

Comisión Interamericana del Atún Tropical  
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission



# Introduction/Refresher on Management Strategies and MSE

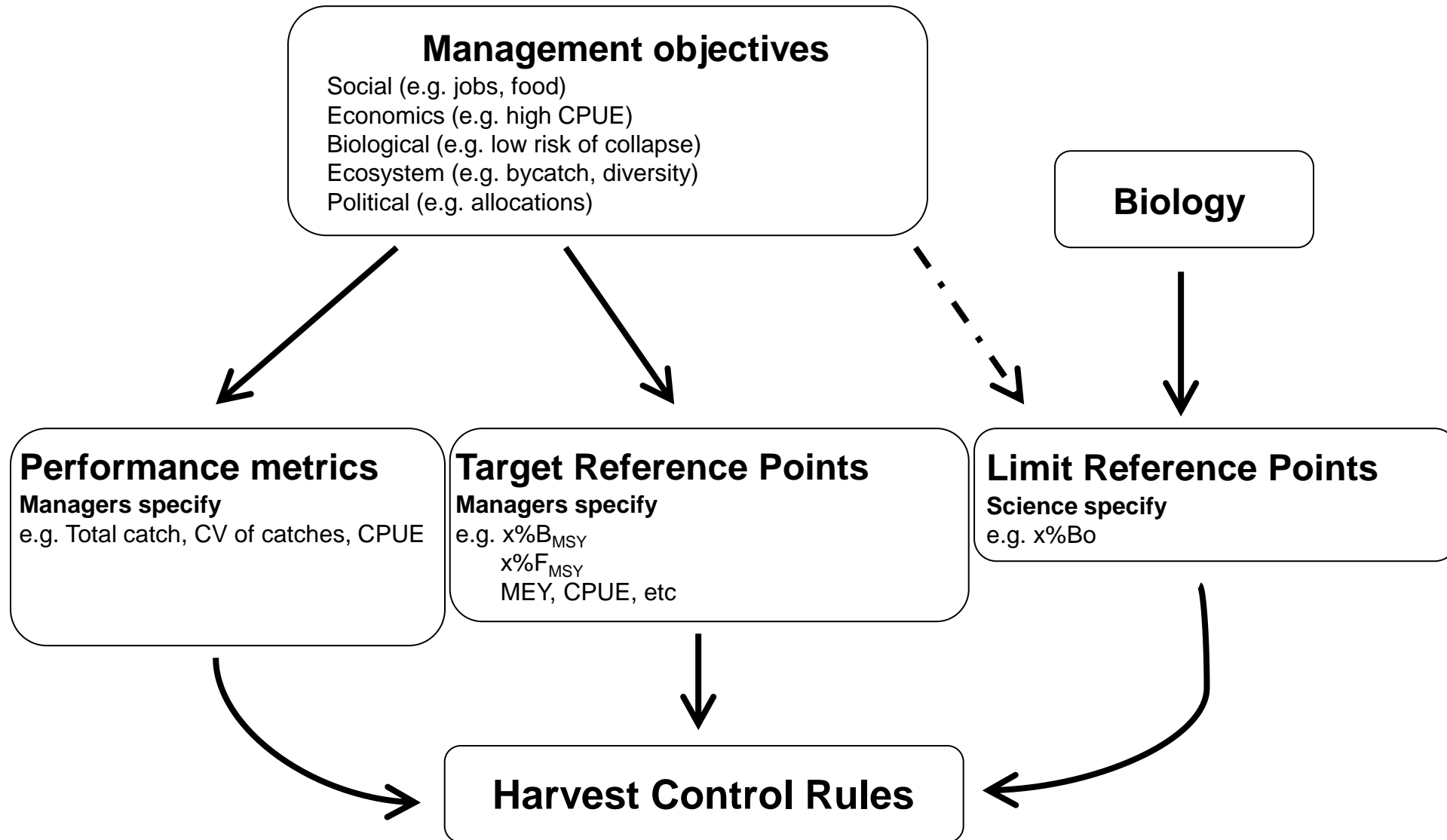
3<sup>rd</sup> IATTC Tropical Tuna MSE Workshop, *by videoconference*, December 08-09, 2022



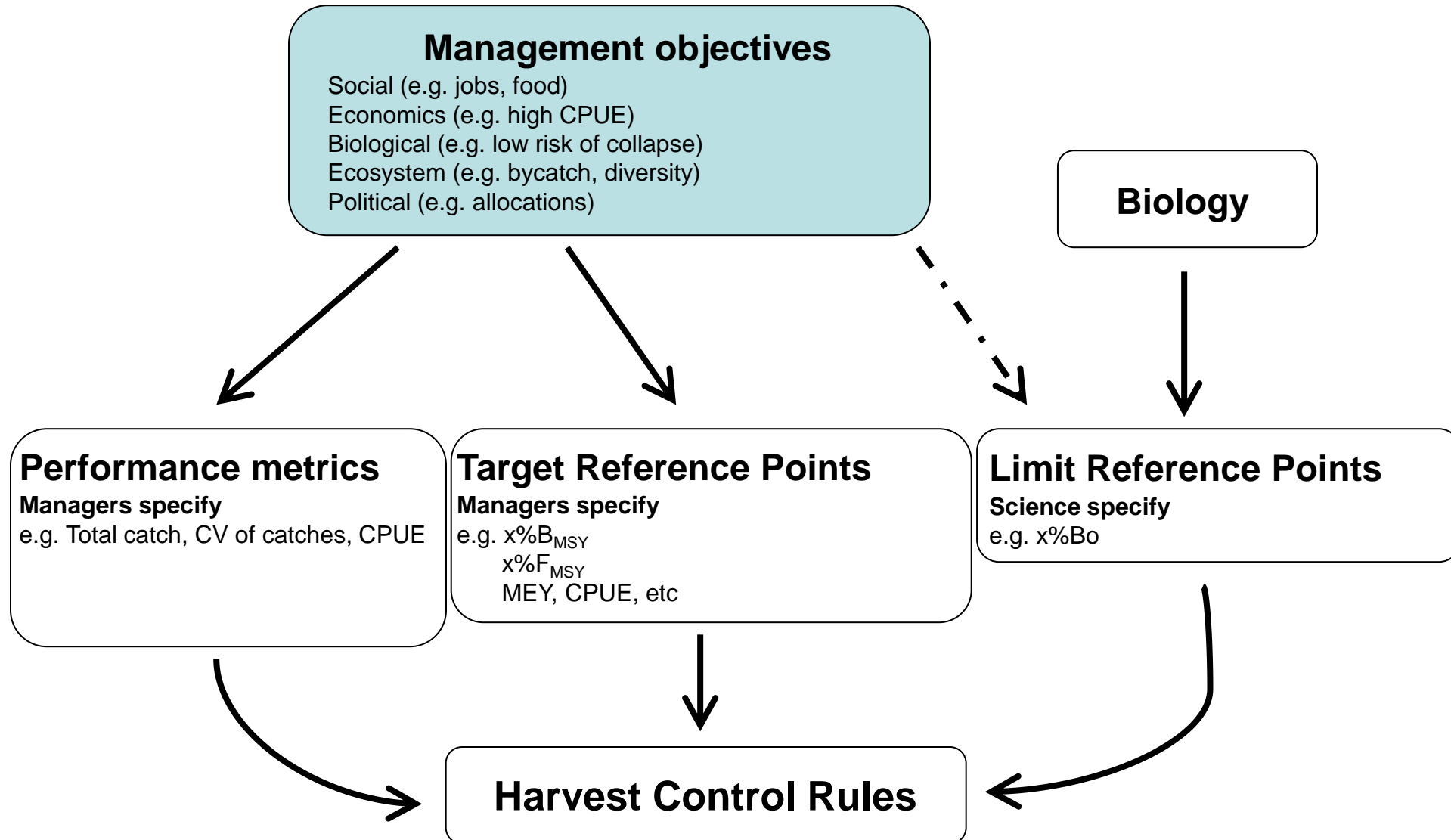
# What are Management Strategies

- Combination of monitoring, stock status evaluation, harvest control rule (with or without Reference Points) and management actions **designed to achieve fisheries objectives.**
- Development and success of Management Strategies benefit from the **involvement of all stakeholders** in the management planning stage.

