

# Activity Completion Report: West Pacific East Asia – Improved Tuna Monitoring

## Summary

### Activity information

Activity Title	West Pacific East Asia – Improved Tuna Monitoring
Goal	To improve monitoring and management of tuna catches in Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam and contribute to reduced Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing.
Intended outcomes	<p>Long Term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>National and international co-operation for the management of highly migratory fish stocks in the Western Pacific and East Asian Seas (Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam) results in the sustainable management of Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) stocks and reduced IUU fishing.</li></ul> <p>Medium Term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Integrated fishery monitoring programmes for tuna species implemented by Philippines, Indonesia and Vietnam which are compliant with WCPFC requirements.</li><li>Uncertainties in WCPO catch and stock estimates reduced.</li><li>Improved national catch estimates and stock assessments inform national fisheries management and harvest strategies.</li></ul> <p>Short-term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Vietnam, Philippines and Indonesia governments provide adequate resources for tuna monitoring and assessments within coordinated and supportive, policy and legal frameworks.</li><li>Strengthened national capacities in fishery monitoring and catch estimation.</li><li>Improved national data and knowledge management systems and processes for catch estimation and stock assessment.</li></ul>

### Contract or grant information

Start and end dates	1 January 2017 – 30 June 2024
Total cost	NZD \$5,225,538 million
Reporting period	1 January 2017 – 30 June 2024

### Completion report preparation

Prepared by:	Lars Olsen – WPEA-ITM Project Manager
Others involved or consulted	WCPFC Secretariat staff, SPC and National Coordinators (Indonesia, Vietnam & Philippines)
Date report submitted:	30 September 2024

## Executive Summary

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*The Executive Summary should be comprehensible as a stand-alone document. It should outline the main achievements of the Activity, brief comment on performance against the five DAC evaluation criteria (relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability) and a summary of risks that emerged and how (if) they were dealt with. Key financial issues should also be detailed.*

The WPEA-ITM was a successful project, one that built on previous projects in the region and that segwayed into the next project, WPEA Sustainable Pacific Fisheries (WPEA-SPF). Catch in this region represents around 30% of the annual catches of key tuna species in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) including about 40% of the total yellowfin tuna catch in the WCPO. The fisheries in this region are quite different than the rest of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) regions. Data collection is incredibly challenging with many hundreds of ports and many thousands of vessels. Without support from WCPFC through projects like WPEA-ITM, the quality and quantity of tuna data that is vital WCPFC management of tropical tunas would not be possible. Besides the capacity development across a range of areas such as observer management, stock assessment, harvest strategies, and technical systems training (e.g. Tufman2), the WPEA-ITM project was able to support key tuna data enumerators in key tuna data ports in each country. This vital information contributed significantly to the outputs of the Annual Catch Estimates Workshops in each country that enabled them to submit timely and quality data to the WCPFC.

This work stands up well to all the five DAC evaluation criteria because of how important this region is to the rest of WCPFC. 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, improving the comprehensive catch information 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 Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) is highly relevant. Project delivery was both efficient and effective in keeping the outputs and outcomes on track, even given the major disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. All major project activities were completed. The impact and importance of this project cannot be overstated. The WPEA initiatives have played a significant role in the improvements to data collection programmes in WPEA countries which has been recognized by the WCPFC members. Ongoing sustainability of this project work is crucial. While improvements in data quality and quantity have been realised, more work is needed to embed this work within the national systems so they are not reliant on external funding for this work.

The key risks or challenges experienced during the project were associated with the ability to deliver project outputs. The first challenge was the disruption posed by the pandemic, which forced project activities to be done virtually where possible and postponed in other circumstances. The project was able to adapt to this challenge, but this did cause some delays in project delivery which led to extending the project longer than originally planned. Another challenge experienced was that of the restructuring of departments in both Vietnam and Indonesia. The restructure in Indonesia in particular, caused additional delays in the WPEA project from not being able to transfer funds to them for project activities for about a year. The main setback in this was the loss of key enumerators in Indonesia for most of one year. Once the funding transfer issue was resolved, enumerators were recruited and port sampling resumed.

## Report

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### Background and context

*Brief narrative of the Activity's identification, design and implementation and the changing institutional, social and physical environment in which it was working.*

The Scientific Committee of the WCPFC, which reviews stock assessments of the major species in the WCPO, has repeatedly noted that the incomplete catch, effort and biological data from the East Asian Seas remains the single largest source of uncertainty in current regional stock assessment. Robust sustainable harvest plans, in which there can be confidence, cannot be made without substantial improvements to this being made. Each of the three countries

has its own data issues which they are working on. They broadly include: incomplete and inconsistent data sets; large quality variations within the countries; lack of standardisation or alignment with WCPFC standard requirements (e.g. for logbook data); and lack of convergence between national statistics and those required by WCPFC. The systems and platforms used to manage, analyse and report the data, generally do not have a functionality that allows a ready participation in the SPC's assessments and modelling of catch and stocks. Human capacities to manage and analyse the data are variable and processes of policy and legal reform for fisheries management are also needed to improve performance against the WCPFC's Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs).

The long-term solution to sustaining the tuna fisheries in the region involves strengthening the governance of oceanic tuna fisheries by enabling the full participation of the Philippines, Indonesia and Vietnam in the WCPFC, including improving their national monitoring and assessment capacities and functionality, sharing of information of highly migratory tuna stocks, and anticipating the impact of climate change on future catches and fishing areas. This needs to be coupled with policy, institutional and fishery management reform at national level in each of the three countries.

In an effort to improve understanding of these fisheries and increase the accuracy of data available for stock assessments, a series of projects have been implemented since 2005 to support data collection in Indonesia and the Philippines, and later in Vietnam. These projects have included the Indonesia and Philippines Data Collection Project (IPDCP), the West Pacific East Asia Oceanic Fisheries Management Project (WPEA-OFM), and the Sustainable Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the West Pacific and East Asian Seas (WPEA-SM). The last WPEA-SM project, implemented by the WCPFC Secretariat and the three countries, terminated on 27 April 2019. This phase of the project, (WPEA-ITM) concluded on 30 June 2024, with a new and final phase called the West Pacific East Asia – Sustainable Pacific Fisheries (WPEA-SPF) starting 1 July 2024. The WPEA-SPF project will run until 30 June 2027.

