for the Eastern Pacific Ocean (CPEO) for the sustainable management of commercial fishing and supports the National Management Plan for Tuna in Vietnam. Vietnam is a Co-ordinating Non-Member of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC). Vietnam is currently in the process of applying for membership to WCPFC for its management as well as regional stock assessments and other WCPFC Conservation and Management Measures. These measures include non-traceable data on the pelagic and near pelagic sharks, tunas and swordfish included in this decision chart.

The evaluation found that the Activity had supported the three participating countries to improve their national systems and processes, to meet their data obligations and to improve the quality and scope of data provided to the Commission. These, together with a number of additional impacts, had built national capacity, improved the data available to the Commission, and reduced uncertainties in the data available for WCPFC stock assessments.

The MTE had noted that there had been constraints on the implementation of the Activity, including the lack of an inception plan and the COVID-19-10 pandemic, contributing to a lower level of disbursement than anticipated. The evaluation made a number of administrative and operational recommendations for consideration by the Steering Committee. Given that the project end was nearing, the evaluation recommended that an extension beyond March 2023 be considered, and recommended the preparation of exit strategies for each country, and planning for support of critical activities beyond the WPEA-ITM.

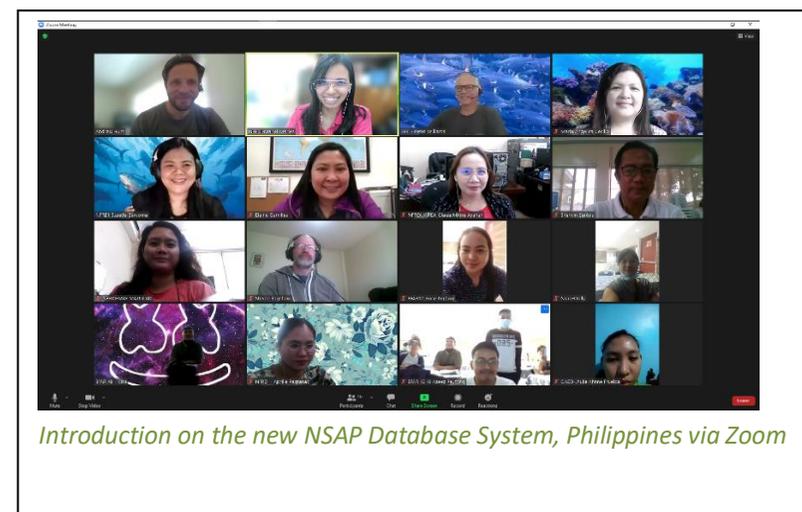
Completion of the new Philippines NSAP database system

On 12th November 2021, SPC introduced the newly redeveloped NSAP Database System through a virtual meeting (via Zoom) to officers in NFRDI and BFAR-12, including data enumerators. The redevelopment of the NSAP Database System (NSAP-1) was initiated because NSAP-1 runs in an old and outdated system (MS Access), has a cumbersome structure and it does not sufficiently meet the needs of data management at BFAR regional offices. In contrast, the newly redeveloped NSAP Database System (NSAP -2) uses a cloud -based, web-browser approach; a centralized database; and can allow BFAR regional offices to enter, manage, and report their region’s data. It will provide BFAR/NFRDI central office the ability to access all data for national reporting and better means of supporting BFAR regional offices in data management.

The next steps identified for the new NSAP database system to be used efficiently in the Philippines include the following:

1. Initial testing of the newly redeveloped NSAP Database System (NSAP-2) by small group;
2. Development and testing of all reports in NSAP-1, in the new NSAP-2 system;
3. Migration of all NSAP -1 data into the NSAP -2 system;
4. Expanding the training and implementation of NSAP-2 system to other relevant regions;
5. Processing /data entry of the backlog or historical NSAP data into the new system.

These activities are expected to be completed in 2022.



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

In terms of progress achieved by the Activity since commencement, the Mid-Term Evaluation found that “through the support of the Activity, there has been on-going improvements in all three countries in respect of the quality and scope of fishery monitoring activities as evidenced in various data audit reports prepared by SPC for the three participating countries and associated reports presented to the WCPFC Scientific Committee regarding scientific data available to the Commission and related data gaps. This is

validation that the WPEA-ITM is having a positive impact in terms of supporting national compliance with the obligations of WCPFC and in improving the data available to assessments of WCPO oceanic tuna stocks.” It also found that “Given the relative importance of tuna fisheries in Indonesia, Philippines, and Vietnam, this makes a significant contribution to reduce uncertainties in the data available for assessments.”

In terms of the more immediate progress and impacts over 2021, the Activity provided critical funding to support key data collection roles and activities, allowing core activities to continue despite work and funding disruptions in the national authorities of partner countries. As the economic impacts of the COVID-19-19 pandemic continue and government spending is shifted to priority areas of health and economic recovery, government fisheries agencies budgets have been subject to change in some partner countries. As such, the support provided by the project to maintain core data collection and analysis activities are likely to be critical to ensuring that partner countries can continue to meet their WCPFC data requirements. Further to that, activities to build national observer programs will contribute to creating additional employment opportunities in coming years and ensuring sustainable management of fisheries. As such, the project will contribute to protecting the many jobs and livelihoods reliant on tuna fisheries in all three countries, and assist with recovery from effects of the COVID-19-19 pandemic.

In 2021, although some planned activities were not possible, central activities relating to tuna data monitoring and data collection continued and a number of other training and ad hoc workshops and tasks were able to progress, with substantive tangible results. For example:

- The support for enumerators in 12 provinces in Vietnam has resulted in 11,396 unloading forms and 750 port-sampling forms being collected,
- The funding supporting the development of a legal framework to establish a professional observer program in Vietnam has resulted in the provisions of a legal framework being drafted and integrated into Decree No. 26 which was adopted in December 2021,
- Various manuals and guidelines were translated into Vietnamese, printed and distributed, making them more accessible to scientists, industry and fisheries officials throughout Vietnam,
- Indonesia has had 41 enumerators covering 13 sites (including most of the primary tuna landing sites) for 3 years which has significantly enhanced the quantity of data collected and the quality of tuna catch estimates being produced. The project provided continued to funding 12 enumerators, 2 data entry officers and a database manager in 2021.
- Tuna catch and length data are being directly encoded into the newly completed NSAP Database System, in collaboration with BFAR-NSAP Regional Offices. This has facilitated improved data quality and quantity, enhancing the understanding of different tuna fisheries, such as the handline fisheries, which significantly benefits the understanding of yellowfin catches,
- Philippines printed and distributed the new ‘Operational Guide for Filipino Fishermen’ to skippers and crew to facilitate understanding and implementation of WCPFC management measures, including reporting and data collection requirements,
- Three training courses in TUFMAN 2 have now been completed in Vietnam, and laptops have been provided to local ports, enabling the direct entry of data at the sampling sites, rather than requiring transferral of hard copy data to central offices. This has increased the number of staff competent in the use of TUFMAN for data entry and analysis roles, and has resulted in 3,300 logsheets being entered into TUFMAN in 2021.

- Vietnam continues to move toward the implementation of TAC and TAE, and quota allocations, in their tuna fisheries, supported by the improved data systems in place as a result of the WPEA projects. A fisheries data collection system was also established by Circular of the Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, which is to be adopted by January 2022.

Reports on the following workshops and activities are available from the Project Manager:

- Vietnam, Philippines and Indonesia ACE workshops
- Indonesia and Philippines Data Audits
- Philippines and Indonesia submitted ‘*Other Commercial Fisheries*’ papers to WCPFC Scientific Committee
- Indonesia’s paper to WCPFC18 “Options for a baseline of the “large-fish” handline fishery fishing in Indonesia’s EEZ (IEEZ) with vessels >30GT for the WCPFC Tropical Tuna Measure” resulting from the Handline Fisheries Workshop

3. Highlight any specific lessons learned

Pandemic related disruptions continued to be experienced in 2021, creating challenges for the health and welfare of staff, as well as scheduling meetings, and domestic and international movement. Although disruptions were factored in during the development of the Workplan for 2021, the longevity of these disruptions was underestimated and it was hoped that travel restrictions would be eased in late 2021, allowing some in-person training, workshops and meetings to proceed. While some in-person activities were possible at the national or sub-national level during the year, it was hard to plan in advance for such activities, and in-person attendance of experts was not possible for the duration of 2021. Training in particular was difficult given the reliance on in-person attendance of experts to deliver training.

Disruptions to planned activities varied across the three countries, due to variable impacts of COVID-19 on travel, offices, work and staff. However, it is to the credit of all three national coordinators and their colleagues, that core data collection activities were able to continue in each country throughout the challenging circumstances. This is evidence that all three WPEA countries consider the maintenance of data collection a priority activity in their agencies work plans, and these activities can therefore be expected to persist beyond this project.

The increased reliance on IT and connectivity in 2020 and 2021 exposed some weaknesses in the infrastructure available to the Activity in partner countries. Building this capability was possible, by providing some flexibility in the budget (and appropriate approvals from the Steering Committee) allowing for the purchase of laptops for port sampling stations in Vietnam and the Philippines. These purchases significantly benefited data entry and management in both countries, resulting in an increase in the number of logbooks entered directly into TUFMAN 2 and the NSAP database. The purchase of an online conference system for Vietnam also enhanced their capability to conduct online training and workshops, significantly improving the ability for SPC and WCPFC experts to provide remote support. These IT investments were relatively small in dollar value, but significantly enhanced the ability for other activities – including data collection, data entry, training and workshops – to proceed.

Remote participation of experts again was challenging, and meaningful engagement relied on the participation of experts that had significant history and experience in working with the partner countries and therefore an established understanding of the context, issues and national team. Changes in the team of national coordinators, key national staff involved in the Activity, and/or SPC/WCPFC experts could make future remote engagements less productive.

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

As discussed above, the implementation of a number activities in the WPEA-ITM 2021 work plan were compromised by COVID-19 related travel and work disruptions. All staff contributing to the project were working from home for some of 2021, international travel was not possible at all and domestic travel was not possible for some periods in all WPEA countries. While this was partially be addressed by adaptation of some activities, unfortunately a number of activities simply could not be conducted due to travel limitations or capability constraints. The result was a significant underspend (45%) of revised budget, due to travel, training and workshop activities simply not being possible amidst the pandemic conditions.

Once again, activities relating to the deployment and training of observers was most affected by the disruptions, further eroding momentum in the development of national programs. Progress in this area was limited to administrative work to support observer programs was possible, including translation of guides and development of the legislative framework in Vietnam. National Coordinators, observer experts and the Activity team will need to proactively look for opportunities to rebuild these programs in 2022.

