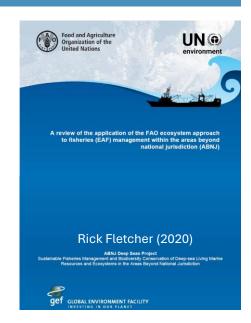
#### **EAFM** and biodiversity conservation

# EAFM measures in ds-RFMO: a summary (and the importance of maps)

Tony Thompson
Deep-sea Fisheries Project, FAO

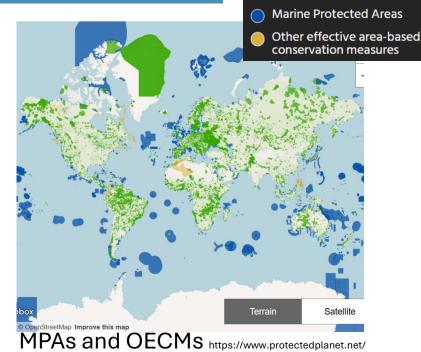


Largely based on above

## Biodiversity maps with boundaries



CBD EBSA map https://www.cbd.int/ebsa/No management

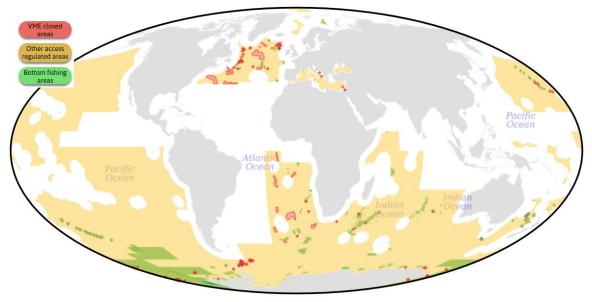


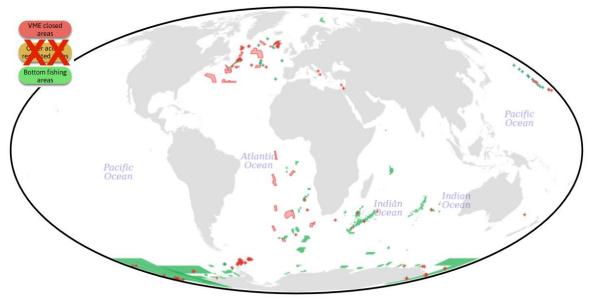
Terrestrial and Inland Waters

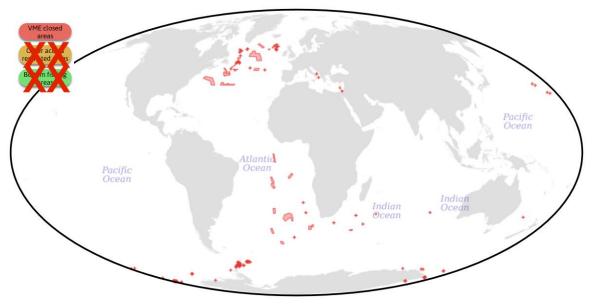
**Protected Areas** 

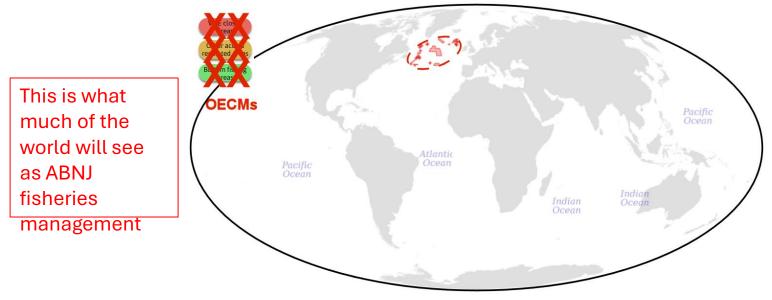
Management for biodiversity protection

Lots of people look at these maps and believe this is ocean management

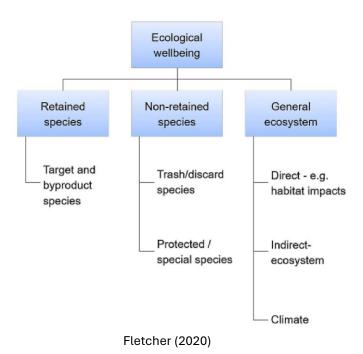








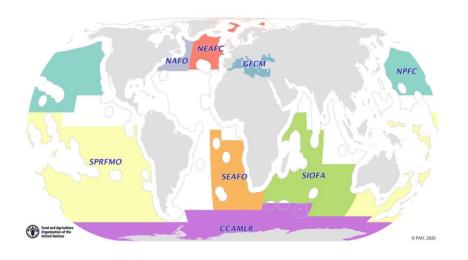
#### RFMOs, EAFM and maps



Using this diagram as a template, and going through the elements in the next six slides ...

#### RFMO managed areas – the start of EAFM

Do you need an RFMO for high seas fisheries management?



