

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**WPEA Phase II**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4753 |
| GEF ID | 5393 |
| Title | Sustainable Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the West Pacific and East Asian Seas |
| Country(ies) | Philippines, Indonesia, Philippines, Viet Nam |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Water and Oceans |
| Project Implementing Partner | WCPFC |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| The Project objective is to improve the management of highly migratory species in the entire West and Central Pacific (WCPF) Convention area by continuing to strengthen national capacities and international participation of Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam in WCPF Commission activities. This objective will be achieved through three interlinked components on (i) strengthening regional governance of oceanic fisheries; (ii) national fishery management policy and institutional reform; and (iii) regional knowledge sharing in the WPEA. The Project will generate the following outcomes: |

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| Project Implementing Partner | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

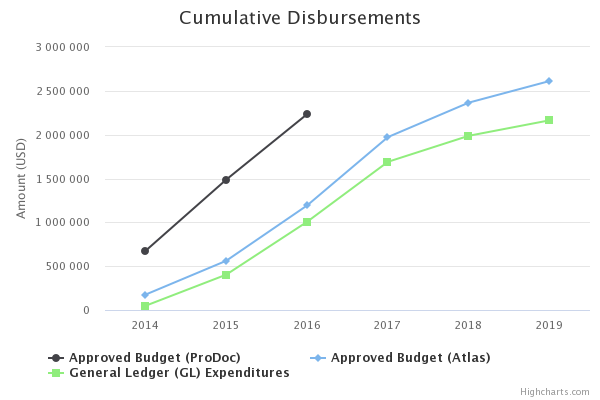
# Overall Ratings

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| --- | --- |
| Overall DO Rating | Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | High |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **To improve the management of highly migratory species in the entire West and Central Pacific (WCPF) Convention area by continuing to strengthen national capacities and international participation of Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam in WCPF Commission activities** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Status of harvesting of shared oceanic tuna stocks in the WCPF Convention area in the EAS vis-à-vis sustainability criteria set by the WCPF Convention    Application of market-based approaches to sustainable harvesting of oceanic tunas | WCPF Convention and its adopted Conservation and Management Measures (CMMs) on e.g. IUU fishing, by-catch.  Current coverage in average of the three countries fishery monitoring is around 15%.  Little compliance with bycatch reduction requirement  No reflection of climate change in the current management framework  Tuna supply chains not well documented, no oceanic tuna fisheries in the EAS certified | *(not set or not applicable)* | Sustainable harvesting of oceanic tunas in the EAS, including:  Improved monitoring of oceanic tuna fisheries in the EAS and coverage increased to 40%  Reduction of catch of ETP species by 25%  Enhanced adaptive capacity to manage oceanic fisheries in the EAS under climate change conditions through revision of management framework  Progress to possible certification of at least two oceanic tuna fisheries in the EAS, through FIPs | ON TRACK and FULLY ACHIEVED  1) Improved monitoring of oceanic tuna fisheries in the EAS and coverage increased to 40%    Monitoring of tuna fisheries in the three countries increased over 40% through data collection from the port sampling from expanded sampling sites.    NOT TO BE ACHIEVED (revisions to targets is needed)  2) Reduction of catch of ETP species by 25%    Review of the current ETP species related activities is on-going but reduction of catch of ETP species seems to be beyond the scope of this project. It requires national policy and legislation in place (working with other ministries), nation-wide fisher’s education on ETP species, government subsidies to support fishing gear change, training of new fishing technology and improve data collection specific or ETP, etc.    ON TRACK but NOT YET ACHIEVED  3) Enhanced adaptive capacity to manage oceanic fisheries in the EAS under climate change conditions through revision of management framework    Three countries are finalizing two guidelines: (1) General guidelines on adaptive management and monitoring of highly migratory stocks to address climate change; and (2) Adaptive management guidelines used for regional capacity building, training of national technical fishery staff, policy and decision makers. Several consultancies and workshops have been processed to build capacity in understanding the impacts of climate change and options to adaptively manage tuna fisheries to address the impacts. Policies to adaptively manage the climate change impacts on tuna fisheries are proposed to be incorporated into national tuna management plan when revision is made.    ON TRACK  4) Progress to possible certification of at least two oceanic tuna fisheries in the EAS, through FIPs    This WPEA project does not implement FIPs – so this project provides introduction, importance and needs of certification to relevant stakeholders including government staff. Certification report will be produced, which includes all relevant information including the list of tuna companies that obtained certification. Certification process will take a long time, especially when it comes to tuna fisheries, and this is completely responsible for interested stakeholders or tuna fishery associations, which is outside of the scope of this project.  In Indonesia, however, the IPNLF and AP2HI for pole and line fishery is in the process of MSC certification and take benefit from the development of tuna harvest strategy in Indonesian archipelagic waters, which was officially launched at the Bali Tuna Conference in June 2018. | Sustainable harvesting of oceanic tunas in the EAS, including:    1. Improved monitoring of oceanic tuna fisheries in the EAS and coverage increased to 40%: Achieved    2. Reduction of catch of ETP species by 25%: Achieved    3. Enhanced adaptive capacity to manage oceanic fisheries in the EAS under climate change conditions through revision of management framework: Achieed    4. Progress to possible certification of at least two oceanic tuna fisheries in the EAS, through FIPs. Achieved |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Progress not set** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Regional governance for building regional and national adaptive capacity of Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam in the management of highly migratory stocks** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Regional (WCPF Convention area):  Status of participation in WCPFC activities (CMMs, compliance monitoring, MCS etc.) and membership (CCM)    Sub-regional (Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam):  Establishment of WCPFC/PEMSEA Consultative Forum (CF) to coordinate monitoring of oceanic tuna stocks across EAS LMEs in association with PEMSEA ,WCPFC and others | Regional:  Close to full participation by Indonesia and Philippines as members; Vietnam not compliant in some aspects and CNM status      Sub-regional: Three countries work cooperatively within WPEA project but no coordinating mechanism which includes all fishing entities in SCS and other LMEs | *(not set or not applicable)* | Regional:  All three countries fully compliant with WCPFC requirements, and all relevant CMMs.  Improved monitoring of oceanic tuna fisheries in the EAS and coverage increased to 40%  Sub-regional: Countries once a year share information which contributes to development of harvest policy for oceanic tunas across the relevant LMEs and within the WCPFC framework; project coordinates with the EAS Program through the PEMSEA Resource Facility | Regional:    1) All three countries comply with WCPFC requirements, and relevant CMMs    Members and cooperating non-members are required to comply with WCPFC requirements and relevant CMMs, according to CMM for compliance monitoring scheme. TCC will review and evaluate the status of CCMs’ compliance level. Refer to the WCPFC’s compliance report. The three countries made improvements in their compliance.    2) Improved monitoring of oceanic tuna fisheries in the EAS and coverage increased to 40%    Monitoring of tuna fisheries in the three countries increased over 40% through data collection from the port sampling from expanded sampling sites.    Sub-regional:    1) Countries once a year share information which contributes to development of harvest policy for oceanic tunas across the relevant LMEs and within the WCPFC framework    Each country commenced to establish reference points and harvest control rules, the results of which were shared with other countries. A three-country, sub-regional workshop has been convened on annual basis, and a theme of the 2016 sub-regional workshop was introduction and establishment of a harvest strategy framework at national level, where an international expert was invited and the situation and progress of each country on this topic were shared.    2) project coordinates with the EAS Program through the PEMSEA Resource Facility    WCPFC and PEMSEA signed a Letter of Grant for the development and implementation of a WPEA project portal and monitoring and evaluation reporting system. As a project coordination, a WPEA portal within the PEMSEA Resource Facility is on the process of populating the site and a final report on sustainable tuna fisheries for blue economy will be soon published. | Regional:  All three countries comply with WCPFC requirements, and relevant CMMs; Improved monitoring of oceanic tuna fisheries in the EAS and coverage increased to 40%: WCPFC reviews its member's level of compliance at its annual Commission meetings; Maintaining fisheries monitoring is achieved    Sub-regional cooperation:  1. Countries once a year share information which contributes to development of harvest policy for oceanic tunas across the relevant LMEs and within the WCPFC framework; project coordinates with the EAS Program through the PEMSEA Resource Facility: A Three-country Workshop was convened annually, and there has been coordination with PEMSEA. |
| National (common)  Formation of task force to prepare and package information for CF  Comprehensive national databases for all aspects of oceanic tuna fisheries, including logsheet data, port sampling data, vessel register, MCS data, and bycatch.  Comprehensive VMS, IUU monitoring and catch certification system in place for each country | Indonesia:  National logbook monitoring system gradually being established under PSDKP MMAF, mainly starting to cover large vessels (>30GT) and not fully integrated with fisheries data.  Species composition by gear by species currently available under port sampling programme covering only FMAs 716 (Bitung), 717 (Sorong) 714 (Kendari); Limited data from surveys by research vessel.  Statistical data for AW fisheries are available, but biological data and scientific database to verify currently is not available (FMAs 713, 714, 715).  VMS and catch certification scheme under development and limited application to deter IUU.  No mechanism in place for regional knowledge sharing on oceanic tuna though CF    Philippines:  Current monitoring coverage for small and medium scale tuna fisheries is less than 10% (development of prototype for small scale fisheries).  Current monitoring by VMS limited to PS/RN Phil-flag vessels operating in WCPO HSP1 and other countries’ EEZs; limited application of VMS in Phil waters to address IUU.  Delays in manual submission of logsheets resulting in proposing an elogbook system to facilitate timely submission.  No mechanism in place for regional knowledge sharing on oceanic tuna    Vietnam:  Monitoring systems established in three central provinces (Binh Dinh, Phu Yen & Khanh Hoa) under WPEA in compliance with WCPFC requirements, but not covering for all gears and all other provinces.  Current coverage of monitoring landing data is around 35%  No bycatch data are currently documented  No integrated database system established  No mechanism in place for regional knowledge sharing on oceanic tuna.  VMS scheme being implemented but not yet integrated with fisheries data. VMS, IUU and catch certification scheme not in place - under development and initial implementation. