

3. The why and what of EAFM?

Essential EAFM

Date • Place



CORAL TRIANGLE
INITIATIVE
ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY



Norad



USAID | ASIA
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



Session objectives

After this session you will be able to:

- Describe what EAFM is
- Explain the benefits of using an EAFM
- Explain how EAFM fits with other approaches
- Recognize the difficulty in dealing with multiple societal objectives



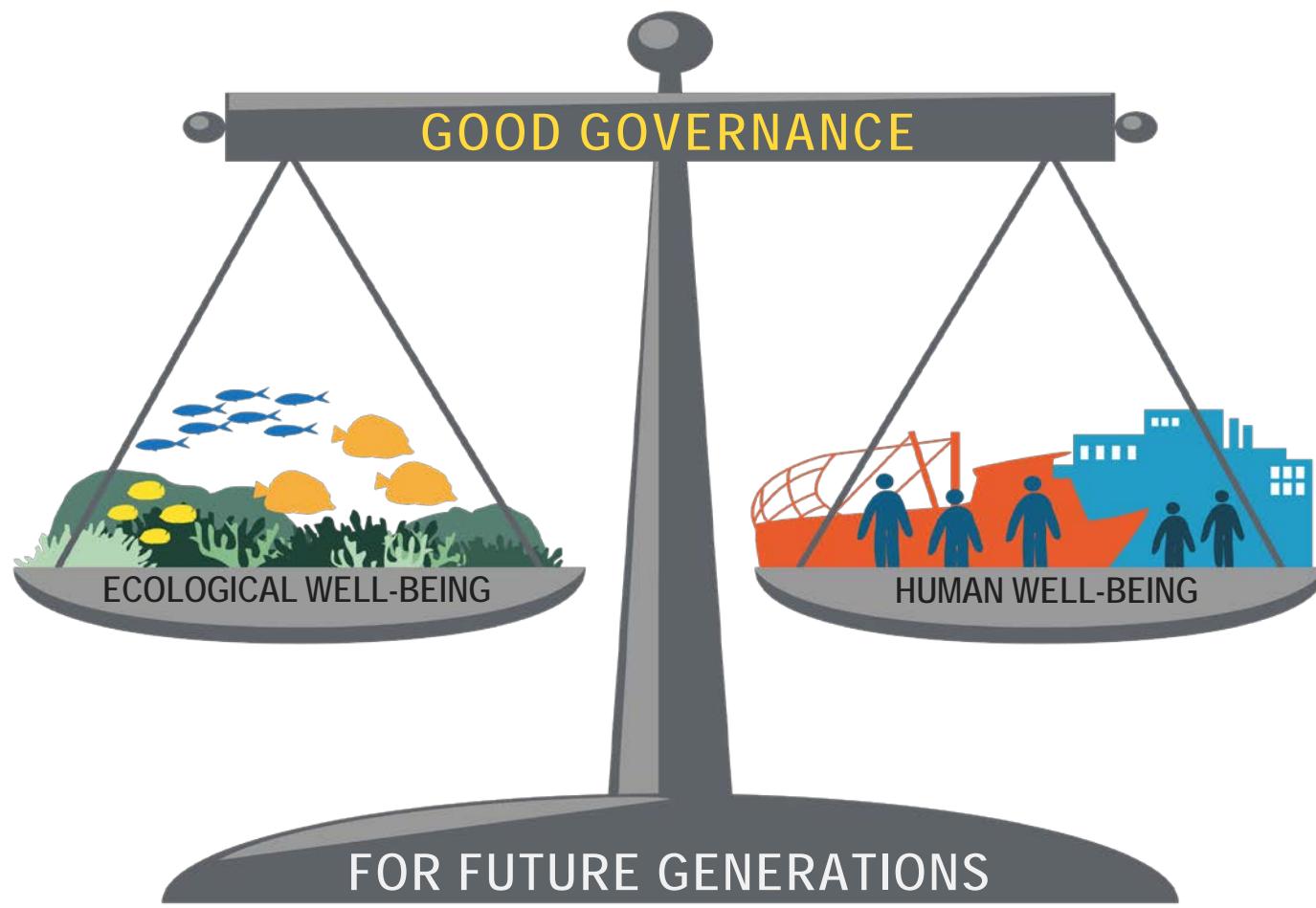
What is EAFM

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

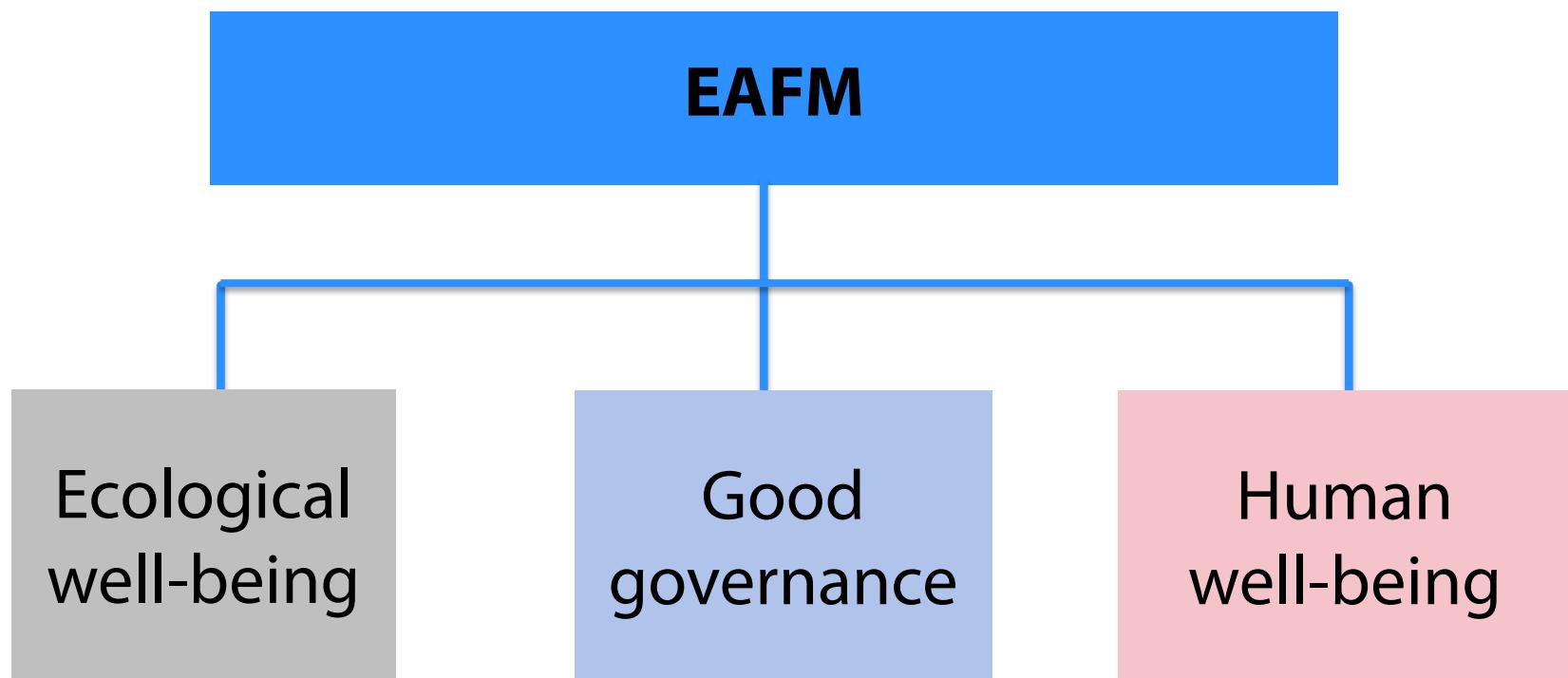
$$\text{EAFM} = \text{EA} + \text{FM}$$

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

EAFM



Components of EAFM



Note: Ecological well-being = fish + environment



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

- integrated management across sectors
- multiple use management



Why EAFM?

- Promotes broader consideration of the links between components in an ecosystem and fisheries;
- Facilitates trade-offs between different stakeholder's priorities, balancing human and ecological needs
- Increases stakeholder's participation – better communication and trust



Why EAFM contd.?

- Enables recognition of larger-scale, longer-term issues and their solutions
- Increases support for better governance
 - Can lead to better compliance and enforcement
- Reduces conflicts, especially between different fishery sub-sectors and other sectors
- Helps access to financial resources for fisheries
 - Good planning and momentum fosters support from governments, donors and NGOs



Other management approaches

Co-management:

- a partnership arrangement between government and other stakeholders for management
- forms part of EAFM

Integrated coastal management (ICM):

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



Other management approaches contd.