The switch to increased online collaboration and communication exposed weaknesses in some country's IT infrastructure, particularly in regional data collection locations. The project was able to provide funding for critical IT upgrades in both the Philippines and Vietnam to address the immediate needs to enable continued data collection and communication between remote and central offices.

Activities planned for 2021 that were not able to be undertaken as a result of COVID-19 related restrictions included:

- The tri-country technical meeting to continue the mutual exchange of experience, successes and lessons learnt in improving tuna data collection was again postponed in 2021. Although a virtual workshop was considered for later in the year once it was clear an in-person forum wasn't feasible, it was not possible to find mutually agreeable dates to hold the forum amidst a heavy end of year meeting calendar. Dates for a virtual forum early in 2022 are currently being sought.
- SPC attachments. It is unlikely a similar outcome can be achieved through an alternative online remote approach. It is hoped that these can be undertaken in 2022.
- In person meetings of WCPFC, TCC and SC.
- Observer program development, including placement and training, was impacted by international and domestic travel restrictions. It is unlikely that observer programs will be fully operational until at least mid-2022, significantly disrupting the development of the fledgling national observer programs in WPEA countries.
- A number of training and strategic planning workshops were not possible due to a combination of travel restrictions, office closures and busy online meeting schedules. Although some training and workshops can be held online, wholly or partly, the time available for the meetings is limited and agendas are restricted by the limitations of online forums. Translation is also more challenging in online forums, impacting the participation of external experts.

Although these activities would have been beneficial, and their postponement contributed to underspend of the planned budget, the core data collection activities, submission of data to the Commission and participation in WCPFC meetings all were able to continue. Given the circumstances the three countries all demonstrated an unwavering commitment

to continuing to improve their data collection process and to meet their WCPFC reporting requirements. And as can be seen by the Results Framework (Appendix A) significant progress was made towards the project outcomes.

Country specific challenges include:

Philippines

The ongoing negative impacts of Covid-19 continue to pose a challenge in the implementation of 2021 project activities. Travel restrictions are still in place including border closures, varying health protocols in different areas and the like, which hinders, limits or delays delivery of project outputs. Though online platforms were considered for meetings and workshops the limited time, streamlined agenda and focus of participants pose additional challenges. It should also be noted that although online platforms are available to deliver some of the required outputs it cannot replace the in-person meetings and workshops that were previously done, particularly on the capacity building aspect of this project. Port sampling data collection was continued despite of the pandemic but health risk to our data enumerators and staff that monitors and follow-up their activities are high.

Vietnam

- a. There are still some gaps and differences in data forms and databases between Vietnam and WCPFC/SPC. The data forms for Vietnam are designed for every fishing gear (i.e. long line, purse seine, gill net, trawl nest, falling net, etc.) and not classified by gear and species name, and gears were not standardized in the data forms. Although TUFMAN 2 was developed for tuna fisheries in Vietnam, it is not yet fully in line and integrated with the databases being used in Vietnam. Therefore, it takes time and resources for local staffs to enter data into different databases.
- b. A number of new and non-fisheries expertise staffs are annually employed in local ports and provincial fisheries departments. Therefore, their capacity in sampling, collecting information and filling in data forms is still challenged.
- c. There are more than 7,000 tuna vessels operating in the Vietnamese waters and around 70,000 fishing trips conducted yearly. Therefore, designation and implementation of a national tuna fisheries observer program remains a challenge.
- d. There is still a lack of methodology to use tuna data for making management advice in Vietnam. Therefore, coverage and accuracy of data are not well taken into account at the local levels.

Timeframe and Budget:

While the planned 2021 budget was underspent as a result of pandemic related disruptions and scheduling issues in the latter half of the year. The expenditure of \$564,643, represented 54.2% of the total planned budget, which is reasonable given that no international and only limited domestic travel was possible during the year.

All funds available through to the completion of the Activity have now been received by the WCPFC Secretariat. As a result of delays in implementation, associated underspending in the first years of the project, and more recent underspend due COVID-19 related disruptions, a large proportion of the total Activity funds remained available for the final 15 months of the project. As such, the Steering Committee agreed that a request for a no-cost extension should be submitted to NZ MFAT. A request for a 12 month no-cost

extension was submitted to NZ MFAT in early 2021, together with a revised budget demonstrating how the funds would be used through to a revised end date of March 2023. This was approved by NZ MFAT and the extended end date has now been built into project implementation.

The agreed budget for Year 5 (provided in Appendix C) has a total cost of USD 1,223,310, which is within the total remaining funds of \$1,570,134 for the Activity, leaving \$346,824 for completion of the project in January – March 2023.

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

1. *The Activity team, in particular National Coordinators and observer experts, to actively consider options for resuming progress in national observer programs in 2022, particular if travel disruptions persist.*
2. *Transition plans for all three WPEA countries to be developed for the end of the current WPEA-ITM Activity funding, including consideration for critical activities that will require ongoing support.*
3. *Consider and implement as appropriate, the recommendations of the Mid-Term Evaluation.*
4. *Flexibility in the administration of the project, timely response to proposals, and fair consideration of alternative approaches to achieving project outcomes should be maintained given the changing and uncertain environment in which the project is operating.*
5. *Noting the increased recognition of observer and crew safety and labour standards - countries, SPC and WCPFC will consider how best to include this issue in the observer training activities under the project.*
6. *Budget expenditure will need to be actively managed through 2022 depending on the resumption of travel and if travel does recommend, variation in costs from that expected.*

7. The results of actions from the previous progress report were:

Key actions from 2020 Activity Progress Report:

1. *A no-cost project extension is to be requested.*

Complete. This was actioned and a no-cost project extension of 12 months was agreed by NZ MFAT, with the grant fund agreement variation signed in May 2021.

2. *The detailed work plan and fully allocated budget for Year 5 of the project, as well as the transition/exit plan, is to be developed.*

Complete. See attached budget for years 5 and 6 of the Activity, through to the current (extended) end date of March 2023.

3. *Flexibility in the administration of the project, timely response to proposals, and fair consideration of alternative approaches to achieving project outcomes should be maintained given the changing and uncertain environment in which the project is operating.*

Complete and ongoing. Timely and flexible project administration allowed changes to planned activities, such as increased funding to address IT capability gaps and interpretation of observer guides. This has been maintained as a key action for the coming year, given the importance of flexibility while operating under the ongoing pandemic conditions.

4. *All those contributing to the projects implementation (national coordinators, SPC experts, WCPFC Secretariat and project manager) are encouraged to explore online technologies and remote mechanisms for advancing project outputs.*

Ongoing. While this was considered throughout the year, and utilised to advance a number of activities (including data entry and management), transition of some activities to online formats did not progress. In particular, many planned training activities were not possible due to a reliance on in-person attendance of training experts. Increased transition to online training mechanisms would benefit the Activity and should continue to be investigated.

5. *Noting the increased recognition of observer and crew safety and labour standards - countries, SPC and WCPFC will consider how best to include this issue in the observer training activities under the project.*

Unfortunately, few observer training opportunities were possible in 2021. This issue is however getting increased attention in all WPEA countries and is therefore increasingly likely to be incorporated into observer training in future. This has been maintained as a key action in section 5 above.

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).**

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 a number of activities in the 2021 work plan were not possible, significant progress towards achieving the outputs was still achieved this past year. Critical activities were maintained under Output 2 (port catch measurement, sample and enhanced data acquisition) and significant progress was made in Output 5 (national

databases developed, functional and utilised) with the completion of the Philippines NSAP database, further improvements in the implementation of TUFMAN in Vietnam, and with IT capability improvements made in both of these countries.

Important activities were also held under Output 4 (national sampling plans, data and analysis, catch estimates and reporting) with all three countries holding data audit and ACE workshops. Although Output 4 and Output 1 experienced significant underspend, this was largely related to the lack of travel to WCPFC meetings and the inability to hold the tri-country workshop. Unfortunately Output 3, again suffered the greatest disruptions in 2021, with limited observer placements possible and training of observers, briefers and debriefers largely not possible. All three countries have expressed their commitment to progressing the development of their national programs in 2022, with increased training activity, and enthusiasm to conduct the study tour to the Philippines observer program as soon as possible.

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

Once again, while the project administration could be flexible with regards to activities that best meet the needs and context of each country, the national bureaucracies had less ability to adapt to changes in order to make the most of available funding and resources. Also with the move to increased online meetings, calendars seemed more overloaded, making it increasingly difficult to find windows of time for joint meetings such as the tri-country workshop of Steering Committee meetings.

c) Assess how achieved outputs are contributing to reaching outcomes

There has been additional progress on a number of short-term outputs in 2021, which have further contributed to progress on medium-term and long-term outcomes, as can be seen in the Results Framework below. The Mid-Term Evaluation report also concluded “there has been on-going improvements in all three countries in respect of the quality and scope of fishery monitoring activities as evidenced in various data audit reports prepared by SPC for the three participating countries and associated reports presented to the WCPFC Scientific Committee regarding scientific data available to the Commission and related data gaps. This is validation that the WPEA-ITM is having a positive impact in terms of supporting national compliance with the obligations of WCPFC and in improving the data available to assessments of WCPO oceanic tuna stocks.” The continued delivery of progress against the short-term outputs are clearly contributing to reaching medium term outcomes 1, 2 and 3. In 2021 there is also evidence that the project is contributing to delivery against the long-term objective: National & international cooperation for the management of highly migratory fish stocks in the West Pacific Ocean and East Asia (Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam) results in the sustainable management of WCPO stocks and reduced IUU fishing. The papers on “other commercial fisheries” of Philippines and Indonesia that were provided to the SC and WCPFC18 provided clear recommendations on the fisheries to which the tropical tuna CMM should apply, and therefore the fisheries for which cooperation on management is most relevant and necessary. The papers showed that, based on the improvements in data collection under the WPEA-ITM Activity (and it’s predecessors) there are sufficient data available for two of the three relevant fisheries (the Indonesian pole-and-line fishery and the Philippines large-fish handline fishery) to determine baseline levels of catch and the annual catches required to evaluate compliance. This is a significant leap forward on management cooperation at the regional level on these important fisheries.

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?

