

5. Moving towards EAFM

Essential EAFM
Date • Place



CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE
ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY



Norad



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

ASIA

Session objectives

After this session you will be able to:

- Recognize how the USA adopted the EAFM principles and moved towards EAFM (case study)
- Determine where your country is at in moving towards EAFM
- Identify challenges your country faces in moving towards EAFM

USA Timeline 1950s-2013

1950s-1970s: Overfishing → Collapsing fisheries

1976: New Conservation & Management Act

Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act

1980s: Regional Councils and single fisheries Fishery Management Plans (FMPs)

1996: Sustainable Fisheries Act → Essential Fish Habitat

2004: Coral Reef Ecosystem FMP

2010: Fishery Ecosystem Plans (FEPs)

**2012: End of 'overfishing' for all USA fishery stocks
- Rebuilding of stocks**



1980s: Formation of 8 Regional Fishery Management Councils



Council Members

- **Federal Agencies** (NOAA Fisheries, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, US Coast Guard, State Department)
- **State Fishery Agencies** (local gov.)
- **Fishermen*** (commercial, recreational)
- **Other concerned users/stakeholders*** (seafood owners, conservationists, researchers, educators)

**Nominated by respective State's Governors*

1996: The US Sustainable Fisheries Act



An important legislative shift towards EAFM

- **reduce bycatch**
- **protect essential fish habitats**
- **to consider the effects of management decisions on communities.**



2. Appropriate
scale

Coral Reef **Ecosystem** FMP (2004)

Shift from target to multi-species, multi-scale fisheries

- Multi-species fisheries (2,000+ species)
- Multi-gear fisheries (25+ methods)
- Occurs across national, state and territorial waters



- **Ecological well-being objectives:**
 - restore reef fisheries, resources, habitats
 - maximum, sustainable long-term catch
- **Human well-being objectives:**
 - generate revenue and livelihoods
 - improve public awareness of reef ecosystems and their vulnerability
- **Governance objectives:**
 - promote improved surveillance and enforcement
 - collaborate with other agencies to share data and resources



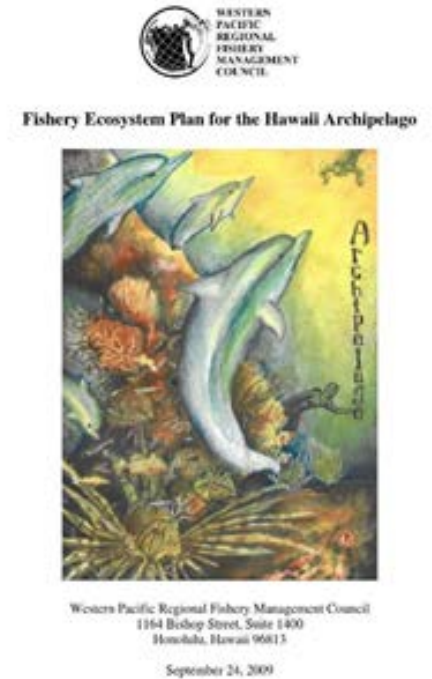
- Precautionary, ecologically, culturally sensitive sustainable use
- Apply adaptive management
- Establish research, monitoring, data collection and permits to improve management decisions

2010: Fishery Ecosystem Plans (FEPs)



Transition to 5 area-based FEPs

- Mariana Archipelago
- Pacific Remote Islands
- American Samoa Archipelago
- Hawaiian Archipelago
- Pacific Pelagics



Cover Artwork Courtesy of Jeffrey Egan, John F. Kennedy High School, Taunung, Guam

2012: End of “overfishing” in all USA stocks



Key messages of case study

- EAFM is a step by step process; apply lessons learned along the way
 - increasing stakeholder engagement
 - broadening scale of management
 - increasing data and information needs (not just stock assessment)
 - built on existing fisheries management
- Many fisheries in the world are doing EAFM in part;
- Each country is a different stage of the journey



Activity 1:

1. Each group receives a card that displays one EAFM principle (some groups may have to consider two principles).
2. In groups, discuss and score where you think your COUNTRY is along the continuum 0-5 for that principle.
3. Using the lines set out on the floor, one representative for each principle paces out their score while holding the card.



Activity 2: in groups

1. Identify the **challenges** your country might face in moving towards EAFM
2. Write each challenge on a card. (**ONE** challenge per card)
3. Now identify **opportunities** your country may have in moving towards EAFM (and in meeting the above challenges).
4. Write each opportunity on a separate card