Sustainable Fisheries PARTNERSHIP

FIP Outlook Tool

The purpose of this document is to set some basic expectations about project timeline and resource needs for a potential FIP. The chart below provides a rough estimate of possible resource demands for fisheries that need improvements and that are being scoped for a FIP. It is intended to be used before any extensive analysis for scoping a FIP has started. Generally, knowing the status of *data availability* and *management/governance quality* for the fishery of interest will help give a good initial sense for the resource/time requirements of a FIP and what types of issues are likely going to be the most important to address. Given various scenarios, the boxes highlighted in the table below with green represent possible attributes of a FIP that can be inferred based on the current state of the management system and data availability. These are broad, indicative assumptions (based on SFP experience) and should be revisited, refined, and tested as more effort is put into developing a FIP.

Notes to expand on the summary information in the table:

- *Anticipated engagement timeframe*: The estimated timeframes are based on SFP's experiences to date. Level of supply chain involvement (and resources required, see below) varies over time. For example, initial stages of a FIP require close attention and involvement, reducing as momentum builds and structures/processes are embedded. This cycle may continue throughout the life of a FIP depending on the magnitude of the improvement needs and motivation of participants.
- *Resource requirements*: Beyond internal capacity dedicated to the project, SFP is aware of FIPs with workplan budgets ranging from a few thousand dollars (USD) to tens of thousands annually (agreed and shared between FIP participants). Generally, participating companies are liable for their travel costs where field visits and in-country project meetings are required. Another resource requirement is the time of whoever is coordinating the FIP and reporting on activities. Estimated hourly time demands, based on SPF experience, are listed below in the explanations of fisheries for each scenario. However, time required fluctuates throughout the life of a FIP.
- *Political intervention*: Industry's first approach should be to collaborate with government to facilitate improvements. If government is not receptive, industry will have to turn to alternative strategies (e.g., building leverage, lobbying).
- *Scientific focus*: Where data availability is low, the FIP will have to (at least in part) spend time and effort to set up data collection programs. Often this isn't a political issue as much as a resources (e.g., funding, expertise) issue.

Explanations of fisheries for each scenario (management quality/data availability):

- *Effective/high* – Fisheries in this box are managed under robust and long-standing programs. In most cases, they are from developed countries such as New Zealand, the US, Norway, and Australia. Coordination of FIPs for these fisheries generally requires up to 10 hours per month, but can be as little as a few hours.
- *Effective/low* – Fisheries in this box usually occur in the same countries listed above, but are lower priority because of their small size or lesser economic value. They may be a more localized or regional fishery that has not received the attention and funding from

government that larger, higher-value fisheries receive. Coordination of FIPs for these fisheries generally requires up to 20 hours per month, but can be as little as a few hours.

- *Ineffective/high* – Fisheries in this box are often managed (or not managed at all) in a volatile political system that has been able to compile data despite lack of regulation. They may be fisheries in developing countries that have received outside funding/aid to establish data collection programs. Other examples are high-seas or multi-jurisdiction fisheries where multilateral agreements/decisions are needed to implement regulations. Coordination of FIPs for these fisheries generally requires up to 20 hours per month, but can be as little as a few hours.
- *Ineffective/low* – Fisheries in this box are usually managed (or not managed at all) in a volatile political system in developing countries. They may never have had a stock assessment conducted. Often, at least initially, government is lacking resources and willpower to bring about significant change. Industry may have to convince the government (e.g., sustainability = jobs) and then work closely with them to achieve results. Coordination of FIPs for these fisheries generally requires up to 30 hours per month, but can be as little as a few hours.

		Data availability	
		High	**Low**
Management/ governance quality	**Effective**	• Low resource requirements, over a relatively short timeframe • Anticipated engagement <5 years • Regulator intervention may be needed • *Management*: Little to no improvements needed • *Stock status*: If there are outstanding issues, monitor rebuilding and adjust management if needed • *Environment*: If there are outstanding issues, need to adjust fishing policies and/or practices (e.g., gear type)	• Medium resource requirements, over middle timeframe • Anticipated engagement <10 years • Mainly scientific focus, but regulator intervention may be needed • *Management*: Industry can assist government to collect data • *Stock status*: If there are outstanding issues, monitor rebuilding and adjust management if needed. Work with scientists to improve the knowledge of stock status. • *Environment*: If there are outstanding issues, need to adjust fishing policies and/or practices (e.g., gear type)
	Ineffective	• Medium resource requirements, over middle timeframe • Anticipated engagements • Regulator intervention needed • *Management*: Work with government to improve management quality; if government not willing or able to respond appropriately, industry may be able to address some issues itself • *Stock status*: If there are outstanding issues, ensure regulations are in place to promote rebuilding and maintain a safe biomass level • *Environment*: If there are outstanding issues, need to adjust fishing policies and/or practices (e.g., gear type)	• High resource requirements, over a long timeframe • Anticipated engagement >10 years • Scientific focus and regulator intervention needed • *Management*: Work with government to improve management quality; if government not willing or able to respond appropriately, industry can address some issues itself (e.g., data collection) • *Stock status*: If there are outstanding issues, ensure regulations are in place to promote rebuilding and maintain a safe biomass level. Work with scientists to improve the knowledge of stock status. • *Environment*: If there are outstanding issues, need to adjust fishing policies and/or practices (e.g., gear type)