



Session 3

The why and what of EAFm?

Essential EAFm training
Date | Place



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 the ecosystem approach (EA)
applied to fisheries management (Fm)**

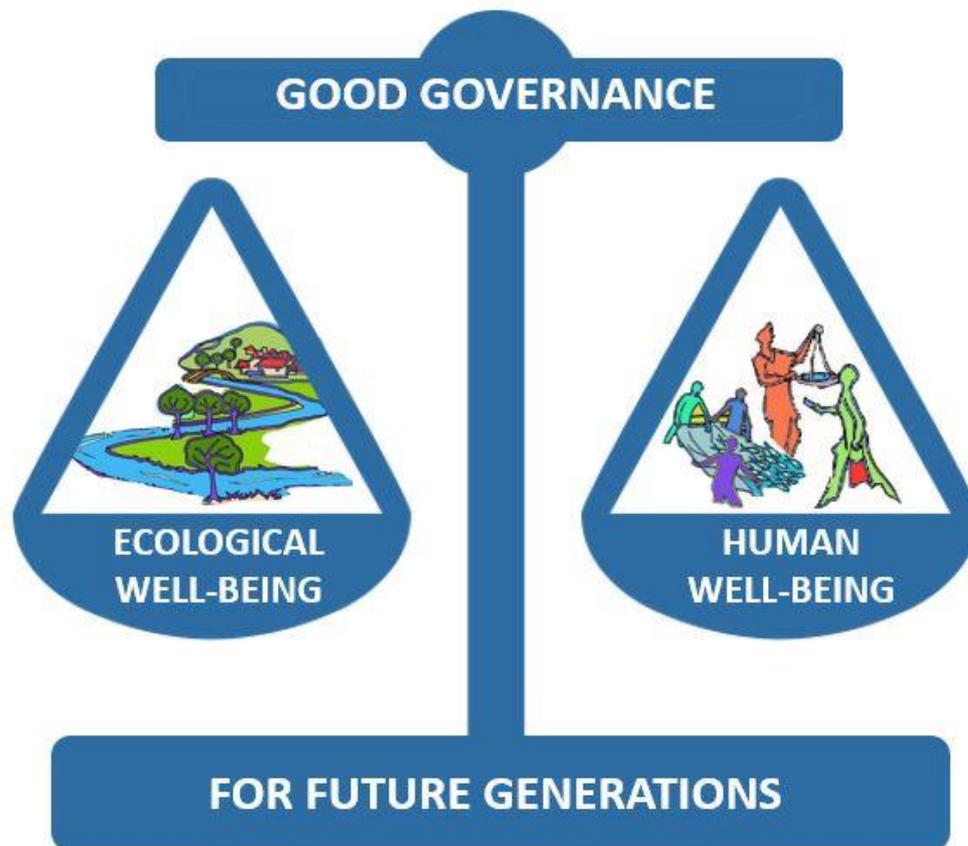
$$\mathbf{EA + Fm = EAFm}$$

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



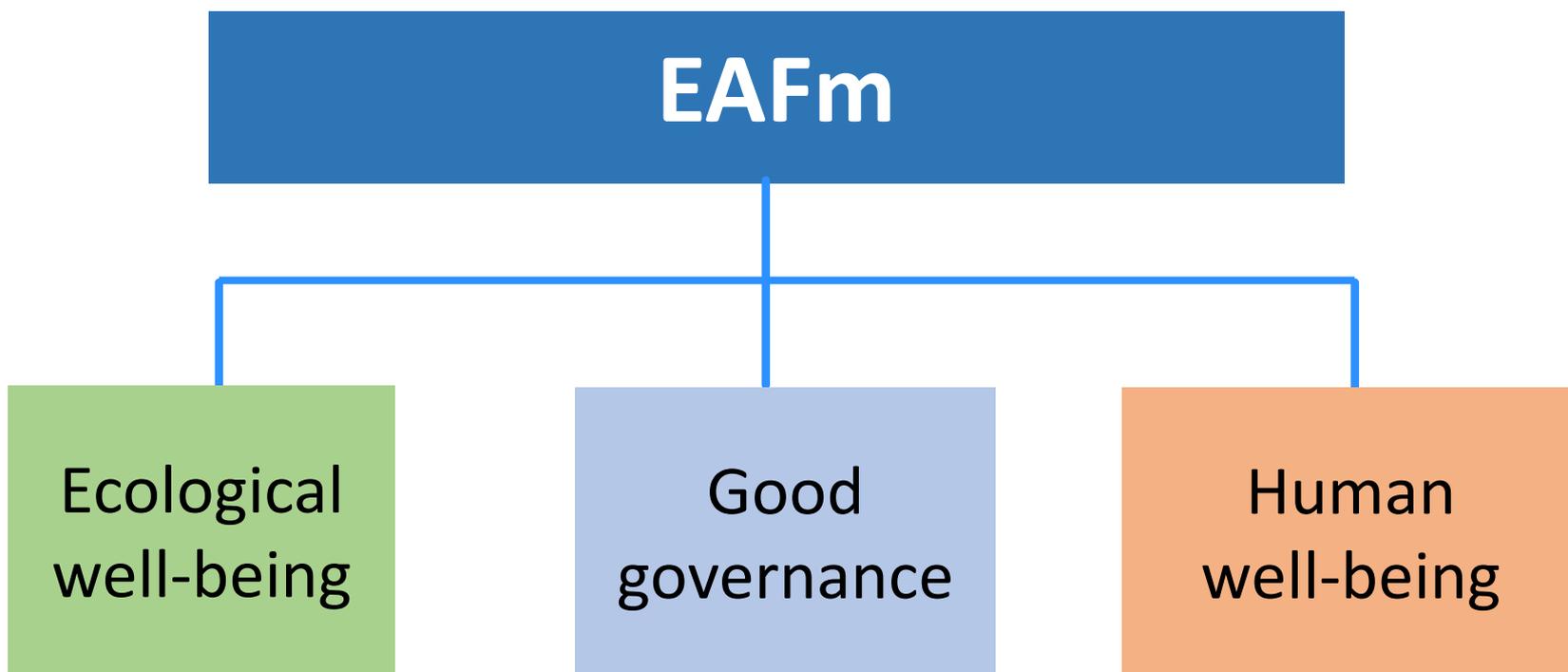
**EAFm helps
to find the
balance**

Sustainable Development





Components of EAFm



Note: Ecological well-being = fish + environment



EAfm builds on existing fisheries management : “the move towards EAfm”

EXISTING

- Fish focused
- Target species
- Production driven
- Managed through control of fishing
- Government driven

EAfm

- All aquatic species
- Considers habitats
- Fishery impacts on the ecosystem
- Threats to the fishery from external factors
- Good governance/
- Participatory/co-management
- 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? continued...

- 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
- typically a key part of EAFm

Freshwater Conservation Areas/Zone (FCA/Zs):

- a clearly defined area to achieve conservation of nature (fish, aquatic resources and often water birds), with associated ecosystem services and cultural values
- another important tool for EAFm



Other management approaches (continued)

Integrated water (resource) management (IWRM):

