Group Timelines

Horizontal line represent ‘time’

1. Go back in time 20 - 30 years. Think of events that have affected or been affected by your fisheries (political, environmental, social etc). Events can be from local to national to global.

2. Draw/write each event (with dates) on a separate card.

3. Plot your cards onto the timeline.
4. Principles of EAFM

Essential EAFM

Date • Place
Session objectives

After this session you will be able to:

- Understand the principles of EAFM and their link to the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF)
Key principles of EAFM

P1: Good governance

P2: Appropriate scale

P3: Increased participation

P4: Multiple objectives

P5: Cooperation and coordination

P6: Adaptive management

P7: Precautionary approach
Principles are not new

The principles of EAFM are not new but were set out in the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF)

- The CCRF was developed by Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- All FAO Member countries agreed to CCRF in 1995
- Your country is a Member of FAO
Good governance

Consensus
Participatory
Follows the rule of law
Effective and efficient

Accountable
Transparent
Responsive
Equitable and inclusive

Source: http://www.unescap.org/pdd/prs/ProjectActivities/Ongoing/gg/governance.asp
Appropriate scale

Four dimensions:

1. Ecological scales
2. Socio-economic scales
3. Political/governance scales
4. Temporal scales

Note: These align with the three components of EAFM
Scales – extremes

1. Ecological
   Single species ➔ Large Marine Ecosystem

2. Socio-economic
   Village ➔ Coastline (rural & urban)

3. Governance
   Single jurisdiction ➔ Multiple jurisdictions

4. Temporal
   Short-term ➔ Long-term
Realities of scale

- Probably no such thing as a correct scale
- Take a practical approach – begin working with what exists e.g. jurisdictional boundaries

Challenge:

Getting the scale correct for the four dimensions.
This often requires increased cooperation and coordination across jurisdictions, agencies and stakeholders.
Discuss

In many countries, fisheries management has been devolved to the district/municipality level.

In your groups, answer the question:

“Is the district/municipality the correct scale to manage all fisheries?”
Increased participation

Participation is central to the process
Many stakeholders

1. Fishers and fisher associations
2. Governments (district – national)
3. Fishery related (e.g. boat owners, money lenders)
4. Compliance and enforcement
5. Other users (e.g. tourism, ports)
6. External agents (e.g. NGOs, researchers)
Multiple objectives

EAFM deals with interactions within the fishery sector and with other users.

Each sector and user group probably have their own objectives.

- Need to balance these objectives
- Requires stakeholder engagement and negotiation
Cooperation and coordination

EAFM involves cooperation and coordination among many stakeholders e.g.

- Fishers
- Fisher associations
- External agents
  - NGOs, academics, researchers
- Government
  - National/regional/provincial/state/municipal/village

- within agency/institutions
- across institutions, both government and stakeholder and with non-fishery sectors
- from global to national to district levels
The institutions

REGIONAL GOVERNMENT
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
VILLAGE GOVERNMENT
EXTERNAL AGENTS
NGO
COASTAL STAKEHOLDERS
FISHERIES STAKEHOLDERS
FISHERS
FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

4. PRINCIPLES OF EAFM
Institutional cooperation and coordination

How do you achieve this?

1. Talk to others
2. Link in with existing arrangements (e.g. ICM, inter-agency activities)
3. Share information
4. Harmonize work plans/budgets
5. Memorandums of understanding/binding agreements

...... Any other suggestions?
Adaptive management
Learning while doing

Evaluate → Work → Evaluate → Work → Evaluate
Improve → Discard → Improve → Discard → Improve

More uncertainty → Less uncertainty

TIME
The precautionary approach

“...where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation” (UNCED, 1992)

- Lack of information should not be used as reason for lack of action
- Where there is uncertainty, management actions should be less risky
THE PRECAUTIONARY APPROACH

IF THERE IS POSSIBILITY OF HARM, BE CAREFUL (PRECAUTIONARY APPROACH)

- LACK OF DATA AND INFORMATION SHOULD NOT BE USED AS AN EXCUSE FOR NOT TAKING ACTION
- WHERE THERE IS UNCERTAINTY, MANAGEMENT ACTIONS SHOULD BE LESS RISKY

“We have observed that the fish catch reduces in areas where you fish. You also catch a lot of small fish.”

“But there is no evidence or study to say that the gear we use is destructive.”

“We have seen all the small fish you are catching – you should stop using this gear or at least use a net with a much bigger mesh until you can prove that it is not harmful. Better to be safe than sorry.”

“And that is the precautionary approach.”

Source: Adapted from ICSF (2013)
Key messages

• EAFM principles are not new – based on the FAO Code of Conduct for Fisheries (to which your country is a member)

• EAFM has seven principles
  – These can be used to track EAFM implementation