

Cooperative Research and Co-Management

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 <u>Co-management</u>: A process of co-management in which increased responsibility is devolved from the government to resource users. Co-management is a management regime that necessitates some degree of sharing of management responsibilities between participants: the government and fishermen.





Pomeroy

Co-management: A partnership arrangement in which the community of local resource users, government, other stakeholders and external agents (i.e NGOs) share the responsibility and authority for the management of the fishery. Through consultations and negotiations, the partners develop a formal agreement on their respective roles, responsibilities and rights in management, referred to as 'negotiated power'. Co-management is also called participatory, joint, stakeholder, multi-party or collaborative management.



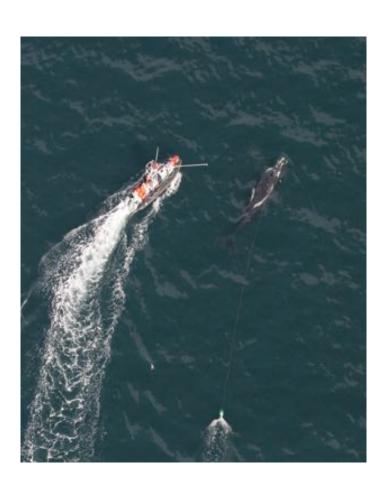
Spectrum of Co-management:

Some Examples for NOAA Fisheries:

- Regional Fishery Management Council process
- Management of marine resources with States and Federally-recognized Indian Tribes
- Cooperative research through which the fishing industry is actively engaged in data collection and scientific research
- Take Reduction Teams (TRTs)



Relevant Legal Authorities



- Magnuson-Stevens Fishery
 Conservation and Management
 Act
- Marine Mammal Protection Act
- Endangered Species Act
- Other legal authorities

Magnuson-Stevens Act

- Cooperative Research and Management Program (16 U.S.C. § 1867)
 - ✓ Partnerships among Federal, State, and Tribal managers and scientists (including interstate fishery commissions), fishing industry participants (including use of commercial charter or recreational vessels for gathering data) and educational institutions.
- Fisheries Research (16 U.S.C. § 1881c)
 - ✓ Provides for fishery research program to be developed in cooperation with Councils and affected States and coordination with the Councils, affected States, and research entities.



Magnuson-Stevens Act

- Bycatch Reduction Engineering Program (16 U.S.C. 1865)
 - ✓ Provides for grants and authority to undertake projects in cooperation with industry.
- **Enforcement** (16 U.S.C. § 1861)
 - ✓ Authorizes Secretary to enter into agreements, on a reimbursable basis or otherwise, to utilize the personnel, services, equipment, and facilities of any other Federal agency or any State agency.



Marine Mammal Protection Act

- Marine Mammal Cooperative Agreements in Alaska (16 U.S.C. § 1388)
 - ✓ Authorizes Secretary to enter into cooperative agreements with Alaska Native organizations to conserve marine mammals & provide co-management of subsistence use by Alaska Natives.
 - ✓ Allows agreements including grants to be used to develop marine mammal co-management structures with Federal and State agencies.
 - ✓ Not intended to change jurisdiction of Federal, State, or tribal governments over fish and wildlife resources.



Marine Mammal Protection Act

- Regulations and Administration (16 U.S.C. § 1382)
- ✓ Authorizes contracts, leases, cooperative agreements or other transactions with Federal or State agencies, public or private institutions, or other person.
- Taking Incidental to Commercial Fishing Operations (16 U.S.C. 1387)
- ✓ Authorizes Secretary to provide assistance to Councils, States, interstate fishery commissions, and Indian tribal organizations in meeting specified goals and to accept, solicit, receive, hold, administer, and use gifts, devises, and bequests to carry out section.



Endangered Species Act

- Cooperation With States (16 U.S.C. 1535)
 - ✓ Agreements with States for administration/ management of areas.
 - ✓ Cooperative agreements with States that establish and maintain adequate and active programs for the conservation of endangered and threatened species, for the purpose of assisting in implementation of the programs.

How does Cooperative Research fit in?

 Cooperative Research: A process by which agencies, scientists and stakeholders participate in a scientific activity for management related research.





NOAA Fisheries Effort

- Requested by NOAA Fisheries Leadership
- Broad View of Issue
- Comprised of Headquarters and Regional NOAA Fisheries Employees
- Look at Successes and Failures of Cooperative Research and Co-Management; Lessons learned





NOAA Fisheries Outcome



White paper summarizing the critical success factors of cooperative research and co-management

The white paper will:

- ✓ Document an inventory of examples (whether successful or unsuccessful),
- ✓ Discuss best practices, and impediments/challenges

An external 1-pager that the public can use that outlines the best practices.