## Assessment against DAC evaluation criteria

### **Relevance**

*Whether and to what extent the Activity has addressed the needs and priorities of the target groups, and is aligned with relevant partner (and country) policies and priorities.*

The WPEA-ITM Project continued to progress the improvement of tuna data from the three WPEA countries. While there have been recent increases in catch in the WPEA region which are all important, it is noteworthy that the increased catches of yellowfin tuna was raised and discussed at the WCPFC20 meeting. The WPEA-ITM Project provided critical support to the continued efforts to improve the data collected, analysed and submitted to WCPFC. The three WPEA countries harvest around 30% of the WCPFC tuna catch, including a significant proportion of the small tunas catch of bigeye and yellowfin tuna in particular. Understanding these fisheries and improving their management is critical to sustainable management of the entire WCPFC. For yellow fin tuna (YFT), there is a significant proportion of WCPFC catch for (43%) that comes from the WPEA region while, yet there are no specific management procedures to monitor the YFT in the WCPO under mixed fishery concept in the harvest strategy approach of WCPFC.

The relevance of this project 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”.

## **Effectiveness**

*Whether and to what extent the Activity has achieved the intended outcomes. This should reference a report of actual performance against the Results Framework (see Appendix C).*

The annotated Results Measurement Table is attached in Appendix C.

## **Efficiency**

*Narrowly defined, efficiency means the extent to which the Activity could have been implemented at less cost without reducing the quality or quantity of the benefits. More broadly, assessment of efficiency should include consideration of whether the intervention provided value for money.*

*Describe any necessary changes to the governance and management arrangements between NZ, partners, contractors and other donors (where applicable).*

Given there was a global pandemic right in the middle of delivery, this project did pretty well at adapting to the challenges. As is often the case, project delivery was a bit slow in the beginning as the new project was rolled out. About the time it started to pick up momentum, the pandemic happened. Some activities were changed to hybrid and/or online only during the main parts of the pandemic. Key activities such as the Annual Catch Estimate workshops were conducted as they feed critical data into the WCPFC. Other activities were postponed as appropriate. This led to the project being underspent by the end of 2021, when it was originally expected to conclude. The New Zealand government granted the project a no-cost extension to the end of 2022. As the project activities started to resume, it was clear that they would not be completed by the end of 2022. As such, the project was given another no-cost extension to the end of 2023. The project was on track to nearly expending all of its funds, with only US\$158,153 projected to be left over.

As planning commenced for what might be another phase of the project after 2023, the New Zealand government signalled its intent to fund another phase starting in mid-2024. The project end date was then extended to June 30, 2024. As there was not enough budget left over from 2023 to continue activities until June 30, the New Zealand government came to the rescue with a “top up” of NZ\$313,486 which allowed the project to reach conclusion.

## **Impact**

*To the degree possible, include assessment of the likely impact (positive and negative, planned and unplanned) of the Activity. Include available evidence on changes in the economic, social and political situation and status of beneficiaries.*

*Note: the Activity Completion Report is not expected to perform the function of a rigorous impact evaluation. However, every effort should be made, drawing on data available and the Results Framework, to draw what conclusions are possible.*

There were two reviews done on the WPEA-ITM Project during its duration. The first was the Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) conducted in 2021. The MTE determined that the WPEA-ITM support had resulted in “*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.*” This assessment is qualified by also highlighting the impacts on the implementation of activities by the COVID-19 pandemic, and therein the increased budgetary pressure this placed on Vietnam, the Philippines and Indonesia associated with the need to re-programme government resources. The MTE concluded, that increased and sustained government support in all three countries for financial support to WPEA-related activities will be challenging at least in the medium term, but that additional effort would be required to assume greater responsibilities in Indonesia and Vietnam to achieve a situation that Philippines has largely been able to achieve since 2015. The MTE further notes in relation to sustaining project-related activities, that “*this will take time and is likely to require support beyond the conclusion of the WPEA-ITM*”.

The second review was in 2023, the End of Project Gap Analysis Report. Key conclusions from this report were that WPEA-ITM progress remained on track despite pandemic disruptions and that participating countries remain

committed to making inroads to data collection improvements necessary for them to meet their WCPFC data obligations; and that the quality and level of technical assistance and regional training opportunities provided to WPEA countries supported by the succession of WCPFC funding initiatives has played a significant role in the improvements to data collection programmes in WPEA countries and this should remain a feature of any new project.

### **Sustainability**

Assessment of the likely sustainability of any benefits of the Activity based on an analysis of relevant institutional, environmental and other contextual factors. Cross-cutting issues can be of particular importance in making this assessment. Reference should be made to the Activity's transition or exit planning (see Appendix B). The Activity was designed to ensure there was a high level of local ownership. Specifically, the national agencies were required to make significant contributions to staff salaries and associated costs as well as costs of enumerators and observers. The aim was to ensure that national systems were used and staff would be fully integrated in their respective institutions, rather than being "project staff". Moreover, while the original intent was for each country to develop an exit/transition strategy early on in the project, with the COVID 19 impacts this was not able to occur until 2023.

In addition to the two conclusions from the End of Project Gap Analysis described in the above section, the report also concluded:

- Any process to build a further phase of assistance should include clear and concise Transition/Exit strategies agreed to by all stakeholders before commencement of a new project. With some assistance indicative strategies can be prepared before project end so that participating countries can determine realistic time frames towards a reduced dependency on donor funding to support data collection programmes.
- Every effort should be made to identify and secure donor commitment, preferably for a 5- year period. Three options for further assistance based on the gap analysis are all significant investments and there should be some expectation that further prioritization may be necessary. The options include a full sized 5-year programme of assistance (USD 6.8 million), a programme of work over 3-year period (USD 4.4 million) and a third option also over a period of 3 years but in which activities have arbitrarily prioritized (USD 3.5 million).
- Communication and outreach aspects should be integrated into any new programme of assistance primarily to raise awareness of the WPEA countries obligations to WCPFC but to also address gaps in data collection and build sustainable data collection programmes in each of the countries. The countries also benefit from closer sub-regional coordination building on common challenges in their tuna fisheries which in turn should strengthen participation at WCPFC.