# Management strategies



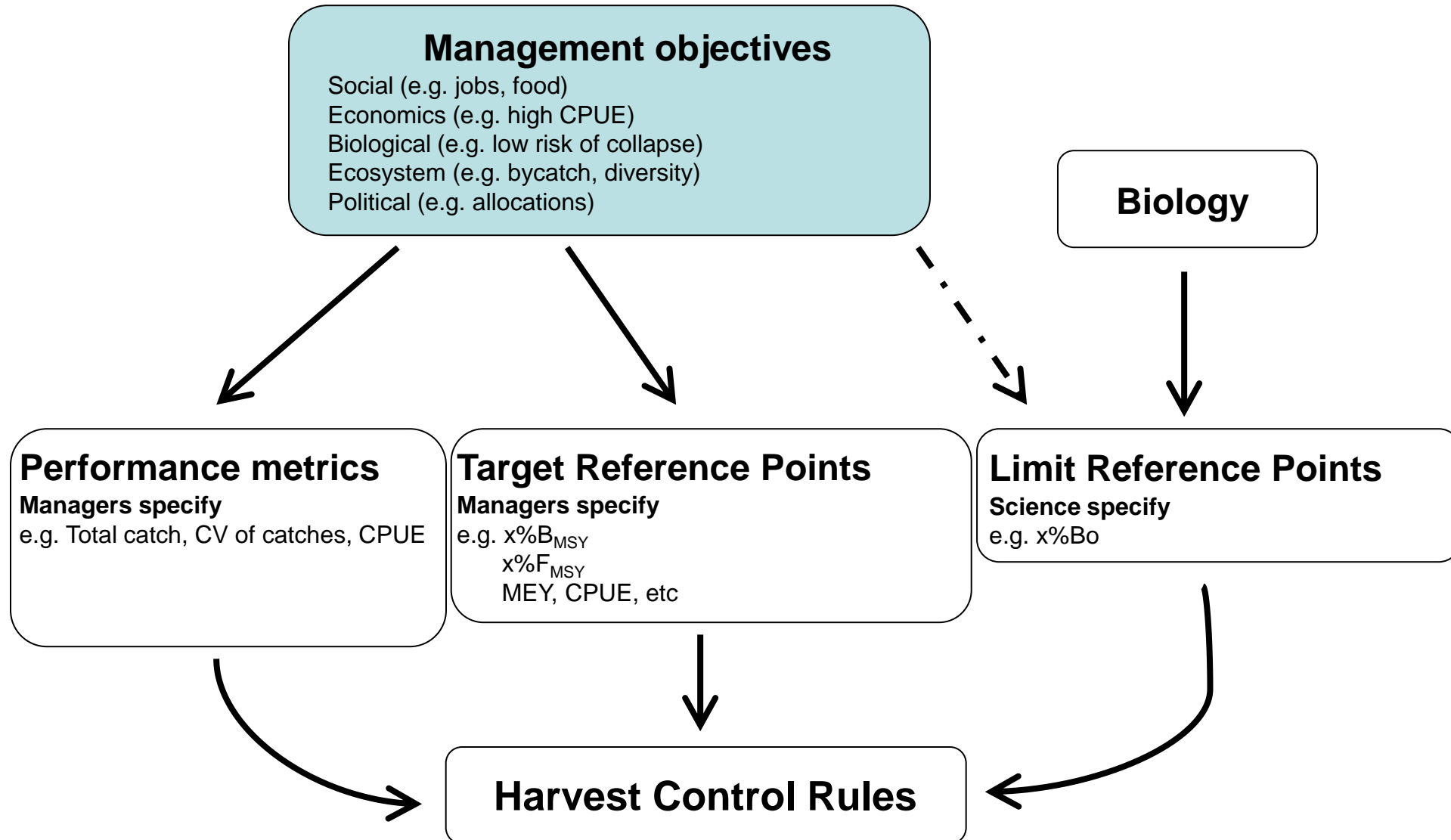
# Management strategies: Objectives



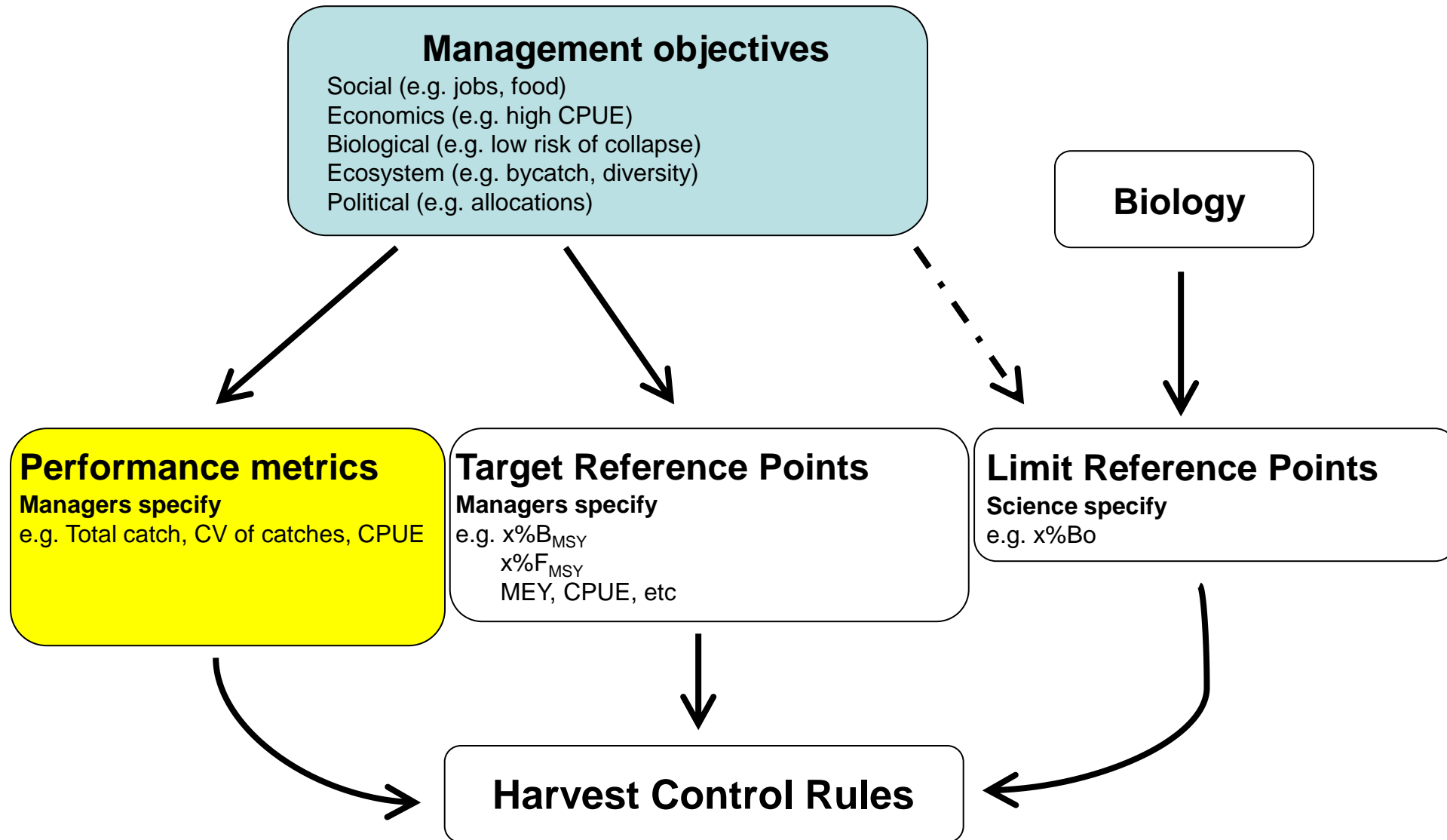
# Management objectives

- Clear objectives fundamental to establish reference points and evaluate performance of management strategies
- Avoid being too generic (examples)
- Should specify:
  - Quantities
  - Probabilities
  - Timelines

