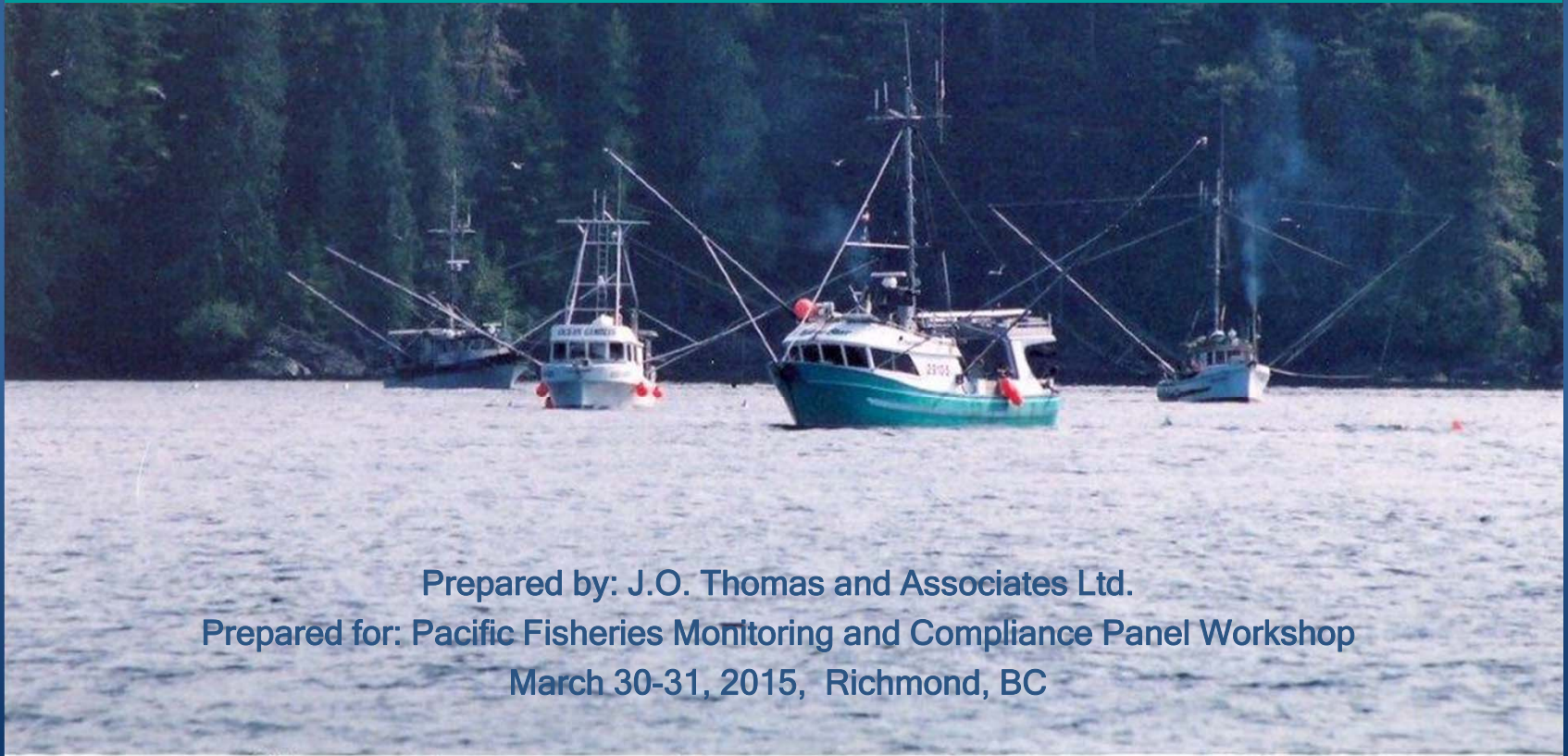


Rating Risk in Pacific Fisheries Tackling Cost-Effectiveness

*Costs to Supply Fisheries Monitoring:
A Service Provider's Perspective*



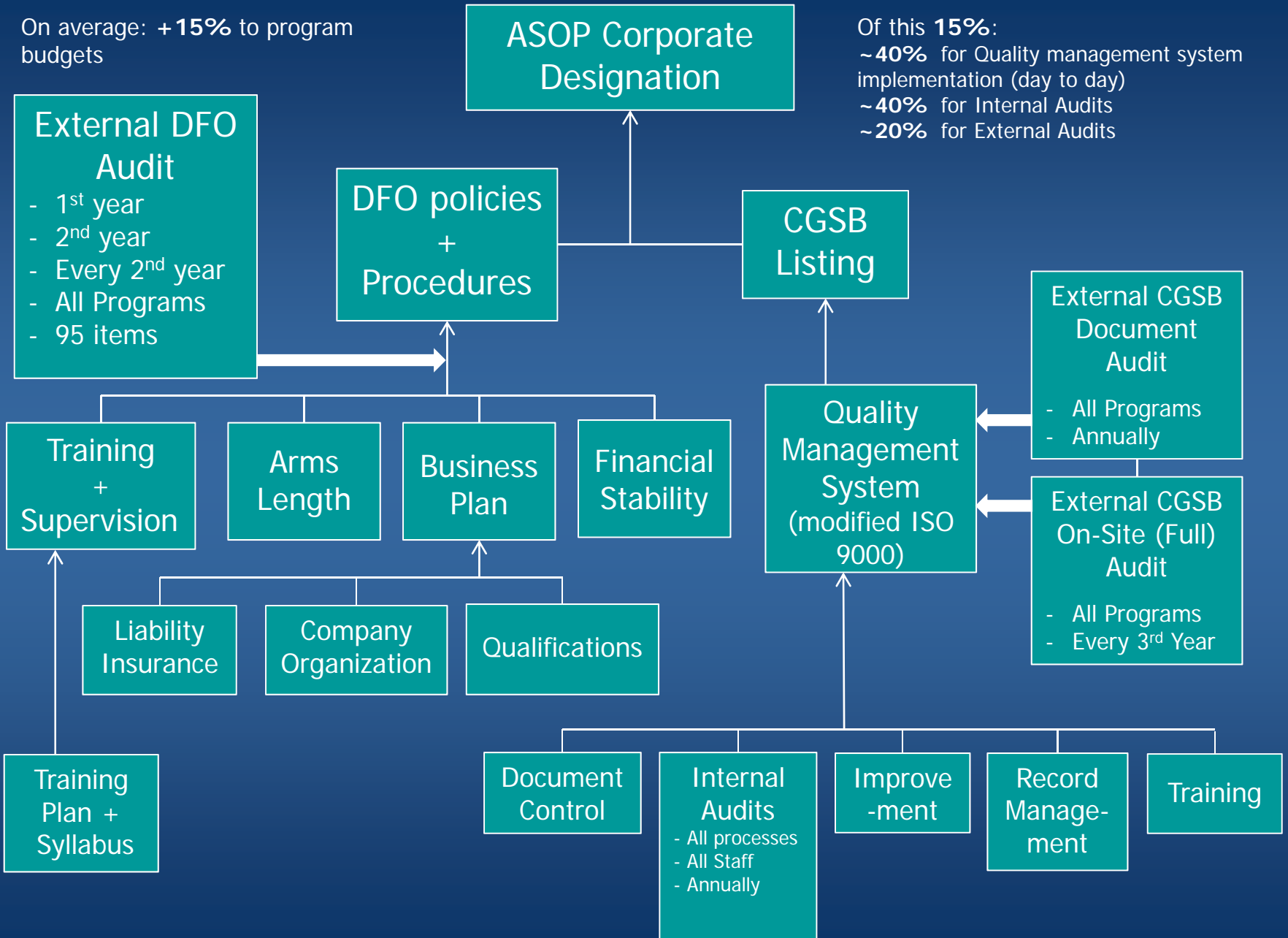
Prepared by: J.O. Thomas and Associates Ltd.