This project continues to make an important difference to the improvement of national catch estimates in the three countries. The quality, quantity and utility of this information continues to improve, and therefore has increasing benefits to the management of national fisheries and the tuna fisheries of the WCPFC. These

improvements are accomplished through support to the national catch estimation workshops, participation in the SPC Tuna Data Workshops, increased participation in WCPFC meetings, 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. The maintenance of core data collection activities throughout 2021 in all three countries despite the many confounding factors, is also a clear demonstration of the increased importance of these activities in three countries. Further to that, Vietnam holding its 10th Annual Catch Estimates workshop in 2021, marks an important milestone in the engagement of this country in the project and commitment to improving tuna data for national and regional benefits.

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

The most effective Output in terms of expenditure and activity in 2021 was Output 5, where SPC was able to continue their support for the database development remotely, including completion of the major upgrade of the Philippines NSAP database. After that, Output 2 was next most effective, with enumerators and port sampling staff continuing to operate throughout the year.

Although Output 4 was significantly underspent, a number of the activities were able to be undertaken online, including ACE workshops in all three countries and participation in the WCPFC meetings. Despite being held either all or in part online, the ACE workshops in 2021 were all considered highly successful with comprehensive analysis of data still conducted.

Outputs 1 and 3 were more reliant on travel to implement activities and achieve progress, and therefore advancements against these Outputs were limited in 2021.

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

Information available on the gender of participants in workshops and training held in 2021 found that on average 38% of participants were female, an increase on the 30% female participation in 2020. There is significant variation between countries, with the Philippines in particular maintaining a high level of female participation in WPEA-ITM related activities, with females comprising over 60% of the participation in their PTUNASTAT-14 for example. Females also occupy the project national coordinator role and senior executive roles relevant to the project in the Philippines. Females are also in senior executive positions related to the Activity in Indonesia. The project steering committee meeting in 2021 had 35% female participation, a slight increase on 2020 which had an average 30% participation in the 2 meetings in that year. The Activity will continue to collect data on gender representation in those participating in travel and training opportunities supported by the Activity.

The Mid-Term Evaluation considered the country level gender statistics in more detail (note that tables from the MTE have been removed from the excerpt below):

“The Philippines provided gender disaggregated information for fishery monitoring staff employed across all regions. The data confirms that, at least since 2018, almost 50% or more of fishery monitoring positions in Philippines are occupied by women.”

“In response to questions from the MTE, for the period starting in 2018, Indonesia reported that 18% of the 28 enumerators employed in port sampling across fishery management regions (FMAs) 713 to 718 inclusive were female. In Philippines, all 558 observers and 18 observer de-briefers are male, all supported from the BFAR budget or through arrangements with industry. Philippines reported that, in 2017, 4 females were trained as observers, out of a total of 59 trained, in 2018 four of an additional 91 trained were female and in 2019, two females were among 60 new observers trained. No females were subsequently deployed at sea and, instead, the majority went on to be employed as data processors.”

“Vietnam advised that, across all WPEA-supported activities, 12 of 60 participants were female in 2019 and 14 of 138 participants were female in 2020. The 12 Provinces supporting the monitoring of port landings at 26 sites in 2019 and 2020 (12 supported by the WPEA-ITM), had 48 enumerators of which 4 were female, all supported by the WPEA.”

- **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**

There is increased recognition of the importance of human rights in fisheries in the public discourse, and among WCPFC members. Labour standards were the subject of an intersessional working group at WCPFC in 2021, co-chaired by Indonesia, and ongoing work on the development of Standards for WCPFC. Incorporating labour rights into the Activity was discussed in the February 2020 Steering Committee meeting, with participants agreeing this matter could be incorporated into the observer training activities being supported by the Activity. Given the limited observer training activities over the past 2 years, there has been little opportunity to implement this commitment to date.

Of note, the Activity also supported the distribution of life jackets to fisherfolk in tow ports in the Philippines and some relevant topics are included in the operational guides for fishermen and observers which have been produced with the support of the Activity in the Philippines and Vietnam in 2021. More broadly, 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 fisheries provide fisheries 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 bycatch. In relation to bycatch, Indonesia is continuing to work with SPC to address a recurring issue raised with their shark data, with a workshop and related activities being planned for 2022 with the support of the Activity.

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.

The improved quantity and quality of data that has resulted from the Activity is contributing to reducing uncertainties in the stock assessments for tuna in the WCPFC, and is allowing more sophisticated management of the fisheries to be developed at national and regional levels. For example, Vietnam is now moving

towards the implementation of a quota based management system for tuna based on the improved data now available as a result of the WPEA projects. In addition, the data has allowed SPC and national agencies to advise the WCPFC on the fisheries relevant to management under the tropical tuna CMM. These advances in management are clear evidence of benefits being delivered to the environment in the oceans of East Asia and the Western Pacific more broadly.

Relevance

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

The WPEA-ITM Project provides critical support to the continued efforts to improve the data collected, analysed and submitted to WCPFC. The three WPEA countries harvest around 30% of the WCPFC tuna catch, including a significant proportion of the juvenile catch of bigeye and yellowfin tuna in particular. Understanding these fisheries and improving their management is critical to sustainable management of the entire WCPFC.

This has been verified by the independent Mid-Term Evaluation undertaken, which found that the “WPEA-ITM design, objectives and associated activities are directly relevant to the sustainable conservation and management of oceanic tuna fisheries in the three participating countries and to the WCPO region. Given the shared nature of WCPO oceanic tuna resources and the fact that Indonesian, Philippine, and Vietnamese tuna fisheries account for 30% to the total tuna catch from the WCPO, comprehensive catch information is required from those fisheries for input to assessments of the status and trends of WCPO tuna resources and to inform decisions on appropriate fishery management options including regional and national harvest strategies and associated WCPFC CMMs.” Further to that it found “In relation to both coherence and relevance, the Activity directly identifies with New Zealand’s international engagement strategy”.

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 2022 workplan and budget has been adjusted to reflect the underspend and challenges in previous years, and the recommendations of the Mid-Term Evaluation, demonstrating continued flexibility and evolution in the activities to reflect the changing context. The Risk Matrix was revised in 2020 to reflect the impact of the pandemic on prospects for sustaining project-related activities.

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.

To date, the project expenditure has been significantly lower than was forecast when this project was first designed. Expenditure in 2021 was also below that forecasted, due to the restrictions on travel resulting from the COVID-19-19 pandemic and a very busy end of year calendar (compounded by postponement of many activities early in the year in the hope that travel would be possible in Q3 and 4). Of the \$1,041,745 total budget for 2021, \$564,603 was spent (representing 54.2% of the budget). Disappointingly this was a slight drop on expenditure in 2020 (where 55% of the budget was spent), although given that some international travel was possible in Q1 of 2021, perhaps was to be expected.

At the November 2021 meeting of the Steering Committee, adjustments were made to the 2022 Work Plan and Budget to carry-over much of the remaining underspend to fund activities in 2022, all of which were considered in alignment with the Activity's intended Outputs and Outcomes. This has resulted in an ambitious work plan for 2022 and a planned expenditure of \$1,223,310. This budget assumes travel will be possible in 2022, particularly in Q3 and 4, therefore if current travel conditions persist beyond this, another underspend is likely. Conversely, if travel does commence, and there are positive signs that will be possible, it is likely that travel will be more expensive than in prior years, which could challenge the budget. Balancing the budget will need to be actively managed through the year and regular communications to the Activity team on budget challenges should be maintained.

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*

There was a significant saving in 2021 from conducting various meetings online, including the November Steering Committee meeting, WCPFC meetings and some national workshops. Although the online format constrained the breadth of topics that could be discussed, and was not considered useful for some training, it is likely that online formats will continue to be used in future where it is suitable. For example, more regular meetings of the key project contacts have been possible using online formats, and remote mechanisms may enable increased expert participation or consultation in some meetings, potentially reducing travel needs and costs in future years. The improvements achieved in data quantity and quality, and the increasingly sophisticated use of that data for national and regional management purposes, is significant considering the reduced costs incurred in 2021.

The requisite knowledge, skill and industry was available and used. In particular, the project engaged Dr Lewis in Vietnam's annual catch estimate workshops, Karl Staisch of WCPFC in activities under Output 3 (observers), and SPC in a number of relevant activities and Outputs. 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 (PSA), Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA), and the fishing industry associations. In Indonesia, the OneData Program of the Government is a key partner, along with the fishing industry and NGOs operating in some domestic locations. In Vietnam, the fishing industry and WWF also are partners in the effort. Increased participation of stakeholders was evident in 2020 and 2021 as a result of the accessibility of attendance due to the online nature of forums.

The proportion of the annual expenditure that was spent on activity management and administration (Output 0) has reduced over time from 56% in Year 1 to around 30% in year 3 and 4, meaning that almost 70% of the costs in 2020 and 2021 were used directly on the implementation of project activities. This represents an improvement in efficiency over time. The Mid-Term Evaluation found that the efficiency of the Activity has benefited from the involvement of the WCPFC Secretariat and SPC, stating “not only does the WCPFC offer a direct means for engagement in the work of the Commission but WCPFC’s relationship with SPC, as the Commission’s Science Service Provider, has provided the WPEA participating countries with direct access to fishery monitoring advice, data administration support and expert fishery conservation and management assistance that would have otherwise been more challenging to access. This has been beneficial to the three participating countries, in terms of building their capacity to administer and manage their fisheries, and to the Commission itself through improved data and information supporting assessments of the status and trends of regional fish stocks.”

Sustainability

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

All three countries were increasingly utilising national government funding to support data collection activities over the first three years of the project, including training, workshops, enumerators, observers, port sampling and database development. The trend to increasingly self-fund these activities and programs was expected to continue, but unfortunately was undermined by the disruptions to national budgets and funding of national agencies caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. As such, countries requested maintaining the 2020 budgets for workshops, training and enumerators in 2021 and further rollover of those unspent funds to 2022. Although this has slowed the move to self-sufficiency, the commitment of national agencies to maintain these programs despite financial challenges is evident – with all three countries continuing to fund their national coordinators, some or all of their enumerators, observer deployments and some training activities.