### **Risk Management**

*Reflect on how risks were managed and the effectiveness of identification, mitigation and adaptation measures.*

Most of the risks identified in the Risk Matrix were managed well given the unprecedented interruption to the project by the pandemic. Aside from the delays associated with the pandemic which caused both cost and time delays, the last risk on the matrix being "Delayed flows of funds from MFAT or from WCPFC to partners" became more significant. The Indonesian partner agency being RCF-BRIN underwent a complete restructure within the Indonesian government in 2022 which led to the inability to transfer project funds to Indonesia for a good part of 2022 and 2023. We were, in the end and after some time, able to establish a relationship (contract) with a BRIN partner agency which allowed us to transfer funds for project activities, including critical funding to reestablish port sampling in the key WPEA tuna port of Bitung.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation Issues**

*Reflect on the quality of the Results Framework and its implementation, including the degree to which it aided activity management and eventual assessment of quality.*

The annual monitoring of the project through the Result Framework Matrix, Annual Reporting and the Annual Steering Committee meeting was adequate in keeping the project on track, especially given the delays experienced from the pandemic. Many of the indicators/metrics in the matrix were not particularly useful or relevant, but the reporting line did serve as a prompt for project updates. It is hoped that any future WPEA project will have more relevant and achievable indicators to report on.

## **Governance and Management Issues**

*Reflect on the quality of the governance and management arrangements for the Activity, including identifying any key issues that arose and how they were addressed.*

The governance process for the WPEA-ITM was effective, but could be improved. The annual Steering Committee meetings to review the previous year and to plan and approve activities for the following year was also good, although much of what was presented at those meetings was contained in the report. There started to be more discussion towards the end of the project on reflections of progress along with strategic guidance to ensure more effective delivery. This included reporting from participating countries on cross-cutting issues, discussions on opportunities for knowledge/best practice exchange among participating countries, and discussions on key issues/challenges for project implementation.

These kinds of reporting and discussion will be included in next phase of the project along with a revised activity proposal and report template that will require reporting on cross cutting issues and progress towards self-sufficiency (i.e. Exit strategy). These two changes learned from the WPEA-ITM project will improve the governance and delivery of the next project.

## **Lessons**

*Lessons should clearly set out to whom they are directed, e.g. implementing organisation, partner government, MFAT or technical specialists.*

The key lesson learned builds on the lesson learned last year which was “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.”

Each of the countries are very active in managing their own fisheries on top of the regional/international requirements from their participation in other RFMOs. While project activities from the WPEA-ITM complement much of this work, it can be a challenge to find the time that all the various moving parts can come together. Often this scheduling requires participants from many different provinces to travel to a central location. This coupled with the very busy schedule of the Science Service Provider, the Pacific Community (SPC), has at times made finding suitable times and venues for various project activities challenging. It will be important for future years of project work to map out indicative schedules for project work early in the year to attempt to avoid some of these scheduling challenges.

## **Overall judgement and critical issues**

*This section should reflect the performance of the Activity against the five DAC evaluation criteria above. Any recommendations should clearly state to whom they are directed.*

The WPEA-ITM was a successful project, one that built on previous projects in the region and that segwayed into the next project, WPEA-SPF. This work stands up well to all the five DAC evaluation criteria because of how important this region is to the rest of WCPFC. Catch in this region represents around 30% of the annual catches of key tuna species in the WCPO. This includes about 40% of the total yellowfin tuna catch in the WCPO. The fisheries in this region are different than the rest of the WCPFC regions. Data collection is incredibly challenging with many hundreds of ports and many thousands of vessels. Without support from WCPFC through projects like WPEA-ITM, the quality and

quantity of tuna data that is vital WCPFC management of tropical tunas would not be possible. Continued and sustained support from WCPFC should be encouraged due to the unique complexities of this region.

### **Final actual expenditure against budget**

*Attach the completed table “Reporting against the Agreed Workplan and Budget” (see Appendix D, or Excel document #2559430). Include reporting on Activity cessation costs and disposal of assets, where relevant; explain significant variances; and describe the total balance of funds remaining and their proposed use.*

The Reporting against the Agreed Workplan and Budget is attached in Appendix D.

### **Appendices (checklist)**

This report includes the following appendices:

- Appendix A: Asset Register - showing where, how and why Activity assets have been disposed of, where relevant (please complete the table)
- Appendix B: Transition or Exit Planning (please complete the table)
- Appendix C: Achievements against the Activity Results Framework (please complete the table showing results against targets)
- Appendix D: Reporting Against the Agreed Workplan and Budget – summarising total expenditure (including all relevant contracts or other payments) over the life of the Activity
- Process and stakeholders involved in preparation of the Activity Completion Report
- Summary / chart of governance structures of the Activity (e.g. steering committee)
- Other relevant information.

## Appendix A: Asset Register

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For all non-consumable capital items valued at NZ\$1000 or more:

Asset Name	Purchase Price	Date of Purchase	Location Held	Asset Disposed (where relevant) Comment on where, how and why asset has been disposed of	Date Disposed

**No assets to report for the WPEA-ITM Project**



Appendix B: Transition or Exit Planning

Task to be continued beyond Activity completion	Necessary inputs	Timeframe	Responsible organisation	Capacity development required to support responsible organisation

**The transition/exit planning for the WPEA-ITM was largely subsumed by the planning for the next phase of the project: WPEA-SPF. The draft Activity Exit Strategy - Transition Plans for each country are attached as separate documents for information. Additionally, and perhaps critically, updates on the exit strategy in the new WPEA-SPF project have been included in the templates for activity proposals and reporting. It is thought that this will be a more effective way of monitoring progress towards self-sufficiency or “exit”.**

*Transition or exit planning should suit the particular context of the Activity, so details will vary. The checklist below intends to support activity managers:*

