

2022 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, 2025.
Total cost	NZ\$4,912,052

Reporting period	1 January 2022 through 31 December 2022
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Progress report preparation

Prepared by	Lars Olsen, Project Manager
Others involved or consulted	SPC, WCPFC Secretariat staff and Country contacts (Indonesia, Vietnam & Philippines)
Date of report	3 February 2023

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.

WPEA-ITM Key Activities and Achievements in 2022

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. The project was able to support enumerators in Vietnam for the year, but in Indonesia up to only May. The port sampling activities in Indonesia have continued in June and July but the costs could not be covered by the WPEA-ITM due to the closing of CFR-MMAF account in May 2022. Funding was lost for the enumerators after July resulting in a stop to the data collection and the loss of employment to the enumerators. This was due to the implementing arrangement (IA) not being renewed with WCPFC for 2022 because of the transition from MMAF to BRIN. The transition was completed in 2022 and a new IA will be signed in early 2023 enabling WPEA support of enumerators in Indonesia.

Annual Catch Estimates workshops were also able to progress either remotely, in-person or using a combination of both. Given the office closures, travel restrictions, health concerns and other complications for the first half of the year, maintaining these core data collection, management and analysis activities throughout 2022 is a significant achievement.

All three countries met their WCPFC reporting obligations in 2022, with the submission of their provisional data to WCPFC on time and no significant non-compliance issues identified based on submissions of 2021 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.

A harvest strategy workshop was held between 27-28 June 2022 in Brisbane, Australia. The workshop was run by experts from SPC focused on achieving a consistent understanding of the harvest strategy approach by scientists and managers, providing an update on progress for each of the harvest strategies and the WCPFC workplan, preparing for the Science Management Dialogue meeting, and a sharing of experiences in the development of harvest strategies within each of the WPEA countries. Two days immediately following the harvest strategy

workshop, a tri-country planning meeting was held (29-30 June 2022). These two days were focused on understanding each other's Observer program status along with current and future needs, understanding how fisheries data is and can be used for fisheries management, following by planning budgeted WPEA-ITM activities and consideration of implications when the WPEA-ITM project ends in March 2023.

The Philippines was supported to host an Observer Cost Recovery tour for Indonesia and Vietnam from 28 August to 2 September 2022. A series of workshops and site visits helped Indonesia and Vietnam understand how the Philippines operates its Observer Programme. An outcome from this activity is that WPEA-ITM supported Observer training for Indonesia and Vietnam is being planned in the Philippines for 2023.

The final highlight of 2023 came at the very end of the year after the WCPFC19 meeting in DaNang, Vietnam. DFISH hosted a workshop for all of its provincial managers on the introduction of a quota-based management system approach to the Vietnamese tuna fisheries. Experts from WCPFC (NZ), Australia, Cook Islands and WWF (USA) attended sharing QMS experiences from their countries.

Since the last Progress Report, key activities of the WPEA-ITM have included:

Policy and legal frameworks

- Vietnam: The development of a new National Tuna Management Plan 2022-2030 and vision to 2045 was supported by WPEA-ITM. This included a consultation with 37 participants from DFISH, RIMF, industry, NGO's and universities.
- Vietnam: Based on the NTMP, a Provincial Tuna Management Plan 2022-2025 and vision to 2030 for 10 coastal provinces was developed. This included consultations with over 40 representatives from the 10 provinces.
- Vietnam: On December 5, after WCPFC19 in DaNang, DFISH hosted a workshop on the introduction of a quota-based management system approach to the Vietnamese tuna fisheries. Experts from WCPFC (NZ), Australia, Cook Islands and WWF (USA) attended sharing QMS experiences from their countries.



- WPEA-ITM: On 27-30 June 2022, WPEA hosted the first "in person" workshop in Brisbane, Australia since the pandemic.

- The first two days were run by experts from SPC focused on achieving a consistent understanding of the harvest strategy approach by scientists and managers, providing an update on progress for each of the harvest strategies and the WCPFC workplan, preparing for the Science Management Dialogue meeting, and a sharing of experiences in the development of harvest strategies within each of the WPEA countries.
- The second two days focused on understanding each other's' Observer program status along with current and future needs, understanding how fisheries data is and can be used for fisheries management, following by planning budgeted WPEA-ITM activities and consideration of implications when the WPEA-ITM project ends in March 2023.
- WPEA-ITM: On 28 November 2022, key stakeholders in the WPEA-ITM project including WCPFC Secretariat and representatives from NZ MFAT met in the margins of WCPFC19 to discuss progress and challenges of the project. SPC also worked with the national coordinators to plan a stock assessment training workshop for 2023.

Data collection and catch estimates

- Enumerators were supported by WPEA-ITM in Indonesia and Vietnam in 2022, with more than 130 enumerators at 26 tuna fishing ports in 12 provinces supported in Vietnam and 12 enumerators at 1 site (Bitung) supported in Indonesia up to May (July with BRIN support). The Philippines supported 595 enumerators at 747 port sampling sites in 14 regions from their own budget.
- 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. 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.
 - Indonesia: The Indonesia Handline Workshop was conducted online on 13-14 June 2022, with remote support from SPC.
 - Philippines: The 13th WPEA – NSAP Tuna Data Review Workshop from 23-24 May 2022 and the 15th PTUNASTAT Annual Catch Estimates Review Workshop from 26-27 May 2022 were held in hybrid format (online and in-person) with BFAR, NFRDI, and national tuna industry, as well as WCPFC and SPC participation.

The 13th WPEA – NSAP Tuna Data Review Workshop from 23-24 May 2022 held in Cebu City



- Vietnam: The 11th Annual Catch Estimation Workshop (VTFACE-11) was held on 19-20 April 2022, with national participants (including government, researchers, industry and NGOs) convening in-person and remote support from SPC.



Capacity building in IT area

- Philippines: The development of the Philippines National Stock Assessment Project (NSAP) database system which was completed in June 2021 continued with the roll-out of the system by SPC in January 16-19, 2023 which was attended by 60 people from NFRDI and BFAR. Additional IT equipment including tables for this rollout was sourced by the WPEA-ITM project. 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.
- Vietnam: 52 staff from the provinces were trained by SPC in June 2022 on how to access to, to entry the data and to report data from that TUFMAN2 system

Capacity building in fishery monitoring

- Philippines: Supported 8 Observers to undertake data collection in the Philippine EEZ with focus in Species of Special Interest. The Observers went through a 3-day orientation and were supported by debriefing all of their trips.
- Philippines: The Philippines was supported to host an Observer Cost Recovery tour for Indonesia and Vietnam from 28 August to 2 September 2022. A series of workshops and site visits helped Indonesia and Vietnam understand how the Philippines operates its Observer Programme. A key result of this trip is that Observer training for Indonesia and Vietnam is planned in the Philippines for 2023.
- 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.
- Vietnam: WCPFC and SPC conducted an observer training in October for 15 representatives from DFISH, RIMF, VIFEP and Nha Trang University focused on purse seine and gill net fisheries



WPEA support by the SPC-OFP

- The contract for SPC’s continued support under the project was maintained in 2022, allowing SPC to provide a range of forms of assistance in 2022. In addition to the support listed above, SPC also:
 - Continued development and implementation of specific components of TUFMAN 2 to support Vietnam's customized logbook, port sampling and unloadings data;
 - Installed and completing training on the Philippines National Stock Assessment Project (NSAP) database system;

- Conducted in person TUFMAN2 and data collection workshop for Vietnam, and supported Vietnam in the entry of logbook data for 1,612 trips/6,076 MT catch and landings data for 2,193 trips/8,979 MT catch for 2021 and logbook data for 4,170 trips/24,452 MT catch and landings data for 8,725 trips/37,586 MT catch in 2022;
- Continued technical advice provided to Indonesia fisheries data manager;
- Technical advice/assistance contributed to refine meeting papers related to other commercial fisheries of Philippines and Indonesia, including recommendations regarding applicability of WCPFC CMMs to these fisheries;
- Facilitated submission of 2022 scientific data submissions from three countries into WCPFC databases;
- Conducted a hybrid Advanced Stock Assessment Training Workshop in Noumea from 4-8 July 2022 that WPEA countries were able to attend virtually.
- Continued ad hoc remote support/advice regarding reporting from database systems and preparation of annual national catch estimates.