There are also a number of other signs of sustainability, including:

- The Indonesian observer program has been developing over a number of years, with the support of the WPEA-ITM project and the expertise from SPC and the WCPFC Secretariat. The importance of the observer program has been recognised by the Government of Indonesia, who in 2020 fully funded observer training for the first time and also funded deployment of 14 observers.
- Indonesia and Vietnam are assuming an increasing share of Enumerators salaries, with Indonesia funding 29 enumerators at 12 locations in 2020 and 2021, leaving the project to fund 15 staff at only one site in 2020 and 2021. Reduced project funding was also provided to support enumerators in Vietnam in 2020 and 2021.
- The Observer Planning and Strategy workshops held in Indonesia and Vietnam in 2019 produced clear plans for expansion/initiation of national observer programs. Both countries remain committed to these plans with both countries undertaking some observer training and deployments in 2020, and Vietnam progressing their development of a national diploma/certificate and national legislation to support a professional observer program. They also remain committed to undertaking a study tour to the Philippines to learn about cost recovery mechanisms that can provide sustainable ongoing funding their national observer programs
- The Philippines continues to fund activities that the original project planned to support, such as catch estimation and data review workshops and a significant number of observers and related activities. The quantity and quality of data collected and submitted to WCPFC continues to improve, with key issues being progressively addressed, which will have long term benefits for WCPFC tana stock assessments. The Philippine government continued to provide funds for enumerators salaries in 2020, with the project providing funding for staff to monitor and coordinate the data collection.

- The Annual Catch Estimates (ACE) workshops in each country have become important annual activities with clear benefits to the participating countries and the WCPFC, with Vietnam holding their 10th ACE in 2021, Indonesia their 12th and Philippines their 14th. These workshops are now entrenched in the annual work plan in all three countries and are likely to continue being held as a key activity in meeting WCPFC data requirements. The WPEA projects have been very useful in establishing the structure of these meetings, which can be used well into the future.

One success story in terms of sustainability is the Philippines observer program, with the Mid-Term Evaluation report providing further detail: “The Philippines Fisheries Observer Program (FOP) is primarily funded by the Government through BFAR, under the General Appropriations Act. This covers the salary of personnel employed in the Program Management Office, training, travel and supplies. The fishing companies that require observers take responsibility for observer costs associated with each trip completed for the company. The roles and responsibilities of the fishing companies and observers are formalised in a contract between BFAR, the observer and the fishing company. Vietnam and Indonesia have expressed a strong interest in learning more about the administration of the Philippines FOP.”

Given that the Activity is now nearing its end date (March 2023) it will be important that exit strategies and planning for any support necessary after the WPEA-ITM Activity is developed during 2022.

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

The primary mechanisms to ensure benefits will continue beyond the completion of this Activity are (1) continuing to build an understanding of the benefits of improved tuna data and the requirements of WCPFC for stock assessment and management purposes, (2) Building capacity among national programmes to collect, view, and use tuna data, (3) to establish robust and accessible databases for the tuna data collected, (4) work with countries to establish sustainability mechanisms to ensure that activities (including for example observer programme and catch estimate workshops) are funded and implemented beyond the end of this Activity. There has been progress on the first three of these mechanisms in 2021, and while there remains a clear commitment to increasingly self-funding tuna data activities by all three countries, there have been set-backs in 2020 and 2021 due to increased government budget pressure and funding reallocation as a result of the pandemic.

What challenges are faced in addressing sustainability?

Some sustainability challenges reported on in previous Annual Progress Reports are being addressed, in particular there is increasing confidence that annual the submission of data to WCPFC will continue, and rates of data input to national and regional databases will continue to improve. However, are number of sustainability challenges, including:

1. Whether Indonesia and Vietnam can continue to increase their logbook program (for larger vessels) to a sufficient level of coverage.
2. Whether increased data collected by observers as the national programs are developed can be entered into databases in an accurate and timely way, and submitted to WCPFC as appropriate.
3. Whether Indonesia and Vietnam can continue 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.
4. 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.).

5. 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.

The Mid-Term Evaluation also addressed the question of sustainability and found: “Although significant progress has been achieved in each participating country significant work remains. While Philippines has demonstrated a commendable capacity to gradually assume responsibility for the costs associated with fishery monitoring, external support is still required to build capacity in fishery data systems and processes and in stock assessment. There will be a need, for some time, for the WCPFC Secretariat’s and SPC’s advice and nurturing across all facets of fishery monitoring, data systems development and application, and stock assessment capacity building through the TDR and ACE Workshops, the stock assessment workshops in Noumea and continued mentoring support to the observer programme. Significantly increased government financial support to WPEA-related activities will be a challenge to secure from participating countries in the medium term. As a result, it is recommended that the WCPFC Secretariat start consultations with prospective partners to secure funding to support the on-going development and strengthening of fishery monitoring in Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam focusing on operational level catch and effort data, port landings and sampling and at-sea observation capacity development.”

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. Impending institutional changes in Indonesia (merging of all research institutions into a new agency) should be monitored as a potential risk, given the possibility of changes in the individuals and organisations relevant to this 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?

Updated documents are provided in:

- Appendix A: Progress Against the Results Framework
- Appendix B: Progress Against the Agreed Work Plan and Budget for 2021
- Appendix C: Agreed Workplan and Budget for 2022
- Appendix D: Updated Risk Matrix

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

Changes to the 2022 Work Plan and Budget were made in draft form in early 2021 to inform the application for a no-cost extension of the Activity by NZ MFAT. These changes and further amendments to reflect progress in 2021 and recommendations of the mid Term Evaluation were approved by the Steering Committee in late 2021. It was agreed by the Steering Committee that the new activities and adjustments to the budget were all aligned with the intended Outcomes and Outputs of the Activity.

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

Proposed updates have been made to the Results Diagram and Measurements Table have been made (in track change in Appendix A) to reflect recommendations made in the Mid-Term Evaluation. Further detail on the rationale for these changes can be found in the final report of the Mid-Term Evaluation.

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 2022 is provided at Appendix C. A number of changes to the 2022 Work Plan and Budget were approved by the Steering Committee in November/December 2021. The result of these changes is a total budget for 2022 of \$1,223,310. This additional expenditure is largely comprised of carried over budget from activities that were postponed in 2021, and a small number of new activities in response to recommendations of the Mid-Term Evaluation. The total budget is well within the available funds available for the remainder of the Activity through to March 2023.

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.

An updated risk management matrix is provided at Appendix D. The risk profiles have not changed since the 2020 APR, however updates against some of the risks has been provided in the matrix.

Governance and management arrangements

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

In May 2021, NZ MFAT granted a 12 month no-cost extension to the Activity to enable an additional year (through to March 2023) for expenditure of the total Activity budget.

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.~~

Alice McDonald

Project Manager

Full Name (in block capitals)

Title / Position (e.g. CEO)



25 February 2022

Signature

Date

Appendices

This report includes the following appendices:

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

Appendix A: Progress Against Results Framework

This table shows progress of the Activity against the intended outcomes and outputs defined in the Results Framework, which has been amended from that in *the Sept. 2019 ADD Variation*, based on recommendations from the Mid-Term Review.

<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	Baseline Information and Targets	Planned methodology and data sources	Actual measurement against targets and data sources	Variance explanation
<p>Long-term outcome National & international cooperation for the management of highly migratory fish stocks in the West Pacific Ocean and East Asia (Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam) results in the sustainable management of WCPO stocks and reduced IUU fishing</p>	<p>Status of harvesting of shared oceanic tuna stocks in the WCPFC Statistical Area vis-à-vis sustainability criteria set by the WCPFC Convention.</p> <p>Number of oceanic fish stocks within safe biological limits</p>	<p>Baseline: Primary target WCPO oceanic tuna stocks taken in Philippine, Indonesian and Vietnamese tuna fisheries (YFT, SKJ and BET) are not overfished and overfishing is not occurring. However, WCPFC's 16th Session of its Scientific Committee recommended, as a precautionary approach, that the fishing mortality on YFT and BET should not be increased from the level that maintains spawning biomass at 2012-2015 levels until the Commission agrees on appropriate target reference points (TRPs).</p> <p>Target: Primary target oceanic tuna stocks taken in Philippine, Indonesian and Vietnamese tuna fisheries (YFT, SKJ and BET) are not exploited beyond agreed TRPs (or in the absence of agreed TRPs, the level that maintains spawning biomass at 2012-2015 levels).</p>	<p>Annual CMM compliance reviews and reports</p> <p>Stock assessment reports</p> <p>WCPFC reports, statistics and meeting papers.</p> <p>Annual national TDW Reports</p> <p>Annual national ACE Reports</p> <p>Annual national Part 1 Reports to WCPFC</p>	<p>Improvements in reporting and increased logbook coverage have been evident this year.</p> <p>Improved data on yellowfin and bigeye catch in the three partner countries contributed to new stock assessments for these species in 2020.</p> <p>Three key tuna species caught in WPEA countries waters (skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tuna) are assessed to be within safe biological limits and WCPFC sustainability criteria.</p> <p>Long term targets related to data coverage are not yet met.</p>	

		Target: Improved monitoring of oceanic tuna fisheries in the EAS and coverage increased to 40%			
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	Target: Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam submit Annual Part 1 Reports to the Commission in compliance with obligations. No gaps are identified, and data gaps reported in 2021 are systematically addressed. Baseline: The three participating countries met submission deadlines in both 2019 and 2020. The data gaps reported to the WCPFC Scientific Committee in 2021 serve as the baseline.	WCPFC Scientific Committee Reports and meeting papers. Annual national TDW Reports Annual national ACE Reports Annual national Part 1 Reports to WCPFC Annual WCPFC Scientific Data Gaps paper.	All 3 countries have submitted their data to WCPFC before the due date for the past 3 years. Data gaps are being progressively addressed with the support of the Activity, including issues in the “large-fish” handline fishery in Indonesia (see paper provided to WCPFC18 in 2021). A workshop on shark data in Indonesia is being planned in 2022 to address another data gap raised by SC and TCC.	
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	Target: Assessment results accepted by the annual Scientific Committee of WCPFC and independent peer reviews are favourable Baseline: Periodic scheduled stock assessments considered by the WCPFC Scientific Committee.	WCPFC Scientific Committee Reports and meeting papers. Peer review reports submitted to the WCPFC Scientific Committee	2020 stock assessments were conducted for yellowfin and bigeye tuna. All assessments were accepted by SC. SPC continue to highlight the uncertainty in the annual catch estimates from Indonesia, especially for the minor gears and yellowfin tuna, however these issues are being explicitly considered in the annual ITFACE and other issue specific workshops (e.g. Handline workshop in 2021 and shark data workshop being planned for 2022)	
Medium Term Outcome 3. Improved national catch estimates and	Convergence of national data collection and stock estimate methodologies	Target: National catch estimates and regional stock assessments inform national fisheries management and	Annual catch estimate and data workshop reports	ACE and data review workshops have become regular activity for	

