

3. The what and why of EAFM?

Essential EAFM

Date • Place

Version 1



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:

- Understand what EAFM is
- Describe the benefits of using an EAFM
- Explain how EAFM complements other approaches
- Understand the complexities of multiple societal objectives



What is EAFM

EAFM is simply the ecosystem approach (EA) applied to fisheries management (FM)

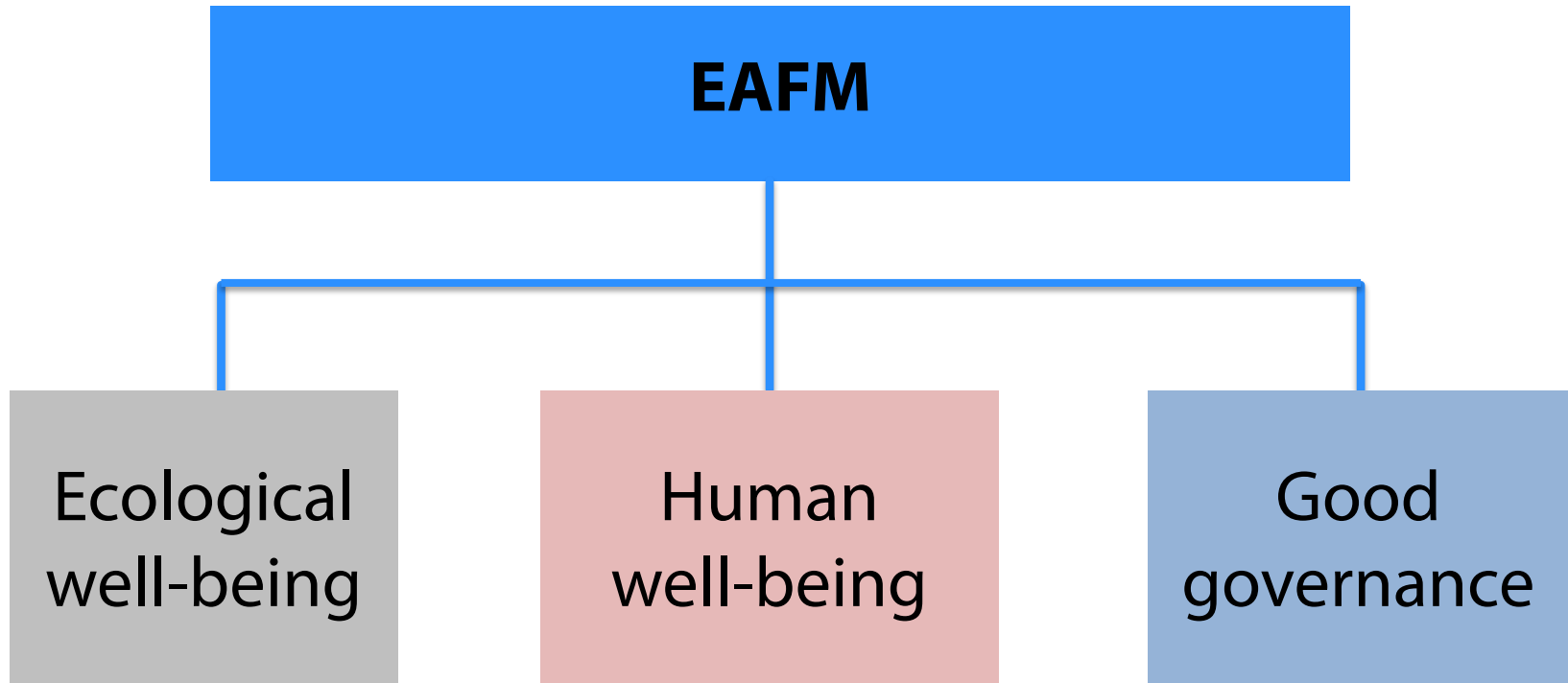
$$\text{EAFM} = \text{EA} + \text{FM}$$

i.e. a practical way to implement sustainable development and sustainably maximize the ecosystem benefits of a fishery system

EAFM




3 Components of EAFM





The 3 components - in a fishery context

- **Ecological well-being:** e.g. healthy habitats, foodwebs, and sustainable fishing
- **Human well-being:** e.g. Increased & equitable wealth, food security and sustainable livelihoods
- **Good governance:** e.g. effective institutions and arrangements for setting and implementing rules and regulations



EAFM builds on existing fisheries management : “the move towards EAFM”

EXISTING

- target species
- fish focused
- production driven
- managed through control of fishing
- government driven

EAFM

- target and bycatch
- considers habitats
- fishery impacts on the ecosystem
- threats to the fishery from external factors
- good governance/ participatory
- socio-economic benefits

EA/EBM

- integrated management across sectors
- multiple use management



Why EAFM?