Optional: Success story

Harvest Strategy workshop and Tri Country planning meeting

Finally, the Covid-19 pandemic loosened its grip on region allowing the WPEA-ITM project to hold its first in person meeting since the pandemic began. The meeting was held between 27-30 June 2022 in Brisbane, Australia. Despite attendees being a bit nervous at being out of their homes and countries, the meeting was held without incident and everyone returned home safely (incidentally, FFA conducted a harvest strategy workshop immediately after the WPEA meetings and a number of attendees did contract Covid-19). The first two days were run by experts from SPC focused on achieving a consistent understanding of the harvest strategy approach by scientists and managers, providing an update on progress for each of the harvest strategies and the WCPFC workplan, preparing for the Science Management Dialogue meeting, and a sharing of experiences in the development of harvest strategies within each of the WPEA countries. It was really great for each country to have the opportunity to discuss their experience with harvest strategies with the experts from SPC

Another one of the highlights was the introduction of SPC's new interactive management strategy evaluation system called Performance Indicators and Management Procedures Explorer (PIMPLE) that allows users to see the outcomes of various harvest strategy interventions.

The second two days focused on understanding each other's' Observer program status along with current and future needs, understanding how fisheries data is and can be used for fisheries management, following by planning budgeted WPEA-ITM activities and consideration of implications when the WPEA-ITM project ends in March 2023. It was a really great opportunity for the National Coordinators to take stock of progress and to plan for the future. One difficult to quantify benefit of this in person meeting was the opportunity for the participants in the WPEA-ITM project to spend time with each other face to face. This kind of relationship building goes a long way to fostering trust and cooperation, which is key to good project implementation.

Indonesia & Vietnam Observer Cost Recovery tour to Philippines

Another highlight from the year was the Indonesia and Vietnam Study tour to the Philippines on its Cost Recovery Program for Fisheries Observers conducted from August 29 to September 1, 2022 in the Philippines. The first day was held at the BFAR MCS Station and Fishing Technology Laboratory at the PFDA Fishport Complex, Navotas City. The National Coordinator for the Philippine Fisheries Observer Program gave a presentation on the background of the Philippine Fisheries Observer Program, its goals, legal basis both in the international commitments and domestic requirements, organizational structure, mechanics of implementation, and the budget allocated by the Philippine government for the operation of its observer program. Also discussed was the processing of observer contract for deployment, observer fees and salaries, training programs, debriefer's training, debriefing process, data storage and processing. Comments from the participants were focused on the standard rate of observer fees, and who shoulders or pays the observers, issuance of the observer contract and the duties and responsibilities of the parties as well as queries on the number of days the Philippine observers stay onboard and what type of vessels are currently covered by the Program.



The next day, the group continued the discussion on the management, processing of data collected by fisheries observers and the use of electronic reporting system. This included a presentation on the use of TUFMAN 2, data management and analysis of fisheries observer data.

The group paid a courtesy visit to the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI) and met with Dr Lilian Garcia, Executive Director. Dr. Garcia briefed the group of the mandates and activities of NFRDI. From there the group travelled to General Santos City and went to visit the Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA), General Santos. PFDA presented and discussed the operation and management of the General Santos Fishport. The participants asked about the budget allocated for the port, including the number of vessels that it can accommodate, the average unloading of catch and their existing policies and regulations being implemented inside the fish port.



The group then met with a number of Philippine fisheries observers and vessel captains that have been operating in the high seas pocket 1 and in domestic waters. Participants asked questions about the observer fees paid to them by fishing companies and if it is sufficient if they have no other source of income aside from being an observer. The observers shared their experiences during their onboard activities, the process of data collection, and overcoming seasickness. The vessel captains also acknowledged the importance of having an observer onboard as they give advice on the relevant regulations that are applicable to their fishing operations. They also found time to visit the General Santos PFDA Fishport Complex to observe the unloading, weighing, and processing of tuna and other fish species that were caught by handline boats, ring net and purse seine vessels.



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

Reflecting back to the end of 2021, when the Mid-Term Evaluation was completed, it 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.”

Given that “in person” project activities resumed in mid-2022 and that key data collection roles and activities were continued) ensuring that partner countries could continue to meet their WCPFC data requirements), the Activity made great progress in 2022. The fact that the WPEA countries were able to conduct 3 different shared activities together in 2022, was quite helpful in building momentum and enthusiasm for the work. As evidenced in the summary of key activities above, it was a busy year for the WPEA-ITM project with the work contributing to progress against the key project objective of meeting WCPFC data submission requirements.

Even with the year being as busy as it was, due to the previous years of underspending due to the pandemic, the project was not able to utilize all the resources allocated to it before the extended completion date of March 2023. Revised workplans and budgets were presented to NZ MFAT at the end of 2022 for future work and a no cost extension was granted to March 2025, which will allow unspent funds and outstanding activities to be completed. A major focus of the remaining activities is to complete work that was not possible during the pandemic along with formulating an exit plan for the conclusion of the WPEA-ITM Activity.

3. Highlight any specific lessons learned

Pandemic related disruptions continued to be experienced up to the middle of 2022, when travel restrictions started to ease. For the first half of the year and even into the second half of the year which included more face-to-face activities, there were challenges relating to the health and welfare of staff, meeting logistics and domestic and international travel. A key lesson learned is that the value of face-to-face interaction is, and will continue to be the most effective way of meeting and learning from each other. That said, the online, virtual meeting platforms are also quite useful, particularly in the hybrid modality. This is because key personnel from each group can be present in person,

but those left behind can still attend virtually. This enables greater participation and flexibility to proceed with activities if there are travel, health or other disruptions. The hybrid modality isn't perfect, but can be useful.

Another lesson learned by the Project Manager is that managing the budget and workplans requires quite a bit of flexibility. This is because project activities are not fully costed at the start of the year, rather they are submitted as project proposals throughout the year. This often means that what is proposed, doesn't fit neatly into what was planned and budgeted. Costs, needs and circumstances change throughout the year.

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

Changeover of Project Manager of the WPEA-ITM Activity

- The previous Project Manager completed her contract in March 2022 and the new Project Manager came on board in May 2022. This left a gap in project management for a month which was filled by the WCPFC Secretariat. There were no significant challenges in that the previous Project Manager left the project in a good state and provided excellent hand over notes to the new Project Manager. That said, the new Project Manager did need time to come up to speed with the project and activities. This was accomplished by June with the Tri-Country meeting in Brisbane where all key stakeholders were able to meet and discuss project progress and planning.