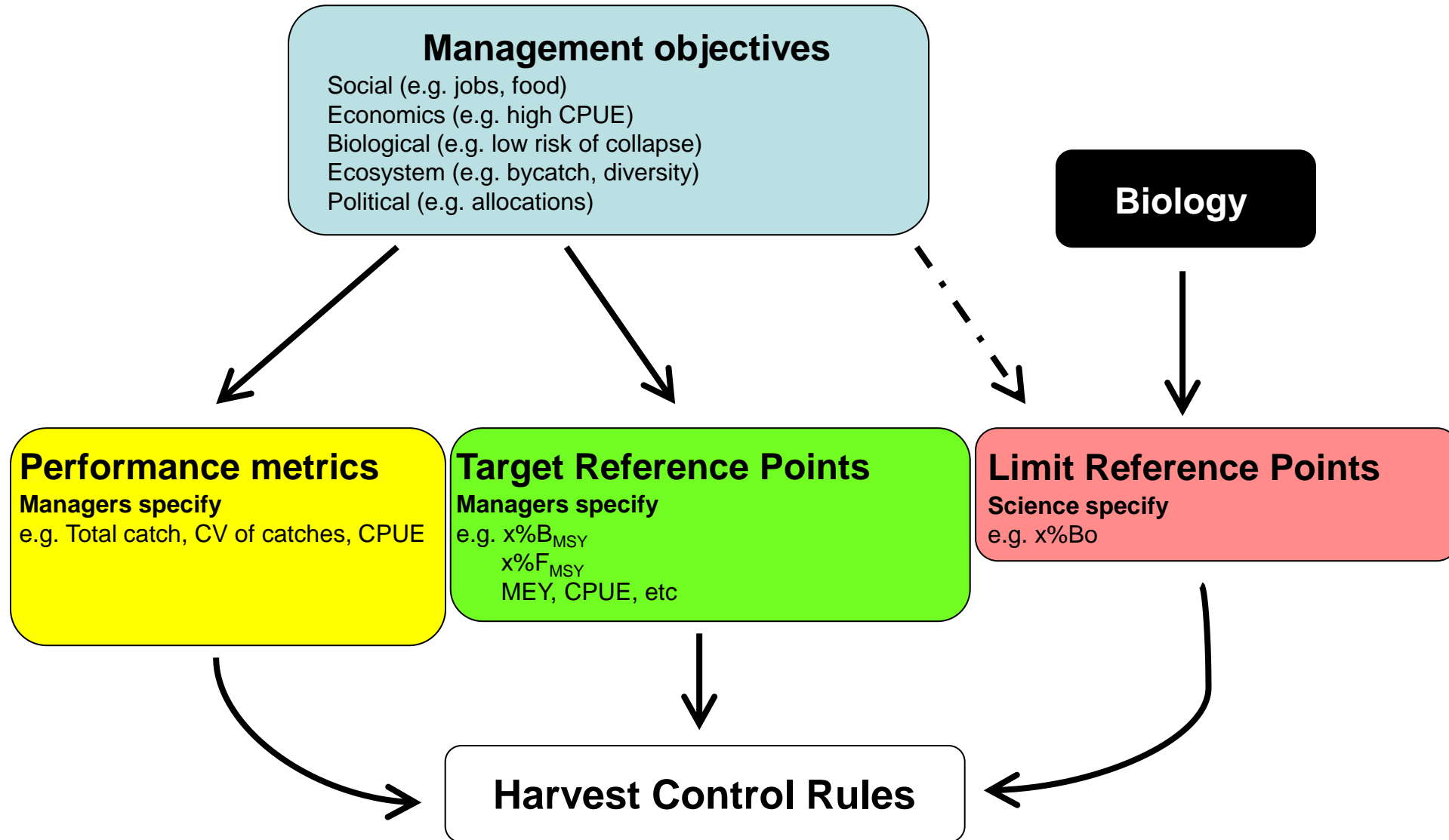
# Management strategies



# Management strategies: Performance metrics



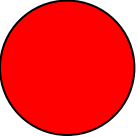
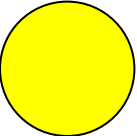
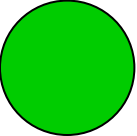
# Management strategies: Reference Points





# Reference Points

**Management benchmarks (levels) against which to measure stock abundance, fishing mortality or other indicators to determine stock status.**

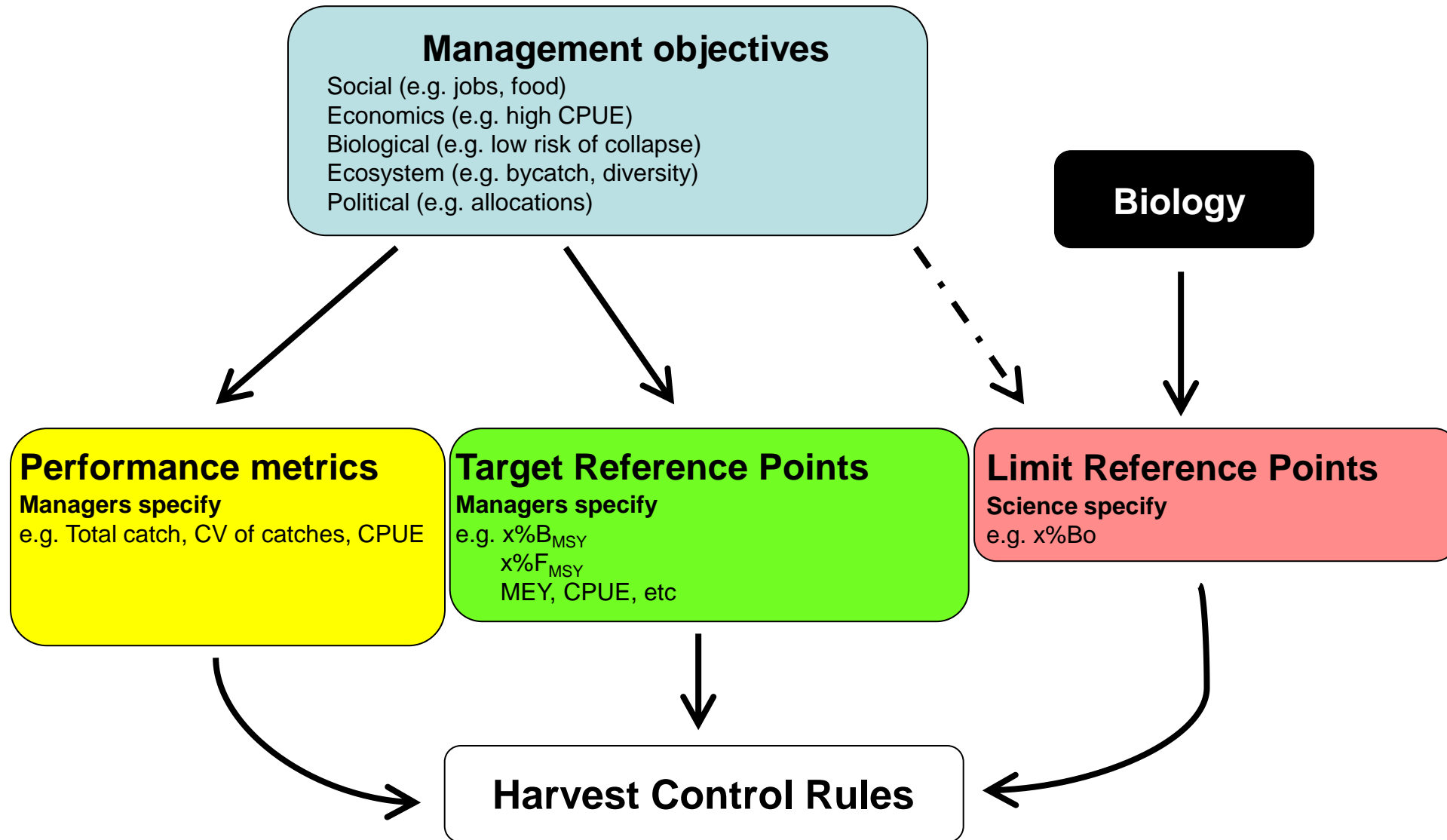
-  **Limit Reference Point**
-  **Threshold Reference Point**
-  **Target Reference Point**