- Reflection on the quality of transition or exit planning during design and implementation, including whether actions have been completed, the results from those actions, and the degree to which they will aid sustainability of outcomes*
- If transition, brief description of what is intended for the new, follow-up Activity; anticipated approach or modality; and implementing partner(s)*
- Outline of key steps that are necessary to support sustainability of outcomes beyond completion of the existing Activity, including monitoring and evaluation tasks*
- Identification of inputs, timeframes, responsibilities and any capacity development required for carrying out each step*
- Consideration of expectations / roles of other donors*
- Integration of cross-cutting issues by:*
  - Providing for women’s meaningful and equitable participation in transition or exit planning,*
  - Including steps that provide opportunities to address cross-cutting issues considered ‘principal’ or ‘significant’.*

## Appendix C: Achievements against Results Framework

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

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

**The full WPEA-ITM Results Framework is provided as an Excel spreadsheet separately. Below is the final summary.**

<b>From agreed Results Measurement Table in the Activity Design Document</b>	<b>Data up to and including this reporting period</b>
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Results	Indicator(s)	Baseline Information and Targets	2024 Final Summary and Variance Explained
<b>Long term outcomes</b>			
<b>National and 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 Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing.</b>	<u>Status of harvesting of shared oceanic tuna stocks in the WPEA Statistical Area vis-à-vis sustainability criteria set by the WCPF Convention [1]</u>  <u>Number of oceanic fish stocks within safe biological limits</u>	<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 16<sup>th</sup> 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.</p>	<p>Improvements in reporting and increased logbook coverage have been evident. This was recognized at WCPFC20.</p> <p>Improved data on yellowfin and bigeye catch in the three partner countries contributed to new stock assessments for these species in 2023.</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, although WCPFC20 noted some localized depletion in the WPEA region.</p> <p>Long term targets related to data coverage are not yet met.</p>
<b>Medium term outcomes</b>			

<p><b>Integrated fishery monitoring programmes for tuna species implemented by Philippines, Indonesia &amp; Vietnam which are compliant with WCPFC requirements.</b></p>	<p>Indonesia, Philippines, and Vietnam’s compliance to the WCPF Convention requirements and standards for fishery monitoring.</p>	<p><u>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[2] are systematically addressed.</u></p> <p><u>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.</u></p>	<p>All three countries have complied with their data submission requirements to the WCPFC.</p> <p>The "large-fish" handline fishery inside the archipelagic waters of Indonesia presents challenges for Indonesia largely stemming from coverage, which is being addressed. This also presents issues with reporting requirements in their eastern boundaries and IOTC.</p> <p>Reporting requirements for key WCPFC shark species CMM 2022-04 remains a data gap for VNM who report a general 'others' category for Part 1 Reports, and the PHL who do provide a narrative derived from their update National Action Plan for Sharks. Workshop on shark data planned in 2023 for IDN</p>
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<p><b>Uncertainties in WCPO catch and stock estimates reduced.</b></p>	<p>Regional tuna stock assessment results presented to annual Scientific Committee and independent peer reviews 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. One peer review, for BET, was undertaken in 2011. A second, for YFT, was planned for 2022.</p> <p>Uncertainties associated with data from Indonesia and Vietnam as described in SPC (2021a).</p>	<p>Stock assessments of all key tuna species have been carried out as planned by SPC.</p> <p>The uncertainty in the annual catch estimates from Indonesia, especially from minor gears and for yellowfin tuna remains, and continues to drive the focus of the annual catch estimate workshop in Indonesia and other issue specific workshops. Some eNGOs working in the data collection for the artisanal tuna fisheries are indicating withdrawal in 2024 exacerbating efforts for adequate data collection coverage.</p>
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<p><b>Improved national catch estimates and stock assessments inform national fisheries management and harvest strategies</b></p>	<p>Convergence of national data collection and stock estimate methodologies with the WCPFC management and harvest strategy recommendations and standards.</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. Vietnam is introducing a quota system and Indonesia is in the process of developing a harvest strategy for tropical tuna in archipelagic waters. All participating countries utilise international expertise to assist in these initiatives.</p>	<p>A dedicated WPEA stock assessment workshop was held in March 2023 that enhanced each country’s understanding of the process.</p> <p>Indonesia is implementing their archipelagic Harvest Strategy for YFT and all are supporting the WCPFC Harvest Strategy development work.</p> <p>More stock assessment workshops are planned for the WPEA-SPF project.</p>
<p><b>Short term outcomes</b></p>			