Pandemic

- The pandemic continued to compromise the project in 2022, particularly for the first half of the year with no travel possible and all activities needing to be conducted virtually. Even when travel opened up in June, there were challenges with renewing travel visas, travel authorizations and risk associated with travel cancellations due to Covid/health related issues as the pandemic was not completely finished and gone. These risks were mitigated by starting slow, keeping group numbers small and exercising adequate preventative measures like testing and masking.
- Another challenge coming from the pandemic was that once everything started to open back up, pent up travel demands for everyone were very high. This resulted in a very busy second half of the year for travel commitments. This had some impacts on the WPEA-ITM project with a few activities not being able to be carried out as planned due to tight schedules and availability of key partners. Note that virtually all activities for Indonesia could not be carried out due the lack of an Implementing Arrangement that prevented Indonesia from directly accessing WPEA-ITM funding. Activities planned but not executed in 2022 are as follows:
 - Legal and policy review in Vietnam (Output 1.2)
 - Lack of time in second half of year to complete this
 - Data audit review workshop in Indonesia (Output 2.4)
 - Lack of Implementing Arrangement that prevented Indonesia from directly accessing WPEA-ITM funding
 - Support for cost of enumerators in Indonesia (Output 2.5.1)
 - Lack of Implementing Arrangement that prevented Indonesia from directly accessing WPEA-ITM funding
 - Data analysis workshop in Vietnam (Output 2.6)
 - Lack of time in second half of year to complete this

- Work support ER and EM in Indonesia and Vietnam (Output 2.8)
 - Lack of Implementing Arrangement that prevented Indonesia from directly accessing WPEA-ITM funding
 - Lack of time in second half of year to complete this for Vietnam
- Annual Observer trainings in Indonesia and Philippines (Output 3.1)
 - Lack of Implementing Arrangement that prevented Indonesia from directly accessing WPEA-ITM funding
 - The Philippines self-funded their Annual Observer training
- National Observer policy, strategy and deployment meetings in Indonesia and Philippines (Output 3.2.1)
 - Lack of Implementing Arrangement that prevented Indonesia from directly accessing WPEA-ITM funding
 - Lack of time in second half of year to complete this for the Philippines
- Observer cost recovery evaluation studies in Indonesia and Vietnam (Output 3.4)
 - Lack of Implementing Arrangement that prevented Indonesia from directly accessing WPEA-ITM funding
 - Lack of time in second half of year to complete this for Vietnam
- Observer planning, briefing and debriefing training workshop in Vietnam (Output 3.5.1)
 - Lack of time in second half of year to complete this for Vietnam
- Initiation of a Professional Observer Program in Vietnam (Output 3.9.3)
 - Lack of time in second half of year to complete this for Vietnam
- Translation of a number of Purse Seine fisheries management documents into Vietnamese (Output 3.11)
 - A draft proposal was received but exactly which document to translate has not yet been settled
- Support for Annual Catch Estimates meetings for Indonesia and Philippines (Output 4.2)
 - Lack of Implementing Arrangement that prevented Indonesia from directly accessing WPEA-ITM funding
 - The Philippines and Indonesia self-funded their Annual Catch Estimates workshops
- Attendance support for participation to attend TDW, SAW, WCPFC Scientific Committee, and TCC for all three countries (Outputs 4.8, 4.9, 4.11)
 - No in person meetings were held until the annual Commission meeting in Vietnam.
- Shark data workshop and effort data workshop in Indonesia (4.13)
 - Lack of Implementing Arrangement that prevented Indonesia from directly accessing WPEA-ITM funding
- Strategy workshop to improve LL logbooks and/or handline data in Indonesia (4.14)
 - Lack of Implementing Arrangement that prevented Indonesia from directly accessing WPEA-ITM funding
- Upgrade of IT equipment for data entry and maintenance in Indonesia (5.1.1)
 - Lack of Implementing Arrangement that prevented Indonesia from directly accessing WPEA-ITM funding
- System for automatic reporting of Data landing from WPEA activities in Indonesia (5.6)
 - Lack of Implementing Arrangement that prevented Indonesia from directly accessing WPEA-ITM funding

Budget underspend for project

- Despite the challenges in the year, the project did manage to carry out activities totaling \$529,865, which is about what was anticipated, given the pandemic related challenges coupled with Indonesia's implementing arrangement issue. The remaining balance of the project will be used for 2023 and 2024.

Country specific challenges:

Indonesia

- Transition period from CFR-MMAF to RCF-BRIN took longer than expected due to a new procedure required to fulfil including the need for the inter-ministerial approval making the delay of finalizing a new Implementing Arrangement (IA) between WCPFC-BRIN. Direct funding and procurement might be an option to implement project activities in Indonesia while awaiting the new IA been signed by both parties.

Philippines

- Additional funding to conduct of the Annual catch Estimates Review Workshops for 2023 due to inflation in the country.
- The conduct of the NSAP Edges roll out workshop was moved due to schedule conflict of the regional participants with SPC.

Vietnam

- There were still some differences in data forms and collection protocols between WCPFC and domestic systems.
- There was still reluctance for allocating budget for fisheries data at the provincial level in some provinces due to a lack of the cost norms.
- Changes and restructuring DFish created disruptions and reluctances for implementing activities
- Changes in the legal frameworks for managing the official development assistance also created delays in approving and balancing budgets.

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. Special focus of transition planning for end of this project and development of a potential new project.
2. Special note that budget for 2024 will need to come from savings from 2023.

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

Key actions from 2021 Activity Progress Report:

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.*
 - The national observer programs did resume in 2022.
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.*

- Transition plan discussions was started at the June workshop in June, but were put on hold due to the no cost extension of the project to March 2025. A key activity in 2023 is to conduct an end of project gap analysis that will inform the transition plan and any future WPEA activities.
3. *Consider and implement as appropriate, the recommendations of the Mid-Term Evaluation.*
 - All recommendations in the MTE were Agree or Partially Agreed to by MFAT. Documentation of this is in MFAT document titled: MFAT Management Response to Western Pacific East Asia Improved Tuna Monitoring Activity (WPEA-ITM) 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.*
 - This was indeed maintained and key to working through challenges from pandemic, logistical and scheduling issues.
 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.*
 - Observer and crew safety and labour standards are always considered at observer training activities. Only Vietnam had a WPEA delivered observer training in 2022.
 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.*
 - Expenditure was monitored in 2022, but only came to \$529,865, which is \$693,446 under budget.

Review of Progress to Date

Effectiveness

1) Assess the progress of this Activity against the intended outputs and outcomes defined in the Results Framework by annotating the Results Measurement Table with data and explanation of any variance (an example is attached in Appendix A).

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.

Considering the challenges mentioned above, some progress across all outputs was realized. Face to face activities started to occur in mid-2022 and much more activity is planned for 2023, provided there are not any more unforeseen delay or issues such as the pandemic.

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

- A Tri-country technical meeting that was a long time in planning finally occurred in June. It was a combination of harvest strategy approach training along with observer and data collection discussions and planning with all three countries.
- Vietnam was able to complete a new National Tuna Management Plan
- Vietnam also conducted a works on the introduction of Quota Management Workshop with all of its provinces

Output 2 Increased port catch measurement and sampling – Indonesia and Vietnam - and enhanced data acquisition in all three countries

- Enumerators were supported in Vietnam and Indonesia (up to May) resulting in 12 enumerators at 1 site (Bitung) in Indonesia and more than 130 enumerators at 26 tuna fishing ports in 12 provinces in Vietnam. The Philippines supported 595 enumerators at 747 port sampling sites in 14 regions in 2022.
- SPC conducted a TUFMAN2 data collection workshop in Vietnam for the provinces.

Output 3 Expanded Observer Programme – Indonesia and Vietnam

- WCFE and SPC delivered an observer training in Vietnam focused on the purse seine and gill net fishery
- The Philippines was able to carry out Observer data collection in the Philippines EEZ with focus on species of special interest.
- Both Indonesia and Vietnam went to the Philippines on an Observer cost recovery tour where they learned how Philippines manages their extensive Observer Programme.
- Indonesia was unable to progress any of its Observer related training or strategy development due to the internal restructure and lack of valid implementing arrangement for 2022. The Observer Training is planned to be conducted in 2023 combined with the Philippines regular observer training with a share budget of WPEA-ITM budget for Indonesia observer training to the Philippines.