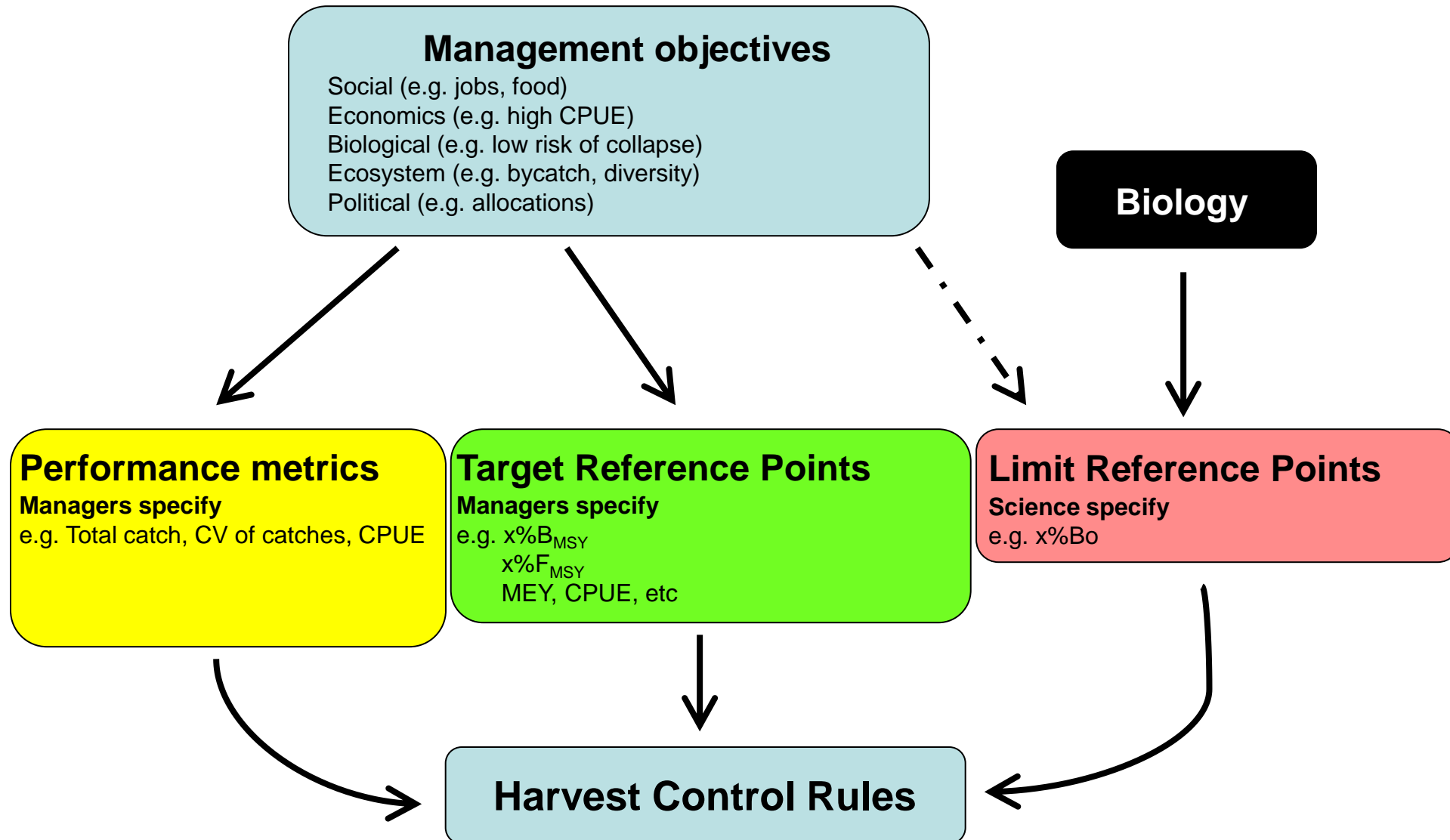
# Reference Points

- Based on models
  - Biomass ( $B_{MSY}$ ,  $B_{MEY}$ ) or fishing mortality ( $F_{MSY}$ )
  - $F_{max}$ ,  $F_{0.1}$ ,  $F_{35\%}$ ,  $F_{40\%}$ , per-recruit calculations
- Based on data alone (empirical)
  - CPUE
  - Fish size

# Management strategies



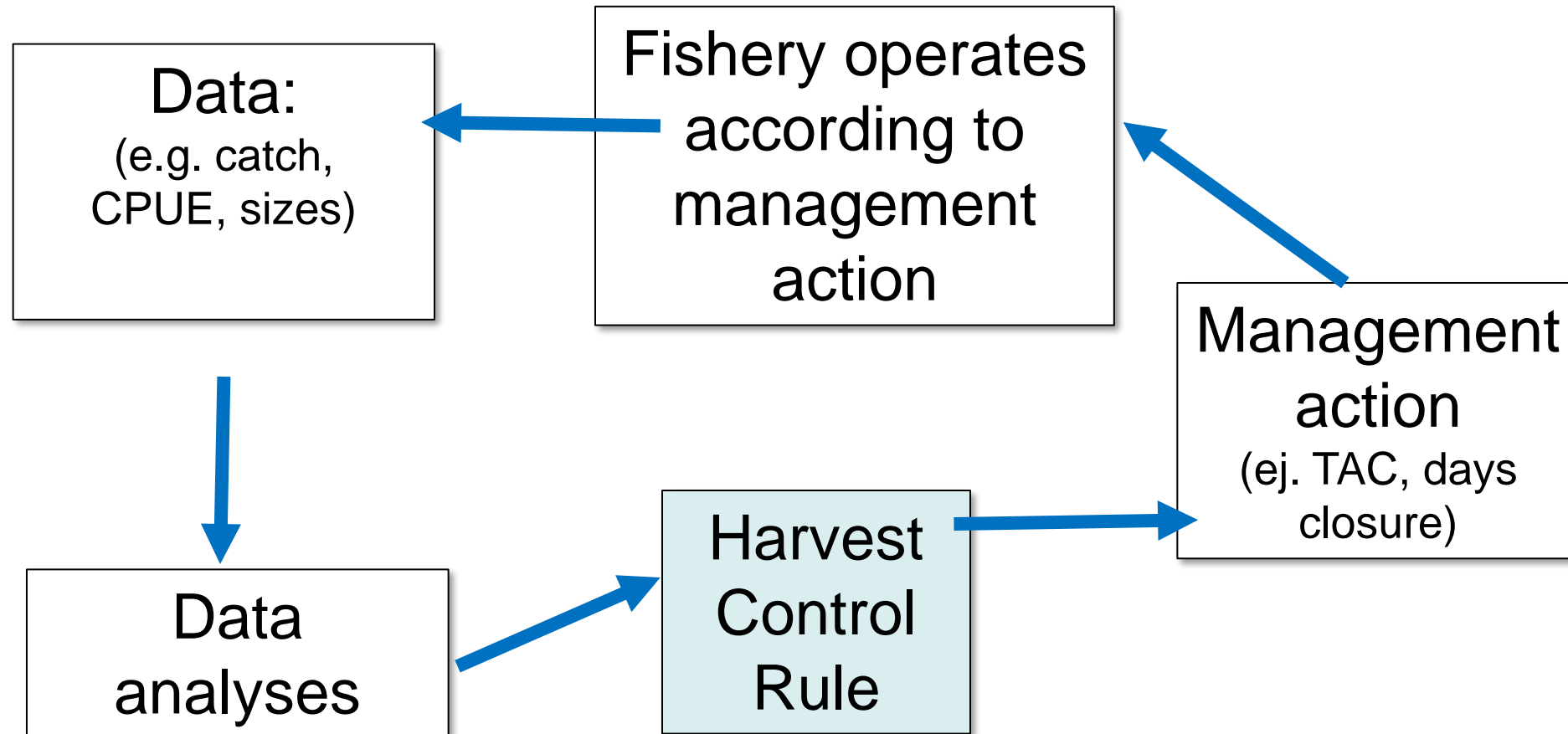
# Management strategies: Harvest Control Rules



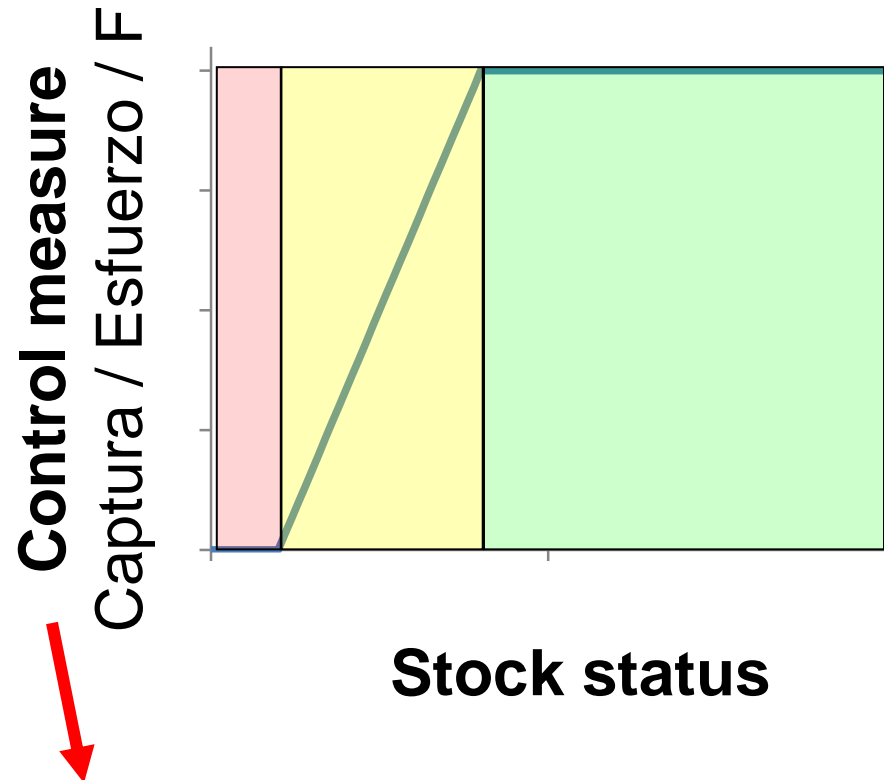
# Harvest Control Rules (HCR)

- **Pre-agreed** management actions to changes in the stock and/or environmental, economic factors relative to **reference points, or trends** in stock indicators.
- Operationalize **management objectives**
- Increase management decisions **transparency**
- Framework to implement harvest strategies using **decision making based on science.**

