



Session 1

Essential EAFm course overview

Essential EAFm training
Date | Place



Overall course objective

- Understand the concept and the need for an Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries management (EAFm)
- Learn skills and knowledge to more sustainably manage inland capture fisheries



This course will equip you to:

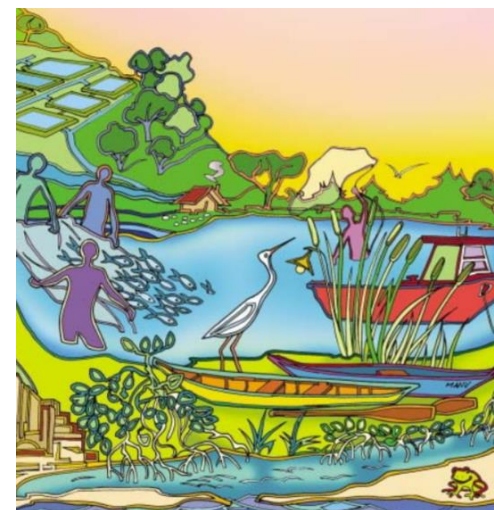
- Manage fisheries more holistically
- Resolve fisheries issues and challenges better
- Work cooperatively with other stakeholders
- Reduce user group conflicts
- Make financial resources available
- Increase political will and support





EAF or EAFm?

- EAF: Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries.
 - Applies the ecosystem approach to fisheries
 - Broad concept that covers development, planning, food safety, etc.
- EAFm: Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries management.
 - Applies the ecosystem approach to fisheries management



*This course focuses on inland fisheries management
i.e. EAFm*



For this course.....

We will be looking at inland fisheries
in [Insert region/country]

Note: Ecosystem approach can also
be applied to other systems e.g.
coastal and offshore marine
ecosystems or even aquaculture
systems



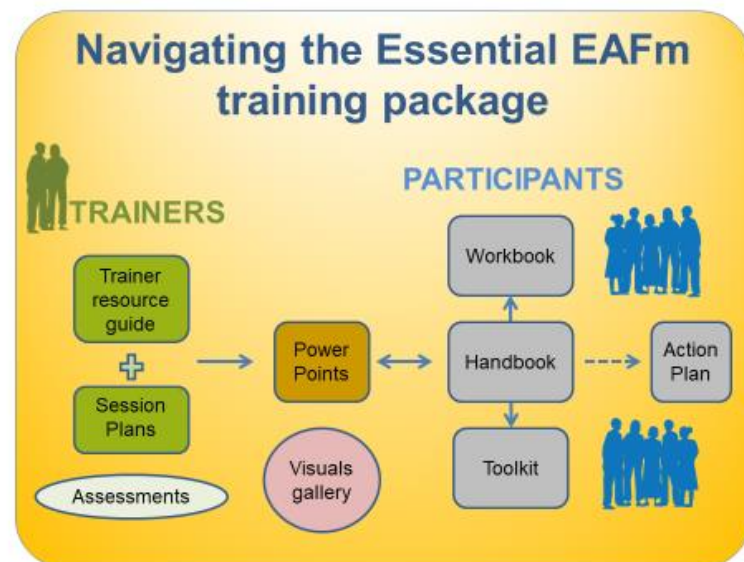


	DAY 1	DAY 2	DAY 3	DAY 4	DAY 5
	What & why	How	Plan & check	Do & check	Present
Morning 08.30 – 10.10	Registration Introductions Course overview 1. Threats and issues in fisheries	5. Moving towards EAFm Lake Victoria case study	10. Step 1: Define & scope the Fishery Management Unit (FMU) 1.1 Define the FMU 1.2 Agree on the vision 1.3 Scope the FMU	13. Step 3: Develop the EAFm plan 3.1 Develop management objectives 3.2 Develop indicators and benchmarks	Quiz review Participant work: refining EAFm plans & preparing presentations
Break					
10.30 – 12.30	2. Fisheries management and the ecosystem approach 3. The what and why of EAFm?	6. EAFm plans: the link between policy and action 7. EAFm process overview 8. Startup A Preparing the ground	11. Step 2: Identify & prioritize issues & goals 2.1 Identify FMU-specific issues 2.2 Prioritize issues 2.3 Define goals 12. Reality check I Constraints and opportunities	14. Step 3: Develop the EAFm plan ...cont'd 3.3 Agree management actions 3.4 Include financing mechanisms 3.5 Finalize EAFm plan 15. Step 4: Implement the plan 4.1 Formalize, communicate and engage	Participant presentations on EAFm key elements to illustrate learning Feedback on presentations
Lunch					
Afternoon 13.30 – 14.45	4. Principles of EAFm	8. Startup A Preparing the ground cont.	12. Reality check I Facilitation skills	16. Reality check II Align to EAFm principles Supporting environment	Course review Individual action planning
Break					
15.05 – 16.30	(4a) How much EAFm are you already doing?	9. Startup B Engaging stakeholders	12. Reality check I Conflict management	17. Step 5: Monitor, evaluate and adapt 5.1 Monitor and evaluate performance 5.2 Review and adapt the plan EAFm QUIZ	Course evaluation Course closure and certification
17.00 wrap up	Homework: EAFm progress			Homework: Presentation preparation	



Materials and feedback

- Course Handbook, Workbook, Toolkit
- Take-home PowerPoint slides & resources
- Daily monitoring and review
- Course evaluation
- Certificates





New ways of learning

- Learning new skills and elaborating on what you already know
- Reading, seeing, listening and questioning
- Hands-on activities and exercises and relating to your own experience
- Sharing tips and experiences
- Having fun!
- Useful resource for EAFm = FAO EAFNet online Toolkit

<http://www.fao.org/fishery/eaf-net/topic/166272/en>



Turning your learning into action

- Daily action planning
- Working in groups
- Presentations on day 5



Group activity

- Discuss threats or issues relating to your fisheries and the associated ecosystem
- Write each issue or threat on a SEPARATE card, think of as many as you can
- Place the cards on the flipchart
- Move around so you can see other group's work

Note: You will be using these cards again later



Key messages

- Many threats and issues to sustainable inland fisheries
- You will already be familiar with many of these
- Issues are the same across many parts of the world
- Some are within the fishery, others come from outside
- Some are trans-boundary
 - Regional cooperation will help address the issues
 - Countries can learn from each other