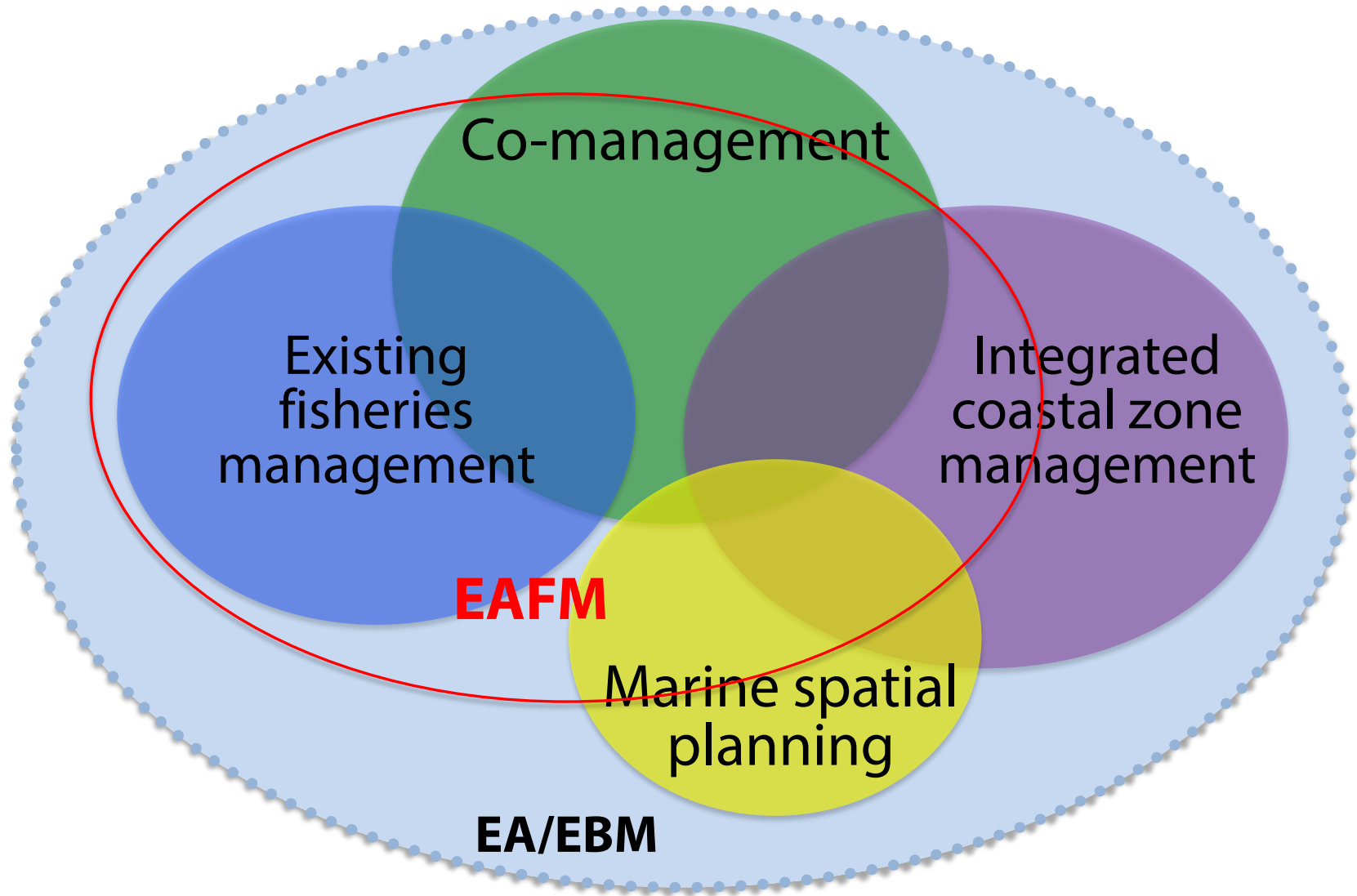
- Links fisheries management across jurisdictions and boundaries
- Helps gain political and stakeholder buy in to fisheries
- Increases support for better governance
 - Can lead to better compliance and enforcement
- Reduces conflicts, especially between different fishery sub-sectors



Why EAFM?

- Helps unlock financial resources for fisheries
 - Good planning and momentum fosters support from governments, donors and NGOs
- Helps protect the fishing sector from impacts of other users
- Protects sub-sectors from negative impacts on each other (e.g. large-scale vs small-scale)
- Promotes better communication and trust

EAFM complements other approaches





Other management approaches

Co-management:

- a partnership arrangement between government and users for management (more later)
- forms part of EAFM

Integrated coastal zone management:

- an ecosystem approach to managing a coastal area
- links with EAFM in the coastal zone.



Other management approaches contd.