# Harvest Control Rule Cycle



# Harvest Control Rule elements



- **Control measure, tactics:**

- Regulations available to apply the strategy

# Harvest Control Rule types

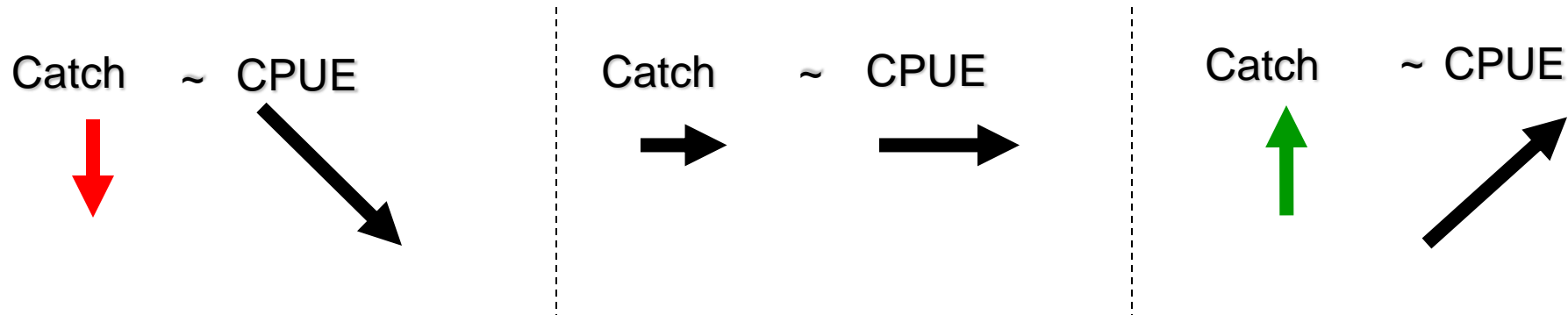
- **Constant**
- **Empirical Rule**
  - Minimum treatment of data
  - Easy to compute, explain and understand
  - Care required to minimize responses to noisy data
- **Model-based Rule**
  - Based on models of varied complexity (e.g. assessments)



# Empirical Harvest Control Rules

- Based on monitoring and feedback
- Simple rule, even when evaluation of its performance uses complex computer simulations (such as MSE)

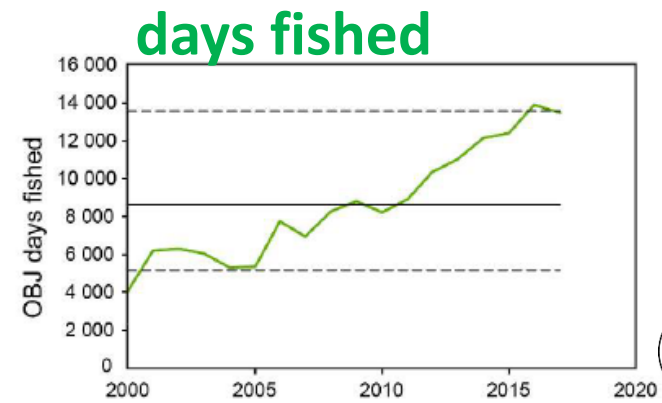
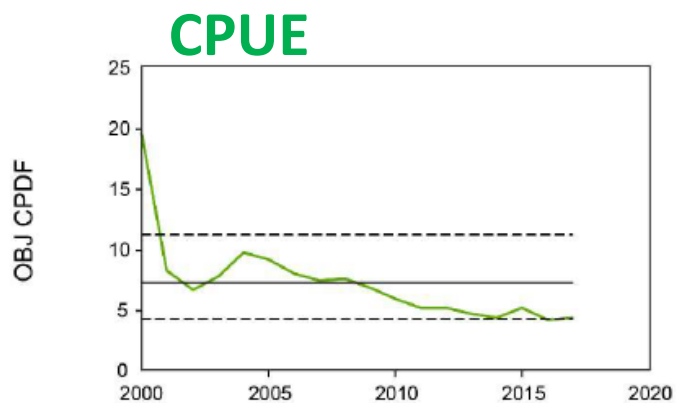
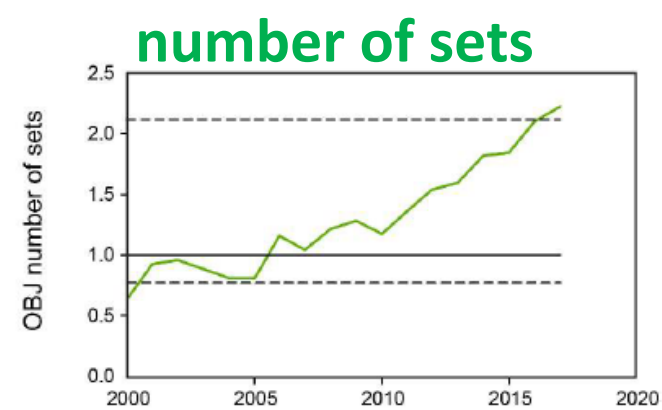
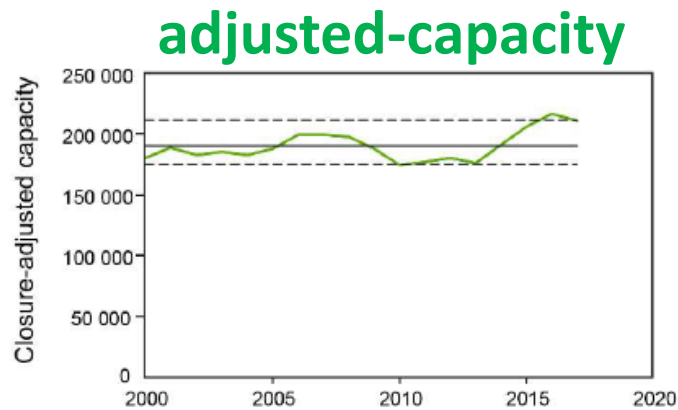
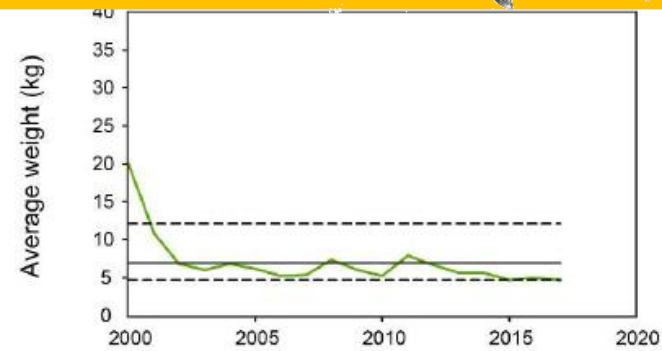
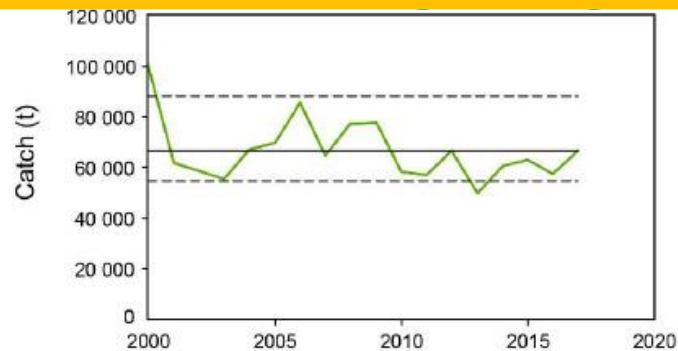
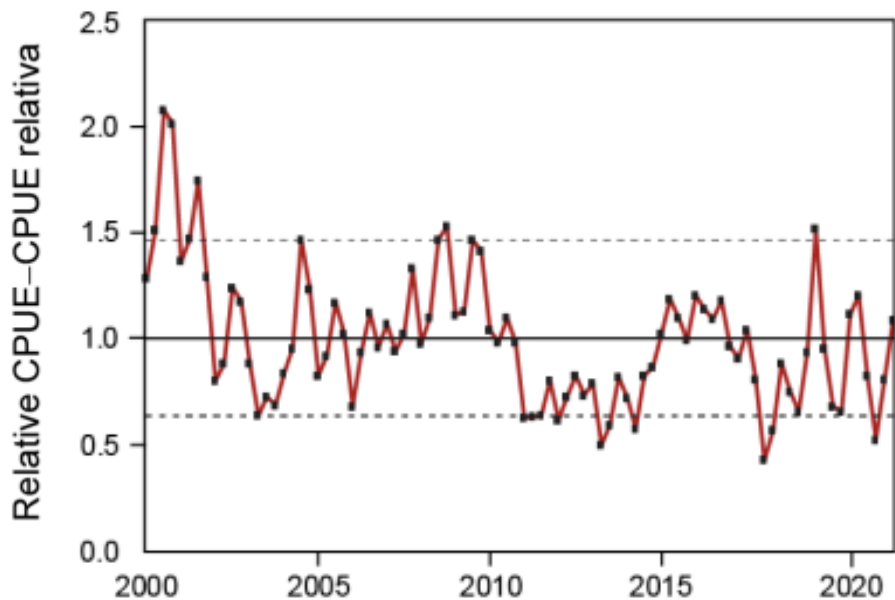
Example: adjust catch using CPUE trends



