Fisheries ⇔ Ecosystems... the bigger picture

Source: Adapted from FAO EAF Nansen Project
“Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”
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
3 Components of EAFM

EAFM

- Ecological well-being
- Human well-being
- Good governance

Note: Ecological well-being = fish + environment
Who are your stakeholders?

“A stakeholder is any individual, group or organisation who has an interest in or who can affect or is affected by, positively or negatively by the EAFM process”
Co-management …

“Partnership arrangements between key stakeholders and government to share the responsibility and authority for the management of the fisheries and coastal resources, with various degrees of power sharing.”
EAFM Plan: linking legislation & policy to action

Example

Sustainably manage fisheries

Limit fishing effort in the trawl fishery

Control number of fishing boats/gears
The 5 steps of the EAFM cycle

1. Define & scope the FMU
2. Identify & prioritize issues & goals
3. Develop EAFM plan
4. Implement the plan
5. Monitor, evaluate & adapt
The active PARTICIPATION of people is at the heart of EAFM

Agree on issues and solutions

Empowerment
Awareness raising
Ownership

Group trust
VISION

GOAL

OBJECTIVE 1

INDICATOR & BENCHMARK

OBJECTIVE 2

INDICATOR & BENCHMARK

OBJECTIVE 3

INDICATOR & BENCHMARK

FINANCE

PARTICIPATION

INFORMED

DECISIONS

COMPLIANCE

ACTIONS

ACTIONS

ACTIONS
EAFM Management Plan for FMU XX

1. Vision (Step 1)
2. Background (Step 1)
3. Major threats and issues (Step 2)
4. Goals (Step 2)
5. Objectives, indicators and benchmarks (Step 3)
6. Management actions (Step 3)
7. Compliance (Step 3)
8. Data and info needs (Step 3)
9. Financing (Step 3)
10. Review of the plan – frequency of reviews