The white areas in the high seas have no deep-sea (general) RFMO

The flag State must still mange their fishing vessels in the high seas

But this is a problem for EAFM implementation

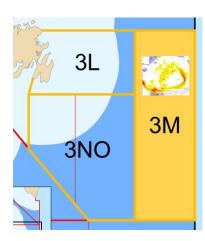
### Retained species

High seas stock status



Blue = unknown (WWR, 2020)

Stock area



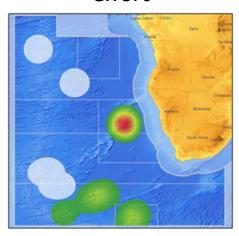
NAFO: 3M cod (+fishing)

Bottom fishing areas



**SPRFMO** 

Bottom fishing effort

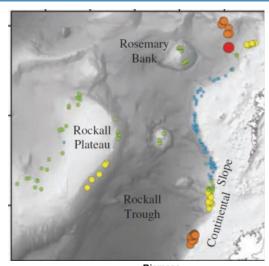


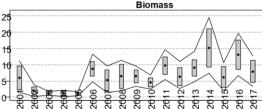
**SEAFO** 

#### Non-retained spp – Trash/discards

- Discards are very poorly recorded in most RFMO regions
- EAFM requires good discard reporting
- On-board observers partially help
- Never seen as a compliance issue (half true ...)

NEAFC and OSPAR (2020) birdbeak dogfish *Deania calcea*. Results from surveys – no commercial data.





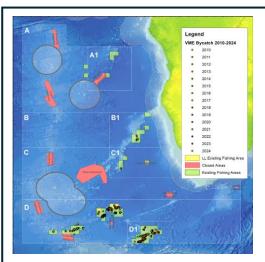
## Non-retained spp – Protected/special spp

Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) species, e.g.,

- Seabirds (some thresholds), Turtles, Marine mammals (regulated area map)
- Corals and sponges (VMEs) (encounter and distribution maps)



SPRFMO: CMM09-2017 Seabird protection for demersal longlines and trawls



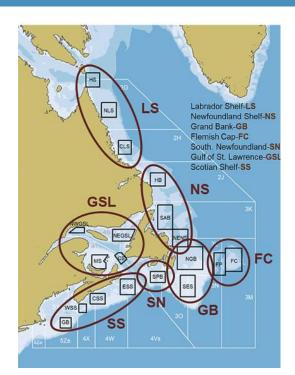
SEAFO: VMEs, bottom fishing areas and <u>all</u> VME indicator encounters

#### **General ecosystems – Direct effects**

- Vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs)
- Predator/prey interactions
- Cumulative ecosystem effects

#### **Ecoregions**

NAFO Ecosystem production potential

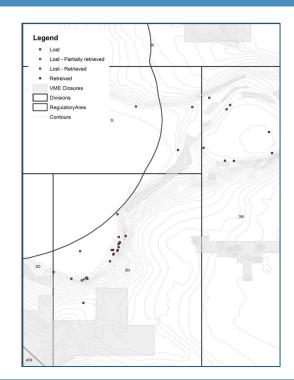


#### **General ecosystems – Indirect effects**

- Gear bans (e.g. bottom set gillnets, bottom trawls)
- Gear loss
- Plastic and waste discharge
   (International Maritime Organization)
- Vessel emissions (IMO)

#### **NW Atlantic**

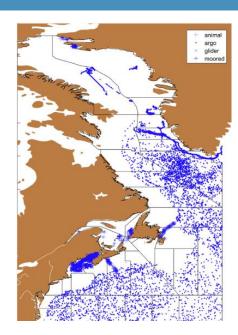
NAFO Lost Gear Map in accordance with Article 13.15 of the NAFO CEM



#### **General ecosystems – Climate**

#### Climate (climate change) (no management maps)

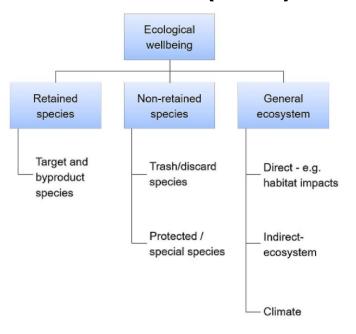
- 5 of 7 RFMOs now have CC resolutions c.2023. CCAMLR since 2009.
- All trying to incorporate CC into their regular work.
- DSF Project has had CC consultancies with NAFO, NEAFC and NPFC. SPRFMO soon.
- Results complicated by different time scales and ecosystem knowledge.
- CC will have big effects in the long-term.
- RFMOs could contribute to global CC understanding.

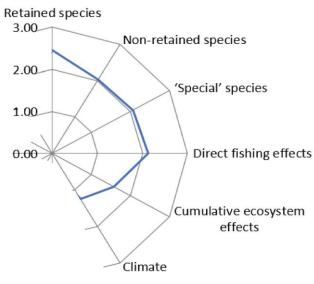


NAFO Environmental Sampling 2022

#### **Ecological component - assessment**

#### Fletcher (2020) scores for all RFMOs combined





1= Partly; 2=Mostly and 3= Fully

#### **Ecological component - conclusions**

RFMOs already undertake many of the ecological elements of EAFM

- Piecemeal no overall EAFM framework
- Longer-term targets to be developed
- Better identification of science and management responsibilities (Panel 1)
- Organisational/processes for implementation (Panel 2)

Better messaging needed – DSF Project website review!