



# How much is enough?

Review optimisation methods to deliver best value from electronic monitoring of commercial fisheries

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# What did we do?

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- Considered fisheries management data needs that EM can support
- Developed *EMoptim*, a prototype simulation tool, to explore:
  - minimum EM review rates for single monitoring objectives
  - optimised EM review rates for more than one monitoring objective
  - effects of accuracy criteria on review rates
  - review costs
- Looked at other ways to reduce cost of EM review



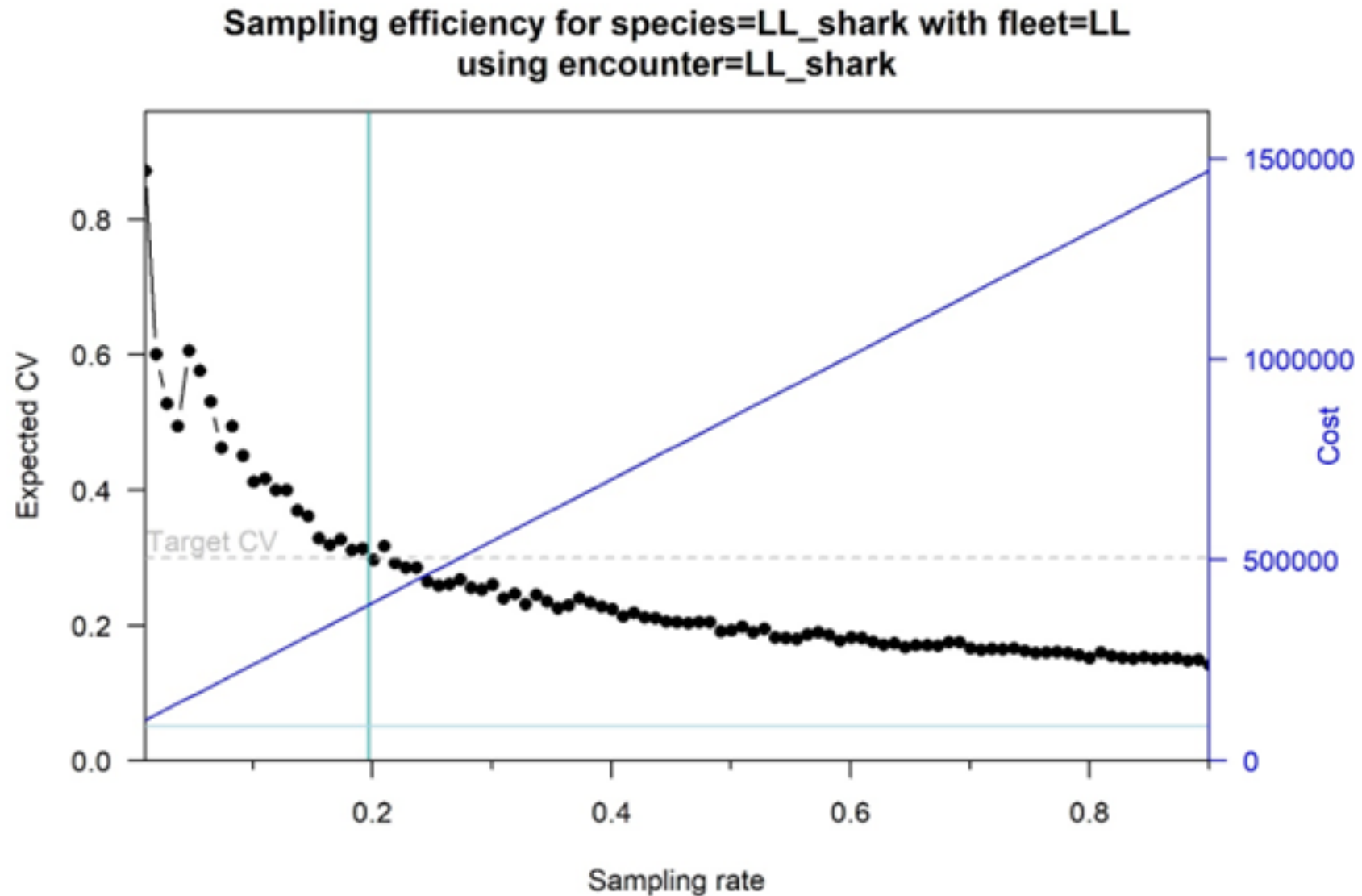
# *EMoptim*: A prototype simulation tool

