

4. Principles of EAFM

Essential EAFM

Date • Place



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:

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



Group Timelines

Horizontal line represent 'time'

1. Go back in time 30 – 40 years (e.g. 1970).
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

Key principles of EAFM



1. Good governance



2. Appropriate scale



3. Increased participation



4. Multiple objectives



5. Cooperation & coordination



6. Adaptive management

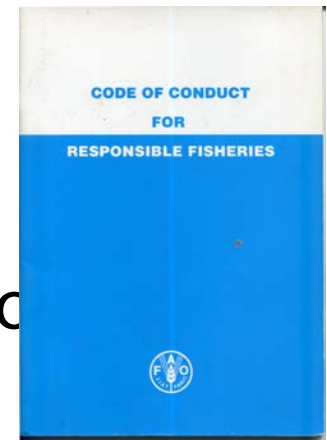


7. Precautionary approach

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

Accountable

Participatory

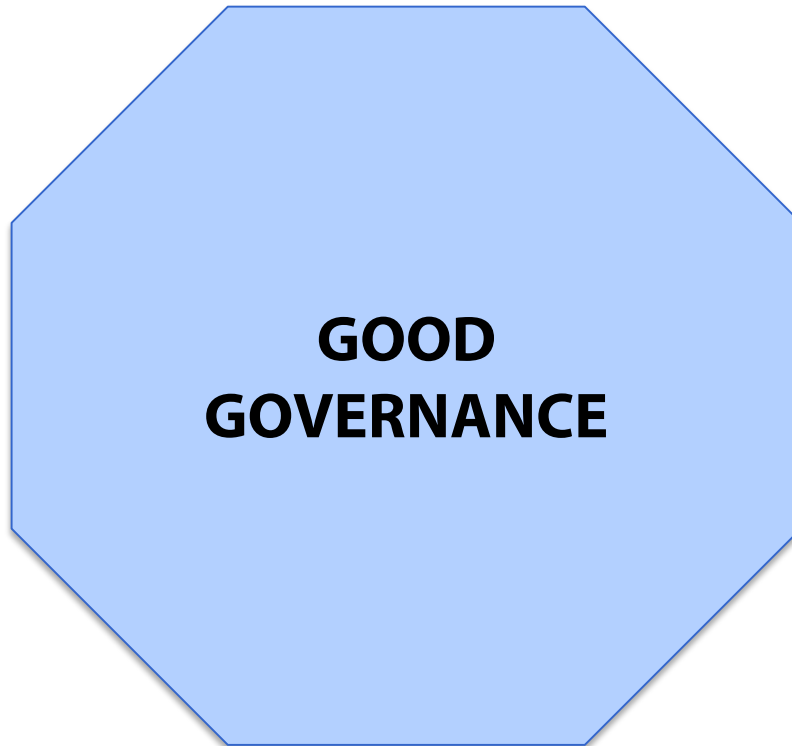
Transparent

Follows the rule of law


Responsive

Effective and efficient

Equitable and inclusive



Source: <http://www.unescap.org/pdd/prs/ProjectActivities/Ongoing/gg/governance.asp>



2. Appropriate scale

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 → multiple species

-Small areas → large areas (e.g. 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

- Take a practical approach – begin working with what exists e.g. jurisdictional boundaries (district, province)

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 down to the district/municipality level.

In your groups, answer the question:

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

Increased participation

3. Increased participation



Participation is central to the process

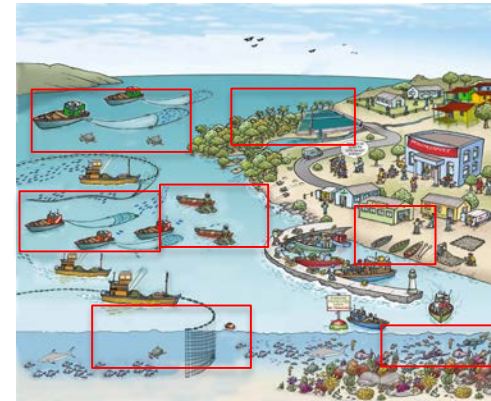
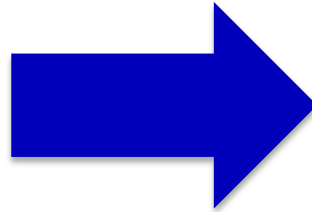
Many stakeholders