<p><b>For Vietnam, Philippines &amp; Indonesia, adequate resources for tuna monitoring and assessments are provided within coordinated and supportive, policy and legal frameworks.</b></p>	<p>National and RFMO tuna monitoring and stock assessment functions resourced and staffed.</p>	<p>Baseline [[check country profiles]]:</p> <p>No exit or transition strategy.</p> <p>Vietnam: Provinces cover costs for 29 enumerators in 12 locations previously paid by WPEA-SM Project. WPEA-ITM was funding 15 staff at one site in 2020. No project-related observer programme under Output 3.</p> <p>Philippines: Observer program does not draw on Project funds. Project funding still required for workshops and meetings.</p> <p>Indonesia: covered 29 enumerators salaries in 2020, leaving only 1 location fully covered by the project (while 1 of 3 enumerators in a second location was funded by WPEA). No project-related 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>Enumerators on all three countries continue to be supported by the WPEA-ITM project with continuation funding allocated in the WPEA-SPF project.</p> <p>There was a lapse of coverage for enumerators in IDN during part of 2022/23 due to a restructure of BRIN which prohibited WCPFC from transferring funds to BRIN. This was rectified in 2023.</p>
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	<p>Status of NTMPs, associated harvest strategies and related legislation and regulations.</p>	<p>Baseline:</p> <p>The Philippines revised and re-issued its NTMP in 2018. It is scheduled to run from 2019 to 2023.</p> <p>Indonesia is developing interim harvest strategies for tropical tuna in archipelagic waters under its 2015 NTMP (2015-2019) NTMP.</p> <p>Vietnam’s revised Fisheries Law entered into force in 2019. It is supplemented by many decrees and administrative orders.</p> <p>Target: Philippines completes the next review of its NTMP in 2022 which will support the development of a new plan for the period beyond 2023. Indonesia completes a review of its NTMP in 2022 and harvest strategies for tropical tuna in AW are finalised. Vietnam undertakes a review of policy and legislation relating to the administration and management of its tuna fisheries with a view to harmonisation and rationalisation.</p>	<p>Vietnam's Tuna Management Plan were reviewed during the course of the WPEA-ITM project.</p> <p>A review of Indonesia's TMP was planned but not completed before 30 June 2024. It is planned to be completed in late 2024 or early 2025.</p> <p>The Philippines did not request support to review their NTMP.</p>
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<p><b>Strengthened national capacities in fishery monitoring and catch estimation</b></p>	<p>National vessel logbook, observer and port monitoring programmes meet WCPFC standards.</p>	<p>Baseline:</p> <p>Operational level data:  PHL (2020): 100%  IDN (2020): &lt;10%  VNM (2020): &lt;10%</p> <p>Port landings:  PHL (2020): 14 regions/677 enumerators/41,566 landings/362,923 length measurements  IDN (2020): 6 FMAs (713-718)/14 sites/28 enumerators/83,804 length-weight measurements.  VNM (2020): 12 Provinces/26 landing sites/48 (12 supported by WPEA) enumerators.</p> <p>All countries using ACE Workshops to generate annual catch estimates.  Observer programmes:  IDN (2020): FMAs 714-717/1,201 sea days  PHL (2020): 584 observers/90 debriefers/Trips PS (66) RN (22)  VNM: Draft Planning document (Workshop report, March 2019)</p> <p>Target:  Operational level data:</p>	<p>A number of observer training workshops were conducted over the life of the project. In 2024, a three-country shared observer training was hosted by the Philippines for Indonesia and Vietnam.</p> <p>The sharing of knowledge and skills between the countries has increased and this observer training is a great example of that.</p>
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		<p>PHL: 100% coverage IDN: 50% VNM: 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 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 (PHL) or demonstrate an increasing trend (IDN and VNM).</p>	
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	<p>Number and percent of people showing improvements in knowledge, attitude, or practice after receiving training/support.</p>	<p>Baseline: No post-training surveys or questionnaires are associated with WPEA-ITM training and workshop events. There are no follow-up surveys to learn the status of a trainee or workshop participant 6- or 12-months post-training.</p> <p>Target: Appropriately formulated surveys and/or questionnaires are routinely distributed to participants for completion prior to the conclusion of the event.</p> <p>Participants in workshops and training events are surveyed 6 to 12 months after the event to gather information on the application of learnings to current employment responsibilities[3].</p> <p>At the end of training programs, enumerators, port monitoring personnel, observer trainers, observer briefers and debriefers, are assessed as qualified.</p>	<p>No follow up surveys for training were conducted over the life of this project. PHL did follow up surveys evaluation for trainings conducted.</p>
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<p><b>Improved national data &amp; knowledge management systems and processes for catch estimation and stock assessment.</b></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:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 TUFMAN2 to administer their logbook, observer, and size data. Vietnam supports a national data management system for all fisheries, VNFishBase. Although VNM 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 TUFMAN2 and port sampling data were uploaded.</p>	<p>All 3 countries submitted their provisional annual catch estimates before the deadlines.</p> <p>Trainings on the Tufman system were conducted in the both Vietnam and the Philippines.</p> <p>Indonesia has expressed interest in looking at Tufman again for their tuna database. PHL newly developed database system provide and served as accurate platform as source of information with WCPFC requirements.</p>
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		<p>Target: Trained personnel in all countries using TUFMAN and DORADO to administer tuna fisheries monitoring data. Integration to national data systems complete.</p> <p>Countries submitting estimates of annual catches (ACE) and operational catch effort data (C/E) to WCPFC by 30 April each year and with improved completeness (reduced gaps) and quality.</p>	
<b>Outputs</b>			
<b>1. National policy, institutional, governance and coordination arrangements implemented.</b>	1.1. Activity Results Framework and Implementation Schedule (timeline) confirmed/updated with country stakeholders, complementary to WPEA project.	1.1. Baseline = none. Target: Y1 first Steering Committee meeting approves Activity Results Framework, budgets and workplans	Workplans were reviewed and updated for each year of the project.
	1.2 MOUs developed with the national fisheries authority of each country to define respective parties' roles and responsibilities an appropriate exit strategy which gradually transfers funding responsibility to the national government.	1.2 Baseline = 0 Target: MOUs with each of the 3 countries developed by the end of the first 6 months in Y1 and exit or transition strategy confirmed by middle of 2022.	MOUs were kept up to date for all three countries during the project, with a brief lapse with Indonesia due to their internal restructuring. This was rectified before project end.

	<p>1.3 WCPFC-SPC Service provider MOU updated to incorporate this new Activity</p>	<p>1.3 Baseline = existing MOU</p> <p>Target= MOU amended in Y1, Q1 and periodically reviewed to service the WPEA-ITM through to project completion.</p>	<p>A WCPFC-SPC MOU/contract for services was signed for each year of the project.</p>
	<p>1.4 Reviews of supportive policy/legal frameworks in Indonesia, Philippines, and Vietnam (Number)</p>	<p>1.4 Country specific policy/legal framework reviews conducted in Vietnam, Philippines, and Indonesia.</p> <p>Baseline: In relation to NTMPs, 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: Revised NTMP for Philippines for the next management period from 2023. Indonesia has revised its 2019 NTMP for a new period from 2023 which includes harvest strategies for tropical tuna in AW. Vietnam has completed a gap and needs assessment of the provisions of its</p>	<p>The only legal review conducted during the project was associated with Vietnams Tuna Management Plan as well as a legal framework for a national fisheries observer program. A stakeholder consultation was also conducted in Vietnam for the development of its QMS for Vietnams tuna fishery.</p> <p>The TMP has been revised in 2021, and formalized in ministerial decree no 121/2021. A review of Indonesia's TMP was planned, but not yet completed. Review to understand the implementation of TMP will be extended to provincial level at end of 2024 or early 2025.</p> <p>A review of Philippines NTMP for 2023 was conducted and will be further review and for adoption by 2024</p>

		2017 Fisheries Law, and associated decrees and administrative orders [4].	
1.5	Technical meetings conducted demonstrating good participation and exchange of knowledge between countries (number of meetings, number and type of participants, M/F).	1.5 Baseline (qualitative) and target: Technical exchanges and collaborations: Two technical meetings (in Years 4 and 5)	Three shared technical workshops were held during the project. One on Stock Assessments, harvest strategy approach, and on negotiations training/tactics.  A QMS consultation was also held within Vietnam.  More share technical workshops are planned for the WPEA-SPF project as they offer a great opportunity for the three countries to work together while learning.
1.6	Outreach and Communications	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. This was supported in principle by the Steering Committee and a nominal	There were no specific communications/outreach activities conducted during the project outside of trainings and workshops.  There is a greater need in Vietnam and Indonesia for more engagement with government stakeholders in charge of budgets of the national fisheries administrations

		budget of \$10,000 has been assigned, pending more detailed activity proposals.	
	1.7 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>	Two shared training workshops on the harvest strategy approach and on stock assessments were held during this project. More are planned for the WPEA-SPF project.