<p>stock assessments inform national fisheries management & harvest strategies</p>	<p>with the WCPFC management and harvest strategy recommendations and standards</p>	<p>harvest strategies.</p> <p>Baseline: National fisheries management plan in Philippines relies on regional assessments of the status of target tuna resources. All participating countries utilise international expertise to assist in these initiatives</p>	<p>National fisheries management and harvest strategies</p> <p>WCPFC documents on harvest strategies and management objectives.</p>	<p>each country with clear recognised benefits.</p> <p>The close alignment of industry and NSAP estimates in PH in 2019, 2020 and 2021 shows clear improvement in data quality.</p> <p>In 2020 and 2021, the data audit review for Indonesia identified no major problems and good data convergence.</p> <p>In 2020 and 2021, the number of logbooks collected and entered into TUFMAN in Vietnam has significantly increased.</p> <p>In 2021, Vietnam advised that they are introducing a quota system and Indonesia is in the process of developing a harvest strategy for tropical tuna in archipelagic waters.</p>	
<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>Baseline: No exit or transition strategy.</p> <p>Vietnam: Provinces cover costs for 29 enumerators in 12 locations previously paid by WPEA-SM Project. WPEA-ITM was funding 15 staff at one site in 2020. No project-related observer programme under Output 3.</p> <p>Philippines: Observer program does not draw on Project funds. Project funding still required for workshops and meetings.</p> <p>Indonesia: covered 29 enumerators salaries in 2020, leaving only 1 location fully covered by the project (while 1 of 3 enumerators in a second location was funded by WPEA). No project-related</p>	<p>Each participating country develops an exit or transition strategy.</p> <p>Quantitative (e.g., budget/staff number comparisons, increasing self-sufficiency, etc.) and qualitative periodic reports regarding support for national tuna monitoring and stock assessment functions.</p> <p>WPEA-ITM Steering Committee meetings.</p>	<p>There has been progress towards the target, as follows: 1) Vietnam provinces started covering costs of 29 Enumerators previously paid by WPEA-SM Project. 2) Philippines does not need as much project funding as originally planned as it is using its own financial resources, although there was some regression in national budget committed to these activities in 2020/21 and 2021/22, 3) Indonesia covered 29 enumerators salaries in 2021,</p>	

	<p>Status of NTMPs, associated harvest strategies and related legislation and regulations.</p>	<p>observer programme under Output 3.</p> <p>Target: exit or transition strategy developed for each country before the 2022 SC. Strategies will identify specific future (i.e., beyond the conclusion of the WPEA-ITM) needs for potential external technical and financial support.</p> <p>Baseline: The Philippines revised and re-issued its NTMP in 2018. It is scheduled to run from 2019 to 2023. Indonesia is developing interim harvest strategies for tropical tuna in archipelagic waters under its 2015 NTMP (2015-2019) NTMP. Vietnam’s revised Fisheries Law entered into force in 2019. It is supplemented by many decrees and administrative orders.</p> <p>Target: Philippines completes the next review of its NTMP in 2022 which will support the development of a new plan for the period beyond 2023. Indonesia completes a review of its NTMP in 2022 and harvest strategies for tropical tuna in AW are finalised. Vietnam undertakes a review of policy and legislation relating to the administration and management of its tuna fisheries with a view to harmonisation and rationalisation.</p>	<p>NTMPs, associated review documents and related legislation and regulations.</p> <p>Review reports</p> <p>Revised NTMP’s and associated documents</p> <p>Note: At the 2018 Steering Committee in Honolulu Indonesia and Philippines advised that funding was no longer required from the Project to support policy reviews and legislative development. Vietnam did request funding to facilitate the translation of two new policies that were to be developed with project support. A small amount of funding is available to support such activities.</p>	<p>leaving only 1 location covered by the project.</p> <p>Exit strategies are to be developed in 2022.</p> <p>Workshops to inform the development of new NTMPs were planned in Indonesia and Vietnam in 2021 but were postponed due to COVID-19 disruptions and are now being planned for 2022.</p> <p>A tri-country workshop on the theme “using data for management” is being planned for 2022.</p>	
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<p>Short-term outcome 2 – Strengthened national capacities in fishery monitoring and catch estimation</p>	<p>National observer and port monitoring programmes meet standards.</p> <p>Number and percent of people showing improvements in knowledge, attitude or practice after receiving training/support.</p>	<p>Baseline: <i>Operational level data:</i> PHI (2020): 100% IND (2020): <10% VN (2020): <10%</p> <p><i>Port landings:</i> PHI (2020): 14 regions/677 enumerators/41,566 landings/362,923 length measurements IND (2020): 6 FMAs (713-718)/14 sites/28 enumerators/83,804 length-weight measurements. VN (2020): 12 Provinces/26 landing sites/48 (12 supported by WPEA) enumerators.</p> <p>All countries using ACE Workshops to generate annual catch estimates.</p> <p><i>Observer programmes:</i> IND (2020): FMAs 714-717/1,201 sea days PHI (2020): 584 observers/90 debriefers/Trips PS (66) RN (22) VN: Draft Planning document (Workshop report, March 2019)</p> <p>Target: <i>Operational level data:</i> PHI: 100% coverage IND: 50% VN: 50%</p> <p>National port monitoring: All participating countries: primary landing sites are monitored. Monitoring data submitted to WCPFC demonstrates i) an increasing trend in coverage, ii) strengthened monitoring of all landed species.</p> <p>National observer programmes: All three participating countries:</p>	<p>TDW Workshop reports</p> <p>ACE Workshop Reports</p> <p>Observer training reports</p> <p>SPC Audits of the Annual Reporting of Catches of Oceanic Tuna and By-Catch</p> <p>SPC’s annual reports on data gaps and scientific data available to the Commission</p> <p>Observer Programme accreditation assessments</p> <p>Port monitoring/enumerator training reports</p>	<p>In 2021 an observer training workshop and TUFMAN 2 was held in Vietnam.</p> <p>Data quantity and quality from logbooks, observers and port sampling continues to improve, as was verified in the MTE.</p> <p>SPC still highlights uncertainty in the annual catch estimates from Indonesia, especially in relation to yellowfin tuna, however specific workshops are being held (and planned) to analyse these issues and develop actions to address them.</p>	
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		<p>National Observer programmes assessed to be in compliance with the ROP standards. Total number of observers available for deployment, total number of de-briefers and number of sea-days observed are either stable (PHI) or demonstrate an increasing trend (IND and VN).</p> <p>At the end of training programs Observer Trainers, Observer Briefers and Debriefers, and Observer participants are assessed as qualified.</p> <p>Observer programmes assessed as adequate and in compliance with the ROP standards</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>Baseline (at the end of 2020): The application of WCPFC tuna fishery monitoring software in Philippines is not uniform nationally nor at the Provincial level and the relationship between WCPFC software to the national system, One Data, is inadequate. The redevelopment of the Philippines National Stock Assessment Project (NSAP) database in 2020 were ready for testing by NFRDI. The move to a web-based platform was designed to provide regional offices with improved access and autonomy to manage their data. Philippines was also using TUFMAN 2 to administer their logbook, observer, and size data. Vietnam supports a national data management system for all fisheries, VNFishBase. Although VN has received training in TUFMAN, and some customisation has been supported, uptake is also inadequate. Vietnam reported that, while efforts continue to align national data forms with WCPFC requirements, 1500 logbooks from 2019 and 2020 were entered to TUFMAN 2 and port sampling data were uploaded.</p> <p>Target: Trained personnel in all countries using TUFMAN and DORADO to administer tuna fisheries monitoring data. Integration to national data systems complete. Countries submitting estimates of annual catches and operational catch effort data to WCPFC by 30 April and with improved completeness (reduced gaps) and quality.</p> <p>TUFMANTUFMAN</p>	<p>Reports and reviews of national tuna fishery monitoring data management systems.</p> <p>ACE Workshop Reports TDR Reports SPC’s annual reports on data gaps and scientific data available to the Commission</p>	<p>All 3 countries submitted their provisional 2020 annual catch estimates before the deadline.</p> <p>Further developments have been made to TUFMAN 2 for use in Vietnam in 2021, complemented by additional training of data entry officers.</p> <p>3,300 logbooks entered in TUFMAN 2 in 2020-21, as well as unloadings and port sampling data.</p> <p>All 3 countries provided size data before the deadline.</p> <p>Redevelopment of Philippines NSAP database has been completed. Develop of a mobile app being planned for 2022.</p> <p>Indonesia continues to develop their own database systems.</p> <p>Vietnam national tuna data forms are now aligned to WCPFC requirements.</p> <p>No significant data issues reported in 2021.</p>	
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<p>Output 1. National policy, institutional, governance and coordination arrangements implemented</p>	<p>Activity Results Framework and Implementation Schedule (timeline) confirmed/updated with country stakeholders, complementary to WPEA Project</p>	<p>Target: Year 1, first Steering Committee meeting approves Activity Results Framework budgets and work plans</p>	<p>Revised and approved ADD, plans and budgets. Steering Committee approved minutes</p>	<p>The draft 2022 budget and workplan was revised in early 2021 to inform the application for a no-cost extension. The draft was further revised in late 2021 to reflect progress in 2021, recommendations of the Mid-Term Review, and feedback from countries and the Steering Committee.</p> <p>The Steering Committee approved the 2022 workplan and budget updates, and the minutes of the steering committee meeting held in November 2021.</p>	
	<p>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</p>	<p>MOUs with each of the three countries developed by the end of the first 6 months in Year 1 and exit or transition strategy confirmed by middle of Year 2.</p>	<p>MoU's with each participating country Transition or exit strategies for each participating country</p>	<p>All 3 MOUs were signed in 2018/2019.</p> <p>The MOUs with Indonesia and the Philippines to be updated in early 2022 to reflect the Activity extension (Vietnam's has a flexible end date so does not need to be amended).</p>	
	<p>WCPFC-SPC Service Provider MOU updated to incorporate this new Activity</p>	<p>Amended in Year 1, Quarter 1 and periodically reviewed to service the WPEA-ITM through to project completion.</p>	<p>MoU between WCPFC and SPC</p>	<p>A WCPFC – SPC MOU (pr contract) was signed in 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.</p>	
	<p>Reviews of supportive policy/legal frameworks in Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam</p>	<p>Baseline: The Philippines NTMP services the period 2019 to 2023.</p> <p>Indonesia is developing interim harvest strategies for tropical tuna in</p>	<p>Review documents for national NTMPs and associated regulatory documents.</p> <p>Revised NTMPs and associated regulatory documents</p>	<p>Vietnam has undertaken a review of the legislative framework necessary to support a professional observer program and drafted instruments to inform legislative changes in 2022.</p>	