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Indonesia:  Logbook coverage of all commercial gears and fleets improved up to 50% for fishing vessels >30 GT (>50%);  Coverage of artisanal fleet landings improved up to 50%; catch of retained and by-catch species well documented. Dependent and independent data available (port sampling, observer, logbook, surveys);  Scientific database for archipelagic fish resources developed and implemented; extend port sampling to cover AW FMAs up to 25%  VMS and catch certification system in place to address IUU.  National task force in place for packing of information for CF  Philippines:  Monitoring coverage for small and medium scale tuna fisheries improved by 30%.  VMS monitoring and/or other technologies applied to selected tuna fishers operating in the Phil national waters and WCP CA to reduce IUU  elogbook developed and pilot tested ready for implementation and adoption by stakeholders.  National task force in place for packing of information for CF  Vietnam:  Monitoring systems expanded to 6 other provinces; increased coverage and quality of logsheet data for all tuna fishing fleets.  Landing data coverage of tuna fishing fleets significantly improved to 70%.  Catch of retained and by-catch species well documented.  Integrated database established within National Fisheries Statistics system, including data entry, verification and database maintenance.  National task force in place for packing of information for CF  VMS scheme being developed for selected fisheries to apply for catch certification scheme and to reduce IUU | Indonesia:  1) Logbook coverage of all commercial gears and fleets improved up to 50% for fishing vessels >30 GT    Two logbook awareness workshops were convened at tuna landing ports to improve the awareness of tuna skippers on the importance and needs of logbook system and capacity building on technical skills related to filling out of the logsheets. Coverage of logbook will be estimated in the final report on logbook system. The government of Indonesia (GOI) has also supported their national program for improving logbook implementation in other areas as an in-kind contribution. This operational data have been submitted to the WCPF Commission since 2016.    2) Coverage of artisanal fleet landings improved up to 50%    Handline and troll fisheries (artisanal) were covered by port sampling, and expansion of port sampling sites resulted in over 50% coverage.    3) catch of retained and by-catch species well documented    Center for Fisheries Research (CFR) has recorded both retained and by-catch data collected from port sampling into their database. Directorate General for Capture Fisheries (DGCF), where possible, would review bycatch database collected from national trial observer program and logbook programme for vessels >10GT.    4) Dependent and independent data available (port sampling, observer, logbook, surveys)    Fishery dependent data are covered by port sampling, observer, logbook programme, whereas fishery independent data (survey) is covered by acoustic surveys, which were conducted in 2016 in FMA 713 to estimate the absolute abundance of all species including pelagic fishes such as tunas. CFR will compile this information in its report called ‘Overview of Fish Stock Assessment in the Indonesian Waters’.    5) Scientific database for archipelagic fish resources developed and implemented; extend port sampling to cover AW FMAs up to 25%    Tuna fishery data are installed in a WPEA database which is compatible with TUFMAN, which includes all tuna catch and biological data for both archipelagic waters (FMA 713-715) and Pacific-side EEZs (FMA 716 and 717). The baseline ports for data collection in 2015 were Bitung, Kendari and Sodohoa; and data collection was expanded to include three more landing ports (Mamuju, Sorong, Kwandang, and Gorontalo), where landing site coverage increased by 100%. All data-related information will be included in a report called ‘Summary Report on Port Sampling’.    6) VMS and catch certification system in place to address IUU    Indonesia has invested lots of government fund to implement VMS, observer program, and enforcement to eliminate IUU fishing in their waters. VMS is mandatory to all vessels >30GT since 2007 and catch certification system applies to southern bluefin tuna for all fishery products that export to EU and the US. A report called ‘Indonesian Actions to Combat IUU Fishing Activities’ will include actions taken to remove IUU, including the use of VMS and catch certification system.    7) National task force in place for packing of information for CF    A sub-regional Consultative Forum has been conducted in two independent approaches: 1) problem-solving and mutual collaboration among the three countries through sub-regional annual workshops; and 2) WCPFC-PEMSEA Consultation Meeting to address required commitment as specified in the Project Framework Document and to promote mutual collaboration. One general Consultative Forum is scheduled in early 2019, where each country project team (national task force) will discuss a list of issues of common interests in the EAS.    Philippines:    1) Monitoring coverage for small and medium scale tuna fisheries improved by 30%.    Small and medium scale tuna fisheries include 20GT>boat>3.1GT (Hook-and-line and Small Handline fisheries) and 150GT>vessels>20.1GT (Small PS, RN and large Handline fisheries), respectively. Coverage can be measured by the number of landing sites for those fisheries. Assuming that all landing sites include landings from medium and small scale boats, then coverage improvement can be estimated based on the number of landing sites sampled in 2014 as a baseline. Coverage improvements will be estimated in the final ‘Tuna Fishery Monitoring Report in the Philippines under WPEA-SM Project’.      2) VMS monitoring and/or other technologies applied to selected tuna fishers operating in the Phil national waters and WCP CA to reduce IUU    To reduce IUU, Philippines is applying technologies related to 1) VMS, though applied on high seas only; 2) EM-ER (MARLIN) applied to high seas tuna fisheries; and 3) Fishing Vessel E-licensing System (FeLIS). Through this project, Philippines will publish Review of MCS Activities and Initiatives for the Sustainable Management of HMFS in the Philippines, which will cover description and the application status of the three items above.    3) e-logbook developed and pilot tested ready for implementation and adoption by stakeholders.    In Philippines, E-logbook system was commenced in November 2013, and applied on the high seas tuna fisheries. Data summary and activity report for the implementation of the E-logbook were submitted to WCPFC since 2014. Through WPEA project, BFAR trained fishing boat captains/masters, fisherman and fisheries observers so that they can use the installed E-Logbook onboard to transmit near real time catch data, and the WPEA-funded E-logbook training workshop report and Progress reports were submitted to WCPFC.    4) National task force in place for packing of information for CF    A sub-regional Consultative Forum has been conducted in two independent approaches: 1) problem-solving and mutual collaboration among the three countries through a sub-regional annual workshops; and 2) WCPFC-PEMSEA Consultation Meeting to address required commitment as specified in the Project Framework Document and to promote mutual collaboration. One general Consultative Forum is scheduled in early 2019, where each country project team (national task force) will discuss a list of issues of common interests in the EAS.    Vietnam:    1) Monitoring systems expanded to 6 other provinces;    Tuna fishery monitoring (data collection from port sampling using the WCPFC sampling protocol) has expanded from the original three provinces (Binh Dinh, Phu Yen and Khanh Hoa) to nine provinces by adding six other provinces (Da Nang, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Ninh Thuan, Binh Thuan, and Ba Ria-Vung Tau).    2) increased coverage and quality of logsheet data for all tuna fishing fleets.    Vietnam has a legal background on logbook programme which was supposed to be implemented in 2013 for vessels > 20 horse power. Central government (DECAFISH) provides logbook training to Sub-DECAFISH staff.  Vietnam collects logbook data by two programmes: 1) Through the WPEA project, logsheets were collected from tuna fisheries, using modified SPC logsheet forms since 2010, and data are installed in TUFMAN. Phu Yen stopped collecting tuna catch data using WCPFC sampling protocol since 2015, but they are collecting data using FAO sampling method. 2) SubDECAFISH collects logsheets and send them to Research Institute for Marine Fisheries (RIMF). However, no return rate was calculated from the two programmes.  As of 2017, WPEA is collecting logsheets from three gears (longline/handline, purse seine, and gillnet fishery). WPEA collected about 7,500 logsheet in 2017.  For the quality of logsheet, DECAFISH submitted a new logsheet template to modify the previous logsheet which is poorly defined data collection form.    3) Landing data coverage of tuna fishing fleets significantly improved up to 70%.    By adding additional six provinces, landing data coverage was increased and details will be noted in a report ‘Vietnam’s Tuna Catch Data Collection from Port Sampling’.    4) Catch of retained and by-catch species well documented.    All bycatch data collected from port sampling are recorded in TUFMAN database, which includes landing site, species name, and catch in mt. The ‘Vietnam’s Tuna Catch Data Collection from Port Sampling’ report will include a bycatch table since 2015    5) Integrated database established within National Fisheries Statistics system, including data entry, verification and database maintenance.    Integrated database was established in a server in the Vietnam’s VMS Center. All fishery data have been entered, and verification process has been done through WPEA data review WS, and database are maintained by both VMS Center and the NTC.    6) National task force in place for packing of information for CF    A sub-regional Consultative Forum has been conducted in two independent approaches: 1) problem-solving and mutual collaboration among the three countries through a sub-regional annual workshops; and 2) WCPFC-PEMSEA Consultation Meeting to address required commitment as specified in the Project Framework Document and to promote mutual collaboration. One general Consultative Forum is scheduled in early 2019, where each country project team (national task force) will discuss a list of issues of common interests in the EAS.    7) VMS scheme being developed for selected fisheries and catch certification scheme to reduce IUU    Through the WPEA project, Vietnam produced a report on ‘VMS in Vietnam’s Fisheries Management’. This report describes how VMS is used to deter illegal fishing.  Catch certification system (CCS) has been implemented for tuna products mostly for exports to EU markets. The establishment of this CCS has been developed by the Fishery Improvement Project. Through the WPEA Project, a compilation of CCS, chain of custody and traceability concepts and applications are described in a report called ‘Report on Eco-label and catch certifications for tuna fisheries in Viet Nam’. | Indonesia    1. Logbook coverage of all commercial gears and fleets improved up to 50% for fishing vessels >30 GT - achieved  2. Coverage of artisanal fleet landings improved up to 50%: on tract with extended port sampling sites – coverage achieved.  3. catch of retained and by-catch species well documented: - achieved through port sampling, observer programme, and logbook and reported through WCPFC Annual Report Part-one  4. Dependent and independent data available (port sampling, observer, logbook, surveys): - Achieved through SPC database and Indonesia's CFR database  5. Scientific database for archipelagic fish resources developed and implemented:- Achieved by installing database at CFR database  5.1 Extend port sampling to cover AW FMAs up to 25%: - achieved  6. VMS and catch certification system in place to address IUU: - achieved  7. National task force in place for packing of information for CF – Done and CF meeting completed    Philippines    1. Monitoring coverage for small and medium scale tuna fisheries improved by 30% - All landings from all fisheries in Zamboanga and GenSan are monitored by port sampling by 100%. Other ports are covered by port sampling every other day.  2. VMS monitoring and/or other technologies applied to selected tuna fishers operating in the Phil national waters and WCP CA to reduce IUU - Vessel Monitoring Measure (VMM) system established in Philippines, starting Jan 2017 for all fisheries and for all vessels>200GT  3. e-logbook developed and pilot tested ready for implementation and adoption by stakeholders - E-logbook is developed and implemented for high seas tuna fisheries  4. National task force in place for packing of information for CF: implemented and CF meeting completed    Vietnam    1. Monitoring systems expanded to 6 other provinces - Done  1.1 increased coverage and quality of logsheet data for all tuna fishing fleets - Logsheet programme has been implemented since 2012 for tuna fisheries.  2. Landing data coverage of tuna fishing fleets significantly improved to 70% - most landing data from most landing sites are covered in the nine provinces, achieved  3. Catch of retained and by-catch species well documented - Already documented  4. Integrated database established within National Fisheries Statistics system, including data entry, verification and database maintenance: Developing an Integrated database system is the work of the government - TUFMAN database is currently used independently for tuna fisheries data  5. National task force in place for packing of information for CF - achieved  6. VMS scheme being developed for selected fisheries to apply for catch certification scheme and to reduce IUU - A national VMS was established and installed in 3,000 offshore fishing vessels as a trial according to the national VMS project. |