# Indicators EPO Bigeye tuna

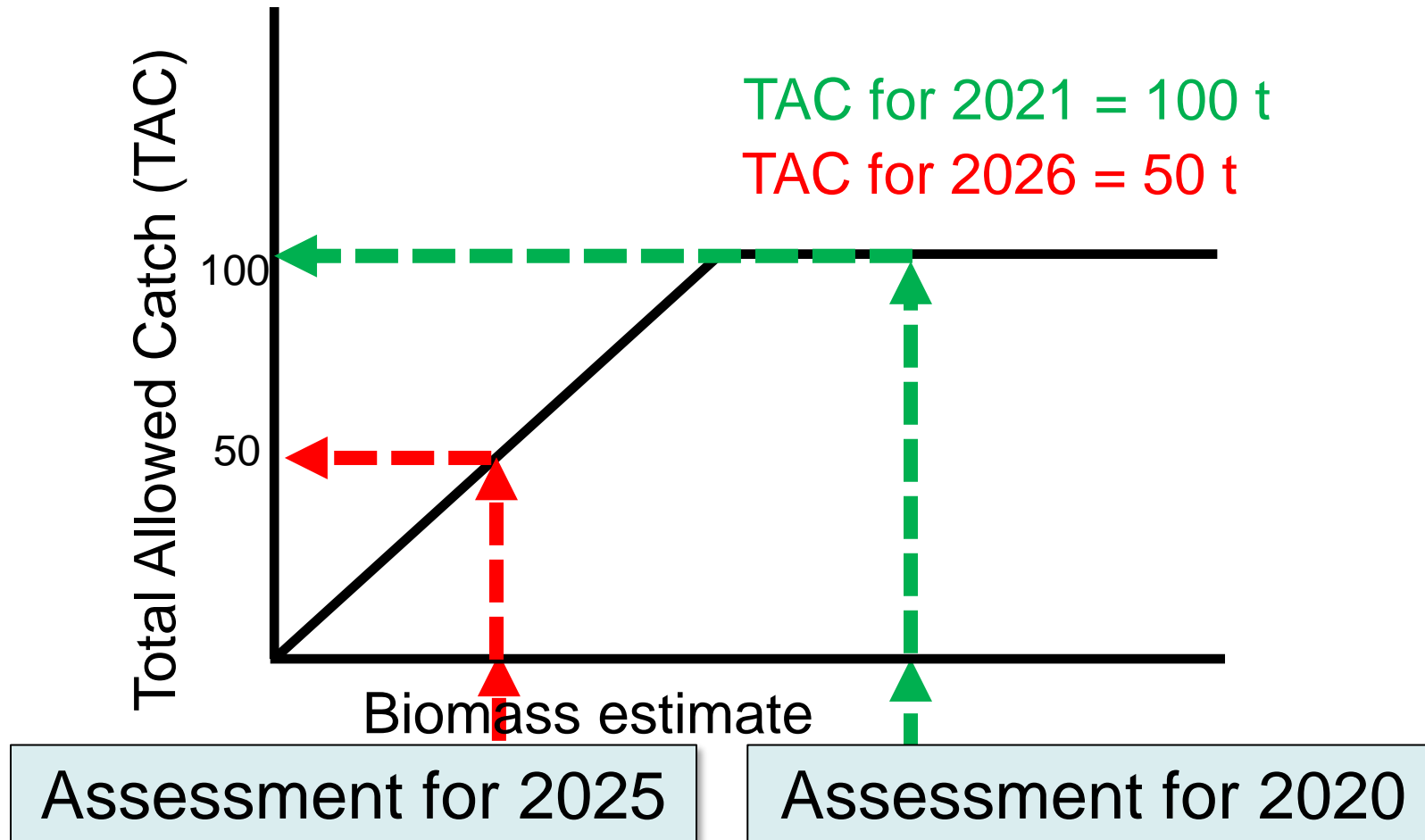


Standardized Japanese longline CPUE index

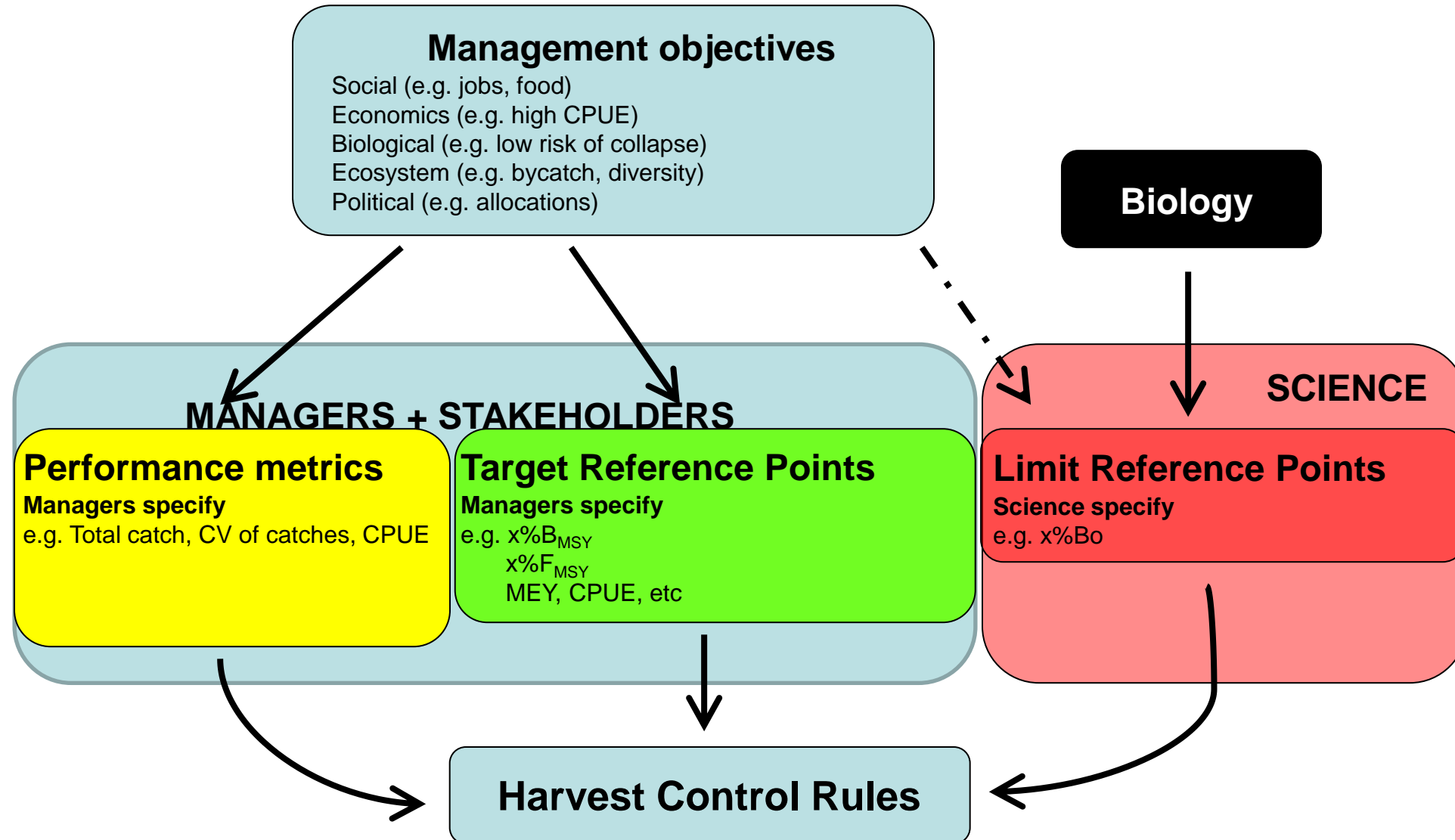


# Model-based Control Rule

- 1) Fit a pre-specified stock assessment
- 2) Use the HCR to determine next year's TAC



# Management strategies: Roles



# Roles of Participants

- Managers and stakeholders identify:
  - Management objectives,
  - Candidate target reference points,
  - Candidate harvest control rules, criteria against which their performance should be evaluated.
- Scientists identify appropriate biological limits to exploitation and evaluate the performance of identified candidate strategies.