		<p>archipelagic waters under its 2015 NTMP (2015-2019).</p> <p>Vietnam’s revised Fisheries Law entered into force in 2019. It is supplemented by decrees and administrative orders that are periodically issued.</p> <p>Target: Country specific policy/legal framework reviews conducted in Vietnam, Philippines and Indonesia.</p>		No other country specific policy or legal reviews have yet been undertaken.	
	<p>Technical meetings conducted demonstrating good participation and exchange of knowledge between countries (number of meetings, number & type of participants (M/F))</p>	<p>Technical exchanges and collaborations. Two technical meetings (in years 3 to 5)</p>	<p>Meeting and consultation proceedings and reports. Anecdotal feedback from stakeholders</p>	<p>The first of these technical meetings scheduled for 2020 was postponed to 2021.</p>	<p>The technical meeting could not be held in year 3 due to travel restrictions.</p>
<p>Output 2. Increased port catch measurement and sampling – Indonesia and Vietnam</p>	<p>Number & location landing sites consistently providing port catch measurement and sampling data</p>	<p>Baseline: Number of landing sites and sampling data provided to WCPFC</p> <p>Target: By Year 5 (2022), for all principal sites receiving WCPO tuna from domestic tuna fleets, the catch is monitored, and routine sampling is supported with data provided to WCPFC.</p>	<p>WPEA APR and Steering Committee Reports</p> <p>WPEA Financial Reports</p> <p>TDW Reports</p> <p>ACE Workshop Reports</p> <p>Participating country Annual Reports Part 1 to WCPFC</p> <p>Annual SPC submission to the WCPFC Scientific Committee relating to <i>Scientific Data Available to the Commission.</i></p>	<p>Port landings:</p> <p>IND (2020): 6 FMAs (713-718)/14 sites/83,804 length-weight measurements.</p> <p>VN (2020): 12 Provinces/26 landing sites/sampling data =0.</p> <p>PH (2020): 14 regions/41,566 landings/362,923 length measurements</p>	

	Change in number of Enumerators (E), ports sampled (P), and Reports (R)	Targets: All principal landing sites for WCPO tuna in Vietnam and Indonesia sustain at least two full time enumerators and data is made available in a timely manner, in WCPFC formats, to annual TDW and ACE Workshops. By the end of the Project, all enumerators are 100% financially supported by Government.	As above	In 2021 (year 3): Indonesia has 41 enumerators at 13 sites. Vietnam has enumerators in 28 provinces.	
	Trainings, supervisory and technical support visits by WCPFC to each participating country	Baseline: WCPFC and SPC provides capacity building, technical support and mentoring to IND, PHI and VN fisheries agencies and personnel on an as needed basis. Target: In-person or on-line training and technical support provided to national fisheries staff in relation to fishery monitoring (at-sea and at landing sites), data administration and management and at-sea observer programmes based on an agreed annual programme of support.	TDW Reports ACE Workshop Reports Documents relating to other initiatives, such as in relation to “other commercial fisheries” APR’s and WPEA Steering Committee Reports WPEA-ITM Project Manager Back-to-Office Reports	Country visits were not possible in 2021. On-line training and technical support provided to fisheries officers and database management staff in all three participating countries in 2021.	COVID-19-19 related travel disruptions prevented country visits.
	Tuna monitoring workshops in Indonesia, Vietnam and Philippines	Baseline: In-person or on-line support provided to annual TDR, ACE Workshops and meetings associated with data audits by WCPFC Secretariat and SPC staff in IND, VN and PHI. Target: SPC provides technical support to TDR, ACE and other fishery monitoring related capacity building initiatives in IND, PHI and VN. Post-covid, and when it is possible to travel again, SPC should be represented in-person for at least one in-country meeting or workshop (which, for	Workshop reports	In-person support by SPC, WCPFC or other external experts was not possible in 2021. Online support was provided by SPC and/or WCPFC for SAW, data audit and ACE workshops in all three countries, training workshops in Vietnam, and other ad hoc workshops in Indonesia (e.g.	

		efficiency should be held back-to-back, if practical) annually. The WPEA-ITM Project Manager visits to each country should coincide with such events.		handline workshop) and Philippines (NSAP training) in 2021.	
	Training workshops for provincial staff in Vietnam covering improved sampling of tuna catch and analysis and interpretation of data	Target: 3 workshops	Workshop reports	5 such workshops have been completed. Training workshops on TUFMAN 2 and data collection have been held in Vietnam in November 2019, October 2020, July 2020 and 2 workshops in May 2021.	Ongoing need for training and awareness raising among provincial staff.
Output 3. Expanded observer program – Indonesia and Vietnam	Increases in numbers of Observers (N), Ports where stationed (P) and Observer Trip Days (TD) for Vietnam and Indonesia	Target: IND: 30 trained observers/FMAs 714-717/3,000 sea days. VN: 30 trained observers/stationed in 12 Provinces/Sea days=1,000.	APRs and Annual Steering Committee Reports TDW Reports Audits and training reports completed by the WCPFC ROP Coordinator National at-sea human observer policy documents and guidelines	Significant increase in the number of vessels observed in Indonesia between 2016 (137 observer) to 2019 (343 observed). Unfortunately, due to restrictions on travel and observer placements, there was a drop in observer coverage in 2020 and 2021.	COVID-19-19 restrictions on travel and observer placements in 2020 and 2021.
	Training for observer trainers and/or observers in each country (total participants, M/F)	Target: One training for at least 15 participants in Vietnam and Indonesia each year	WCPFC training, workshop and proceedings reports	Two observer training programs held in Vietnam so far: - One workshop in 2019 (13 participants, all male) - One workshop in 2020 (11 participants)	Observer training was planned in 2021, but delayed due to COVID-19 disruptions.
	Training for Observer briefers and debriefers (total participants, M/F)	One workshop for at least 15 participants in Vietnam and Indonesia each year	Number of observer briefer/de-briefer workshops and number of observers/de-briefers trained. Back-to-Office Reports WCPFC ROP	No briefer/debriefer workshops were held in 2020 or 2021.	Workshops were planned, but postponed due to COVID-

			Coordinator and SPC support staff APR and Annual Steering Committee Report		19-19 related disruptions.
	Observer programme cost recovery study and associated issues – Indonesia and Vietnam	Observer cost recovery study completed by Year 4 with recommendations and options provided	Cost Recovery Options Report for Vietnam and Indonesia APRs and Annual Steering Committee Financial disbursements to support the studies	No such studies yet undertaken.	Study tour delayed due to COVID-19 related travel restrictions, thereby delaying related studies.
Output 4 – National sampling plans, data analysis, catch estimates and reporting implemented.	Number of participants from each country attending annual SPC regional workshops on tuna data review and stock assessment (total, M/F)	Baseline: The February 2019 APR reported that one participant from each country attended the annual regional data review workshop. At least two participants from each country participated in the regional SPC TDW in 2019 and the one held online in 2020. Target: At least two participants from each participating country participate in each of the regional workshops on data review and stock assessment each year for the remainder of the Project. The responsibilities of those participants in subsequent national ACE and TDW workshops is documented.	SPC Workshop and Meeting reports APRs and Annual Steering Committee Reports	At least two participants from each country participated in the Tuna Data Workshop held online in 2020. Two of the three WPEA countries participated in the online TDW in 2021.	
	Number of participants at annual in-country national tuna data and catch estimates workshops (total, M/F)	Baseline: ACE Workshops were conducted in all three participating countries in 2020: Indonesia 41 participants (25M/16F), Philippines 43 (12/31) and Vietnam 37 (32/5). In addition, in March 2020, SPC undertook	National Workshop and Meeting reports APRs and Annual Steering Committee Reports	Annual Catch Estimates workshops were held in all 3 countries in 2021. Indonesia: 43 participants.	

		<p>the annual review of the quality and completeness of the port sampling data collected from tuna fisheries in Indonesia.</p> <p>Target: Annual ACE Workshop and TDW attract at least 30 participants annually that are representative of all key stakeholders in the tuna sector (Government agencies, fishery monitoring personnel, industry, and NGOs) in each participating country.</p>		<p>Philippines: 60 participants (23M/37F).</p> <p>Vietnam: 38 participants (36M/2F)</p>	
	SPC staff participating in the annual country catch meetings in each country	Target: SPC staff attend, in-person or virtually, national tuna data review and catch meetings each year for the duration of the project.	<p>National ACE Workshop reports</p> <p>APRs and Annual Steering Committee Reports</p> <p>National TDW Reports</p>	SPC staff remotely participated in annual catch estimates and data review workshops in all 3 countries in 2021.	
	WCPFC financial and technical support for participation at meetings	<p>Baseline: The WCPFC Secretariat, including the Project Manager, participated remotely in 2 ACE Workshops and three other training or TDW workshops in 2020. Participants from all three countries remotely participated in the online sessions of the Scientific Committee, Technical and Compliance Committee and the WCPFC Regular Session in 2019. The WPEA-ITM did not support any participants to WCPFC and SPC meetings and workshops in 2020.</p> <p>Target: The WCPFC Secretariat's Finance and Administration Manager and WPEA-</p>	<p>Meeting Reports</p> <p>APRs and Annual Steering Committee Reports</p> <p>Financial Reports</p> <p>Back-to-Office Reports by WCPFC staff</p>	WCPFC Secretariat (including the project manager) participated remotely in all 3 ACE workshops, and 3 other training or data workshops, in 2021.	