| Prediction of climate change impacts on oceanic fisheries and development of adaptive management strategies    Capacity building to interpret climate change impacts on oceanic fisheries and to develop adaptive management strategies and incorporate these into management regimes | Sub-regional: Some information available on impacts on POWP LME but model outputs not yet extended to EAS and integrated with existing data  Indonesia: Though National Climate Change Council established in 2008 (Presidential decree no 46/2008), climate change impacts on oceanic fisheries and its ecosystems not studied and current analytical capacity in this area is very limited.      Philippines: National climate change strategy developed, but impacts on oceanic fisheries and its ecosystems not yet studied and current capacity limited.        Vietnam: Lack of trained/skilled personnel and no existing assessment of capacity needed to interpret climate change impacts on oceanic fisheries and to develop adaptive management strategies. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Sub-regional: Climate change impacts on EAS and western part of POWP LME predicted and appropriate adaptive management strategies developed  Indonesia: Task force established to study climate change impacts on oceanic fishery sector; results of preliminary research/modelling on oceanic fisheries (SKJ) available; adaptive management strategies to mitigate impacts of climate change developed.  Philippines: Trial prediction of climate change impacts on oceanic fisheries developed; 4 or more skilled personnel trained to interpret climate change impacts on oceanic fisheries and to develop adaptive management strategies.  Vietnam: Trial prediction of climate change impacts on oceanic fisheries developed; 4 or more technical staff, policy & decision makers to integrate climate change impacts on highly migratory stocks. | Sub-regional:    1) Trial prediction of climate change impacts on EAS and western part of POWP LME and appropriate adaptive management strategies developed    As shown in the Risks and Assumptions column in the Logframe, this task requires high technical expertise, appropriate climate change models and associated fine scale data available to predict the impacts of climate change, and national and regional capacity to undertake necessary ongoing research and monitoring. This task will require high-level experts, several hundred thousand dollar level funding support, data sharing MOU among the participating countries, etc. In addition to this sub-regional target, the WPEA project requests to develop two guidelines related with the impacts of climate change on tuna fisheries and capacity building of the staff.  Another risk that was not identified in the Risks and Assumptions column is the level of budget.  Total WPEA budget related to climate change issues are:  • Hire of five experts for three years: $25,000  • Convening seven workshops: $185,000  There will be no international and domestic experts who can be contracted with that level of budget and no funds were allocated for climate change consultancy. In addition, under the baseline condition that no model and no data are available for the EAS region, this target is not judged as inappropriate to be considered by this WPEA project.      Indonesia:    1) Task force established to study climate change impacts on oceanic fishery sector; results of preliminary research/modelling on oceanic fisheries available;    Task force team within CFR has been established since 2016 and a research on the relationship/relations/corelations between primary productivity (chlorophil a) and skipjack catch has been conducted. The details are available in the ‘General Guidelines on Adaptive Management and Monitoring of Highly Migratory Stocks to Address Climate Change’.  2) adaptive management strategies to mitigate impacts of climate change developed.    Two guidelines were developed and policies on climate change will be reflected into the Indonesian National Tuna Management Plan when revision is made: (1) General guidelines on adaptive management and monitoring of highly migratory stocks to address climate change; and (2) Adaptive management guidelines used for national capacity building, training of national technical fishery staff, extended officers, and policy and decision makers.    Philippines:    1) Trial prediction of climate change impacts on oceanic fisheries developed;    Philippines will produce a report on the General Guidelines on Adaptive Management and Monitoring of Highly Migratory Stocks to Address Climate Change. This report will include the impacts of climate change on highly migratory fish stocks, and adaptive management responses of HMFS to Climate Change Impacts based on observed and projected impacts of ocean changes on highly migratory species. The said report will be finalized by October 2018,    2) 4 or more skilled personnel trained to interpret climate change impacts on oceanic fisheries and to develop adaptive management strategies.    Philippines convened several workshops to understand the impacts of climate change on tuna fisheries on a regional scale and to train disaster reduction programme. Philippines already produced drafts on (1) Adaptive management guidelines used for regional capacity building, training of national technical fishery staff, policy and decision makers, and (2) Climate change and disaster reduction operations manual.    Vietnam:    1) Trial prediction of climate change impacts on oceanic fisheries developed;    Through the WPEA project, Vietnam produced a paper that assesses the impacts of climate change on oceanic tuna fishing in Vietnam using an economic modelling approach called ‘Production Function’. This model considers the effects of climate change on fisheries outputs. Results show that the annual average rainfall in coastal areas has negatively affected tuna production but very small. Sea surface temperature has positive to tuna catching which is not affected by exported price. Details are in the consultancy report: Application of economic modelling in assessing climate change impacts on tuna fishery in Viet Nam.  2) 4 or more technical staff, policy & decision makers to integrate climate change impacts on highly migratory stocks.    Vietnam has conducted six training workshops to review the consultancy outputs for comments and updates, to understand the impacts of climate change on tuna fisheries, to review the forecasting of fishing grounds in Vietnam waters using catch rates, and interpretation of the impacts of climate changes, such as El Nino and La Nina effect, in relation to tuna production and distribution, and how to logistically arrange the system to cope with the climate change impacts. Details are found in the consultancy report: Adaptive management guidelines used for regional capacity building, training of national technical fishery staff, policy and decision makers. | Sub-regional:    Trial prediction of Climate change impacts on EAS and western part of POWP LME and appropriate adaptive management strategies developed - Sub-regional level prediction activity is outside the scope of this project due to lack of resources, and this target should be removed.    Indonesia:    1. Task force established to study climate change impacts on oceanic fishery sector - Task force team under the CFR has been made since 2016 and legalized.  2. results of preliminary research/modelling on oceanic fisheries available - CFR's research on the relationship between primary productivity (chlorophil a) and skipjack catch completed  3. adaptive management strategies to mitigate impacts of climate change developed - Scope of guidelines for adaptive management against climate change has been determined, agreed and reflected into Indonesian Tuna Management Plan    Philippines    1. Trial prediction of climate change impacts on oceanic fisheries developed – Manual and guidelines completed  2. Four (4) or more skilled personnel trained to interpret climate change impacts on oceanic fisheries and to develop adaptive management strategies - As part of this activity, a workshop was convened to develop/finalize the General Manual for the Climate Change Disaster Risk Reduction Management and relevant staff were trained through the workshop    Vietnam    1. Trial prediction of climate change impacts on oceanic fisheries developed – In addition to producing the Guidelines, a consultancy task was conducted to develop an economic model to predict the impacts of climate change on tuna production in Viet Nam - completed  2. Four (4) or more technical staff, policy & decision makers to integrate climate change impacts on highly migratory stocks – Vietnamese officials attended a Three-country workshop led by an international climate change expert as part of training course, and several officials also attended several review workshops to review and discuss the impacts of climate change on tuna fisheries. |