# Management Strategy Evaluation

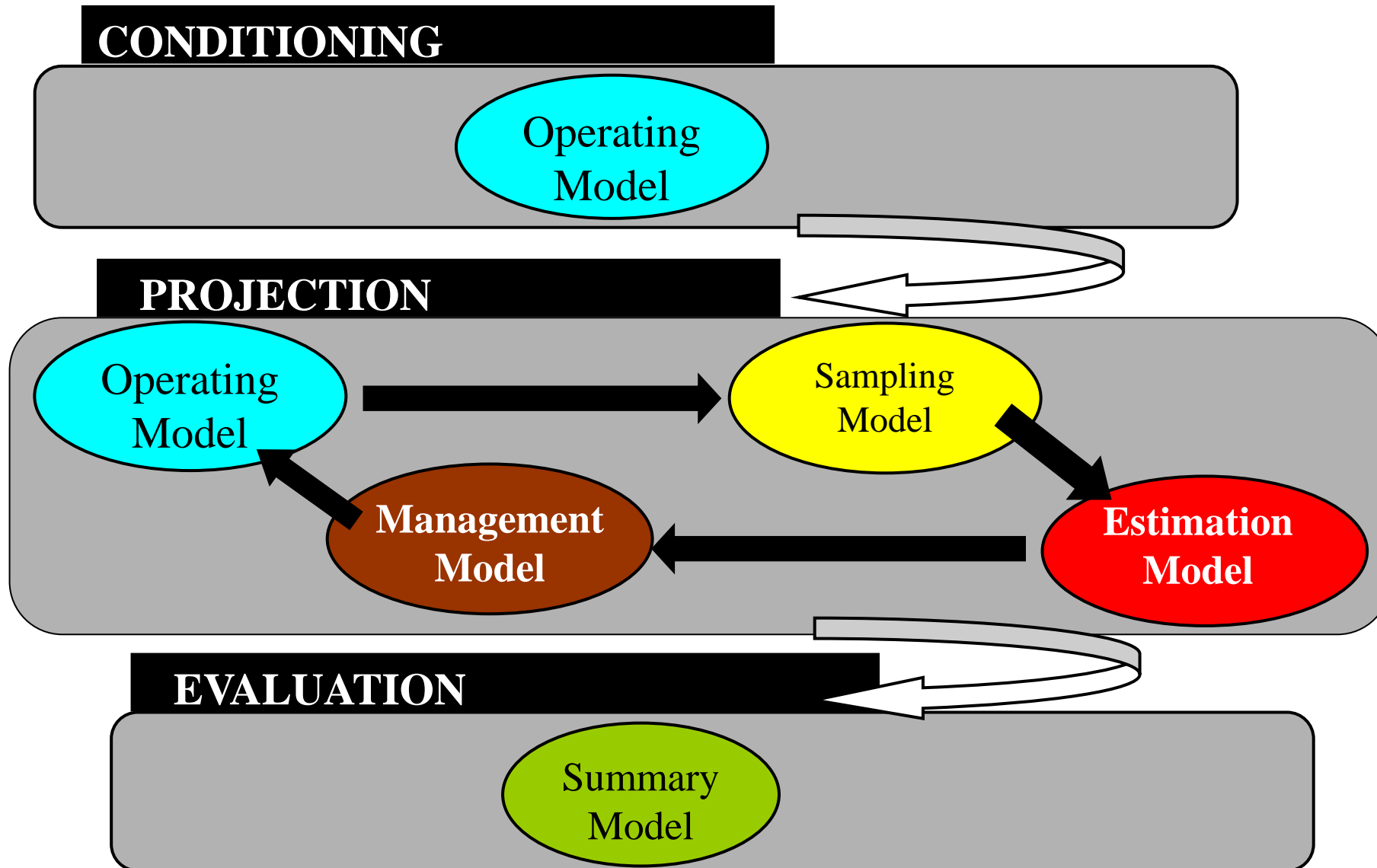
- Not looking for **optimal** strategies
- Looking for strategies **robust** to:
  - Estimation errors
  - Uncertainty about the correct model
  - Uncertainty about implementation
  - Environmental impacts
  - Etc, etc, etc...
- Discarding strategies that don't work
  - If they do not work on the computer, little chance they work in the real world
- **Optimal** strategies can be found if we knew the correct model, but can perform badly if applied to the **wrong model**



# How to evaluate strategies (example)

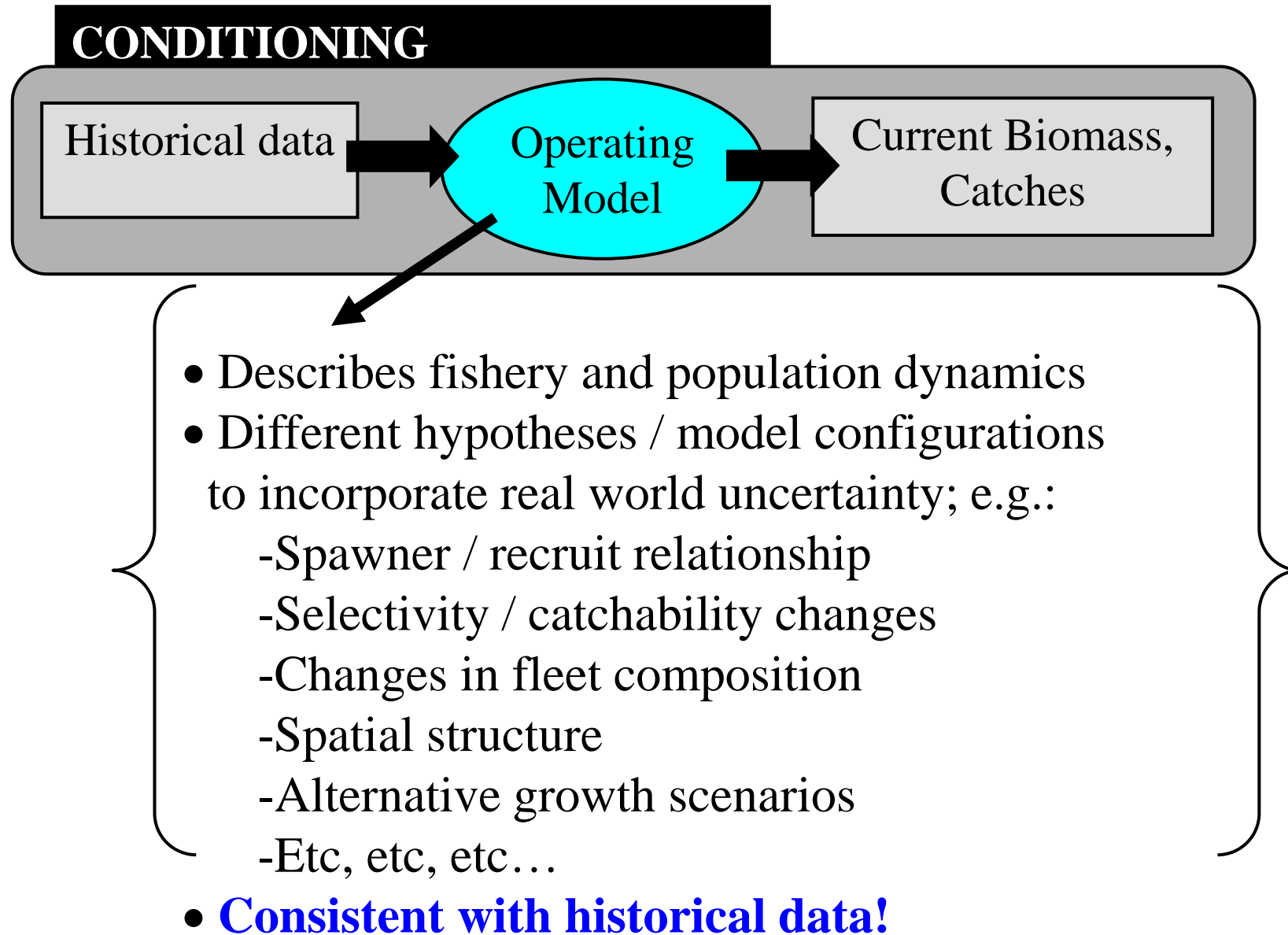
- Rarely we can evaluate alternatives analytically (i.e. formula)
- Typically, we evaluate alternative strategies using computer simulations:
  - Specify general objectives
    - Preserve the stock
  - Specify operational objectives
    - Maintain the stock in the green sector of Kobe plot more than 50% over 30 years
  - Develop candidate management strategies, harvest control rules, etc.
  - Develop models of the system to manage, and its uncertainty
    - Simulation models describing biology, fisheries, sampling, management, etc
  - Use simulations to explore the results of each alternative strategy
  - Summarize results
  - Decide on what strategy to implement

