

E-training tool descriptor

Supra-category: IOTC ROS Observer Co-ordinator Training (IOTC ROS OLC)

Category: Debriefers Training (IOTC ROS OLC TR9)

Course: *Observer data uses, importance, common errors and their impact (IOTC ROS OLC TR 9.03)*

Access to assessment questions opens once all documents stored under the course have been covered by the participant.

QUESTION 1

Select the answers which are true.

1. Observer data can be analysed by fishery scientists to provide insights on the state of the fisheries to Fisheries Managers **[TRUE]**
2. Data collected by observers from the vessel logbook can be considered independent and representative of the fishery. **[FALSE]**
3. Poor or falsified data can have an extremely serious impact on the management of a fishery. **[TRUE]**
4. Observer data can be used for scientific, monitoring, compliance and surveillance purposes. **[TRUE]**
5. Non-verifiable Observer data can be used for compliance and surveillance purposes. **[FALSE]**

Question 1 correct answers

1. Observer data can be analysed by scientist to provide insights on the state of the fisheries to Fisheries Managers
2. Data collected by observers from vessel logbook can't be considered independent of the fishery, since the observer didn't collect it himself. Such information needs to be highlighted by the Observer and the debriefer as "information provided by the vessel".
3. Poor or falsified data can have an extremely serious impact on the management of a fishery.
4. Observer data can be used for scientific, monitoring, compliance and surveillance purposes.
5. Non-verifiable Observer data cannot be used for compliance and surveillance purposes.

QUESTION 2

Select the answers which are true.

1. It is the role of the debriefer is to analyse observer data for scientific, monitoring, compliance and surveillance purposes by checking it for accuracy, consistency, completeness, reliability, independence and timeliness. **[TRUE]**
2. Debriefers are to pay attention to common errors made by observers, these errors may seem minor, but their impact can be severe. **[TRUE]**
3. Debriefers are to be aware of categories of information observers are required to collect at national and international level. **[TRUE]**
4. Debriefers should be aware of all RFMOs resolutions and CMMs as well as of CPC fisheries policies, Acts, regulations and permit conditions related to the vessels licence conditions, but not necessarily related to the observer work and data to be collected. **[FALSE]**

5. It is a common occurrence for observers to record information that may not be verifiable or that is incorrectly recorded. [TRUE]

Question 2 correct answers:

1. Debriefers are to analyse observer data for scientific, monitoring, compliance and surveillance purposes by checking it for accuracy, consistency, completeness, reliability, independence and timeliness.
2. Debriefers are to pay attention to common errors made by observers, these errors may seem minor, but their impact can be severe.
3. Debriefers are to be aware of categories of information observers are required to collect at national and international level.
4. Debriefers should be aware of RFMOs resolutions and CMMs as well as of CPC fisheries policies, acts, regulations and permit conditions related to observer data collected.
5. It is a common occurrence for observers to record information that may not be verifiable or that is incorrectly recorded.

QUESTION 3

Select from the three sentences below the best adapted (YES/NO).

- A. The role of the debriefer is to check observer data for scientific purposes for the length/weight type recorded, the accuracy of the measurements, and the usage of the correct length and weight unit and symbols are consistently applied as per instructions. When lengths and associated weights are available debriefer is to check length\weight regressions to check for outliers in the data. [YES]
- B. The role of the debriefer is to check observer data collected for scientific purposes for the length/weight type recorded and the usage of the correct length and weight unit and symbols are consistently applied as per instructions. When lengths and associated weights are available debriefer is to check length\weight regressions to find outlying points and remove any data that doesn't look good. [NO]
- C. The role of the debriefer is to check observer data collected for scientific purposes for the length/weight type recorded and the usage of the correct length and weight unit and symbols are consistently applied as per instructions and change the data to reflect the correct units without consulting the observer. [NO]

QUESTION 4

Select the correct sentences (YES/NO).

Key aspects to check on observer data collected for monitoring and compliance purposes include:

1. Set and catch data for mitigation measures, catch, release and use of best practices when handling by-catch species classified by the IOTC as Species of Special Interest (marine turtles, marine mammals, seabirds, shark species with a retention ban, and certain billfish species). [YES]
2. Gear specification and capacity limits, fishing events and fishing practices, management of target species. [YES]
3. Proof of incidents of non-conformance with IOTC/CPC regulations (descriptions, photographs, videos, etc.). [YES]
4. Observers awareness of IOTC/CPC regulations and understanding of the need of supporting information to demonstrate vessel non-conformity. [YES]
5. Observers capacity to reliably identify the species they report on. [YES]

QUESTION 5

Select from the three sentences below the most comprehensive answer (YES/NO).

- A. The debriefer should check observer data collected for surveillance purposes for reports on vessel and fishing gear sightings and associated evidence. **[NO]**
- B. The debriefer should check observer data collected for surveillance purposes for reports on vessel sightings (direct & indirect) and fishing gear sightings (FAD included) and associated evidence and information. **[NO]**
- C. The debriefer should check observer data collected for surveillance purposes for reports on vessel sightings (direct & indirect) and fishing gear sightings (FADs and supply vessels included) and associated evidence and information (date, position and time; description and photos). **[YES]**

QUESTION 6

Select from the four sentences below the most comprehensive answer (YES/NO).

- 1. Debriefers should check observer capacity to reliably identify the species they report on. If observer can't reliably ID certain spp., data and report should be amended to a higher taxonomical level. **[NO]**
- 2. Debriefers should check observer capacity to reliably identify the species they report on, through questioning and the use of species identification tests (e.g. "self-learning" test, "flash cards", etc.). If observer can't reliably ID certain spp., data and report should be amended to a higher taxonomical level. **[YES]**
- 3. Debriefers should check observer capacity to reliably identify the species they report on, through questioning and the use of species identification tests (e.g. "self-learning" test, "flash cards", etc.). If observer can't reliably ID certain spp., related data should be removed from trip data set and reports. **[NO]**
- 4. Debriefers should check observer capacity to reliably identify the species they report on, through questioning and the use of species identification tests (e.g. "self-learning" test, "flash cards", etc.). If observer can't reliably ID certain spp., species on data and reports should be amended to unknown. **[NO]**