		ITM Project Manager will undertake at least one visit, ideally to coincide with a WPEA-ITM supported activity, to each participating country annually. The WCPFC Secretariat's ROP Coordinator, in conjunction with SPC if possible, will, covid permitting, support (in-person) at least one in-country Observer-related activity in Years 4 and 5.			
	Annual Regional Stock Assessment Workshops	2 people from each country each year		Thirteen participants from Vietnam attended the online Stock Assessment workshop in 2021.	
	National staff attachments to SPC	Two people from each country annually		No attachments in 2020 or 2021.	Attachments were planned, but postponed due to travel restrictions.
	Attendance at SC, TCC, and WCPFC meetings by participants from each country	One staff member from each country attend each SC, TCC and WCPFC meeting each year		Staff from all three WPEA countries participated remotely in the SC, TCC and WCPFC in 2021.	
	Training programs in Vietnam on sampling, data analysis, tuna management plans, revising management plan	Baseline: Two training workshops (one on TUFMAN2 and the other data collection) were held in Vietnam in 2020 (with support from SPC remotely). No training supported by the WPEA in relation to the Fisheries Law and associated arrangements in Vietnam. Target: At least one training workshop annually related to sampling and data analysis for national and provincial staff. Provide support to any review of the Fisheries Law relating to tuna	Training activity reports APRs and Annual Steering Committee Reports SPC expenditure reports to the WPEA Any review documents associated with the Fisheries Law.	Two training workshops on tuna data collection were held in Vietnam in May 2021, with remote support from SPC.	

		management plans, including training as it relates to tuna fisheries in Vietnam.			
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)	<p>Baseline: Two training workshops (one on TUFMAN2 and the other data collection) were held in Vietnam in 2020 (with support from SPC remotely). In 2018, 20 fisheries staff in the Philippines were trained in the use of TUFMAN2. The Philippines NSAP database, TUFMAN2 observer and logsheet components was enhanced in 2020 and SPC was providing <i>ad hoc</i> technical advice to Indonesia’s database manager.</p> <p>Target: At least one data management training workshop annually on a common platform for national and provincial staff in each participating country.</p>	<p>Training activity reports</p> <p>APRs and Annual Steering Committee Reports</p> <p>SPC expenditure reports to the WPEA</p>	<p>Training workshops on tuna data collection (including use of TUFMAN) were held in two provincial locations in Vietnam in 2021, as well as training on the NSAP database in the Philippines.</p>	
	Additional custom development of database systems to satisfy WPEA countries requirements	<p>Target (i) provincial offices have ability to enter and manage data without seeing other provincial offices data (central office can view all data), (ii) cloud hosted database system set up in the central office of each country, (iii) complete redevelopment of the Philippines NSAP database system as a cloud hosted database system and potential integration with a mobile device application assessed, and iv) a strategic plan for the integration of the existing national data collection</p>	<p>APRs and Annual Steering Committee Reports</p> <p>SPC expenditure reports to the WPEA</p> <p>Any review documents associated with database harmonisation and integration strategies.</p> <p>WCPFC disbursements to countries</p>	<p>TUFMAN 2 implemented in Vietnam with ongoing enhancements to increase accessibility. A large number of logbooks are being entered and the backlog cleared.</p> <p>Development of Philippines NSAP database completed in 2021. Mobile app now being developed.</p> <p>Technical advice continues to be provided to Indonesia Database manager.</p>	

		(observer, logbook, port landings) agreed and funded			
Output 0 – Efficient, responsive, value-for-money project management	Timely financial and progress reports meeting agreed standards	<p>Baseline: Narrative and financial reporting for the WPEA-ITM for each year of the Project has been timely with no feedback that it does not meet MFAT’s minimum requirements and international accounting standards. Budget and workplan performance show no evidence of unexplained/unagreed variances apart from those resulting from the impacts of the pandemic on budget drawdown. Two Grant Funding Agreement variations have been formalised (September 2019 and May 2021).</p> <p>Target: Meets MFAT minimum requirements and international accounting standards, showing satisfactory budget and work plan performance with no unexplained/unagreed variances</p>	<p>APRs and Annual Steering Committee Reports</p> <p>WCPFC Financial Reports to MFAT</p> <p>WCPFC Audit Reports</p> <p>Annual Reports of the Executive Director of the Commission</p>	Reports for 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 were submitted and accepted by NZ MFAT. A no-cost extension to the Activity was agreed in May 2021.	
	WCPFC –MOUs with SPC and each Participating country amended to reflect the new Activity budget and work plan	Target: SPC’s and participating country MoUs are current.	Progress and financial reports, audit management letter, reviews	The SPC MOU was signed in March 2018 and remains current, annual contracts for their services have been agreed in February of 2020 and 2021. The MOUs of Indonesia and Philippines require updating before the end of March 2022 to recognise the extended end date of the Activity.	
	Unqualified audits submitted annually	Baseline: Commission audits for each year of the WPEA-ITM have been unqualified. No audits are required for	Annual financial and audit reports APRs and Annual Steering Committee	None to date.	

		<p>participating country project disbursements.</p> <p>Target: Annual external auditors report without qualifications</p>	<p>Reports</p> <p>WCPFC Annual Audits</p> <p>Reports generated as a result of an examination of national WPEA-ITM accounts.</p>		
	<p>Mid-term review conducted on progress against Results Framework, and provides recommendations on any improvements needed to workplan and targets</p>	<p>Mid-term review completed at the end of Year 2.</p>	<p>MTR Report</p>	<p>In February 2020 Steering Committee meeting decided that the Mid-Term review should be undertaken in 2021, given the delays to implementation.</p> <p>The Mid-Term review was undertaken in 2021 and presented to the Steering Committee in November. The final report has been circulated to all project partners.</p>	
	<p>Steering Committee's leadership of the Activity efficient and effective</p>	<p>Annually, progress assessed. Matters arising actioned in a timely manner</p>	<p>Annual Steering Committee Reports</p> <p>APRs</p>	<p>The Steering Committee has now met four times, in December 2018 (Honolulu), February 2020 (Manila), November 2020 (online) and November 2021. They have also actively contributed to electronic communication and offline budget and work plan approvals during 2020 and 2021.</p>	

Appendix B: Progress Against the Agreed Workplan and Budget for 2021

Output No.	Output	Approved budget	YTD expenditure	Variance	Variance explanation (where greater than 10%)
1	National policy, institutional, governance, coordination and technical networking implemented	\$69,250	\$0	-\$69,250	100% underspend. Tri-country meeting and national activities could not be undertaken in 2021 due to travel restrictions and workload issues in Q3&4.
1.1	Consultations/engagement between new Project Manager and each national agency and focal point to update Results Framework and finalise MOUs				
1.1.1	Project Manager - airfare				
1.1.2	Project Manager - per-diem				
1.2	Policy /legal framework reviews - as required by country. 6 anticipated. 12 days each; two per country, National consultant	\$12,000	\$0	-\$12,000	Unable to proceed in 2021.
1.3	Tri-country technical meetings: discuss and work on common issues, and knowledge exchange. 2 days x 6 participants each country.				Tri-country meeting was not able to occur in 2021. Although an online meeting was attempted in late 2021, it was not possible to find a mutually agreeable time in a late end of year calendar.
1.3.1	In Country Costs	\$30,000	\$0	-\$30,000	
1.3.2	WCPFC airfare and per diem	\$1,500	\$0	-\$1,500	
1.3.3	SPC Airfare and per diem	\$2,750	\$0	-\$2,750	
1.3.4	SPC support and attendance - fee	\$3,000	\$0	-\$3,000	
1.4	National Tuna Management Plan Workshop IND	\$20,000	\$0	-\$20,000	Unable to proceed in 2021.
2	Increased port catch measurement and sampling – Indonesia and Vietnam - and enhanced data acquisition in all three countries	\$140,200	\$121,782	-\$18,418	13% underspend. Primarily due to travel underspend.

2.1	Appointment of National Data Acquisition Advisers in each country, responsible for overall data collection activity and supervision of enumerators; reporting to the Project Manager				
2.1.1	National data acquisition adviser (NDAAs).	\$9,000	\$25,000	\$16,000	Additional funding for port sampling and data coordination in Philippines approved by Steering Committee to compensate for national funding cuts.
2.2	Fielding of additional enumerators in Indonesia and Vietnam, to increase catch measurement and port sampling; supported by the project but to be phased out over the course of the project				
2.2.1	Additional enumerators (6) in Indonesia for new landing sites. Indonesia will cover the costs of these new Enumerators.				
2.2.2	Additional enumerators (12) in Vietnam, for landing sites in an additional 6 provinces. Estimated to start in April 2019. Project will provide 100% support in 2019, 70% in 2020, and 40% in 2021.	\$9,600	\$9,600	\$0	
2.3	WCPFC and Program technical support through annual visits and workshop participation				
2.3.1	WCPFC participation and support- airtickets	\$2,200	\$0	-\$2,200	No travel possible
2.3.2	WCPFC participation and support - per diems	\$1,400	\$0	-\$1,400	No travel possible
2.4	Four workshops in Indonesia to improve monitoring of tuna catches	\$16,000	\$6,000	-\$10,000	Handline fishery workshop in Indonesia proceeded in 2021 (\$6000), but further planned workshop on improving monitoring proceed online and did not receive funding.
2.5	Indonesia and Vietnam request some additional support in 2019, 2020 and 2021 for the 30 Enumerators in each country previously paid by the WPEA-SM Project				
2.5.1	In Indonesia Project in 2019 will pay full costs of these 30 Enumerators. In 2020, Project will pay for 15 and the Government 15, and in 2021 project will pay for 15 and the Government 20	\$57,000	\$37,200	-\$19,800	Remaining \$20K for supervision was not able to proceed in 2021 due to COVID-19. .
2.5.2	Vietnam requests the project provide supplement to enumerators in 9 provinces to continue the Port Sampling Work in 2019, 2020 and 2021.	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$0	

2.6	At the Dec 2018 Steering Committee Meeting, VN requested funds be re-allocated to support 3 training workshops for provincial staff covering improved sampling of tuna catches and analysis and interpretation of data.	\$12,000	\$25,982	\$13,982	Additional funding provided (within the variation from 2.6 below) to enable course to be held in 2 locations.
2.7	VNM Training workshop on tuna data collection.	\$15,000	\$0	-\$15,000	See above.
3	Expanded Observer Programme – Indonesia and Vietnam	\$305,817	\$43,208	-\$262,609	86% underspend. Observer deployment, training and program planning has been significantly disrupted by travel restrictions. See discussion in the report above.
	Inputs to deliver this output:				
3.1	Annual Observer trainings. 1 each country, each year. 10 days & 15 participants				Training not possible in 2021.
3.1.1	Meeting facility costs and logistics	\$15,000	\$0	-\$15,000	
3.1.2	Instructors' fees (WCPFC ROP Coordinator)	\$3,000	\$0	-\$3,000	
3.1.3	Trainees (food, accommodation, materials)	\$31,500	\$0	-\$31,500	
3.1.4	Trainees transport	\$13,500	\$0	-\$13,500	
3.1.5	WCPFC participation and support - airtickets	\$2,200	\$0	-\$2,200	No travel possible
3.1.6	WCPFC participation and support - per diems	\$2,640	\$0	-\$2,640	No travel possible
3.2	National Agency observer policy, strategy and deployment meetings (2)	\$0			
3.2.1	<i>national meeting costs and logistics</i>	\$20,000	\$0	-\$20,000	Meetings not possible in 2021.
3.2.2	WCPFC participation and support- airtickets	\$1,750	\$0	-\$1,750	No travel possible
3.2.3	WCPFC participation and support - per diems	\$1,500	\$0	-\$1,500	No travel possible
3.3	<i>Observer wages, travel and insurance costs - Indonesia and Vietnam.</i> 3months x 2trips/year each observer. 15 observers each country. 5 years. These costs are the responsibility of the countries to provide.				
3.4	<i>Observer cost recovery evaluation studies - Indonesia and Vietnam</i> (may also include legislative review, safety provisions, role of e-monitoring				These studies are linked to the study tour (in 3.4.4) and therefore not possible in 2021.
3.4.1	Indonesia (extensive spatial coverage)	\$34,500	\$0	-\$34,500	