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- Operating model:
  - Spatially explicit
  - Customisable: region, fishery, fleet, etc.
- Evaluation model:
  - Explores  $P(\text{event detection})$ , uncertainty, bias
  - Calculates relative cost
- Optimisation framework:
  - 2+ monitoring objectives
  - Provides review rate for best dataset
    - Specified confidence requirements, minimum review cost
- Inputs: fishery data, published information, expert opinion, etc.
- Stratified random sampling structures review effort



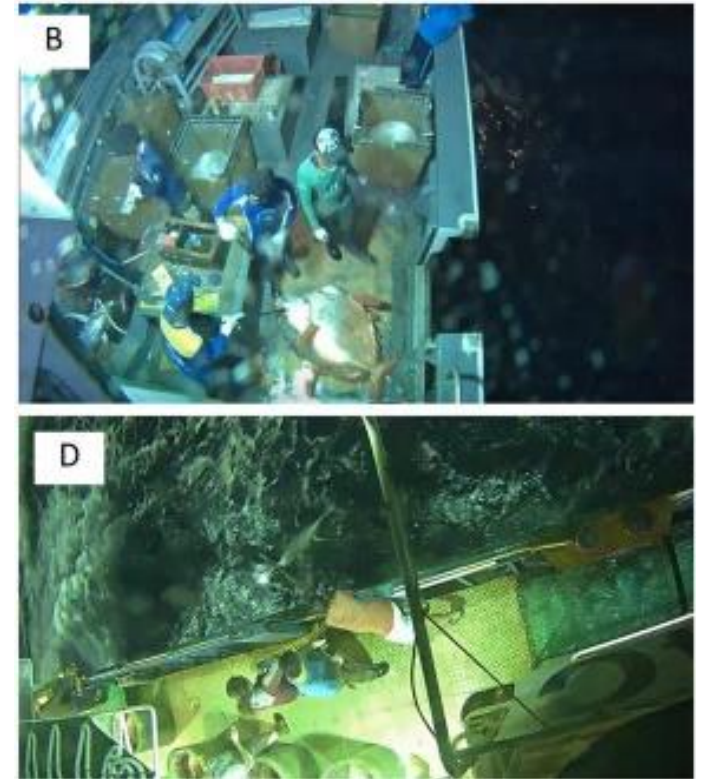
# What does *EMoptim* produce?



# What did we find?

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- Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPFC Convention Area)
- Longline, purse seine fisheries
- Stratified review can reduce required review rates
  - Less effective for rare, geographically widespread capture events
- Higher confidence -> more review
- Statistical characteristics of capture events are critical determinants of review rates
- Best to use set-level data