Prepared for: Pacific Fisheries Monitoring and Compliance Panel Workshop

March 30-31, 2015, Richmond, BC

On average: +15% to program budgets

Of this 15%:
~40% for Quality management system implementation (day to day)
~40% for Internal Audits
~20% for External Audits



Cost Breakdown

- On average, costs for ASO or DM designation add approximately 15% to program budgets
- Of this 15%:
 - ~40% for Quality Management System and implementation (day to day)
 - ~40% for Internal Audits
 - ~20% for External Audits

Acquisition and Maintenance of Observer Designation Status

- Dockside Monitoring (DM) and At-Sea Observer (ASO) companies must be certified by the Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB) and obtain DFO designation for individual fisheries
- CGSB qualifications has two goals:
 1. Each Monitoring/Observer corporation acts as an independent 3rd party and has a quality management system (QMS) in place to verify harvesting activities, as well as providing accurate and timely scientific catch and sampling data to DFO,
 2. That each organization has quality management practices in place to ensure the viability of the organization.
- CGSB certification requires an initial investment of \$15,000.

Training and Audit Requirements

- Meeting the standards requires elaborate policy and procedural manuals and record keeping, training for field and office staff, and multiple ongoing internal and external audits of all program elements.
- We are responsible for dealing with about 21 different fisheries requiring CGSB/DFO designation involving salmon, prawn, roe, F&B and special use herring (13 DMP and 8 ASO).

ASO/DMP Business Plan, QMS Manuals, Training Syllabus, Internal/External Audit Material Required To Achieve CGSB/DFO Certification and Designation For A Single Fishery



2014 DMP & ASO Salmon Fisheries Coverage Levels

| DMP | ASO |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Area B SN Fraser River Sockeye – 100% | Area B SN Fraser River Sockeye |
| Area B SN Fraser River Chum – 100% | Area B SN Fraser River Chum |
| Area B SN Alberni Inlet Sockeye – 100% | |
| Area D GN Fraser River Sockeye – 20% | Area D GN Fraser River Sockeye |
| Area E GN Fraser River Sockeye - 20% | Area E GN Fraser River Sockeye |
| Area H TR Fraser River Sockeye – 100% | |
| Area G TR WCVI Chinook – 20% | |
| T'aaq-wiihak FN Chinook – 20% | |
| Area F TR North Coast Chinook – 100% | |
| | |

2014 DMP & ASO Shellfish and Pelagic Fisheries Coverage Levels

| DMP | ASO |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Area W Prawn by Trap |
| Area ZM Food & Bait Herring – 100% | Area ZM Food & Bait Herring – 100% |
| Area J Spawn on Kelp Herring – 100% | |
| Area ZY/X Special Use Herring – 100% | Area ZX Special Use Herring – 100% |
| GN/SN Roe Herring – 100% | SN Roe Herring* - 100% |
| | |
| | |

Multi-agency Requirements: DFO and CGSB

- Is there a way to reduce the redundancy of separate CGSB and DFO requirements and costs for designation?
- Dialogue with DFO policy, fisheries management and C&P staff and all involved client harvest groups to tailor specific DMP and ASO catch monitoring requirements; these data requirements will have their origin in the risk assessment and assignment of each fishery.
- New technology; VMS, digital tools.



Challenges

- Training, certifying, and maintaining sufficient observer staff for short term (< 4 month) assignments
- Obtaining cost recovery from resource users
- Maintaining fair compensation for work conducted
- Obtaining security clearances from DFO for short term programs

Cost Effective Strategies For ASO and DMP Program Delivery

- Crucial to design and cost a catch monitoring program which fully meets the technical criteria of the rated risk for a fishery. These business rules ensure optimal use of ASO and DMP resources,
- A strong (but arms-length) partnership between the Service Provider, Harvest Committee and DFO is required to achieve the goals of catch monitoring,
- The Service Provider must be able to integrate geographically disparate ASO and DMP staff resources for optimal program efficiency to both collect data and complete audits,
- ASO programs are expensive to conduct due to the challenges of distributing and recovering observers from fishing vessels. The use of mobile observer teams using Industry or Service Provider resources can provide cost effective coverage.

- *Innovations & Future Directions – First Nations Catch Monitoring*



- The CGSB/DFO designation model is not ideal for First Nations FSC and EO catch monitoring programs.
- Arms length criteria can be a problem in small communities.
- As long as training and data collection and reporting requirements can be harmonized with the goals of catch monitoring, then First Nation groups should be considered equal program partners.

Innovations & Future Directions: Recreational Fisheries

- Standardized creel surveys are required in all major private vessel fisheries.
- Logbook programs should be mandatory for all guide and lodge based fisheries.
- Internet surveys should be used to complement the standardized creel surveys, particularly during season shouldered.
- Funding!