| Incorporation of oceanic fisheries indicators and modelling outputs into overall national climate change strategy    Policies/strategies/plans/program that integrate climate change into national fisheries policies and even legislation/regulations. | Indonesia: National policy formulation specific to oceanic fisheries under climate change is very limited, but some information available for adjacent POWP LME, as a suitable model/precedent.    Philippines: No pool of experts to mainstream climate change concerns into national fisheries sector policy. No specific regulations on climate change related to fisheries management established.  RA9729: Philippine Climate Change Act of 2009 has served as the basis for the creation of the Climate Change Commission.    Vietnam: No inputs to national policy formulation on climate change currently available for Vietnam, nor to oceanic fisheries. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Indonesia: Climate change adaptive management strategy for oceanic fisheries developed and incorporated in national cross-sectoral climate change strategy.  Philippines:  Policies/strategies/plans/programs that integrate climate change into national fisheries regulations approved and/or implemented.  Vietnam: Climate change concerns articulated and integrated into the national fisheries policy | Indonesia:  1) Climate change adaptive management strategy for oceanic fisheries developed and incorporated in national cross-sectoral climate change strategy.    As described above under Sub-regional-level climate change issues, developing and incorporating climate change adaptive management strategy in national cross-sectoral level will take a large funding support and a decent amount of time. This process will require multiple working group meetings and workshops to adopt the strategy at national level across all relevant ministries and agencies. So this target is considered inappropriate to reach within the given limited time and resources.  Instead, this project developed two proposed guidelines to adaptively manage tuna fisheries and capacity building of the management staff, the policy of which related to climate change will be incorporated into national tuna management plan when it is revised.  Several workshops have been convened to develop the two guidelines and relevant agency representatives were attended at the workshop, such as Coastal Disaster and Climate Change Application division.    Philippines:  1) Policies/ strategies/ plans/ programs that integrate climate change into national fisheries regulations approved and/or implemented.    Philippines legislated an Act called Republic Act 9729 (Climate Change Act). Based on the Act, BFAR developed and adopted in 2015 a strategic framework called BFAR CC-DRRM (Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Management) Strategic Framework, which is implemented by BFAR for all Philippine fisheries or mainstreamed in BFAR programs/projects, where tuna fishery is one of the major fisheries in the Philippines. The National Tuna Management Plan (NTMP) also includes policies and action plans to address the impacts of CC on tuna fisheries.    Vietnam:  1) Climate change concerns articulated and integrated into the national fisheries policy    The Minister of MARD in Vietnam approved the WPEA-developed National Tuna Management Plan on the 1st of September 2015. Legal Department of MARD has reviewed this NTMP for any possibility of legalizing the Plan. Meanwhile, the WPEA project supported one consultancy to review and develop a revised NTMP to incorporate policies related to application of reference points and harvest control rules; market-based sustainability issues such as tuna supply chain, certification and chain of custody; a plan for applying ecosystem approach to fisheries management to selected tuna fisheries; and adaptive management of climate change impacts on tuna fisheries. | Indonesia    1. Climate change adaptive management strategy for oceanic fisheries developed and incorporated in national cross-sectoral climate change strategy - Indonesia established a new Directorate General on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in 2015; the developed strategy was reflected into the National Tuna Management Plan - achieved      Philippines    1. Policies/ strategies/ plans/ programs that integrate climate change into national fisheries regulations approved and/or implemented - policies and strategies were developed and reflected into their National Tuna Management Plan    Vietnam    1. Climate change concerns articulated and integrated into the national fisheries policy – climate change policies were reflected into the revised National Tuna Management Plan, which submitted to the government and will be reviewed according to the government’s schedule |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Progress not set** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Implementation of policy, institutional and fishery management reform** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Legal instruments fully compatible with WCPFC requirements, and compliance with WCPFC management requirements, including compliance with CMMs, ROP, RFV and application of reference points, and harvest control rules | Regional: No collaborative governance on tuna fisheries among the three countries and limited compliance with technical application of WCPFC requirements due to limited involvement in WCPFC’s technical processes (SC and TCC)      Indonesia:Some fisheries legislation under revision to accommodate all WCPFC requirements, framework for AW management through FMAs currently minimal but progressively being developed (7 FMAs); no RPs and HCRs considered yet as a scientific procedure.    Philippines: Existing FAD management policy and other CMMs needs to be revisited for compliance, but Philippines currently compliant with most of the WCPFC CMMs.    Vietnam: Limited compliance with CMMs or other management arrangements; no RPs and HCRs considered yet as a scientific procedure. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Regional: Sub-regional collaborative governance on tuna fisheries established. Participation in WCPFC’s technical processes enhanced through full participation in WCPFC technical meetings (SC, TCC and other technical WG meetings)  Indonesia: Tuna management strengthened through applying scientific procedure using Reference Points (RPs) and Harvest Control Rules (HCRs) at national level once applied at regional level; Archipelagic Water (AW) management regime established.  Philippines: Compliance with CMMs of special concern to the Philippines primarily FADs committed.  Vietnam: Incorporation of compatible measures into national legal frameworks and  incorporation of relevant WCPFC requirements completed.  Full application of relevant CMMs and development of reference points (RPs) and harvest control rules (HCRs) at national level. | Regional:    1) Sub-regional collaborative governance on tuna fisheries established.    Establishing tuna fishery governance at sub-regional level is establishing a system (or exercising authority) covering economic, political and administrative issues. It will include establishing principles and goals, organizations, infrastructure, operational procedure, measures and evaluation process among the three participating countries. .  Though this kind of subregional governance system cannot be established because of insufficient resources and manpower, the three countries had a sub-regional workshop on an annual basis to discuss common issues, including identification of areas for future cooperation and collaboration. The details are annexed to 2017 Sub-regional Workshop Report, which includes data issues, IUU fishing and traceability, climate change issues, unifying CPUE units, collaboration at WCPFC meetings, developing a harvest strategy framework, and reduction of juvenile tuna catch and FAD use. One consultative forum with other regional organizations is planned to be convened in February 2019.    2) Participation in WCPFC’s technical processes enhanced through full participation in WCPFC technical meetings (SC, TCC and other technical WG meetings)    Because of budget limit, WPEA project supports 1-2 delegates from the three countries mostly to SC meetings and only once for Vietnam to attend at a TCC meeting.  However, the project supports 1-2 delegates to SPC’s Tuna Data Workshop annually to compile their tuna catch data for their annual total catch estimates.    Indonesia:    1) Tuna management strengthened through applying scientific procedure using Reference Points (RPs) and Harvest Control Rules (HCRs) at national level once applied at regional level; Archipelagic Water (AW) management regime established.    A harvest framework is considered the best fishery management tool. Indonesia has been developing the tool for archipelagic water for skipjack and yellowfin tuna mostly from pole-and-line and handline fishery (others include troll line, purse seine and longline fishery for CPUE analysis). Led by CFR and DGCF  Assisted by CSIRO, SPC, experts and supported by MDPI, fishery association and WPEA, Indonesia had seven stakeholder workshops to develop management objectives, reference points and potential management mesures , and four technical workshops to compile tuna catch data , data set selection and analyses for CPUE standadization and mean fish length estimation. In addition, candidate of Harvest control rules and operting models are under development in the context of MSE with a funding support from the WPEA project and CFR in-kind contribution . Operating models, the core part of a harvest strategy framework, have been developing by the CSIRO (Australia) together with CFR and the preliminary results have been presented at June workshop this year.  Australia and Indonesia agreed to collaborating and continuing the development of Harvest strategy work through the ACIAR project this year. Finalizing this management regime will take another 3-4 years.      Philippines:    1) Compliance with CMMs of special concern to the Philippines primarily FADs committed.    Philippines conducted a thorough review of the existing fisheries laws and regulations of the Philippines in line with the WCPFC requirements (Conventions and CMMs) to identify any gaps between the two legal systems.  PHL conducted a FAD research for the monitoring and proper management of FAD use in the Philippine waters. The consultancy report is called ‘Review and Analysis on the Operation of Anchored Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) in Philippine Waters and High Seas Pocket 1 in Consonance with Applicable WCPFC CMMS and National FADs Management Policy’, which will be the output to meet this target.    Vietnam:    1) Incorporation of compatible measures into national legal frameworks and incorporation of relevant WCPFC requirements completed.    One of the WPEA activities in Vietnam includes ‘Review of Vietnam’s legal framework in line with WCPFC requirements and CMMs’ in order to identify any gaps between Vietnam laws and regulations and WCPFC requirements. This report includes three parts: 1) Review of Vietnam’s fishery management system, 2) Review of WCPFC requirements and gap analysis, 3) Comparison between Vietnam’s fishery management structure and WCPFC requirements and recommendations.  Vietnam approved a new Fishery Law this year (2018) and will develop further regulations which will reflect CMMs and other requirements currently adopted by the Commission. As CMMs are keeping changing, incorporation of WCPFC requirements will be never ending. The report will be the output to meet this target.    2) Full application of relevant CMMs; and    The level of compliance of the Commission’s requirements is assessed by the Commission based on the CMM on Compliance Monitoring Scheme. In 2015, Vietnam was assessed as fully complied with relevant CMM. Both in 2016 and 2017, Vietnam fully complied with relevant CMMs except only one case of delayed submission of Annual Report Part 2.  For details, refer to WCPFC’s Compliance Monitoring Report in the secure page of the Commission website.  From the compliance report, it is considered that Vietnam fully applied relevant CMMs.    3) proposed reference points (RPs) and harvest control rules (HCRs) at national level.    WPEA supported one consultancy related to the development of reference points and harvest control rules: ‘Development of a harvest strategy framework focusing on reference points and harvest control rules’.  As Vietnam waters are open to ocean, it may not be appropriate to develop a national-level harvest strategy framework for its tuna fishery management. The report however provides the concept of a the framework and an illustrative RPs and HCRs using CPUE trends. | Regional: Sub-regional    1. collaborative governance on tuna fisheries established - Through various tuna management measure of the WCPFC, the three countries' collaborative governance is already made as a member or cooperative non-member of the Commission  2. Participation in WCPFC’s technical processes enhanced through full participation in WCPFC technical meetings (SC, TCC and other technical WG meetings) - The WPEA project has been supporting participation of the three countries to technical meetings of WCPFC    Indonesia    1. Tuna management strengthened through applying scientific procedure using Reference Points (RPs) and Harvest Control Rules (HCRs) at national level once applied at regional level - Archipelagic Water (AW) management regime established: Several harvest strategy workshops have been convened to develop the management system in the AW, application of harvest strategy at regional level will take another 3-5 years and application to Indonesian archipelagic waters will also take several more years.    Philippines    1. Compliance with CMMs of special concern to the Philippines primarily FADs committed - A FAD research is completed and FAD management is reflected into national tuna management plan    Vietnam    1. Incorporation of compatible measures into national legal frameworks and incorporation of relevant WCPFC requirements completed; Full application of relevant CMMs and proposed reference points (RPs) and harvest control rules (HCRs) at national level - As a cooperating Non-member, Vietnam is required to implement relevant measures of WCPFC through domestic legislation; Vietnam is implementing a WPEA activity to review domestic laws and regulations in line with WCPFC requirements; application of harvest strategy components such as reference points and harvest control rules will be applied once WCPFC applies them into regional fisheries management, which will take additional several years. |