<b>2 Increased port catch measurement and sampling</b>	<p>2.1. Number and location of landing sites consistently providing port catch measurement and sampling data</p>	<p>2.1. Baseline: Number of landing sites and sampling data provided to WCPFC</p> <p>Port landings:  IDN (2020): 6 FMAs (713-718)/14 sites/83,804 length-weight measurements.  VNM (2020): 12 Provinces/26 landing sites/sampling data =0.  PHL (2020): 14 regions/41,566 landings/362,923 length measurements</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>Port sampling increased over the baseline in all three countries over the course of the project, with sample numbers dropping a bit in Indonesia at the end. All port sampling data is used to calibrate national data at their Annual Catch Estimates workshops, that consolidate the tuna data that goes to WCPFC.</p>
	<p>2.2 Change in number of enumerators(E) and ports sampled(P)</p>	<p>2.2 Baseline: Port landings:  IDN (2020): 55 FMAs (713-717)/14 sites/28 enumerators (13 supported by WPEA).  VNM (2020): 12 Provinces/26 landing sites/48 (12 supported by WPEA) enumerators.  PHL (2020): 14 regions/677 enumerators (all supported by NFRDI).</p> <p>Targets: All principal landing sites for WCPO tuna in Vietnam (26?) and</p>	<p>In the end, the number of enumerators supported by WPEA in Indonesia dropped to 9 from 13 in the baseline. 12 enumerators continue to be supported in Vietnam.30 enumerators are supported in the Philippines as additional.</p> <p>Each country continues to rely on WPEA project support for some of their enumerators. The WPEA supported enumerators are key to calibrating the tuna data supplied to the Commission.</p>

		<p>Indonesia (14?) 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.</p>	
	<p>2.3 Trainings, supervisory and technical support arranged by WCPFC for each participating country.</p>	<p>2.3: Baseline: WCPFC and SPC provides capacity building, technical support and mentoring to IDN, PHL and VNM fisheries agencies and personnel on an as needed basis.</p> <p>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. A training needs assessment has been undertaken by national agencies to support an annual training and capacity building programme.</p>	<p>No specific training for enumerators was conducted during the project other than the training by (research center for fishery) RCF supervisor of the rehired enumerators in Indonesia after their pay and positions lapsed (described earlier).</p> <p>Observer training was conducted with all three of the countries.</p>

	<p>2.4 Tuna monitoring workshops in Indonesia, Vietnam, and Philippines</p>	<p>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 IDN, VNM and PHL. SPC provides technical assistance to IDN and PHL (in-country or virtually) in relation to the documentation of “other commercial fisheries”.</p> <p>Target: SPC provides technical support to TDR, ACE and other fishery monitoring related capacity building initiatives in IDN, PHL and VNM. Post-covid, and when it is possible to travel again, SPC should be represented in person for at least one in-country meeting or workshop (which, for efficiency should be held back-to-back, if practical) annually. The WPEA-ITM Project Manager visits to each country should coincide with such events.</p>	<p>Annual Catch Estimates workshops were supported by SPC in all three countries over the course of the project. Some were attended virtually when in person attendance was not possible.</p>
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	2.6 Training workshops for provincial staff in Vietnam and Indonesia covering improved sampling of tuna catch and analysis and interpretation of data.	Baseline: Vietnam: One workshop in 2019 and two in 2020 (TUFMAN2 (x2) and one data collection training workshop). Indonesia: Nil  Target: At least one training workshop for provincial staff in Indonesia and Vietnam in each year remaining for the Project (2022 and 2023 if Activity extended)	A number of Tufman data training workshops were held in Vietnam during the project. No specific workshops or trainings on Tufman were held in Indonesia, but they have expressed interest in some in the future as a possible supplement or replacement of their OneData system.
<b>3 Expanded Observer Programme – Indonesia and Vietnam</b>	3.1. Increases in numbers of observers (N), ports (P) they are stationed at and observer trips days (TD) for Vietnam and Indonesia.	3.1. Baseline: IDN (2020): Undocumented number of observers/FMAs 714-717/1,201 sea days VNM: Active observers on offshore tuna vessels=13/Ports or regions hosting observers=0/Trip days observed=120 (2019). Draft Planning document (Workshop report, March 2019)  Target: By Project conclusion, IDN: ?30? trained observers/FMAs 714-717/3,000 sea days. VNM: ?30? trained observers/stationed in 12 Provinces/Sea days=1,000. [5]	Expanding the Observer programmes in Indonesia and Vietnam has proved challenging, especially due to the pandemic. By 2023, Indonesia has 143 observer trips with 1,321 days at sea while Vietnam had 8 observer trips with 160 days at sea.  Vietnam is working on establishing its Observer Programme, but is grappling with cost recover challenges.