Output 4 National sampling plans, data analysis, catch estimates and reporting.

- Annual catch estimation workshops were held in each country enabling them all to meet WPCFC reporting requirements.
- The National Tuna Management Plan in Vietnam was used to develop a Provincial Tuna Management Plan to help enable better sampling and data collection.

Output 5 National databases developed, functional and utilized

- The NSAP data base in the Philippines was enhanced with additional IT equipment and the rollout of NSAP Edges mobile application.

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

- 3) By far, the largest unintended consequence was that due to the organizational restructure within Indonesia and the delay in the process of establishing a new Implementing Arrangement, all activities in Indonesia were not possible for the WPEA-ITM project. Without the Implementing Arrangement and a new, official bank account for BRIN, not

much could be done. 2023 is poised to rectify all of that due to the completion of the restructure and a new Implementing Arrangement in the process of being signed.

a) Assess how achieved outputs are contributing to reaching outcomes

There has been progress on a number of short-term outputs in 2022 which have further contributed to progress on medium-term and long-term outcomes. Please refer to the Results Framework below. Also, in the last Progress Report, it noted that 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.”

b) 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 2022 in Vietnam and the Philippines despite the many confounding factors, is also a clear demonstration of the increased importance of these activities in these countries. Indonesia was able to self-fund WPEA supported enumerators for a couple months in 2022 when project funding ended (due to lack of Implementing Agreement), but these activities stopped in July and will need to be restarted in 2023 when WPEA funding support resumes.

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

Vietnam was able to make some progress against national policy development in Output 1 in that they redeveloped their tuna management plans. They now have a National Tuna Management Plan 2023-2030 with vision to 2045 as well as 10 Provincial Tuna Management Plans based on the NTMP. Vietnam also continued to benefit from increase port catch measurement and sampling in Output 2 with the support of enumerators from WPEA and additional training on Tufman2 from SPC. Vietnam also benefited from Observer and debriefer training in 2022 which supported Output 3, expanding their Observer Programme.

The Philippines utilized Output 5 to improve their national databases by completing the upgrade of their NSAP system and rollout of the NSAP Edges Application. They were also supported to acquire some needed IT equipment to facilitate this rollout.

The project didn't work well for Indonesia in the second semester of 2022 due to their internal restructure which prevented them from having a valid implementing agreement to access WPEA project funding.

c) 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

Gender equality and women’s empowerment is a challenging topic to clearly document. We can note that one out of the three WPEA-ITM national coordinators is a female and that there are women in senior roles in both Indonesia and the Philippines. In fact, the Philippines confirms that for 2022 fishery monitoring staff employed were composed of 360 female and 335 male. Gender consideration is equally addressed. In Indonesia, enumerators involved in the WPEA-ITM Bitung port sampling consisted of 2 women (17%) and 10 men (83%). The CFR-MMAF for the WPEA-ITM project consist of 4 women (40%), and 6 men (60%). Indonesian workshops typically consist of 30-40 % Women and 60-70 % Men. Vietnam had 32 females involved in their data collection and data entry (into Tufman2) in 2022.

A more thorough analysis of country level gender statistics was done in the Mid Term Evaluation. Some excerpts from the report are 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 2022, co-chaired by Indonesia, and ongoing work on the development of Standards for WCPFC. The intersessional group met virtually on 22 July 2022 and presented a report at WCPFC19. A draft CMM on Safety and Security for Crew on Fishing Vessels was circulated at WCPFC19. The IWG’s work was noted and work will continue in 2023 on the draft CMM. 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. This is a part of observer training now, especially at Observer Training in Vietnam in 2022.

- 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, noting the planned workshop for 2022 was not able to be scheduled due to the issue with the Implementing Arrangement discussed above.

The continued improvements in the quantity and quality of data resulting 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)

There has been no change since the last report. The WPEA-ITM Project provides critical support to the continued efforts to improve the data collected, analyzed 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.

Due to the ongoing underspend and challenges from previous years, it was agreed that another no cost extension of the project would be put in place up to March 2025. Now that the project is able to do more work face to face and that Indonesia Implementing Arrangement issue is being solved, the project will redouble its efforts to complete activities and outputs it could not previously complete due to pandemic disruptions. The Risk Matrix was updated in 2022.

Efficiency

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

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

Overall, the project is quite a bit underspent, primarily due to multiple years of pandemic related delays. 2022, did see a pickup in activity with the last half of the year being opened back up for movement and travel. This was somewhat tempered by Indonesia's internal restructure and lack of an active implementing arrangement for 2022. The \$529,865 was \$65,589 more than the anticipated \$464,276. The \$529,865 is roughly in line with the previous two years of expenditure being \$640,531 (2020) and \$564,603 (2021). This leaves US \$1,040,270 left for the remainder of the project. If the historical spending holds, the project will be very close to fully expended by the end in March 2025.

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*

The project has been managed and delivered as cost effectively as possible during 2022, with most activity occurring in the second half of the year. The project used existing scheduled activities to manage the time resources of those involved more effectively. For example, the harvest strategy workshop in Brisbane was conducted when it was because the Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) had the same workshop scheduled for the following days. This saved time and resources for SPC, who delivered the training. It also gave the WPEA countries to interact with FFA members, albeit briefly in the margins. The WPEA project then used two days after the harvest strategy workshop to conduct the Tri-country technical and planning meeting. A similar tactic was used in the margins of WCPFC19 when the WPEA stakeholders convened to meet with MFAT. This opportunity was used to workshop WPEA needs with SPC for a planned Stock Assessment Training Workshop being planned for 2023.

Some of the workshop activities have been delivered virtually saving money, but it is acknowledged to not be the best training format. Virtual platforms have proved to be both efficient and cost effect for project coordination and meeting activities, including the 2022 Steering Committee planned for 5 February 2023.

Sustainability

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

The original plan for phasing costs of some of the key project activities such as enumerators, port sampling and observers to national government budgets was disrupted by the pandemic. With the no cost extension to March 2025, the project will have enough time and resources to conduct a proper gap analysis for country needs vs project objectives. This gap analysis will document how much national governments are willing and able to resource themselves and what future needs that may come from any future iteration of a WPEA project would need to cover.

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, and
- (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 2022, 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, 2021, and 2022 due to increased government budget pressure and funding reallocation as a result of the pandemic. It is hoped the end of project gap analysis work scheduled for 2023 will clearly highlight which benefits from this project will endure without future support and which will need continued support.

What challenges are faced in addressing sustainability?

The challenges faces are the same as reported in 2021:

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, there are a 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.

Relationships between key stakeholders, partners and national coordinators is very good. Support from and working with SPC has been great. Two things happened during 2022 that indicate a strengthening of the relationship between the WPEA countries. The first is that they agreed to conduct their annual Observer training together in the Philippines to leverage the great system they have and to share in the benefits. The other is that the three WPEA countries have started meeting in the margins of WCPFC to better understand their subregional needs and positions.

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 2022
- Appendix C: Agreed Workplan and Budget for 2023
- Appendix D: Updated Risk Matrix

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

The needed changes have already been agreed to by the WPEA countries, WCPFC and NZ MFAT through the no cost extension to March 2025. The 2023 work plan has been developed to consider the lessons learned and changes in the landscape since the start of the project.

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

There are no proposed changes to the Activity Results Framework.

Costed workplan

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

A costed work plan for 2023 is provided at Appendix C. The budget has been developed to complete as many of the remaining activities as possible due to pandemic delays and to utilize the project underspend. The plan is that all underspends from the 2023 budget will be applied to the 2024 budget as the final year of the project.