| Supply chain characterized for tuna fishery sector, including processing, and custody systems established for tuna fisheries  Improvements to fisheries to meet sustainable fishery standards for selected fisheries    (Deleted 'Number of') Private sector companies that cooperate in relevant project activities | Indonesia:  Limited data available on supply chain, and monitoring and custody system not established for any fishery.  Growing market demand for sustainable certification but limited eco-certification conducted  (deleted '30 companies already cooperate in project activities')    Philippines:  Supply chain complex, information available but not compiled  Growing market pressure for ecolabelling certification relating to sustainable fishing. Several pre-assessments initiated.  16 companies already cooperate with BFAR    Vietnam:  Incomplete data available on supply chain and chain of custody scheme not established for any fishery  MCS pre-assessment of yellowfin/bigeye handline and longline fishery unfavourable and need for FIP identified.  9 companies already cooperate in project activities | *(not set or not applicable)* | Indonesia:  Supply chain characterized for selected tuna fisheries, monitoring systems established and information annually updated; custody system in place for selected fisheries.  Eco-certification achieved for selected tuna fisheries.  Sustained participation of 30 companies and increase in number of companies by at least 5 as appropriate  Philippines:  Supply chain fully documents and annually updated.  Several tuna fisheries progressing towards full certification.  Sustained participation of 16 companies and increase in number of companies by at least 5 as appropriate  Vietnam:  Supply chain characterized for tuna fisheries, with emphasis on export-oriented fisheries, and monitoring system established; CoC in place for selected tuna fisheries.  FIP process implemented for longline/handline fishery  Sustained participation of 9 companies and increase of companies by at least 5 as appropriate | Indonesia:    1) Supply chain characterized for selected tuna fisheries, monitoring systems established and information annually updated;    WPEA project funded a consultancy on characterizing supply chains for skipjack tuna caught by pole-and-line in FMA 714 and adjacent area based at Sikka Regency. The supply chain includes harvesting sector, processing sector, and distribution sector to reach consumers. For this pilot study, landing data were collected from port sampling during March-December 2017 and observer data during October-December 2017 and one stakeholder workshop was convened in late 2017. It also includes bait component in the tuna supply chain. The report will be finalized as an output for this target.  In addition to budget limit, this project does not have an intention to establish monitoring systems and annual information updates specifically in Sikka region as this area was selected for a case study.    2) custody system in place for selected fisheries.    Custody system is already established by both Indonesian Pole-and-line and handline association, and NGO (MDPI) is implementing the custody system, collaborating with the Indonesian government.    Philippines:    1) Supply chain fully documents and annually updated.    The concept and principles of tuna supply chain has been documented and capacity building in understanding the structure of supply chain has been conducted through several review workshops. A study on tuna supply chain analysis, especially Tuna value chain analysis: Understanding value creation along the supply chain on selected tuna fisheries is an on-going consultancy, and the report will be published in October this year. Because of budget constraint manpower, annual update of the supply chain has been identified as beyond the scope of this project.    2) Several tuna fisheries progressing towards full certification. Sustained participation of fishing companies    Philippines conducted a thorough review of certification system in general, and developed specific guidelines for the Philippine tuna fisheries to get certification through a consultancy. The consultancy report may include a list of fishing companies involved in the certification system.    Vietnam:    1) Supply chain characterized for tuna fisheries, with emphasis on export-oriented fisheries, and monitoring system established;    According to VNM’s new Circular 02/2018/TT-BNNPTNT adopted on 15 Feb 2018, all export-oriented fishery products should accompany with catch certificates, which will be continuously monitored by local authorities, such as port authority, marine coastguard, and sub-DECAFIREP.    2) CoC in place for selected tuna fisheries.    At the moment, two approaches to chains of custody are in place for Viet Nam tuna fisheries. The first CoC is focusing on tuna catches imported from countries/regions/areas, where tuna fisheries are granted with MSC certificate. Therefore, from the processing plant perspective, the CoC is established to distinguish tuna catches with MSC and non-MSC.  On the other hand, Viet Nam is implementing a Fisheries Improvement Program (FIP) for tuna handline/longline fishery. Therefore, the second CoC is also established to separate FIP from non-FIP catches.    3) FIP process implemented for longline/handline fishery    Viet Nam is implementing the FIP for tuna longline/handline fishery since 2012, and VINATUNA is the key player together with D-FISH, WWF, fishing industries, processing plants, exporting companies, etc. A five-year plan was established to improve all issues on tuna handline/longline fishery, following three key requirements of MSC: that is, (i) bycatch and environment issues, (ii) stock status and (iii) Governance issues.    4) Sustained participation of fishing companies    Under FIP, several companies have participated at the first stage and the number of participating companies has been increasing. There were twelve companies which were participated in FIP in the first stage, and later there were four additional companies. The detailed companies are found in the f certification report. | Indonesia:    1. Supply chain characterized for selected tuna fisheries, monitoring systems established and information annually updated; custody system in place for selected fisheries – A study to characterize supply chain for selected fishery is finished, policies for market-based monitoring system is reflected into the national tuna management plan; Custody system is already established for both pole-and-line and handline association. NGO (MDPI) is implementing custody system, collaborating with the government.    Philippines:    1. Supply chain fully documented and annually updated - A study on characterizing supply chain is completed.  2. Several tuna fisheries progressing towards full certification - A study for establishing certification system is completed and submitted to the government for their consideration  3. Sustained participation of fishing companies – This issues is included in the certification study.    Vietnam:    1. Supply chain characterized for tuna fisheries, with emphasis on export-oriented fisheries, and monitoring system established - A study on tuna supply chain in Ninh Thuan province completed.  2. CoC in place for selected tuna fisheries - A study under Fisheries Improvement Program (FIP) on chain of custody is conducted through WWF consultancy. If Vietnam’s longline vessels are involved (paying FIP membership fee) in the FIP process, then the landed catch from Vietnam’s LL vessels are treated with the chain of custody.  3. FIP process implemented for longline/handline fishery - A five-year action plan under the FIP was approved for tuna longline/handline fisheries. Implementation of the plan continues.  4. Sustained participation of fishing companies - Under the FIP, participation of relevant stakeholders including processing and exporting companies was enhanced. |
| Integration of data from oceanic tuna fisheries in Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam into regional assessments of target tuna species    Sub-regional/national assessments for target species; regular national assessments of target species    Documentation and risk assessment of retained species and by-catch, including ETP species, in all fisheries/gears | Sub-regional: Assessments not explicitly available on sub-regional scale because of data gaps and lack of assessment model spatial structure  Indonesia:  Some target species data available from WPEA-1 with coverage of FMA 716, 717 and 714 for assessment. National stock assessment board exists and plans for national assessment underway.  Limited information on retained/by-catch species and no risk assessment study for tuna by-catch and ETP species    Philippines: Limited understanding of ecosystem supporting the oceanic tuna fishery. Retained species and by-catch species for all gears incompletely characterized.    Vietnam:  Data collection on target species initiated under the WPEA project, but coverage incomplete for some fisheries; data not fully incorporated in regional assessments;  Limited research on retained/by-catch species conducted but not regularly studied.  Research surveys using two gears undertaken - no national stock assessment currently available but planned. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Sub-regional: Sub-regional assessments undertaken with data available and assessment model restructured  Indonesia:  Indonesian data included in regional and sub-regional assessments; National assessments for target species completed and annually updated.  Risk assessment of retained, by-catch and ETP spp. undertaken. (National Commission for fish stock assessment)  Philippines: Comprehensive observer, catch sampling undertaken and risk assessment available for by-catch and ETP species.  Vietnam:  Annual total catch estimates produced and biological data collected for national and/or regional stock assessment of target tuna species.  Information for risk assessment collected of retained and by-catch species and assessments undertaken  National level stock assessments of target tuna undertaken | Sub-regional:    Preliminary sub-regional assessments undertaken with available data and assessment model    This task will require a high-level expertise and resources for data compilation and modeling work, preliminary assessments such as CPUE standardization and analysis, data sharing MOU among the participating countries, etc. In addition, this project is being implemented by governments, and governments should agree the need to conduct sub-regional assessments and made an agreement for cooperation first. Governments cannot conduct sub-regional assessments as a trial. Therefore, conducting preliminary sub-regional assessments require several years of data preparation and modeling work, which is beyond the scope of this project.  Currently, SPC-OFP is conducting stock assessments for bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tuna in this region and the three countries may request SPC to provide detailed assessment outcomes in this region.  National level assessments have been conducted by the three countries for their fishery species including tunas.    Indonesia:    1) Indonesian data included in regional and sub-regional assessments;    WCPFC has already included Indonesian tuna catch data in regional stock assessment and sub-regional assessment (WCPFC stock assessment Region 4 for bigeye and yellowfin tuna and Region 7 for skipjack tuna).    