	<p>3.2 Training for observer trainers and/or observers in each country. (total participants, M/F)</p>	<p>3.2 Baseline = One planning workshop in Vietnam in 2019 and one in 2020. A second Observer Policy and Strategy Workshop was planned for 2020 (covid impacted). Number of Observers trained = 0. Indonesia: Nil activity.</p> <p>Target: One training event for at least 15 participants (observers and/or observer trainers) in Vietnam and Indonesia each year.</p>	<p>3 in country Observer trainings were conducted in Vietnam, with a shared Observer training for Indonesia and Vietnam hosted by Philippines conducted in 2024.</p>
	<p>3.3 Observer briefing and debriefing workshops (total participants, M/F)</p>	<p>3.3 Baseline: Vietnam =0 Indonesia=0</p> <p>Target: one training for 15 participants (both de-briefer and briefers) in Vietnam and Indonesia each year.</p>	<p>One briefer/debriefer training was conducted in Vietnam in 2022 and the shared Observer training in the Philippines in 2024 had debriefing as a component.</p>
	<p>3.4 Observer programme cost recovery study and associated issues - Indonesia and Vietnam.</p>	<p>3.4 Observer cost recovery study completed by Y5 for Indonesia and Vietnam with recommendations and options provided. [Dependent on covid situation – difficult to achieve remotely]</p>	<p>An Observer Cost Recover tour to the Philippines occurred in August 2022. The was well received by Indonesia and Vietnam and ultimately led to the shared Observer training in 2024.</p> <p>An Observer Cost Recover analysis was scheduled but not completed in Vietnam, however it is part of the new WPEA-SPF project.</p>

<b>4 National sampling plans, data analysis, catch estimates and reporting implemented.</b>	<p>4.1 Number of participants from each country attending annual regional workshops on tuna data review and stock assessment (total, M/F).</p>	<p>4.1 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>In most years, delegates from each country attended the annual SPC Tuna Data Workshop virtually. These workshops are mostly tailored to the Pacific Islands.</p>
	<p>4.2 Number of participants at in-country national tuna data and catch estimate workshops (total, M/F).</p>	<p>4.2 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</p>	<p>The Tuna Data Reviews and Annual Catch Estimates workshops were well attended each year in all three countries. SPC attendance and expertise at these workshops is greatly valued to help reconcile the various streams of tuna data.</p>

		that are representative of all key stakeholders in the tuna sector (Government agencies, fishery monitoring personnel, industry, and NGOs) in each participating country.	
	4.3 SPC participating in annual country catch meetings in each country.	<p>4.3 Baseline: SPC staff remotely participated in all TDW and ACE workshops undertaken in 2020.</p> <p>Target: SPC staff attend, in person or virtually, national tuna data review and catch meetings each year for the duration of the project.</p>	SPC staff participated in person or virtually at all of the annual catch estimates and data review workshops in all 3 countries throughout the project.
	4.4 WCPFC financial and technical support for participation at meetings	<p>4.4 Baseline: The WCPFC Secretariat, including the Project Manager, participated remotely in 2 ACE Workshops and three other training or TDW workshops in 2020. Participants from all three countries remotely participated in the online sessions of the Scientific Committee, Technical and Compliance Committee and the WCPFC Regular Session in 2019. The WPEA-ITM did not support any participants to WCPFC and SPC meetings and workshops in 2020.</p> <p>Target: The WCPFC Secretariat's Finance and Administration Manager and WPEA-</p>	<p>The WPEA Project Manager, WCPFC Secretariat, National Coordinators and key national delegates met each year for the annual Steering Committee meeting.</p> <p>Other meetings were scheduled ad hoc by the Project Manager, mostly in the margins of WCPFC meetings.</p>

		<p>ITM Project Manager will undertake at least one visit, ideally to coincide with a WPEA-ITM supported activity, to each participating country annually. The WPEA will support 1 participant from each participating country at each of the SC, TCC and Commission meetings each year for the remainder of the Project. 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.</p>	
	<p>4.7 Number of staff from the 3 countries completed training attachments with SPC. (total, M/F).</p>	<p>4.7 Baseline: Two participants from Vietnam attended the Introductory Stock Assessment workshop at SPC in 2019. There were no other attachments to SPC in 2019 and no stock assessment workshops were undertaken in 2020 due to covid.</p> <p>Target: To be discussed with SPC and dependent of SPC capacity. [3] people from each country annually once workshops resume.</p>	<p>No attachments to SPC were carried out, although WPEA supported each country to attend SC, TCC and WCPFC each year.</p>



	<p>4.8 Training programs in Vietnam on sampling, data analysis, tuna management plans, revising management plan (in relation to NTMPs see 1.4 above).</p>	<p>4.8 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>In total, 7 Tufman/tuna data workshop trainings were conducted in Vietnam over the course of the project.</p>
<p><b>5 National databases developed, functional and utilised</b></p>	<p>5.1 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>	<p>5.1 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 ad hoc technical advice to Indonesia’s database manager.</p> <p>Target: At least one data management training workshop annually on a common</p>	<p>In addition to the 7 Tufman workshops held in Vietnam noted above, 4 NSAP/Edges trainings were held in Philippines</p>

		platform for national and provincial staff in each participating country.	
	5.2 additional custom development of database systems to satisfy WPEA countries requirements:	5.1. Baseline: The February 2019 APR reported that 20 fisheries staff in the Philippines were trained in the use of TUFMAN2, which was installed by an SPC team in October 2018. TUFMAN2 was customised for Vietnam in 2019, with revisions made to suit local language and match national forms. The 2020 APR (February 2021) reported that project funding was provided to upgrade critical data collection IT needs and strengthen remote operating capacity in the Philippines and Vietnam. Vietnam completed further training in TUFMAN2 in October 2020. In the Philippines in 2020 the WPEA-ITM supported the redevelopment of the Philippines NSAP database system by SPC. By the end of 2020, the data entry components of the new NSAP system had been completed and were to be tested by NFRDI in early 2021. Ongoing improvements were reported for Indonesia’s One Data system but integration of the existing national data collection (observer, logbook, port landings), including data collected by NGOs and the fishing	Tufman 2 was custom configured for use in Vietnam and SPC developed and implemented the NSAP Edges mobile app for the Philippines.