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 December 2022, NZ MFAT granted a no-cost extension to the Activity to March 2025 to enable 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.~~

Lars Olsen

WPEA-ITM Project Manager

Full Name

Title / Position (e.g., CEO)



1 February 2023

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.

From agreed Results Measurement Table in the Activity Design Document				Data up to and including this reporting period	
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</p> <p>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>Target: Improved monitoring of oceanic tuna fisheries in the EAS and coverage increased to 40%</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.</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>	

<p>Medium-Term Outcome 1 – Integrated fishery monitoring programmes for tuna species implemented by Philippines, Indonesia and Vietnam which are compliant with WCPFC requirements</p>	<p>Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam’s compliance with the WCP Convention requirements and WCPFC Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) and Standards for fishery monitoring</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>WCPFC Scientific Committee Reports 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>Annual WCPFC Scientific Data Gaps paper.</p>	<p>All 3 countries have submitted their data to WCPFC before the due date for the past years.</p> <p>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 2023 to address another data gap raised by SC and TCC.</p>	
<p>Medium Term Outcome 2. Uncertainties in WCPO catch and stock assessments reduced</p>	<p>Regional tuna stock assessment results presented to annual Scientific Committee and Independent Peer Review of those</p>	<p>Target: Assessment results accepted by the annual Scientific Committee of WCPFC and independent peer reviews are favourable</p> <p>Baseline: Periodic scheduled stock assessments considered by the WCPFC Scientific Committee.</p>	<p>WCPFC Scientific Committee Reports and meeting papers.</p> <p>Peer review reports submitted to the WCPFC Scientific Committee</p>	<p>2020 stock assessments were conducted for yellowfin and bigeye tuna. All assessments were accepted by SC.</p> <p>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 2023)</p>	
<p>Medium Term Outcome 3. Improved national catch estimates and stock assessments inform national fisheries management & harvest strategies</p>	<p>Convergence of national data collection and stock estimate methodologies with the WCPFC management and harvest strategy recommendations and</p>	<p>Target: National catch estimates and regional stock assessments inform national fisheries management and 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</p>	<p>Annual catch estimate and data workshop reports</p> <p>National fisheries management and harvest strategies</p> <p>WCPFC documents on harvest strategies and management objectives.</p>	<p>A dedicated WPEA stock assessment workshop was planned for November 2022, but was postponed to March 2023 due to scheduling conflicts.</p>	

	standards	utilise international expertise to assist in these initiatives			
<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. 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. Philippines: Observer program does not draw on Project funds. Project funding still required for workshops and meetings. 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 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>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:</p> <p>1) Vietnam provinces started covering costs of 29 Enumerators previously paid by WPEA-SM Project.</p> <p>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,</p> <p>3) Indonesia covered 29 enumerators salaries in 2021, leaving only 1 location covered by the project.</p> <p>Exit strategies are to be developed in 2023.</p>	<p>Due to the restructure in Indonesia, the 1 location where enumerators were covered by WPEA lost their funding due to no implementing arrangement being in place.</p>

	<p>Status of NTMPs, associated harvest strategies and related legislation and regulations.</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 harmonization and rationalization.</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>Vietnam renewed its National and Provincial Tuna Management Plans 2023-2030 with vision 2045 during 2022.</p> <p>Indonesia was not able to access WPEA funding in 2022 so work on their NTMP will occur in 2023.</p>	<p>As above for Indonesia.</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. <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: National Observer programmes assessed</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. These were repeated in 2022.</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 analyze these issues and develop actions to address them, noting Indonesia’s inability to access WPEA project support in 2022.</p> <p>No follow up surveys for training occurred in 2022 and none are planned for 2023, however this would be a good activity to target for 2024 across the history of the WPEA-ITM project.</p>	<p>Other than measuring success for this outcome by funding towards monitoring and the general quality of monitoring and catch estimation outputs, there may be value in conducting follow up training surveys to gain additional insight into the impacts of training.</p>
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		<p>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>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 2022 annual catch estimates before the deadline.</p> <p>Further developments have been made to TUFMAN 2 for use in Vietnam in 2022, complemented by additional training of data entry officers.</p> <p>All 3 countries provided size data before the deadline.</p> <p>Redevelopment of Philippines NSAP database has been completed as has development of a mobile app called NSAP Edges.</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 2022.</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>Workplans were reviewed and updated with planned activities for 2022 during the Brisbane workshop in June by the 3 countries and the Project Manager.</p> <p>Workplans and budgets were developed for 2023 following approval from NZ for a no cost extension to 2025.</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</p> <p>Transition or exit strategies for each participating country</p>	<p>MOUs were renewed with Vietnam and the Philippines for 2022 work; however, a MOU was not completed with Indonesia due to internal restructuring of departments in Indonesia. As a result, Indonesia was only able to participate in group WPEA activities and could not conduct their own in country projects in 2022.</p> <p>Preliminary discussions on an exit strategy occurred at the tri country workshop in Brisbane in June 2022. Due to the extension of the project to 2025, a more formal exit strategy will be completed in 2023.</p>	<p>Note issue with IA with Indonesia. This will be resolved in 2023.</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, 2021 and 2022.</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 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>	<p>Review documents for national NTMPs and associated regulatory documents.</p> <p>Revised NTMPs and associated regulatory documents</p>	<p>Philippines indicated that they don’t think any additional work is needed in this area back in 2018.</p> <p>Vietnam revised and updated its National and Provincial TMP’s in 2022 and a legal framework for a national fisheries observer program was submitted to Government for approve.</p> <p>Indonesia is planning to update its TMP in 2023 as it could not access project funding in 2022.</p>	<p>Note issue with IA with Indonesia. This will be resolved in 2023.</p>
	<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 in person WPEA workshops since the pandemic held between 27-30 June in Brisbane, Australia. The first two days were run by SPC and focused on the Harvest Strategy approach. The last two days were focused on the WPEA-ITM 2022 workplan and post WPEA-ITM planning. They were run by the WPEA-ITM Project Manager and supported by SPC and WCPFC.</p> <p>A QMS workshop was conducted in Vietnam on December 5 that included representatives from all the provinces and the national government along with universities and NGOs. The workshop focused on the implementation experience and learnings that were delivered by the Project Manager (NZ QMS),</p>	