2) National assessments for target species commenced and annually updated.    Research Institute for Marine Fisheries (RIMF) conducts stock assessments and the results of the research will be submitted to the  Indonesian National Commission for Stock Assessment, which will review the research outputs and determine the fish stock status and total allowable catch for fish species or fish category.    3) Risk assessment of retained, by-catch and ETP spp. commenced.    Risk assessement has not been conducted in Indonesia. Through the WPEA project, a trial application of risk assessment for tuna fisheries in the Indonesian archipelagic waters is commenced by reviewing available metadata and methodology. The outcomes of this consultancy will be finalized in October 2018.    Philippines:    1) Comprehensive observer, catch sampling undertaken and risk assessment available for by-catch and ETP species.    Philippines conducted data collection from port sampling for target and bycatch species during the project period. Philippines also implemented observer programme and collected both target and bycatch data. A study on risk assessments is an on-going consultancy and the outcome report will be published in October 2018.    Vietnam:    1) Annual total catch estimates produced and biological data collected for national and/or regional stock assessment of target tuna species.    WPEA conducted the catch estimate workshop (i.e. 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018) in conjunction with the data review workshop to estimate total national tuna catches not only for target species but also for bycatch species. These estimates were then complied in the WCPFC Annual Report-Part 1 for submission to WCPFC for regional stock assessments    2) Information for risk assessment collected of retained and by-catch species and preliminary assessments undertaken    Viet Nam (Research Institute for Marine Fisheries, RIMF) has conducted a risk assessment for bycatch species from tuna handline/longline fishery. Data collection was partially supported by the WPEA Project, and the analysis was funded by WWF under the framework of FIP.    3) National level stock assessments of target tuna commenced    RIMF has been conducting tuna biomass estimation (national level stock assessment) since 2010 when WPEA project had commenced. The WPEA project provides tuna catch data by species and by gear for their assessments. In 2015, a three-country WPEA workshop was convened at RIMF headquarters, and the theme of the workshop was sub-regional level stock assessments. After this workshop, RIMF re-considered their conventional assessment methodology using gillnet survey for tuna abundance estimates in Vietnam waters. Currently, D-FISH is developing a Decree related to stock assessment guidelines, which will provide a new approach to estimate tuna abundance in Vietnam waters. | Sub-regional:    1. Preliminary sub-regional assessments undertaken with available data and assessment model - Sub-regional assessments are undertaken by WCPFC/SPC as Region 4 for skipjack and Region 7 for bigeye and yellowfin tuna. The WPEA participating countries does not conduct a separate stock assessment because of data limits and lack of expertise.    Indonesia:    1. Indonesian data included in regional and sub-regional assessments; National assessments for target species commenced and annually updated - Indonesian data have been used by WCPFC-SPC's regional and subregional stock assessments (Region 4 for skipjack and Region 7 for bigeye and yellowfin tuna) since 2011. Research Institute for Marine Fisheries (RIMF) conduct stock assessments and the result of the research will be submitted to the Indonesian National Commission for Stock Assessment and the Commission will review the research outputs and determine the fish stock status and TAC. However, Indonesia follows WCPFC’s decision on stock status of oceanic tunas and management advice on tuna fisheries.  2. Risk assessment of retained, by-catch and ETP spp. Commenced - Risk assessment study is completed and policies on bycatch management is reflected into national tuna management plan.    Philippines:    1. Comprehensive observer, catch sampling undertaken and risk assessment available for by-catch and ETP species - Because of insufficient time and resources, limited bycatch and ETP species data are available but risk assessment for bycatch species is completed.    Vietnam:    1. Annual total catch estimates produced and biological data collected for national and/or regional stock assessment of target tuna species - Annual catch estimates workshops have been conducted in conjunction with a data review workshop. National total tuna catch estimates by species and by gear have been produced and submitted to WCPFC for regional stock assessments.  2. Information for risk assessment collected of retained and by-catch species and preliminary assessments undertaken - Collaboration with WWF-Vietnam, bycatch data are collected and a risk assessment for bycatch and retained species was conducted under the Fishery Improvement Project.  3. National level stock assessments of target tuna commenced - Research Institute for Marine Fisheries in Vietnam has already conducted stock assessments for both tuna and other small pelagic and demersal species. Through a sub-regional workshop with SPC scientist, national level stock assessments for tunas were not recommended for Vietnam water tuna resources because of open ocean and tuna’s migratory characteristics, where the concept of “stock” in Vietnam water cannot be defined. |
| Application of ecosystem modelling to EAS EEZs to complement those for POWP LME and EEZs    Incorporation of EAFM principles in national tuna management plans    Pilot scale application of EAFM for oceanic species at selected sites/fisheries    Reduction of by-catch of endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species, such as sea turtles, sharks and seabirds | Sub-regional: Ecosystem models available for POWP LME but not EAS    Indonesia:  Limited data collected for the application of ecosystem modelling;  Some commitment to EAFM exists through community-based activities.  NTMP lacking EAFM components  Turtle by-catch studied and some mitigation measures underway; shark catch and seabird interactions not well documented; low level of compliance.    Philippines:  No study of EAFM for oceanic fisheries, legal basis uncertain.  NTMP may lack EAFM compatibility  Turtle by-catch studies and some mitigation measures underway; shark catch and seabird interactions poorly documented; low level of compliance.  Vietnam:  No EAFM application and legal basis uncertain  No inclusion of EAFM in NTMP  Few data on ETP species and no compliance on bycatch mitigation | *(not set or not applicable)* | Sub-regional: Application of ecosystem models to EAS  Indonesia:  Data collection to support application of appropriate ecosystem models.  EAFM strategy developed for trial implementation in one FMA.  EAFM conditions incorporated in revised NTMP  Mitigation measures applied in selected fisheries; compliance with shark and sea turtle CMMs and NPOAs committed.  Philippines:  Potential study area that applies EAFM for oceanic fisheries selected.  NTMP revised to include EAFM.  Mitigation measures applied; Compliance with shark CMMs committed, Smart Gear developed.  Vietnam:  Pilot application of EAFM at one selected site/fishery  Revised NTMP with EAFM included  Compliance with ETP CMMs and NPOAs | Sub-regional:    Application of ecosystem models to EAS planned    This simple planning process can be discussed at a sub-regional workshop planned in October 2018 but actual planning for the implementation of the EAFM application is beyond the scope of this project because of lack of resources and time.    Indonesia:    1) Data collection to support application of ecosystem models.    For a study on a trial application of EAFM to tuna fisheries, Sikka region was selected to collect tuna catch data from pole-and-line (PL) fishery during March-December 2017. In addition, WPEA data from Bitung (PL, handline (HL) and purse seine (PS)) and MDPI data from Labuan Lombok Timur (HL fishery) were used in this study. Observer programme was also conducted during March-December 2017 to support this study related to comparison of juvenile catch from FAD-use and non-FAD-use fishery.    The collected data were used to the case study of a trial EAFM application, the report of which will be published later 2018.    2) EAFM strategy commenced for trial implementation in one FMA.  One of EAFM approach has been developed as a pilot study for demersal fishes in FMA 716 under collaboration with the Sulu-Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion project, and the EAFM projects.  Through the WPEA project, Sikka region was selected, trying to identify issues related to current fishing environment and management system, and trying to design a trial application of EAFM by considering both ecological and human well-being through suggested better governance. This consultancy report will be produced as an output of this project.    3) EAFM conditions incorporated in revised NTMP    Indonesia will prepare policy texts related to application of EAFM to incorporate into their NTMP when it is revised.    4) Mitigation measures applied in selected fisheries;    As mitigation of bycatch and ETP species that the Commission designated is the requirements of the Commission, all CCMs should comply with. Indonesia did not have any non-compliant assessment on this issue.    5) compliance with shark and sea turtle CMMs and NPOAs.    Shark and sea turtle NPOAs have been developed, and circle hooks have been applied in national tuna longline fishery.  Sharks species has been fully protected by national law.1, i.e., whale shark (Rhincodon typus) by MMAF Ministerial Decree No. 18/2013, prohibition of export of oceanic whitetip shark (Carcharhinus longimanus) and Hammer head sharks (Sphyrna lewini, S. zygaena, S. mokarran) by MMAF regulation No. 59/2014. In addition, MMAF regulation No. 57/2014 regulates the conservation of thresher sharks (Alopias pelagicus, Alopias superciliosus) related to tuna longline fisheries.    Philippines:    1) Potential study area that applies EAFM for oceanic fisheries selected.    General Santos is selected for a case study of applying EAFM.    2) NTMP revised to include EAFM.    The structure of the Revised NTMP follows the structure of an EAFM framework with three goals: Goal 1: Sustainable Level of Tuna Production; Goal 2: Improved condition of fisherfolk and equitably accessed tuna resources; and Goal 3: Strengthened governance/ management of tuna fisheries.  Because of the new EAFM-based structure, the revised NTMP includes issues, objectives, indicators, management actions and expected outcomes, which include the concepts, principles and priorities of the EAFM approach. Therefore, the revised NTMP reflects EAFM applied.    3) Mitigation measures applied; Compliance with shark CMMs committed, Selective environment-friendly fishing gears developed.    Mitigation of bycatch and compliance with shark CMMs are related to mostly sharks, sea birds and sea turtles. Regarding sharks, Philippines is implementing all shark CMMs as identified in the compliance monitoring report. Regarding sea bird mitigation, Philippines has no longline fishing vessels in the Convention Area. Regarding sea turtle mitigation, Philippines is promoting the use of circle hooks for handline fishery.  The increased use of a circle hook verifies the use of environment-friendly fishing gears.    Vietnam:    1) Plan for the pilot application of EAFM at one selected site/fishery    Vietnam convened one EAFM planning workshop in early 2017. The workshop reviewed one case study in Binh Thuan province to recover a scallop bed which was devastated by illegal and overfishing. Then the workshop reviewed concepts and principles of the EAFM, how to apply it to tuna fisheries in Vietnam, scope of application, and developed A plan  For a trial application of an EAFM to tuna handline fishery in Binh Dinh, Vietnam. This plan is attached to the workshop report. In June 2018, Vietnam presented a consultancy report ‘National guidelines on the development of ecosystem-based tuna fisheries management plan,’ which will be produced as an output of EAFM project activity.    