Ecosystem to Fisheries Management in the Western Pacific Reg

in the Western Pacific Region

Incorporate Traditional Knowledge and Concepts

- Pacific island societies have survived for centuries by placing controls on resource use based on ecological thinking
- Mountain-to-sea resource management units (e.g. ahupua'a concept) enhanced resiliency of many island cultures

Emulate the Success of "Watershed Councils" in Terrestrial Ecosystem Management

- · Heterogeneity in approaches favored within a framework of "regional standards"
- · Adaptive management based on learning from diverse experiences

Rely on Place-Based Collaborations

- . Engage partners who care about a particular "place" and their natural resources
- . Encourage collaborations on place-based natural resource management despite diverse interests and sometimes opposing perspectives
- · Emphasize joint learning and problem solving at local scales
- · Restore good citizenship and community responsibility for local health and productivity of natural resources
- . Mobilize effective cooperation between government, non-government agencies and citizens for on-the-ground activities



Plans (FEPs)

Fishery Ecosystem

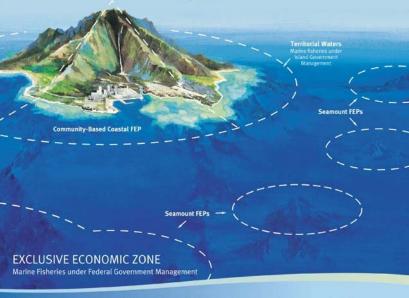
Transform Species-based FMPs to Archipelagicbased FEPs

- Marianas Archipelago
- Hawaiian Archipelago
- Samoa Archinelago
- · Pacific Remote Island Areas

Transform Pelagics FMP to Pelagics FEP

- · Limit entry to American Samoa and Hawaii longline fisheries
- · Spread fishing mortality over many species

- · Develop new gear techniques to reduce and mitigate sea turtle and seabird interactions
- Establish partnerships to develop and share new technologies with other fishing nations
- · Increase partnerships for conservation of sea turtle nesting habitats
- · Participate in international management of pelagic vessels through Western and Central Pacific Tuna Commission



Examples of Community-Based Fishery Ecosystem Strategies (FES) Being Developed by the Western **Pacific Regional Fishery Management** Council (Council):

A coastal community decides to take responsibility for managing an inshore area. A coastal community-based FES is prepared and implemented with partners.

Council assists community efforts through the Western Pacific Community Development Progra

take responsibility for managing a group Zone (EEZ).

Council and boating community co-manage, with federal rule-making if necessary

Ecosystem Science and Management Workshop: April 2005

- Define and refine ecosystem
- · Increase understanding of multi-species linkages
- · Utilize both science-based and local resource knowledge
- Discuss adaptive management approaches for FEPs in the context of biophysical cycles and human use patterns
- · Discuss adaptive management approaches for FEP in context of oceanic regime shift

Regional Standards Guide Fishery Ecosystem Strategies

- · Establish regional standards to facilitate consistency in approach among individual fishery ecosystem strategies under Archipelagic FEPs
- · Provide for a high level of discretion for local managers in the details of their specific directions and actions

REGIONAL STANDARD 1: Identify areas of particular value or concern

REGIONAL STANDARD 2: Identify strongholds of high value for survival, maintenance, and recovery of key species

REGIONAL STANDARD 3: Utilize multi-scale analysis as a basis for integration and prioritization of conservation measures. especially in highly dynamic environments and for wide-ranging species

REGIONAL STANDARD 4: Integrate aquatic and terrestrial restoration priorities

REGIONAL STANDARD 5: Specify desired outcomes and conditions for resources

REGIONAL STANDARD 6: Focus ecosystem monitoring on key questions that inform decision making and allow adaptive



www.wpcouncil.org