				the Secretary of the Cook Islands Ministry of Marine Resources (Cook Islands QMS), WWF (US QMS), and DFAT (Australian QMS).	
	Outreach and Communications	<p>The MTE report suggested that some awareness raising and public relations support could be beneficial for the Activity in general. Benefits could include increasing awareness of project activities and the importance of fishery monitoring to support effective fisheries management, and increasing understanding of fisheries monitoring and reporting obligations among vessels operators. Educational workshops could be run by NGOs for example.</p> <p>This was supported in principle by the Steering Committee and a nominal budget of \$10,000 has been assigned, pending more detailed activity proposals.</p>		<p>No specific requests for traditional communications and outreach were received in 2022.</p> <p>The Philippines did use their portion of the allocation to procure tablets in support for the actual practice of data entry by the participants to the rollout of the new NSAP Edges/ Mobile app.</p>	<p>There is a greater need in Vietnam and Indonesia for more engagement with government stakeholders in charge of budgets of the national fisheries administrations .</p>
	Stock Assessment and Harvest Strategy capacity building	<p>The MTE report suggested that the Activity support capacity building in stock assessments and harvest strategies in the participating countries. This would enable countries to effectively participate in the WCPFC Stock Assessment and Harvest Strategy processes and to inform National Management decisions.</p> <p>This was supported in principle by the Steering Committee and SPC advised that they could assist with the harvest strategy capacity building as part of their ongoing harvest strategy outreach work in the region.</p>		<p>The first in person WPEA workshops since the pandemic held between 27-30 June in Brisbane, Australia. The first two days were run by SPC and focused on the Harvest Strategy approach. The last two days were focused on the WPEA-ITM 2022 workplan and post WPEA-ITM planning. They were run by the WPEA-ITM Project Manager and supported by SPC and WCPFC.</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>IDN: Since Aug 2022 the WPEA ITM enumerators (12) in Bitung stopped their port sampling activities. This was due to the implementing arrangement (IA) not being renewed with WCPFC for 2022 because of the transition from MMAF to BRIN. Funding support from WPEA ran out in May, and BRIN covered their costs in June-July, but ran out of resources. Once the renewed IA is established for 2023, a recruitment and training process of the new enumerators may be needed for catch monitoring in Bitung.</p> <p>IDN (2021): 5 FMAs (713-717)/15 sites/149,441 length-weight measurements.</p> <p>IDN (2022): 3 FMAs (715-717)/1 site/54,919 length-weight measurements.</p> <p>VNM (2021): logbook data for 1,612 trips/6,076 MT catch and landings data for 2,193 trips/8,979 MT catch</p> <p>VNM (2022): logbook data for 4,170 trips/24,452 MT catch and landings data for 8,725 trips/37,586 MT catch</p> <p>PHL (2021): 44,199 landings sampled and 810,186 fish sampled (NSAP)</p> <p>PHL (2022): 13,202 landings</p>	<p>Note issue with IA with Indonesia. This will be resolved in 2023.</p>
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				sampled and 527,042 fish sampled (NSAP)	
	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 2022: IDN: 12 enumerators at 1 site (Bitung) - partial year VNM: More than 130 enumerators at 26 tuna fishing ports in 12 provinces PHL: 595 enumerators at 747 port sampling sites in 14 regions (244 enumerators are only for tuna)	Note issue with IA with Indonesia. This will be resolved in 2023.
	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	No specific activities for this output occurred in 2022, however trainings were conducted under other outputs.	More of this should be able to occur in 2023 (post pandemic)
	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	Workshop reports	Indonesia Handline Workshop (13-14 June 2022) Philippines: 13th WPEA – NSAP Tuna Data Review Workshop from 23-24 May and the 15th PTUNASTAT Annual Catch Estimates Review Workshop from 26-27 May	

		again, SPC should be represented in-person for at least one in-country meeting or workshop (which, for efficiency should be held back-to-back, if practical) annually. The WPEA-ITM Project Manager visits to each country should coincide with such events.		Vietnam: Tufman2 training 6-8 June, Tuna Fishery Data Collection and Annual catch estimation Workshop (VTFACE-11) 19-20 April, Observer training 5-15 October.	
	Training workshops for provincial staff in Vietnam covering improved sampling of tuna catch and analysis and interpretation of data	Target: 3 workshops	Workshop reports	VNM conducted a Tufman 2 training in country with SPC on 6-8 June 2022. A planned tuna data analysis workshop was not completed in 2022 but is planned for 2023. Training did not occur in Indonesia in 2022 due to lack of an IA.	Note issue with IA with Indonesia. This will be resolved in 2023.
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	IDN: in 2021, had 52 observer trips with 1749 days at sea. In 2022, IDN had 222 observer trips with 1655 days at sea across 6 of their FMAs. VNM: 12 observers were trained. 8 observer trips with 160 days were implemented in 2022 PHL: 604 trained (21 Batches of Trainings conducted), Domestic trips (FAD Closure) - 47 trips for HSP1 - 43 trips as of Dec 2022	
	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	IDN had training planned for Oct 2022, but was unable to conduct training due to lack of IA. VNM: 12 observers are trained by WCPFC/SPC in HCM city (05-15 October). PHL conducted their own observer	Note issue with IA with Indonesia. This will be resolved in 2023.

				training in May 2022.	
	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 Coordinator and SPC support staff APR and Annual Steering Committee Report	IDN: No trainings conducted in 2022. VNM: 12 observers (including briefers/debriefers) were trained by WCPFC/SPC in HCM city (05-15 October). PHL: 604 trained (21 Batches of Trainings conducted), Domestic trips (FAD Closure) - 47 trips for HSP1 - 43 trips as of December 2022	Note issue with IA with Indonesia. This will be resolved in 2023.
	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	Observer Cost Recovery tour to PHL in late Aug 2022. Two representatives from each of IDN and VNM attended and one of the results is a plan for shared observer training by all countries in PHL in 2023.	

<p>Output 4 – National sampling plans, data analysis, catch estimates and reporting implemented.</p>	<p>Number of participants from each country attending annual SPC regional workshops on tuna data review and stock assessment (total, M/F)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>SPC Workshop and Meeting reports APRs and Annual Steering Committee Reports</p>	<p>At least two participants from each country attended the SPC Tuna Data Workshop online each year since 2019 (only 1 per country in 2018).</p>	
	<p>Number of participants at annual in-country national tuna data and catch estimates workshops (total, M/F)</p>	<p>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 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>National Workshop and Meeting reports APRs and Annual Steering Committee Reports</p>	<p>IDN: Did not have an ACE workshop in 2022 due to lack of IA.</p> <p>VTFACE-11 was conducted with 53 participants in April 2022 in Nha Trang. (48M/5F)</p> <p>Philippines: 15th PTUNASTAT Annual Catch Estimates Review Workshop from 26-27 May with 56 Participants (29M/27F).</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.	National ACE Workshop reports APRs and Annual Steering Committee Reports National TDW Reports	SPC staff remotely participated in annual catch estimates and data review workshops in all 3 countries in 2022.	
	WCPFC financial and technical support for participation at meetings	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. Target: The WCPFC Secretariat's Finance and Administration Manager and WPEA- 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.	Meeting Reports APRs and Annual Steering Committee Reports Financial Reports Back-to-Office Reports by WCPFC staff	Staff from all three WPEA countries participated remotely in the SC and TCC in 2022 due to the pandemic. The WPEA project supported two from each of the three countries to attend WCPFC19 in Vietnam, which was also attended by the WCPFC Secretariat and the WPEA Project Manager. The WPEA Project Manager was scheduled to attend the Observer Cost Recovery tour in PHL with VNM and IDN, but had to cancel due to contracting Covid just before the trip.	
	National staff attachments to SPC	Two people from each country annually		No attachments in 2022 due to travel restrictions.	
	Attendance at SC, TCC, and WCPFC meetings by participants from each country	One staff member from each country attends each SC, TCC and WCPFC meeting each year		Staff from all three WPEA countries participated remotely in the SC and TCC and in person for WCPFC in 2022.	