2) Revised NTMP with EAFM included    Through this project, Vietnam will incorporate policies for the implementation of several concepts, principles and tools, such as harvest strategy, climate change and EAFM, into their national tuna management plan when the Plan is revised. This project supports developing such policy texts through a consultancy. The existing Plan was endorsed by Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development in Decision 3562/QĐ-BNN-TCTS dated on 01 Sep 2015.    3) Compliance with ETP CMMs and NPOAs    Viet Nam has endorsed national plan of actions to protect sea turtle for the period of 2016-2025. The plan is partly to address requirements of CMM 2008-03 for conservation and management of sea turtle endorsed by WCPFC in 2008.    Viet Nam is also developing NPOA for shark species and revised its legislations to manage some key shark species such as silky and oceanic whitetip shark species following WCPFC requirements and Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). | Sub-regional:    1. Application of ecosystem models to EAS planned - A SEAPODYM model can be applied to EAS area but because of limited time and resources, actual application of the model to EAS is not feasible. The SEAPODYM expert Dr Patrick Lehodey visited Indonesia and Vietnam and applied the model at national level, which was funded by the government.    Indonesia:    1. Data collection to support application of ecosystem models - data collection made from WPEA port sampling and INDESO project.  2. EAFM strategy commenced for trial implementation in one FMA - One study on a trial application of EAFM is completed.  3. EAFM conditions incorporated in revised NTMP - EAFM concept and policies are already reflected in the NTMP.  4. Mitigation measures applied in selected fisheries; compliance with shark and sea turtle CMMs and NPOAs - Shark and sea turtle NPOAs have been developed, circle hooks have been applied in national tuna longline industry. Shark species has been fully protected by National Law.1 (i.e., whale shark (rynchodon typus), oceanic whitetip shark(charharhinus longimanus), also MMA regulation no 12/2012 , 57/2014 threseser sharks (Alpias pelagicus, alopias siperciolus), 59/2014 Hammer head sharks (Sphyrna lewini, S, Zigaena, S, mokkaraan).    Philippines:    1. Potential study area that applies EAFM for oceanic fisheries selected – Astudy on application of EAFM to the selected fisheries completed.  2. NTMP revised to include EAFM: NTMP is revised to fully reflect EAFM framework and application of RPs and HCRs in line with those of the WCPFC.  3. Mitigation measures applied; Compliance with shark CMMs committed, Smart Gear developed - The justification of this target is subject to the scope and area of EAFM application. Currently, EAFM concept is fully reflected in the NTMP and under implementation.    Vietnam:    1. Plan for the pilot application of EAFM at one selected site/fishery – A pilot study for the application plan of an EAFM to selected sites completed.  2. Revised NTMP with EAFM included – policies on application of EAFM was reflected into a revised NTMP  3. Compliance with ETP CMMs and NPOAs - Observer trips were conducted in 2015 (20 trips including 4 for longline and 16 for handline fisheries) under the FIP. Vietnam has NPOA for bycatch species. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Progress not set** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Knowledge sharing on highly migratory fish stocks** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Monitoring and knowledge sharing between POPW LME and EAS LMEs for target and associated species and their management  Commitment to information sharing at all levels amongst WPEA members and beyond  Current provincial/FMA resource profiles updated and disseminated  Participation in global knowledge sharing events | Limited information shared via WCPFC mechanisms, meetings and WPEA website and limited outreach to stakeholders at national and sub-regional level  No interagency cooperation mechanism such as CF established  Limited participation in knowledge sharing events, including IWLearn. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Active website maintained in collaboration with PEMSEA, and commitment to preparation and dissemination of project publication, newsletters and other information products  Consultative Forum activity reported.  Increased participation in international and (sub-)regional knowledge sharing events (one per year), such as IWLearn and related activities and the EAS Congress | 1) Active website maintained in collaboration with PEMSEA, and commitment to preparation and dissemination of project publication, newsletters and other information products    Active website is not yet commenced but on-going; and several workshops have been convened to share information from this project.    2) Consultative Forum activity reported.    Consultative Forum meeting is scheduled in February 2019.    3) Increased participation in international and (sub-)regional knowledge sharing events (one per year), such as IWLearn and related activities and the PEMSEA’s EAS Congress    WPEA project partners have been participated in the IWLearn and PEMSEA meetings, including requested presentations in their meetings. | 1. Active website maintained in collaboration with PEMSEA, and commitment to preparation and dissemination of project publication, newsletters and other information products - A WPEA website is developed at PEMSEA Resource Facility.  2. Consultative Forum activity reported - Consultative Forum meeting convened and collaboration areas were identified a sub-regional collaborative mechanism proposed.  3. Increased participation in international and (sub-)regional knowledge sharing events (one per year), such as IWLearn and related activities and the PEMSEA's EAS Congress - WCPFC and the three countries attended IWLearn and EAS Congress as needed. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Progress not set** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 96.88% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 96.88% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 2,163,838 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 60,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 2,233,578 |
| Co-financing | 19,859,525 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Jun 20, 2013 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | May 12, 2014 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Oct 27, 2014 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Dec 23, 2014 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Dec 1, 2017 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | May 23, 2017 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Feb 1, 2019 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Oct 27, 2018 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | Apr 27, 2019 |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2019-01-31 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Operational | Describe the critical risk:  The project covers many diverse areas which include comprehensive topics, such as climate change, application of EAFM, market-based sustainability (supply chain analysis, certification, chain of custody), harvest strategies (reference points and harvest control rules), etc. However, there are very limited local experts and very limited project budget to conduct associated activities to reach targets. In addition, limited resources and expertise can lead to delay in project implementation and delivery of results.    Summarize the critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period:  The project does NOT have enough resources to support capacity building and training of national staff in each country! Cooperating with the government officials of the three countries, the Project Manager first of all tried to identify the minimum scope of activities to approach the targets, and implemented minimum activities by providing small consultancy fees to local experts, or through their in-kind contribution appealing their patriotism, and convening repeated workshops for their capacity building and training, For the external input of expertise, three-country workshops have been annually convened with invited international experts, which made highly cost-effective. In addition, the limited time of a 3-year project period is absolutely short to cover such comprehensive topics. For example, recently Philippines has implemented one USAID-funded EAFM project for ‘five’ years with a budget of ‘over USD 20 million’, whereas WPEA has one planning workshop (USD 18,000), one activity for EAFM application (USD 18,000) and one policy workshop (USD 15,000) with a total budget of 48,000 per country. Therefore, an absolute shortage of resources is unavoidable to reach all targets properly. So the risk of limited achievements from limited resources and expertise will not be unavoidable.  Regarding the regional capacity building and training of national staff on climate change impacts and adaptive management of oceanic fisheries in the EAS, several workshops with the same topics have been conducted repeatedly not only to update the guidelines but also to allow the workshop to be a forum for capacity building and training of the participants. However, limits of data, data access and prediction from modeling have still been a big risk. |
| Strategic | Describe the critical risk:  One typical example of strategic risk is establishing market-based approaches to sustainable harvest of tuna, which cannot be adopted during the life of the project.    Summarize the critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period:  The current project resources and time period cannot support completion of supply chain analyses for ‘all oceanic tuna fisheries’ and ‘full certification’ for the most promising fisheries. Instead, a prior study was conducted to identify the scope of work to reach the targets within the project resources.  There is mandatory certification such as bluefin tuna catch certification system and voluntary certification such as MSC. Government covers mandatory certification system and NGOs such as WWF covers voluntary certification process through fishery improvement projects in the three countries.  The WPEA project conducted a certification-related consultancy at each country to develop a report that introduces principles and benefits of certification system and develop policies and guidelines for the certification process in place, which were reflected in the revised national tuna management plan. However, in order to be a certification process to be in place as fishery laws and regulations, it will take several years of process within each government. |
| Organizational | Describe the critical risk:  Tunas are highly migratory species covering several thousand kilometers as a migratory range. The concept of “stock” is basically based on the migratory range. In order to find out the dynamics of such highly migratory species, a required assumption is a well-prepared database of comprehensive and long historical data. WCPFC’s regional tuna stock assessments are based on data submission from 26 member countries, database and data management, stock assessment expertise and, especially enough funding support to make a contract to conduct all these requirements. This includes several organizational components such as Secretariat, SPC, members, and other supporting agencies. In the case of EAS tuna stock assessment through the WPEA project, such organizational structure and enough funding support were not available at all, and it is almost impossible to conduct such a sub-regional tuna stock assessment.    Summarize the critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period:  Undertaking sub-regional and national tuna stock assessments require comprehensive (catch, effort, size, operational data, etc.) and historical data (since the start of the tuna fishery). Development of an assessment model that fit the data condition is also a required one. Under the current project, resources and skills (including stock assessment scientists) were not sufficient to conduct sub-regional and/or national tuna stock assessments. In addition, sub-regional assessment requires several pre-conditions that needs to be agreed among the three countries, such as, agreement on data sharing, unification of CPUE units, security of stock assessment scientists, and sufficient funding over several years – which is the highest sources of risk.  Under this project, different approaches were proposed, for example, in Indonesia, they were developing a harvest strategy framework in the archipelagic waters, which requires standardizing CPUE and estimation of mean length rather than conducting tuna stock assessment. In the Philippines and Vietnam, they follow WCPFC stock assessment outcomes in Region 4 for skipjack and Region 7 for bigeye and yellowfin tuna for the development of their domestic tuna fishery management measures. |