1. Fishers and fisher associations
2. Governments (district – national)
3. Fishery related (e.g. boat owners, money lenders)
4. Compliance and enforcement agencies (e.g. Inspector)
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



5. Cooperation
& coordination

Cooperation and coordination

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

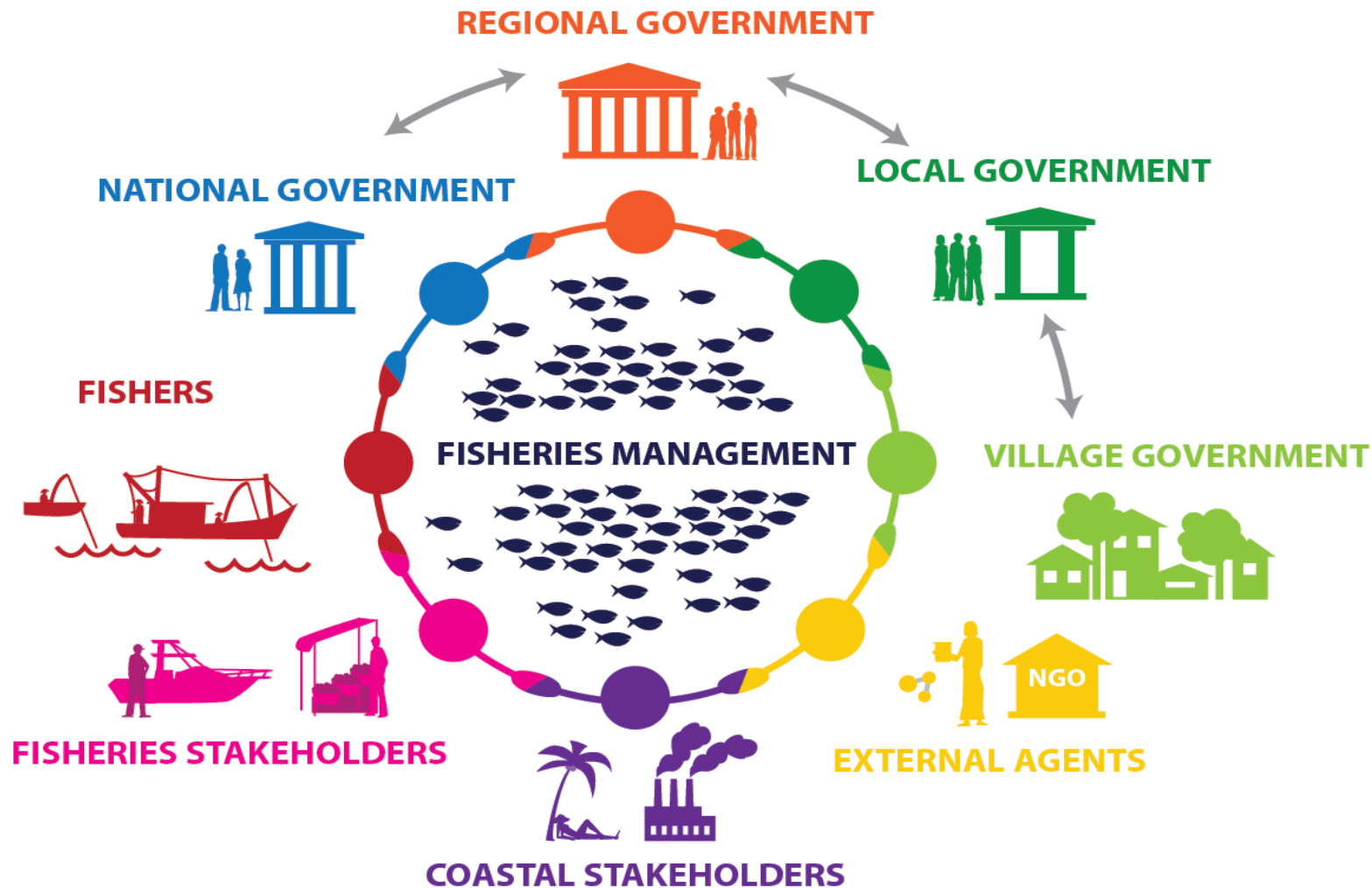
Fishers
Fisher
associations

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





Institutional cooperation and coordination

How do you achieve this?