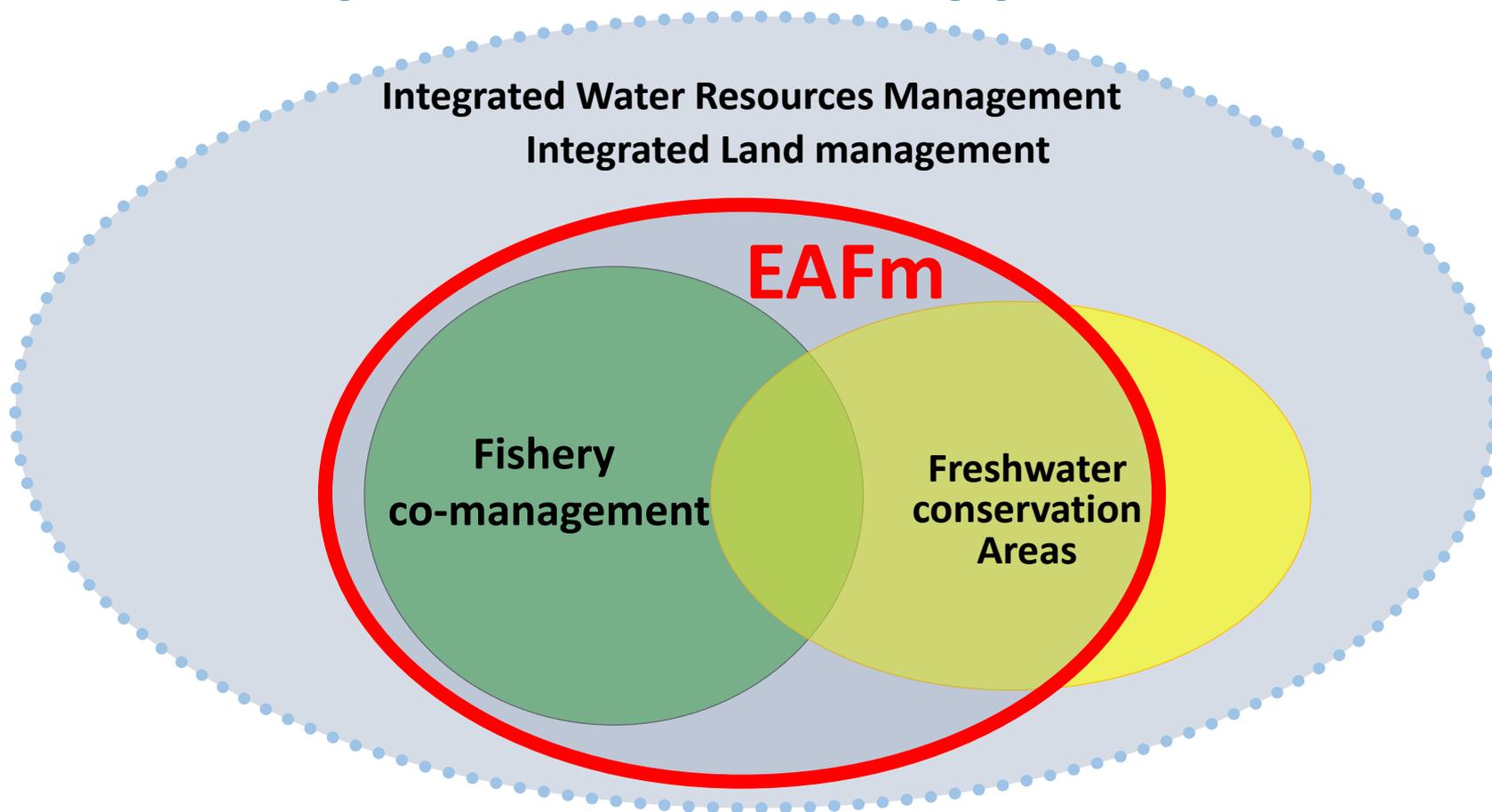
- an ecosystem approach to managing a watershed or irrigation system
- links with EAFm in rivers, watersheds and irrigation command areas.

Integrated Land Management (ILM):

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



EAfm complements other approaches



REMEMBER EAFm IS FINDING THE BALANCE

Priority:
Ecological
well-being



Priority:
Human
well-being



"With the participation of stakeholders, allocate agreed areas as no-take zones to protect critical habitats."



"We need to find the right balance."

"Limit fishing effort to match the productivity of the resource (e.g. maximum sustainable yield)."

Adapted from ICSF (2013)



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. IWRM)