# Management Strategy Evaluation: Components

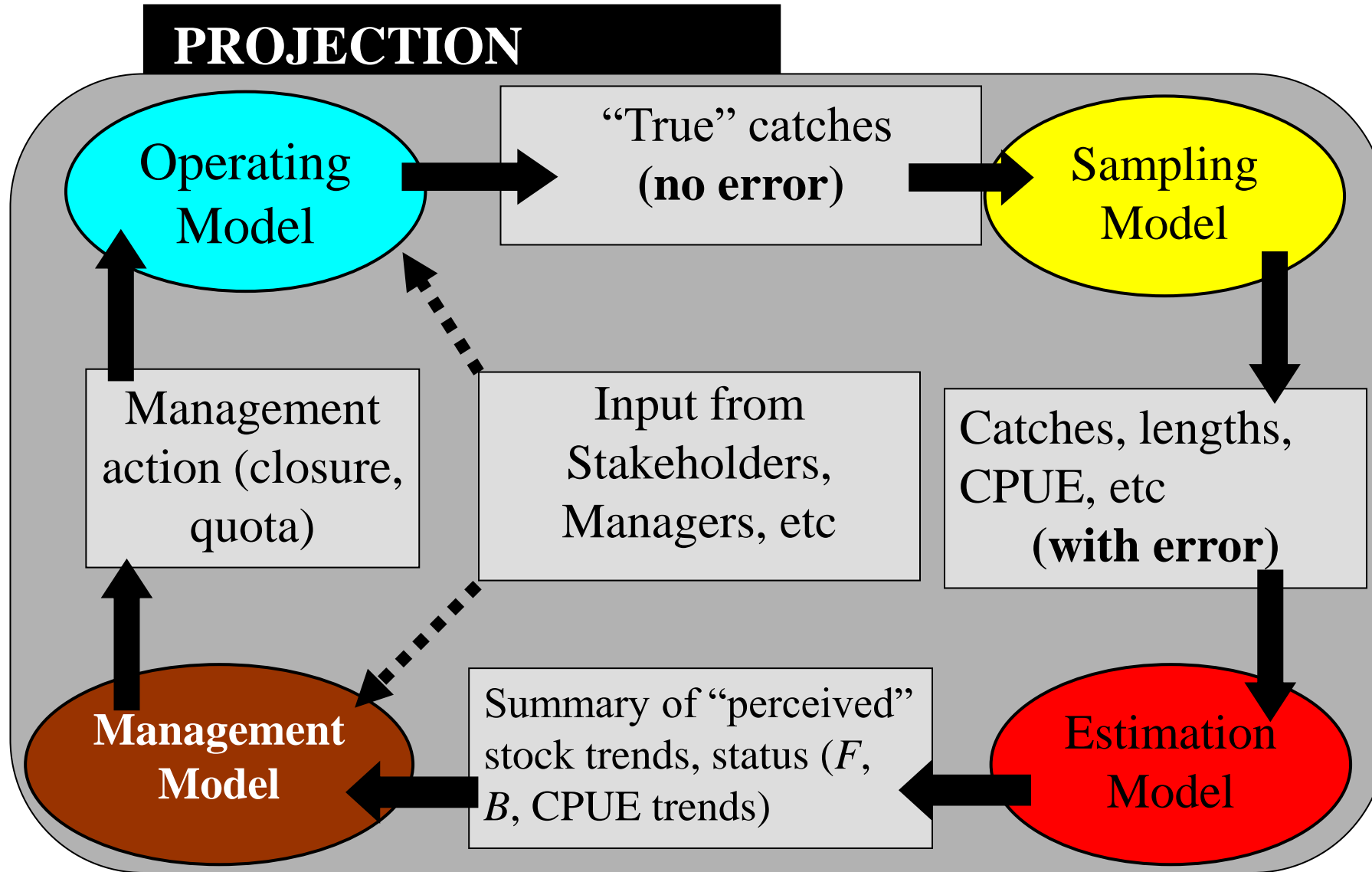




# Operating Model and Conditioning



# Projection component



# Evaluation component

## EVALUATION

Performance Metrics

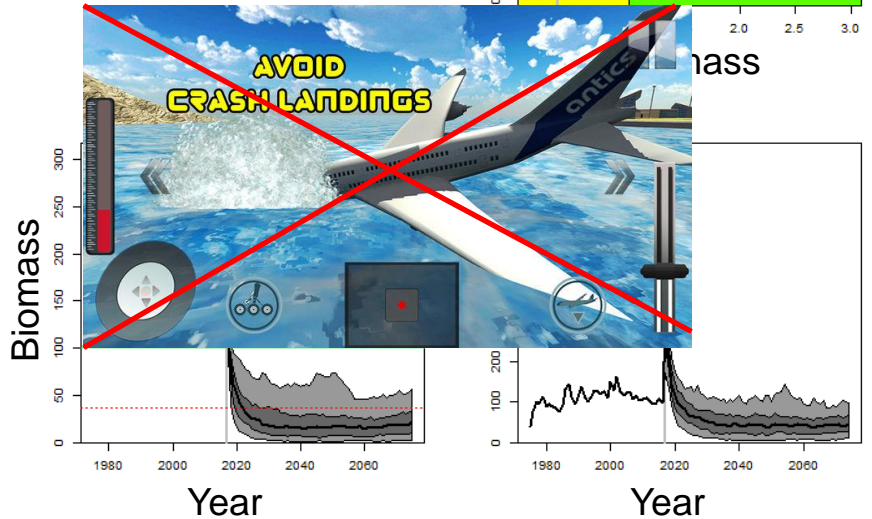
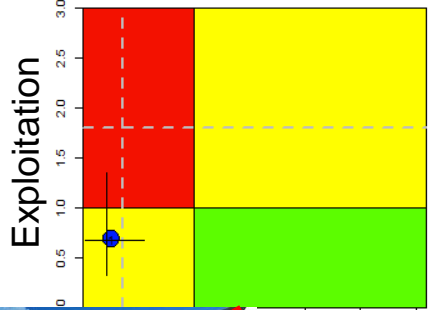


Summary Model

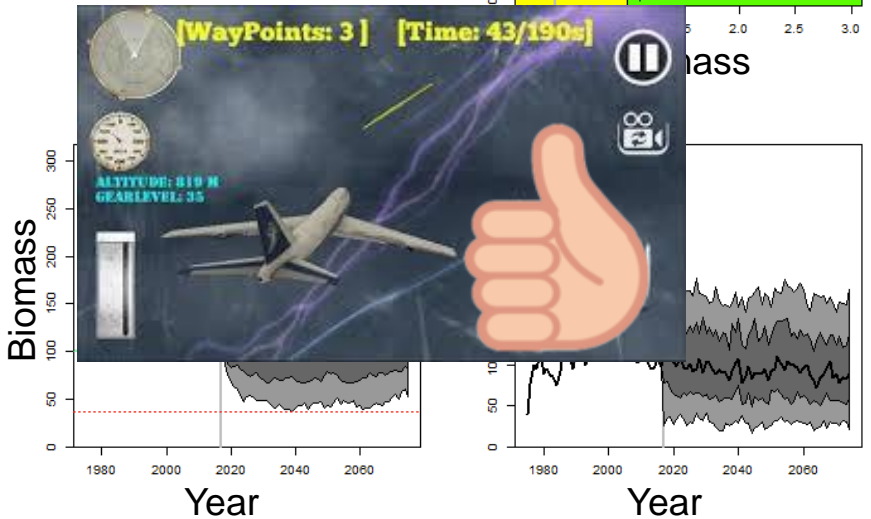
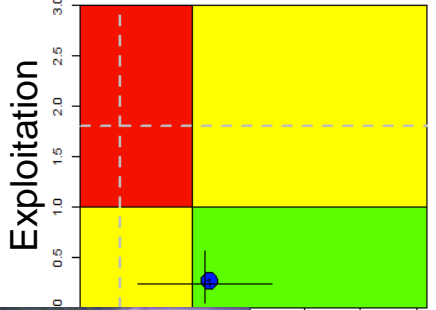


Evaluation of Management

Management Strategy A



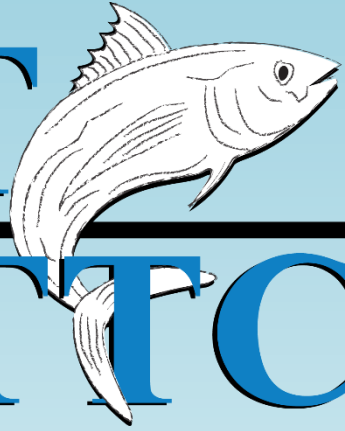
Management Strategy B



# Management Strategies and MSE Summary

- Combination of monitoring, stock status evaluation, harvest control rule (with or without RPs) and management actions designed to achieve **fisheries objectives**.
- RPs and HCRs cannot be properly evaluated without specific management objectives, data collection, analyses, treatment of uncertainty and other components of a management strategy.
- Management Strategy Evaluation involves two components:
  - **Dialogue component** to define several alternative strategies to evaluate
  - **Technical component**, computer simulation and evaluation of strategies

# CIAT IATTC



Questions?