3.4.2	Vietnam (to include legislative review)	\$20,000	\$0	-\$20,000	
3.4.3	Support to Philippines for initiation and implementation of new Cost Recovery Program for Observers in internal national waters (Originally to create cost recovery program but this was funded from other sources.				
3.4.4	Indonesia & Vietnam study tour to Philippines on its Cost Recovery Program for Observers and how it manages, integrates and analyzes fisheries data (observers, logbooks, port sampling, VMS, etc.)	\$26,960	\$0	-\$26,960	Study tour was not possible (either in-person or virtually) in 2021.
3.4.4.1	BFAR costs to arrange and host study tour	\$5,000	\$0	-\$5,000	
3.5	<i>Briefing and debriefing workshops.</i> Vietnam and Indonesia each year. 10 day. 15 participants.				
3.5.1	<i>national meeting costs and logistics</i>	\$48,000			
3.5.2	WCPFC participation and support (which technical staff member?) - airtickets	\$2,200			
3.5.3	WCPFC participation and support - per diems	\$1,100			
3.6	National data acquisition advisers (NDAAs) based in-country provide supervision and support				
3.7	SPC support for observer database, data reviews and reports- fee	\$16,261	\$7,500	-\$8,761	SPC costs varied due to changing travel restrictions and availability.
3.7.1	SPC ITC equipment & support	\$1,206	\$1,125	-\$81	
3.8	SPC travel to IND and VN to participate in Observer Planning and Strategy Meeting, Observer Training and Support for Observer Databases				
3.8.1	Per diems	\$2,000			
3.8.2	Flights	\$2,500			
3.9	Development of a Professional Observer Program in Vietnam				
3.9.1	Consultancy on Developing Observer Diploma/Certificate Program for VN.				
3.9.2	Consultant to draft legal framework to establish Professional Observer Program in VN	\$20,000	\$19,393	-\$607	
3.9.3	Initiate a VN Professional Observer Program with Training of Trainers / Briefers Debriefers, Training for first batch professional observers	\$35,000			

3.10	Flexible funds to enable alternative activities to enhance observer programs (2020 only).		\$15,190	\$15,190	Additional funds provided to enable translation and printing of SPC observer guides and associated technical documents.
4	National sampling plans, data analysis, catch estimates and reporting.	\$221,481	\$91,329	-\$130,152	59% underspend. Primarily due to inability to travel.
4.1	Annual regional Tuna data review workshops in Noumea - 5 days plus 2 days travel. 2 participant each country				
4.1.2	Out-of-country participants per-diems	\$0			
4.1.3	Out-of-country participants air-fares	\$0			
4.2	Annual country catch estimation meetings. 3days x 30 parts.	\$29,800	\$43,880	\$14,080	Variation of between total costs and budget of 4.2, 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 is less than 10%
4.2.1	Meeting facility costs and logistics	\$2,200	\$0	-\$2,200	
4.2.2	Participants food, accom., transport, materials	\$13,000	\$0	-\$13,000	
4.3	SPC support and participation to 4.1 and 4.2 - Fees	\$37,731	\$26,250	-\$11,481	SPC costs reduced due to less time required to participate in ACE workshops.
4.3.1	SPC support and participation to 4.2 including data review processes - Per-diem	\$2,250	\$0	-\$2,250	No travel possible.
4.3.2	SPC support and participation to 4.2 - Airfares	\$4,500	\$0	-\$4,500	No travel possible.
4.4.1	WCPFC (and expert) support and participation in 4.1 and 4.2 - Airfares	\$2,250	\$0	-\$2,250	No travel possible.
4.4.2	WCPFC (and expert) support and participation in 4.1 and 4.2 - Per-diem	\$3,250	\$0	-\$3,250	No travel possible.
4.5	Annual regional Stock Assessment Workshops in Noumea - 5 days plus 2 days travel. 2 participants each country				
4.5.1	Out-of-country participants per-diems	\$0			
4.5.2	Out-of-country participants air-fares	\$0			
4.6	National staff attachments to SPC (also for Output 5) - 9 for the activity period (3 per country). 5 days each plus travel.				
4.6.1	Flights	\$6,500	\$0	-\$6,500	No travel possible.
4.6.2	Per-diem	\$6,000	\$0	-\$6,000	No travel possible.
4.7	National data acquisition advisers (NDAAs) based in-country provide supervision and support				

4.8	Philippines: support to attend at TDW, SAW, WCPFC Scientific Committee, TCC and/or Regular Session Meetings				
4.8.1	Flights	\$5,000	\$0	-\$5,000	No travel possible.
4.8.2	Per Diem	\$7,000	\$0	-\$7,000	No travel possible.
4.9	Indonesia: support for participation to attend TDW, SAW, WCPFC Scientific Committee, TCC and/or Regular Session Meetings				
4.9.1	Flights	\$6,000	\$0	-\$6,000	No travel possible.
4.9.2	Per Diem	\$7,000	\$0	-\$7,000	No travel possible.
4.10	At the Dec 2018 Steering Committee Meeting, VN requested reallocation of funds for additional workshops				
4.10.1	Workshop for revising the National Tuna Management Plan and National Workshop on tuna harvest strategy using WPEA data	\$12,000	\$0	-\$12,000	Workshop not possible in 2021.
4.10.2	Develop Tuna Management Plan in 12 Provinces in 2021	\$24,000	\$0	-\$24,000	Activity not possible in 2021.
4.10.3	Vietnam: Support to attend TDW, SAW, WCPFC Scientific Committee, TCC and/or Regular Session meetings				
4.10.3.1	Flights	\$6,000	\$0	-\$6,000	No travel possible.
4.10.3.2	Per Diem	\$7,000	\$0	-\$7,000	No travel possible.
4.11	Flexible funds to enable alternative activities to improve national data collection and management (2020 only).				
4.12	Vietnam: Publish a manual on data collection for the tuna fisheries management	\$15,000	\$21,199	\$6,199	Additional funding provided to translate and publish additional technical guide.
4.13	Indonesia: Shark data workshop and effort data workshop	\$10,000	\$0	-\$10,000	Workshop not possible in 2021
4.14	Indonesia: Strategy to improve LL logbooks	\$15,000	\$0	-\$15,000	Workshop not possible in 2021
5	National databases developed, functional and utilised	\$82,773	\$125,697	\$42,924	52% overspend. Additional funding provided to address critical gaps in IT capability identified as a result of increased reliance on online tools and connectivity.
	Inputs to deliver this output:				
5.1	Installation and configuration. Hands on and remote training and trouble-shooting. Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam.				

5.1.1	One-off hardware/software requirements, including two servers (Philippines and Vietnam)	\$15,217	\$30,017	\$14,800	Additional funding provided to the Philippines and Vietnam to address key IT and connectivity capability gaps identified, including for the purchase of videoconferencing hardware, and additional laptops for data entry and ports.
5.2	SPC support for new systems, customised enhancements to regional database systems, training and mentoring - Fees	\$33,958	\$71,300	\$37,342	SPC provided with additional funding to complete the priority Philippines NSAP database redevelopment.
5.2.1	SPC Flights. 2 countries, 3 meetings each.	\$2,250	\$0	-\$2,250	No travel possible.
5.2.2	SPC Per diem: 4 days/vist x 2 countries, 3 times	\$1,000	\$0	-\$1,000	No travel possible.
5.2.3	SPC ITC equipment & support	\$2,881	\$7,130	\$4,249	See 5.2
5.3	SPC ongoing database support (helpdesk)- fees	\$16,261	\$15,000	-\$1,261	
5.3.1	SPC ITC equipment & support	\$1,206	\$2,250	\$1,044	
5.4	National data acquisition advisers (NDAAs) based in-country provide supervision and support				
5.5	Review of existing frame survey used by Philippines Statistics Authority (PSA) and design of new frame survey; national (and external if needed) consultant				
5.6	Indonesia: Automatic reporting of Data landing from WPEA activities	\$10,000	\$0	-\$10,000	
0	Activity Management and Administration (WCPFC + SPC)	\$222,224	\$182,587	\$39,637	18% underspend. Due to Steering Committee being held online and lower overall expenditure affecting WCPFC overhead.
0.1	Project Manager - WCPFC contract	\$80,000	\$86,667	\$6,667	
0.1.1	Annual planning meetings with country staff in each country (PM flights, DSA & Meeting Expenses - lunch, coffee, etc.)	\$2,250	\$0	-\$2,250	
0.2	Misc. equipment (eg. training, demo materials, publications)	\$500	\$0	-\$500	
0.3	Steering Committee				
0.3.1	Annual SC Meetings (assumes 12 participants to finance) - 1 day meeting + 1 day field/industry visit				Steering Committee held online in November 2021, therefore no related expenditure.
0.3.2	Venue, materials, logistics, local transport	\$3,500	\$0	-\$3,500	
0.3.3	Committee field/industry visit	\$1,000	\$0	-\$1,000	
0.3.4	Flights	\$12,000	\$0	-\$12,000	
0.3.5	Per diems	\$10,560	\$0	-\$10,560	

0.4	Mid-term review	\$30,150	\$24,008	-\$6,142	Consultancy paid in NZ dollars and amounted to less than budgeted for.
0.5	SPC admin/management fees				
0.5.1	SPC Project Finance, Administration and Oversight	\$11,809	\$11,250	-\$559	
0.5.2	SPC Corporate overhead	\$17,969	\$21,271	\$3,302	
0.6	WCPFC overhead (SPC costs included in calculation)	\$52,486	\$39,391	-\$13,095	Lower Activity-wide expenditure results in reduced overhead.
0.7	Contingency fund for SPC and/or WCPFC support				
	Total	\$1,041,745	\$564,603	-\$477,142	45.8% underspend