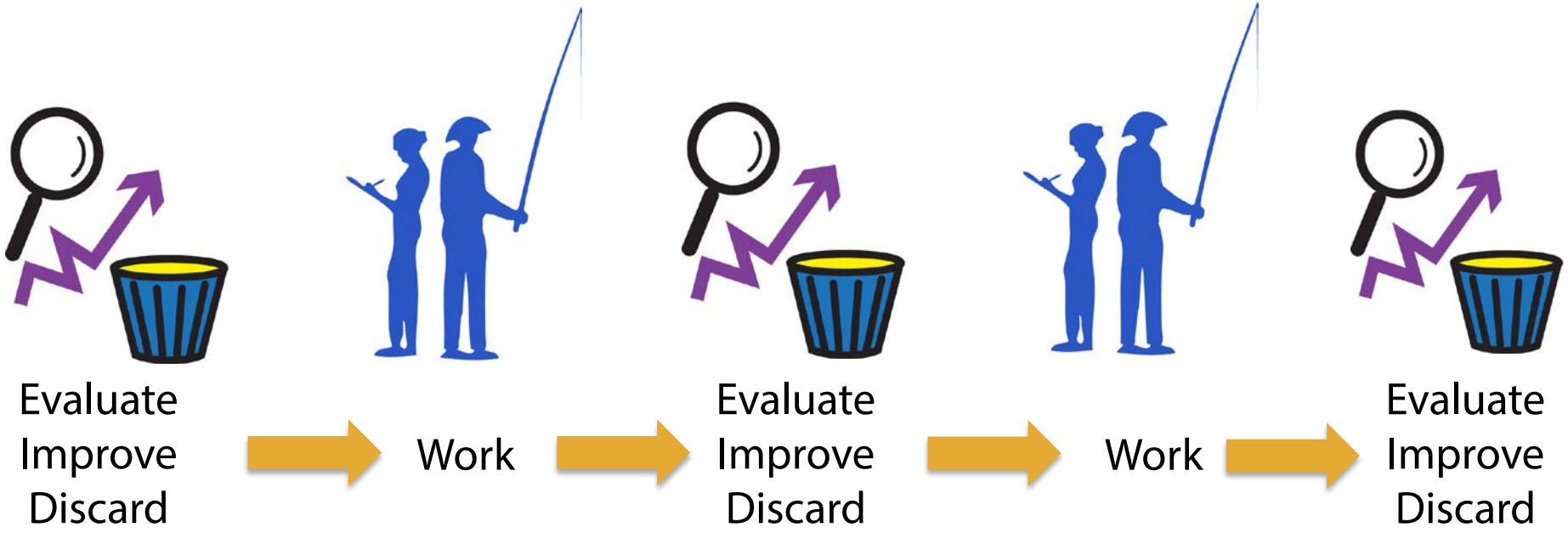
1. Talk to others
2. Link in with existing arrangements (e.g. ICM, inter-agency activities)
3. Share information
4. Develop a plan through a participatory process
5. Harmonize work plans/budgets
6. Memorandums of understanding/binding agreements

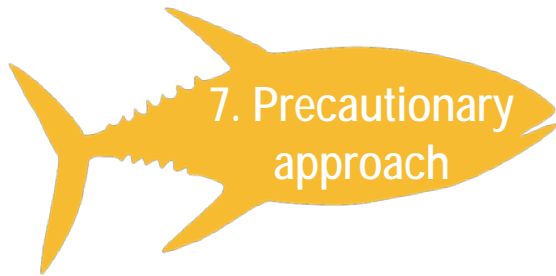
..... Any other suggestions?

6. Adaptive management

Adaptive management

Learning while doing





The precautionary approach

“... States shall be more cautious when information is uncertain, unreliable or inadequate. The absence of adequate scientific information shall not be used as a reason for postponing or failing to take conservation and management measures” (UN, 1995).

Where there is uncertainty, management actions should be less risky

Lack of information should not be used as reason to delay action

THE PRECAUTIONARY APPROACH

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

"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."

- 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

"And that is the precautionary approach."

"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."



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 are all important for implementing EAFM