	Training programs in Vietnam on sampling, data analysis, tuna management plans, revising management plan	<p>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.</p> <p>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 management plans, including training as it relates to tuna fisheries in Vietnam.</p>	<p>Training activity reports</p> <p>APRs and Annual Steering Committee Reports</p> <p>SPC expenditure reports to the WPEA</p> <p>Any review documents associated with the Fisheries Law.</p>	VNM conducted a Tufman 2 training in country with SPC in May 2022	
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>VNM conducted a Tufman 2 training in country with SPC in May 2022.</p> <p>PHL: training by SPC on NSAP Edges Mobile App from 14-18 November 2022. 60 people.</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 (observer, logbook, port landings) agreed and funded</p>	<p>APRs and Annual Steering Committee Reports</p> <p>SPC expenditure reports to the WPEA</p> <p>Any review documents associated with database harmonization and integration strategies.</p> <p>WCPFC disbursements to countries</p>	<p>TUFMAN2 has been upgraded and the NSAP Edges mobile app for PHL has been rolled out in PHL.</p> <p>No technical work was conducted in IDN due to lack of IA.</p>	<p>Note issue with IA with Indonesia. This will be resolved in 2023.</p>
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 formalized (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>	<p>Reports for 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 were submitted and accepted by NZ MFAT. A no-cost extension to the Activity was agreed in December 2022 extending the project to March 2025.</p>	

	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	MOUs were renewed with Vietnam and the Philippines for 2022 work; however, a MOU was not completed with Indonesia due to internal restructuring of departments in Indonesia. As a result, Indonesia was only able to participate in group WPEA activities. MOU with SPC completed and updated for 2022.	Note issue with IA with Indonesia. This will be resolved in 2023.
	Unqualified audits submitted annually	Baseline: Commission audits for each year of the WPEA-ITM have been unqualified. No audits are required for participating country project disbursements. Target: Annual external auditors report without qualifications	Annual financial and audit reports APRs and Annual Steering Committee Reports WCPFC Annual Audits Reports generated as a result of an examination of national WPEA-ITM accounts.	None to date.	
	Mid-term review conducted on progress against Results Framework, and provides recommendations on any improvements needed to workplan and targets	Mid-term review completed at the end of Year 2.	MTR Report	The Mid-Term review was completed in 2021 and accepted by WPEA and MFAT in 2022. Results of the review were used to update the 2022 and 2023 work plans. The results will also be used in 2023 in the end of project gap analysis.	
	Steering Committee’s leadership of the Activity efficient and effective	Annually, progress assessed. Matters arising actioned in a timely manner	Annual Steering Committee Reports APRs	The Steering Committee has now met five times, in December 2018 (Honolulu), February 2020 (Manila), November 2020 (online), and November 2021 (online). They have also actively contributed to electronic communication and offline budget and work plan approvals during 2020, 2021, and 2022.	

Appendix B: Progress Against the Agreed Workplan and Budget for 2022

Output No.	Output	Approved budget	YTD expenditure	Variance	Variance (%)	Variance explanation (where greater than 10%)
1	National policy, institutional, governance, coordination and technical networking implemented	\$ 141,250	\$ 76,074	\$ (65,176)	54%	
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	\$ -	\$ (12,000)	0%	Not able to schedule for 2022
1.3	Tri-country technical meetings: discuss and work on common issues, and knowledge exchange. 2 days x 6 participants each country.					Combined with Output 1.7. Together the output is \$4,889.52 under budget.
1.3.1	In Country Costs	\$ 30,000	\$ 18,766	\$ (11,234)	63%	
1.3.2	WCPFC airfare and per diem	\$ 1,500	\$ 17,511	\$ 16,011	1167%	
1.3.3	SPC Airfare and per diem	\$ 2,750	\$ -	\$ (2,750)	0%	See Output 0.3.4
1.3.4	SPC support and attendance - fee	\$ 3,000	\$ -	\$ (3,000)	0%	
1.4	National Tuna Management Plan Workshop IND & VNM	\$ 52,000	\$ 18,005	\$ (33,995)	35%	Well under budget for Vietnam and no expenditure for Indonesia due to lack of Implementing Arrangement
1.5	Vietnam: Workshop on introduction of a quota-based management approach to the Vietnamese tuna fisheries.	\$ 20,000	\$ 18,125	\$ (1,875)	91%	Just under budget

1.6	Outreach and communications	\$ 10,000	\$ 3,333	\$ (6,667)	33%	On budget for Philippines and budget unspent for Indonesia and Vietnam resulting in underspend for this output.
1.7	Stock Assessment and Harvest Strategy capacity building	\$ 10,000	\$ 333	\$ (9,667)	3%	See Output 1.3. Combined under budget
2	Increased port catch measurement and sampling – Indonesia and Vietnam - and enhanced data acquisition in all three countries	\$ 183,100	\$ 58,100	\$ (125,000)	32%	
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).					
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.	\$ 9,500	\$ 9,600	\$ 100	101%	Only \$100 over budget
2.3	WCPFC and Program technical support through annual visits and workshop participation					
2.3.1	WCPFC participation and support- air tickets	\$ 2,200	\$ -	\$ (2,200)	0%	Not spent
2.3.2	WCPFC participation and support - per diems	\$ 1,400	\$ -	\$ (1,400)	0%	Not spent

2.4	Four workshops in Indonesia to improve monitoring of tuna catches	\$ 14,000	\$ -	\$ (14,000)	0%	Not able to schedule for 2022 due to lack of Implementing Arrangement
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	\$ 50,000	\$ -	\$ (50,000)	0%	Not able to schedule for 2022 due to lack of Implementing Arrangement
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	\$ -	100%	On budget
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.	\$ 18,000	\$ -	\$ (18,000)	0%	Not able to schedule for 2022
2.7	VNM Training workshop on tuna data collection.	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,500	\$ 500	102%	\$500 over budget
2.8	Support pilot programs for the implementation of electronic monitoring (EM) and electronic reporting (ER)	\$ 40,000	\$ -	\$ (40,000)	0%	Not able to schedule for 2022
3	Expanded Observer Programme – Indonesia and Vietnam	\$ 343,491	\$ 102,972	\$ (240,519)	30%	
3.1	Annual Observer trainings. 1 each country, each year. 10 days & 15 participants		\$ 24,965	\$ 24,965	N/A	Vietnam under budget when combined with output 3.2 and others didn't utilise budget item so overall it is \$39,899 under budget.
3.1.1	Meeting facility costs and logistics	\$ 15,000	\$ -	\$ (15,000)	0%	

3.1.2	Instructors' fees (WCPFC ROP Coordinator)	\$ 3,000	\$ -	\$ (3,000)	0%	
3.1.3	Trainees (food, accommodation, materials)	\$ 31,500	\$ -	\$ (31,500)	0%	
3.1.4	Trainees transport	\$ 13,500	\$ -	\$ (13,500)	0%	
3.1.5	WCPFC participation and support - air tickets	\$ 2,200	\$ -	\$ (2,200)	0%	
3.1.6	WCPFC participation and support - per diems	\$ 2,640	\$ 2,976	\$ 336	113%	
3.2	National Agency observer policy, strategy and deployment meetings (2)					
3.2.1	national meeting costs and logistics	\$ 20,000	\$ -	\$ (20,000)	0%	Vietnam utilised \$4,965 of their \$6,667 budget so they are technically \$1,702 under budget and the line item is \$21,535 under budget due to the others not utilising this budget item
3.2.2	WCPFC participation and support- air tickets	\$ 3,500	\$ -	\$ (3,500)	0%	
3.2.3	WCPFC participation and support - per diems	\$ 3,000	\$ -	\$ (3,000)	0%	
3.3	Observer wages, travel and insurance costs - Indonesia and Vietnam. 3months x 2trips/year each observer. 15 observers each country. 5 years. These costs are the responsibility of the countries to provide.					
3.4	Observer cost recovery evaluation studies - Indonesia and Vietnam (may also include legislative review, safety provisions, role of e-monitoring)					
3.4.1	Indonesia (extensive spatial coverage)	\$ 34,500	\$ -	\$ (34,500)	0%	Not able to schedule for 2022 due to lack of Implementing Arrangement
3.4.2	Vietnam (to include legislative review)	\$ 20,000	\$ -	\$ (20,000)	0%	Not able to schedule for 2022