| Regulatory | Describe the critical risk:  The status of Vietnam in WCPFC is a cooperating non-member (CNM) and their main fishing ground is assumed outside of the Convention Area. So application of WCPFC’s regulation can be limited to their tuna fishing operations.    Summarize the critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period:  CNMs are supposed to fully comply with all relevant WCPFC measures (CMMs). Through several workshops and consultation meetings, the Project Manager continued to remind and emphasize the importance of Vietnam’s full compliance with CMMs during the CNM status so that the Commission give credits to Vietnam when it applies full membership. |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| It was reported in the last year's PIR that the WPEA-SM project was extended to another 18 months, closing by April 2019, due to delayed domestic project approval in Indonesia and Vietnam. |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Highly Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | The rating of Highly Satisfactory for this reporting period is based on two factors: 1) though the Project Manager (the full-time WCPFC’s Science Manager) is not a hired, non-full-time manager, he devoted his time and expertise (without any compensation from the project) to convene over 50 workshops and meetings and produced over 150 meeting/workshop reports, consultancy reports and other documents; and 2) he achieved almost all targets even under the identified high risks, especially with limited budget, time constraint and manpower. This achievement made by sacrificing the Project Manager’s time and energy and by the partner country’s sincere in-kind contribution should be highly appreciated and should be rated as “Highly Satisfactory”! | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project was granted an extension for an additional 18 months from October 2017 until April 2019. Since this will be the last PIR for the project the rating should be based on the actual success of the project vis-à-vis start of project objectives.    Several practices by this regional project are noteworthy to be shared. The conduct three country consultancies and workshops were conducted. The strategy of holding three-country workshop allows for in-depth face-to-face discussions, information sharing and cost-effective acquirement of international-level expertise on specific topics through the invited experts. Topics for the annual three-county workshops included i) tuna stock assessments at national, sub-regional and regional level, with Dr John Hampton from SPC-OFP in 2015; ii) introduction to harvest strategy framework with Dr Osamu Sakai (Japan) and the impacts of climate change on tuna fisheries with Dr Sylvie Giraud (France) in 2016; and iii) application of an EAFM to tuna fisheries, with Dr Rick Fletcher from Australia in 2017. In 2018, the sub-regional workshop covered risk assessments and management of bycatch species through case studies in Australia, where Dr David Kirby (Australia) assisted the process, and development of the first Consultative Forum  agenda.    Another noteworthy practice was the periodical country visits by the Project Manager. This was done to regularly review the status and progress of each project activity in each country, to develop annual work plan and budget for succeeding year based on the progress of each project activity, and to review and adjust the progress of the planned activities in the following year.    In terms of the outcomes, the target on improved monitoring and surveillance of tuna fisheries has been achieved and even more. The fundamental output which is increased national capacities of Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam in fish collection, monitoring and surveillance has been effectively completed. The mechanisms to sustain the gains were and move this forward are also strengthened. The introduction of the concept of climate change integration however, still remained surface-level and no in-depth studies were conducted to effect policy and tuna management programs in all three countries.    The targets in outcome 2 remained unattained. As per MTR, the following recommendations were still given attention but reason of budget may be the hindering factor.  - Explore the feasibility of collaborating with the private sector on application of market-based approaches. This applies to the project particularly on the work on market-based instruments.  - Strengthen sub-regional collaboration on certain technical activities. This applies to the EAFM, climate change and other technical activities.    The knowledge management component while the approach of hiring PEMSEA to do this is considered a good practice and cost -efficient, there would be questions on the sustainability post project.    In terms of financial delivery, as of operation closure date, the project has spent 98% pf project costs with the Terminal Evaluation pending to be conducted within the year.    Overall, a satisfactory rating is given both for technical accomplishments and financial delivery. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** [WPEA-SM Gender analysis 2017.06.30-2018.07.01.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4753/213533/1717984/1724808/WPEA-SM%20Gender%20analysis%202017.06.30-2018.07.01.pdf) |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: No |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: No |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: No |
| Not applicable: Yes |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN1:** some contribution to gender equality |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **SESP:** [SESP\_4753.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4753/213533/1717105/1723279/SESP_4753.pdf)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| Tuna fisheries in the East Asian Seas have been threatened by illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and ineffective monitoring, control and surveillance. The West Pacific East Asia - Sustainable Management (WPEA-SM) project intends to support governments of Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam taking an initiative to remove such main barriers and maintain sustainable fisheries management of highly migratory tuna species by strengthening national capacities in fishery monitoring and management and regional cooperation through the establishment of a regulatory framework. Data collection and incorporation of those into regional stock assessments remarkably reduced the highest sources of uncertainties in predicting stock status and subsequent management actions. Although the effectiveness of a good monitoring and management system can be evaluated on a longer term basis, that is, after 5-10 years or for next generation, but the current models of project activities for the monitoring and management of tuna fisheries guarantee a long-term sustainability of tuna fisheries and resources. Such sustainability will guarantee stable supply of seafood for the livelihoods of not only the fishermen who are involved in tuna fisheries themselves but also all processing companies and consumers. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| The WPEA website has been developed under the PEMSEA facility but populating the website is on progress, targeting to finish by the end of 2018: http://wpea.jaggedperspective.com/user    Annual reports of the WCPFC Commission and Scientific Committee meetings recognized and noted the WPEA project. The project manager and country representatives report their activities to the Commission. Visit wcpfc website meeting pages (https://www.wcpfc.int/meetings) and refer to WPEA reports on the document list on each meeting webpage. |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

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| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |

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| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [WPEA2 CEO Endorsement Request 14April2014.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4753/213533/1670580/1670861/WPEA2%20CEO%20Endorsement%20Request%2014April2014.docx) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| 1) Masyarakat Dan Perikanan Indonesia (MDPI)    - Partnership: The MDPI was founded in July 2013 as an independent foundation focused on achieving responsible and sustainable fisheries activities and attempting to provide on-going care for the conservation of fisheries resources and ecosystems of Indonesia and the region. The WPEA project is intensively collaborating with MDPI in establishing a harvest strategy framework in Indonesian archipelagic waters. The collaboration includes sharing budget of the project activities, developing agenda, and processing and writing workshop reports.    2) World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)-Vietnam    - Partnership: WWF’s Oceans Work focuses on healthy and resilient marine ecosystems that support abundant biodiversity, sustainable livelihoods, and thriving economies. WWF-Vietnam is involved in developing annual work plan and implementing observer programme, reviewing consultancy reports on market-based approach to fisheries management, and participating in consultation meetings of the WPEA project in relation to future work plan and co-financing.    3) SOCSKSARGEN Federation of Fishing & Allied Industries, Inc.    - Partnership: The Socsksargen Federation of Fishing and Allied Industries, Inc. is a cohesive federation acting as catalyst towards attaining fishing industry's sustainability and global competitiveness through advocacy work in the local, national and international arena with leadership exercising democratic and participative means in attaining its objectives anchored on its core values of unity, cooperation, equality and social responsibility. Socsksargen participates in many WPEA project meetings and workshops and provide comprehensive and inclusive opinions of its federation member tuna industries.    4) Indonesia    - DGCF/DFRM, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) – implementing project activities related with policy, legal and institutional arrangements, including market-based approaches to sustainable fisheries, establishment of a harvest strategy framework, estimation of national annual total tuna catches, etc.  - Center for Fisheries Research (CFR), MMAF – implementing project activities related to science, including data collection from port sampling, stock assessment, adaptive management to the impacts of climate change, technical development of a harvest strategy, risk assessment, application of ecosystem approach to fisheries management, etc.    5) Philippines    - National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI) – implementing most WPEA project activities  - Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) – implementing MCS related activities and review of legal arrangements    6 ) Vietnam    - Department of Capture Fisheries (DECAFISH), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) – implementing most project activities  - Research Institute for Marine Fisheries (RIMF) - partially collaborating with DECAFISH to assist WPEA’s annual work plan and conducting collection of logbook data, developing climate change guidelines and partially involving in establishing reference points and harvest control rules. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.