#### British Columbia's Groundfish Fisheries:

#### A Fisherman's Perspective

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#### Should I buy fish from Wes?



# WHY ARE WE HERE?

The British Columbia groundfish fishery has been completely reformed and we want to let you know how this is good for the resource, harvesters, processors, buyers and consumers





# What it was like (1990):

- Six days of fishing
- 435 vessels
- Several millions of pounds landed at once
- Small amount fresh with majority being frozen
- Poor quality
- Low price
- Non-target species discarded







Under-harvesting - money and opportunities lost

Over-harvesting - Conservation and sustainability concerns



# Main Motivators \_Safety

# Main Motivators

Marketing Price Qualit Control Conservation

# Options Considered

- Do nothing (let government decide)
- Gear restrictions
- Catch restrictions (trip limits)
- Area licensing
- Time and area restrictions
- Vessel restrictions
- Government funded buy-back program
- Individual Quota (IQ) program

# Outcry

- Allocation formula that established IQ
- High Grading
- Job loss
- Rewards cheaters
- Corporate concentration
- Devastate coastal communities
- Privatization of public resource
- Doctors, lawyers and environmental groups would purchase all the quota
- Why should we change? Why not the sport or native sector? (Our behaviour is conditional on their behaviour)

Halibut fishery moved to an IQ fishery in 1991 and the benefits were numerous and obvious

Not one of the fears materialized

But...



# IQ's in one fishery were not enough...

- Limited understanding of actual catch, only landings
- Fishermen logbooks incomplete
- Concerns about rockfish populations, unreported catch.
- No data on most non-target species
- Wasteful, one license type discarding what another license was targeting



### How groundfish integration came to be:

The Conservation of Marine Biological Diversity and Species Abundance on Canada's West Coast: Institutional Impediments

#### Groundfish: A Case Study



A Report by Terry Glavin for the Sierra Club of British Columbia

Pressure from ENGOs, public, industry (inefficient, wasteful)

#### DFO Ultimatum

- 1. All rockfish catch must be accounted for,
- 2. Rockfish catches will be managed according to established rockfish management areas,
- 3. Fishermen will be individually accountable for their catch,
- 4. New monitoring standards will be established and implemented to meet the above 3 objectives, and,
- 5. Species of concern will be closely examined and actions such as reduction of total allowable catch (TAC's) and other catch limits will be considered and implemented to be consistent with the precautionary approach for management.



And a whole other story

The outcome of a 3 year advisory process (CIC) was...

# BC's Integrated Groundfish Fishery

- Pilot Integration April 2006
- 7 license types all with various catches of rockfish and other species needed to combine TACs and become fully accountable.
- Over 60 species to manage
- Up to 5 management areas per species
- Transferable between four gear types
- All sets video taped and audited
- All fleets must meet area-based TAC



#### INTEGRATED GROUNDFISH MANAGEMENT

- 1 management plan
- individual vessel quotas for all species and vessels
- each vessel accountable for <u>all</u> catch – whether retained or released; targeted or non-targeted
- Trading of quotas between vessels and fisheries



- 100% dockside and at-sea monitoring (at-sea observers for trawl; EM for H&L and Trap)
- At-sea data provides information on total catch mortality (retained and released) by species and area

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Logbooks are audited against video footage

Sounds expensive?

## WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS?

- The groundfish management initiatives have resulted in significant improvements, including:
  - Staying within sustainable harvest levels based on both landed catch and at-sea release mortality
  - Every one of the groundfish stocks was underharvested in 2008



- Fishermen's logbooks are being use in science and management

## WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS?

- Greatly reduced at-sea releases (because the vessel is responsible for associated mortality)

- Increased economic returns from the retention

and sale of bycatch

- Increased selective fishing practices

- Improved cooperation among fishermen

- Safer fishing practices

# MARKET BENEFITS



- Harvesters and processing companies can develop long term business plans

- Harvesters have the flexibility and incentive to improve product quality, consistent supply and better service the needs of the market

Shorter trips for fresh fish and improved frozen-at-sea products

Improved chain of custody from point of harvest through to retailer

- Buyers can track fish right back to the vessel
- Better positions Canadian groundfish for future eco-certification such as MSC



# Leadership

BC could not have achieved this level of fisheries management without leadership in Industry, government and the public

Important leaders were identified and supported

## Conclusions

- In B.C. IQ program removed competition among fishermen
- Able to concentrate on maximizing IQ's potential
- Individual accountability = Individual responsibility (collective responsibility did not work)
- Have top quality groundfish available 12 months of the year
- Importance of monitoring
  - honest reporting

## Conclusions

- We now have ability to retain all species caught and account for all species discarded
- ITQ program can address any issue(s) an Industry or Community wants
- B.C. fishermen now lead by example in conservation
- Ownership-Stewardship-Sustainability



# Salmon story

Salmon fishery did not go to an IQ fishery Instead:

- Government funded license buyback (retired dormant licenses)
- Gear restrictions
- Time and area restrictions
- Area licensing
- Bycatch reduction incentives
- Retraining programs
- Government issued coloured pamphlets and videos

# Salmon story cont'd

Created a culture of dependence and entitlement

What was once a great fishery is now an occasional part time job

Every downturn in the commercial salmon fishery led to growth in salmon aquaculture