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	\$ 13,854	\$ (13,107)	51%	\$10,149.7 under budget combined with 3.4.4.1
3.4.4.1	BFAR costs to arrange and host study tour	\$ 5,000	\$ 7,957	\$ 2,957	159%	
3.5	Briefing and debriefing workshops. Vietnam and Indonesia each year. 10 day. 15 participants.					
3.5.1	national meeting costs and logistics	\$ 48,000	\$ -	\$ (48,000)	0%	Not able to schedule for 2022
3.5.2	WCPFC participation and support (which technical staff member?) - air tickets	\$ 2,200	\$ -	\$ (2,200)	0%	
3.5.3	WCPFC participation and support - per diems	\$ 1,100	\$ -	\$ (1,100)	0%	
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	\$ 7,500	\$ 7,500	\$ -	100%	On budget
3.7.1	SPC ITC equipment & support	\$ 1,125	\$ 1,125	\$ -	100%	On budget

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	\$ 1,170	\$ -	\$ (1,170)	0%	See Output 0.3.4
3.8.2	Flights	\$ 2,000	\$ -	\$ (2,000)	0%	
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					
3.9.3	Initiate a VN Professional Observer Program with Training of Trainers / Briefers Debriefers, Training for first batch professional observers	\$ 35,000	\$ -	\$ (35,000)	0%	Not able to schedule for 2022
3.1	Flexible funds to enable alternative activities to enhance observer programs.					
3.11	Translation and printing documents for collecting tuna data	\$ 20,000	\$ -	\$ (20,000)	0%	Proposal received but not finalised due to lack of agreement on the appropriate documents to translate.
3.12	Observer data collection in the Philippines EEZ with focus on species of special interest	\$ 44,596	\$ 44,596	\$ -	100%	On budget
4	National sampling plans, data analysis, catch estimates and reporting.	\$ 233,150	\$ 63,619	\$ (169,531)	27%	

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	\$ -				
4.1.3	Out-of-country participants air-fares	\$ -				
4.2	Annual country catch estimation meetings. 3days x 30 parts.	\$ 60,000	\$ 23,510	\$ (36,490)	39%	Vietnam is technically \$3,510 over their budget but since the other didn't utilise this budget line, overall, it is \$36,490 under budget.
4.2.1	Meeting facility costs and logistics					
4.2.2	Participants food, accom., transport, materials					
4.3	SPC support and participation to 4.1 and 4.2 - Fees	\$ 33,750	\$ 33,750	\$ -	100%	On budget
4.3.1	SPC support and participation to 4.2 including data review processes - Per-diem	\$ -				
4.3.2	SPC support and participation to 4.2 - Airfares	\$ -				
4.4.1	WCPFC (and expert) support and participation in 4.1 and 4.2 - Airfares	\$ -				
4.4.2	WCPFC (and expert) support and participation in 4.1 and 4.2 - Per-diem	\$ -				

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	\$ 13,000	\$ -	\$ (13,000)	0%	Not able to attend in person due to pandemic restrictions - under budget
4.5.2	Out-of-country participants air-fares	\$ 12,000	\$ -	\$ (12,000)	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	\$ -	\$ (6,500)	0%	Not able to attend in person due to pandemic restrictions - under budget
4.6.2	Per-diem	\$ 6,000	\$ -	\$ (6,000)	0%	
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	\$ 504	\$ (4,496)	10%	Was only able to attend WCPFC19 in person. \$10,342 under budget
4.8.2	Per Diem	\$ 7,000	\$ 1,154	\$ (5,846)	16%	
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	\$ 1,172	\$ (4,828)	20%	Was only able to attend WCPFC19 in person. \$9,996 under budget
4.9.2	Per Diem	\$ 7,000	\$ 1,832	\$ (5,168)	26%	
4.1	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		\$ (12,000)	0%	Not used, but NTMP was developed under Output 1.4
4.10.2	Develop Tuna Management Plan in 12 Provinces in 2021	\$ 24,000		\$ (24,000)	0%	This was completed but there is no record of the transfer.
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	\$ 267	\$ (5,733)	4%	Was only able to attend WCPFC19 in person. \$11,165 under budget
4.10.3.2	Per Diem	\$ 7,000	\$ 1,430	\$ (5,570)	20%	
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					
4.13	Indonesia: Shark data workshop and effort data workshop	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ (10,000)	0%	Not able to schedule for 2022 due to lack of Implementing Arrangement
4.14	Indonesia: Strategy to improve LL logbooks and/or handline data	\$ 17,900	\$ -	\$ (17,900)	0%	Not able to schedule for 2022 due to lack of Implementing Arrangement
4.15	Formal training gaps and needs analysis	\$ -				
5	National databases developed, functional and utilised	\$ 88,589	\$ 93,362	\$ 4,773	105%	
5.1						

5.1.1	One-off hardware/software requirements, including two servers (Philippines and Vietnam)	\$ 21,666	\$ 6,000	\$ (15,666)	28%	Philippines is technically \$2,667 over budget but since others didn't use this budget item, overall, it is \$15,666 under budget.
5.2	SPC support for new systems, customised enhancements to regional database systems, training and mentoring - Fees	\$ 24,800	\$ 62,079	\$ 37,279	250%	\$79 over budget for PHL NSAP project. SPC bill for \$37,200 for T2 custom support
5.2.1	SPC Flights. 2 countries, 3 meetings each.	\$ 4,000	\$ -	\$ (4,000)	0%	See Output 0.3.4
5.2.2	SPC Per diem: 4 days/visit x 2 countries, 3 times	\$ 4,080	\$ -	\$ (4,080)	0%	
5.2.3	SPC ITC equipment & support	\$ 2,480	\$ 3,720	\$ 1,240	150%	
5.3	SPC ongoing database support (helpdesk)- fees	\$ 18,750	\$ 18,750	\$ -	100%	on budget
5.3.1	SPC ITC equipment & support	\$ 2,813	\$ 2,813	\$ -	100%	on budget
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	\$ -	\$ (10,000)	0%	Not able to schedule for 2022 due to lack of Implementing Arrangement

0	Activity Management and Administration (WCPFC + SPC)	\$ 233,730	\$ 135,737	\$ (97,993)	58%	
0.1	Project Manager - WCPFC contract	\$ 80,000	\$ 73,333	\$ (6,667)	92%	One month under budget due to gap between Project Managers of one month
0.1.1	Annual planning meetings with country staff in each country (PM flights, DSA & Meeting Expenses - lunch, coffee, etc.)	\$ -				
0.2	Misc. equipment (e.g., training, demo materials, publications)	\$ 500		\$ (500)	0%	Not spent.
0.3	Steering Committee					
0.3.1	Annual SC Meetings (assumes 12 participants at an in-person meeting) - 1 day meeting			\$ -		\$8,085 under budget when combined with unused budgets from Outputs 1.3.3, 1.3.4, 5.2.1, 5.2.2, 5.2.3
0.3.2	Venue, materials, logistics, local transport	\$ 3,500		\$ (3,500)	0%	
0.3.3	Committee field/industry visit	\$ 1,000		\$ (1,000)	0%	
0.3.4	Flights	\$ 12,000	\$ 28,017	\$ 16,017	233%	
0.3.5	Per diems	\$ 10,560	\$ 1,518	\$ (9,042)	14%	
0.4	Mid-term review					
0.5	SPC admin/management fees					
0.5.1	SPC Project Finance, Administration and Oversight	\$ 11,250	\$ 11,250	\$ -	100%	on budget
0.5.2	SPC Corporate overhead	\$ 19,573	\$ 21,619	\$ 2,046	110%	\$2,046 over budget

0.6	WCPFC overhead (SPC costs included in calculation)	\$ 85,347		\$ (85,347)	0%	
0.7	Contingency fund for SPC and/or WCPFC support	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ (10,000)	0%	Contingency not utilised
	Total (USD)	\$ 1,223,310	\$ 529,865	\$ (693,446)	43%	