Multi-jurisdictional governance of the Great Lakes fishery: Can a non-binding agreement work?

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Great Lakes Fishery Commission



Transboundary Environmental Governance: The Second Century

> Woodrow Wilson Center, Washington, DC

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THE GREAT LAKES FISHERY AND WHO
 MANAGES IT

- HOW FISHERY MANAGERS COOPERATE
- WHY A NON-BINDING AGREEMENT
- CONCLUSIONS

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SHARED INTERESTS

- Sustain fish stocks
- Protect diversity
- Balance predator/prey
- Manage
 → best information
- Balance constituent needs





PRIMARY MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY: PROVINCE, STATES, AND U.S. TRIBES

- Harvest regulation
- Licensing
- Stocking
- Species rehabilitation
- Assessment
- Habitat protection
- Interact with public





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AGREEMENTS

Binding-"Hard"

- Higher stature
 - Enforceable
 - Relinquishes some sovereignty
 - Reduced transaction costs
 - Ongoing bargaining limited (rules-based decision making)
 - Reduced ability to build relationships
 - High compliance but
 - "Lowest common denominator"

AGREEMENTS

Non-Binding—"Soft"

- Not-enforceable
 - Relinquishes little or no sovereignty
 - Higher transaction costs
 - Consensus-based
 - Dialogue-focused
 - Focused on relationships
 - Compliance depends on "goodwill" of parties
 - More ambitious and flexible

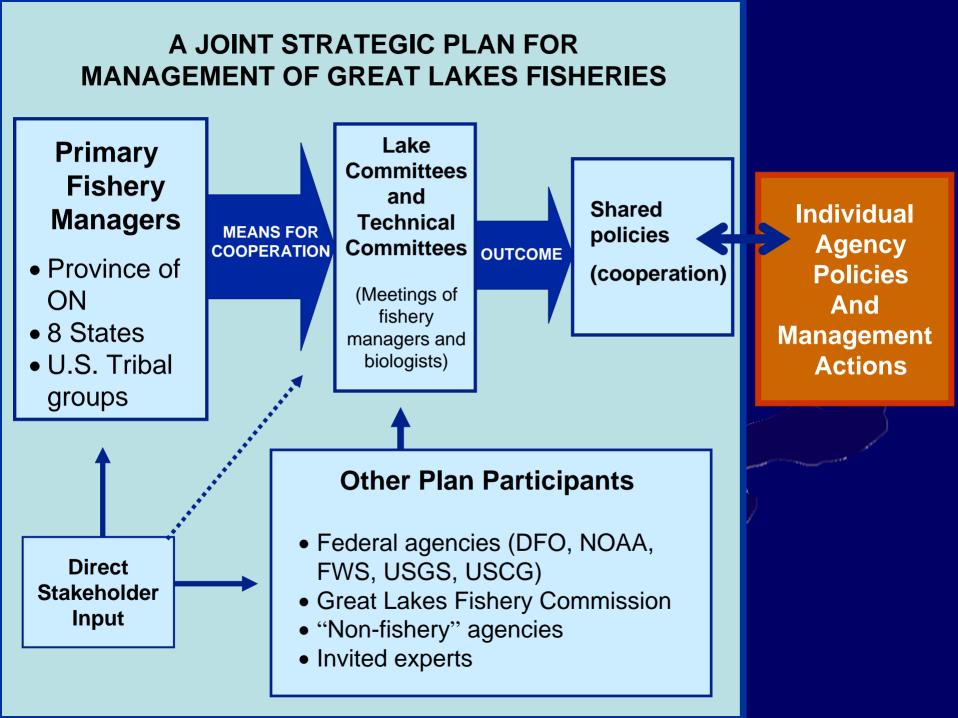
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JOINT STRATEGIC PLAN Non-binding Non-regulatory Consensus-based







PROCEDURES FOR GREAT LAKES FISHERY MANAGEMENT UNDER THE PLAN

- Mutual Accountability
- Information Sharing
- Consensus



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DATA SOURCES

Semi-structured interviews (62)

Participant observation

 Analysis of historical documents (e.g., minutes, briefing items)

WHY A NON-BINDING AGREEMENT

Sovereignty and independence are important

"What, really, can another jurisdiction say to you about what you can and cannot do?"

WHY A NON-BINDING AGREEMENT

Great Lakes Fishery Management Needs Flexibility

"Once [a firm, specific agreement] is signed, sealed, and delivered, there is no wiggle room. Battles would be even more intense than they are now"

WHY A NON-BINDING AGREEMENT

Compliance occurs without a binding agreement

- "Us versus us."
- Participants feel a sense of ownership
- Peer pressure: "We take others into account before we take actions that could affect the whole system."
- Neutral third party—Great Lakes Fishery Commission

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REALITIES

- Responsibility to manage a shared resource
 - Diffuse authority
 - Non-federal autonomy
 - Interest in independence
 - Mutual interest in strategic planning

NON-BINDING PREFERRED

- Sovereignty must be respected
- Flexibility more desirable than rigid compliance
- Plan's design elements
 - Respect for jurisdictional independence
 - Reliance on shared strategies
- Implementation can occur
 - Consensus based agreement
 - Their own policies
 - Professionally accountable to peers
 - Neutral third party facilitator

THANK YOU!