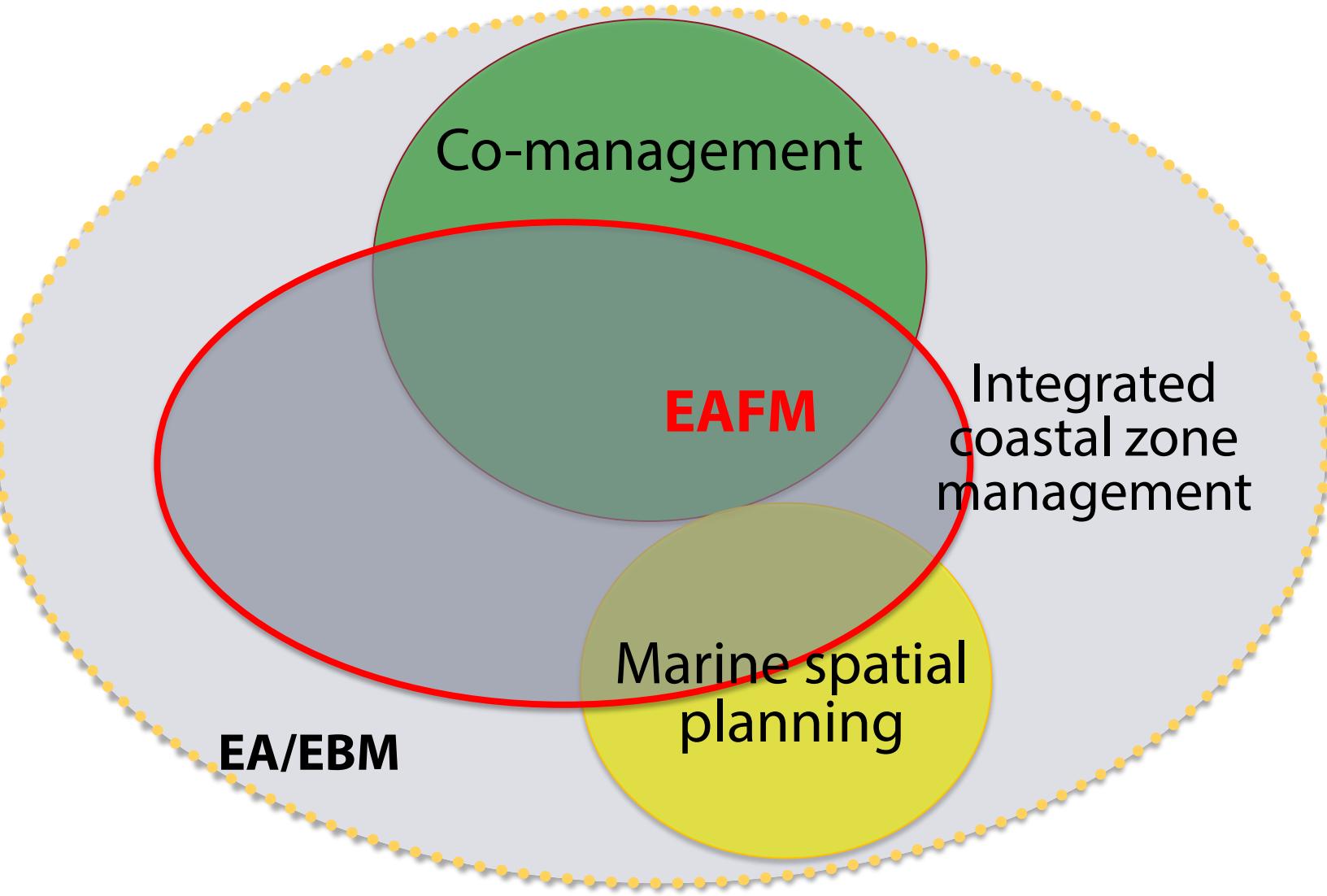
Marine spatial planning (MSP):

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

Marine protected areas (MPAs):

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

EAFM complements other approaches



REMEMBER EAFM IS FINDING THE BALANCE





Key messages

- **EAFM** is simply applying **EA** to fisheries
- **EAFM** 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 fits in with and overlaps other forms of integrated management (e.g. ICM)