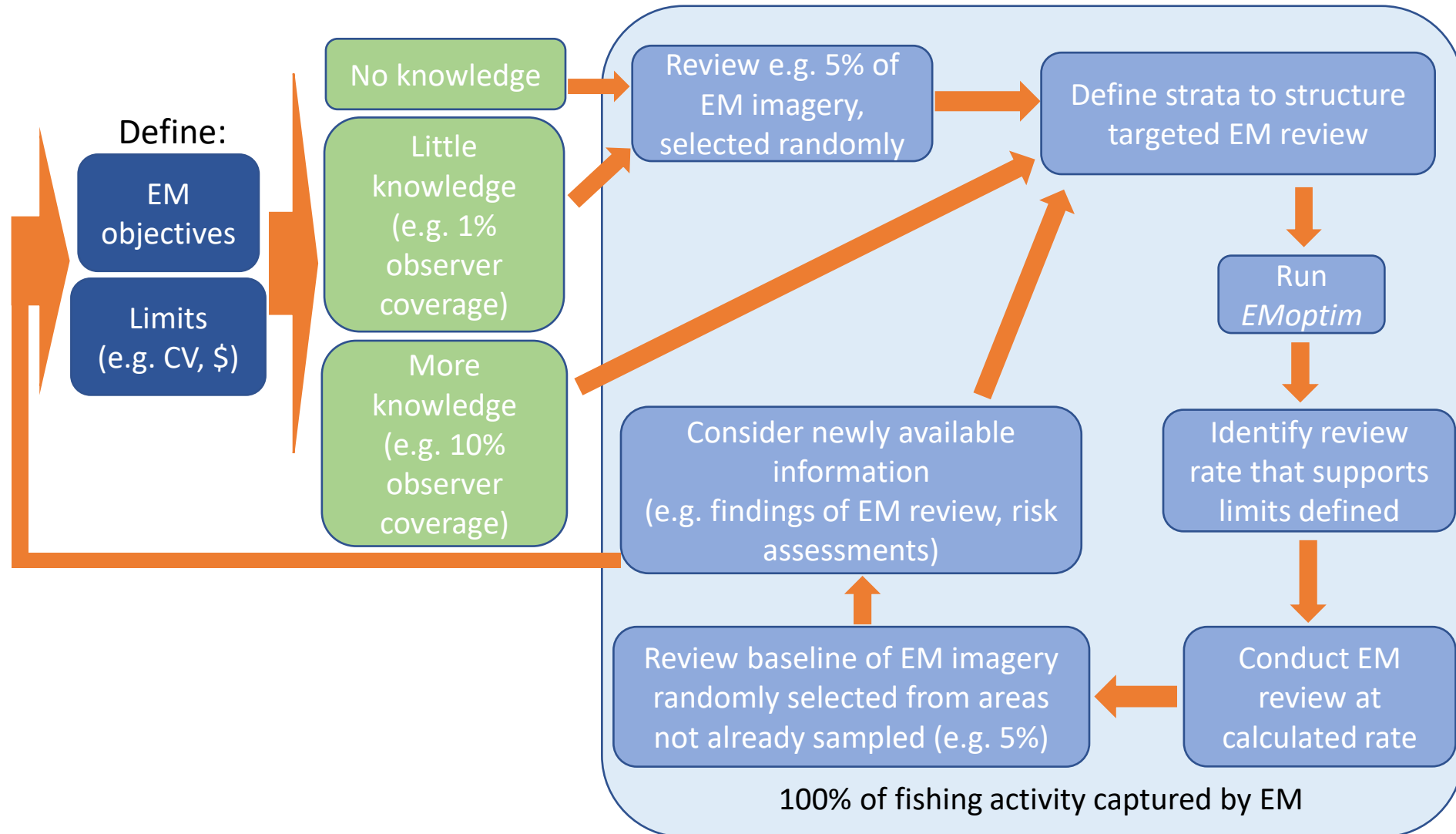
# How much review is enough?

**Very broadly generalising** review rates at moderate CVs to estimate catch composition:

- Commonly caught species 5-10%
  - Less commonly caught species 10-50%
  - Rarely caught species 50-85%
  - Very rarely caught species 85-100%
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- The least commonly caught species drive optimised review rates
    - e.g. 1: Choose a review level and understand the accuracy associated with that.
    - e.g. 2: Accept that if the monitoring objectives include commonly and rarely caught species, commonly caught species will be oversampled if a single optimised review rate is used for all taxa.



# What if the budget for review is limited?



# How to secure best value?

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- Best practice remains 100% capture of fishing activity
  - Different levels of review are possible for different monitoring objectives (with scaling costs)
  - Closer management of 'cost per datum' is possible
- Support review efficiency through all EM programme stages:
  - Design phase (e.g. clear objectives, data definition)
  - Onboard data capture (e.g. catch handling, camera views)
  - Review processes (e.g. hotkeys, AI assistance)
- Build on what others have already learned, to progress faster and at lower cost





# Thank you

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- A. Barney, K. Bigelow, J. Calahan, G. Campbell, I. Canive, L. Cocas, C. Heberer, J. Ferdinand, M.A. Herrera, G. Hurry, J. Keaton, G. Legorburu, J. López, B. McHale, M. Michelin, I. Miller, J. Morón, I. Moniz, JT Mudge, N. Munro, C. Paiva, J. Ruiz, J. Stahl, E. Torgerson, R. Toro, J. Tucker, H. Walton
- The Pew Charitable Trusts

## Report:

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