		<p>industry into one reporting system was still waiting on technical assistance from relevant experts, which had been postponed.</p> <p>Target: (i) provincial offices have ability to enter and manage data without seeing other provincial offices data (but the central office can view all data, (ii) cloud-hosted database system set up in the central office of each country (at the moment the system is only hosted at SPC), (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>	
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<b>0. Efficient, responsive, value-for-money project management.</b>	0.1. Timely financial and progress reports meeting agreed standards	<p>0.1 Baseline: Narrative and financial reporting for the WPEA-ITM for each year of the Project has been timely with no feedback that it does not meet MFAT’s minimum requirements and international accounting standards. Budget and workplan performance show no evidence of unexplained/unagreed variances apart from those resulting from the impacts of the pandemic on budget drawdown. Two Grant Funding Agreement variations have been formalised (September 2019 and May 2021).</p> <p>Target: Meets MFAT minimum requirements and international accounting standard, showing satisfactory budget and workplan performance with no unexplained/unagreed variance.</p>	All WPEA reports were submitted to SC, TCC, WCPFC and the Annual Steering Committee meeting as required.
	0.2. MOUs with SPC and each participating country amended to reflect the new Activity budget and workplan.	<p>0.2 Baseline: At the time of the MTE the MoU with SPC was current but at least one participating country MoU required review.</p> <p>Target: SPC’s and participating country MoUs are current.</p>	MOUs were kept up to date for all three countries during the project, with a brief lapse with Indonesia due to their internal restructuring. This was rectified before project end.

	<p>a. Unqualified audits submitted annually.</p>	<p>0.2 Baseline: Commission audits for each year of the WPEA-ITM have been unqualified. No audits are required for participating country project disbursements.</p> <p>Target: Annual external auditors report without qualifications. The WCPFC Secretariat’s Finance and Administration Manager has undertaken at least one visit to each participating country and completed a review of the national WPEA-ITM accounts, or a local firm has completed an audit of project accounts.</p>	<p>No issues with WCPFC accounting were encountered.</p>
	<p>0.4 Mid-term review conducted on progress against Results Frameworks and provides recommendations on any improvements needed to workplan and targets.</p>	<p>0.4 Baseline: None.</p> <p>Target: mid-term review completed at the end of Year 4</p> <p>Note – there is currently no provision for an Activity Completion Report/Terminal Review identified in the original ADD. Discuss with MFAT?</p>	<p>The Mid-Term review was completed in 2021 and an End of Project Gap Analysis was conducted in 2023.</p>
	<p>0.5 Steering Committee’s leadership of the Activity efficient and effective.</p>	<p>0.5 Baseline: None.</p> <p>Target: Annually, progress assessed. Matters Arising actioned in a timely manner.</p>	<p>The Steering Committee met 7 times during the project life.</p>
<p><b><u>[1] This is the Outcome level Indicator of the WPEA project</u></b></p>			
<p><b><u>[2] SPC. 2021a. Scientific data available to the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission. Scientific Committee, Seventeenth Regular Session. Online Meeting, 11 –19 August 2021, WCPFC-SC17-2021/ST-WP-01 (Rev.01). 34 pages.</u></b></p>			

**[3] The WPEA-ITM Project Manager can facilitate arrangements for survey/questionnaire design.**

**[4] Note that, apart from in support of the establishment of national observer programmes and improved monitoring, legislative reviews are outside the scope of the WPEA-ITM Activity. Consultation is required with the MFAT and project partners to determine if WPEA-ITM support should extend to legislative and policy issues in support of fishery management.**

**[5] Requires additional discussion with National Coordinators.**

## Appendix D: Reporting Against the Agreed Workplan and Budget

It is not possible to do a meaningful dollar-for-dollar reconciliation of actual planned expenditure vs actual expenditure by output line due to planned expenditures being adjusted annually by the Project Steering Committee based on annual project progress and planning. In addition to this, a top up of NZD \$313,486.00 was given to the project to complete year seven. In lieu of the ability to do this dollar by dollar, the table below shows the percentages for each output as agreed in the original signed GFA. These percentages are then compared to the actual percentage of each output compared to the total actual expenditure. Reasons for the variance are then explained in the relevant column. Further detail is provided in the spreadsheet titled FINAL Appendix D WPEA ITM 7Y budget (24 September 2024).

Output	Planned Expenditure (NZD)	Planned Expenditure (%)	Actual Expenditure (USD)	Actual Expenditure (% USD)	Variance	Reason for Variance
<b>Output 0. Activity Management and Administration (WCPFC + SPC)</b>	\$ 1,431,265.00	29.14%	\$ 988,718.73	27.52%	1.61%	The slight underspend for this output is related to WCFPC covering some of the overhead costs interanally to help balance the project budget.
<b>Output 1. National policy, institutional, governance, coordination and technical networking implemented</b>	\$ 361,979.00	7.37%	\$ 199,538.14	5.55%	1.81%	Slight underspend
<b>Output 2. Increased port catch measurement and sampling – Indonesia and Vietnam - and enhanced data acquisition in all three countries</b>	\$ 504,627.00	10.27%	\$ 754,096.13	20.99%	-10.72%	Overspend primarily due increased emphasis of the project on port sampling and data acquisition

<b>Output 3. Expanded Observer Programme – Indonesia and Vietnam</b>	\$ 1,184,234.00	24.11%		\$ 366,515.72	10.20%	13.91%	The underspend in this output is primarily related to the delayed implementation of the national observer programme in Vietnam and less observer programme support in Indonesia than anticipated. Towards the end of the project, more cooperative observer training and support between the countries, primarily from the Philippines occurred.
<b>Output 4. National sampling plans, data analysis, catch estimates and reporting.</b>	\$ 841,276.00	17.13%		\$ 768,897.21	21.40%	-4.28%	The slight overspend for this output is mostly related to costs of conducting the Annual Catch Estimates workshops along with some capacity development training for managing tuna data.
<b>Output 5. National databases developed, functional and utilised</b>	\$ 588,671.00	11.98%		\$ 514,484.87	14.32%	-2.34%	The slight overspend for the output is primarily related to SPC costs for the development and hosting of tuna databases
<b>NZ Subtotal (original grant amount)</b>	\$ 4,912,052.00						
<b>NZ top up (year 7)</b>	\$ 313,486.00	6.38%					Top up from NZ not directly attributed by Output
<b>TOTALS</b>	\$ 5,225,538.00	100.00%		\$ 3,592,250.80	100.00%		Overall, the project did expend all or slightly more than all of the project funds allocated with the small overspend being covered by the WCPFC.