Marine spatial planning:

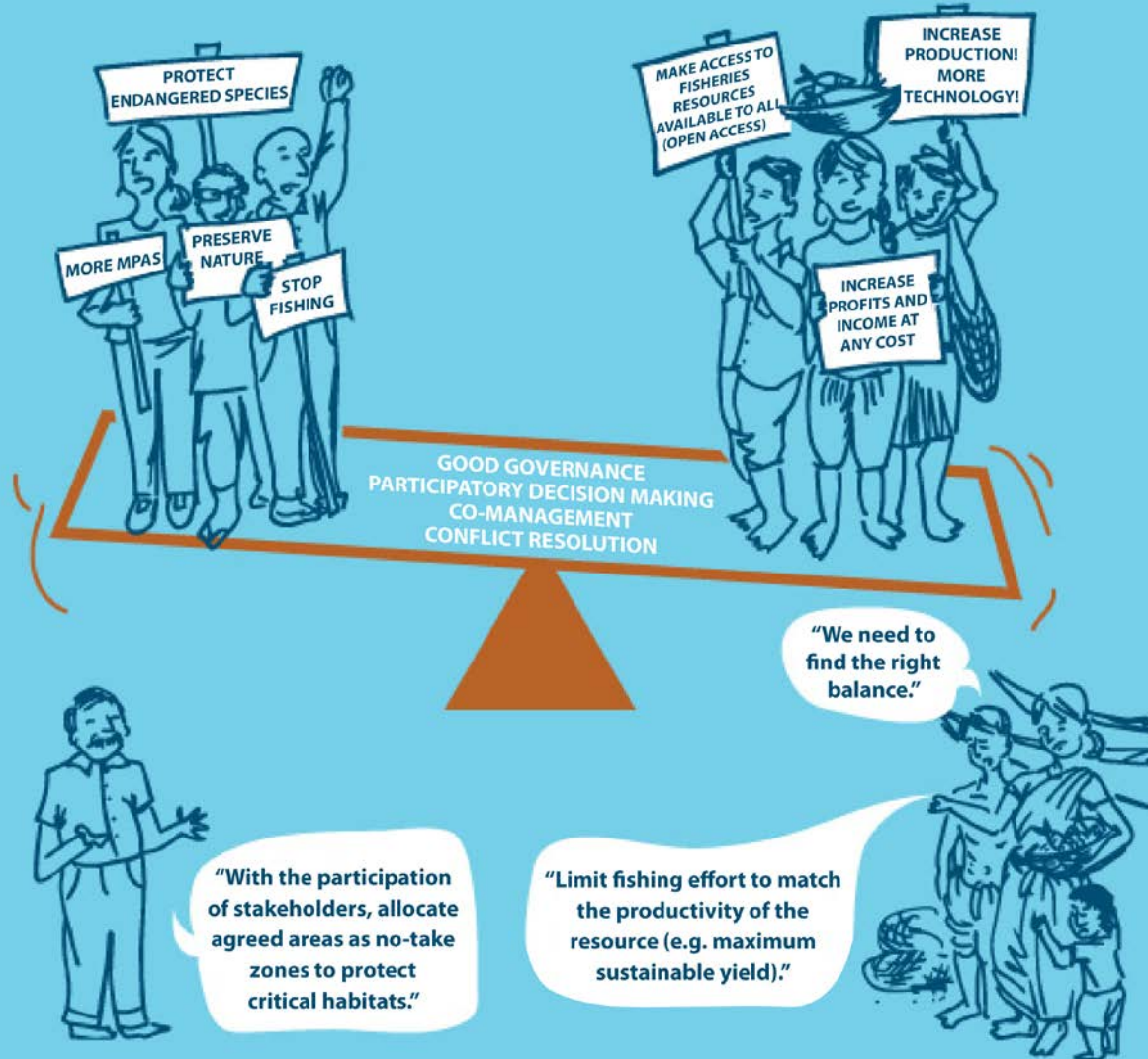
- planning that delineates user access based on the spatial and temporal distribution of human activities
- an important tool for EAFM (zoning)

Marine protected areas:

- a clearly defined area to achieve conservation of nature, with associated ecosystem services and cultural values
- another important tool for EAFM

REMEMBER EAFM IS FINDING THE BALANCE

BALANCING HUMAN WELL-BEING AND ECOLOGICAL WELL-BEING



Adapted from ICSF (2013)



Key messages

- **EAFM** is simply applying **EA** to fisheries management (**FM**) and has 3 components:
 - Ecological well-being
 - Human well-being
 - Good governance
- EAFM is all about finding the balance
- Many benefits of using an EAFM
- Builds on existing management (i.e. we move towards EAFM)
- EAFM compliments and overlaps other forms of integrated resource management (e.g. ICM)



Balancing different societal objectives

1. Read the question(s) on the cards
2. Watch the video clip and discuss the question(s) in your group

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pb2EYUwOk1s>