

# 3. The why and what of EAFM?

Essential EAFM

Date • Place



**CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE**  
ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY



**Norad**



Coral Triangle Support Partnership



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

**ASIA**



# 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

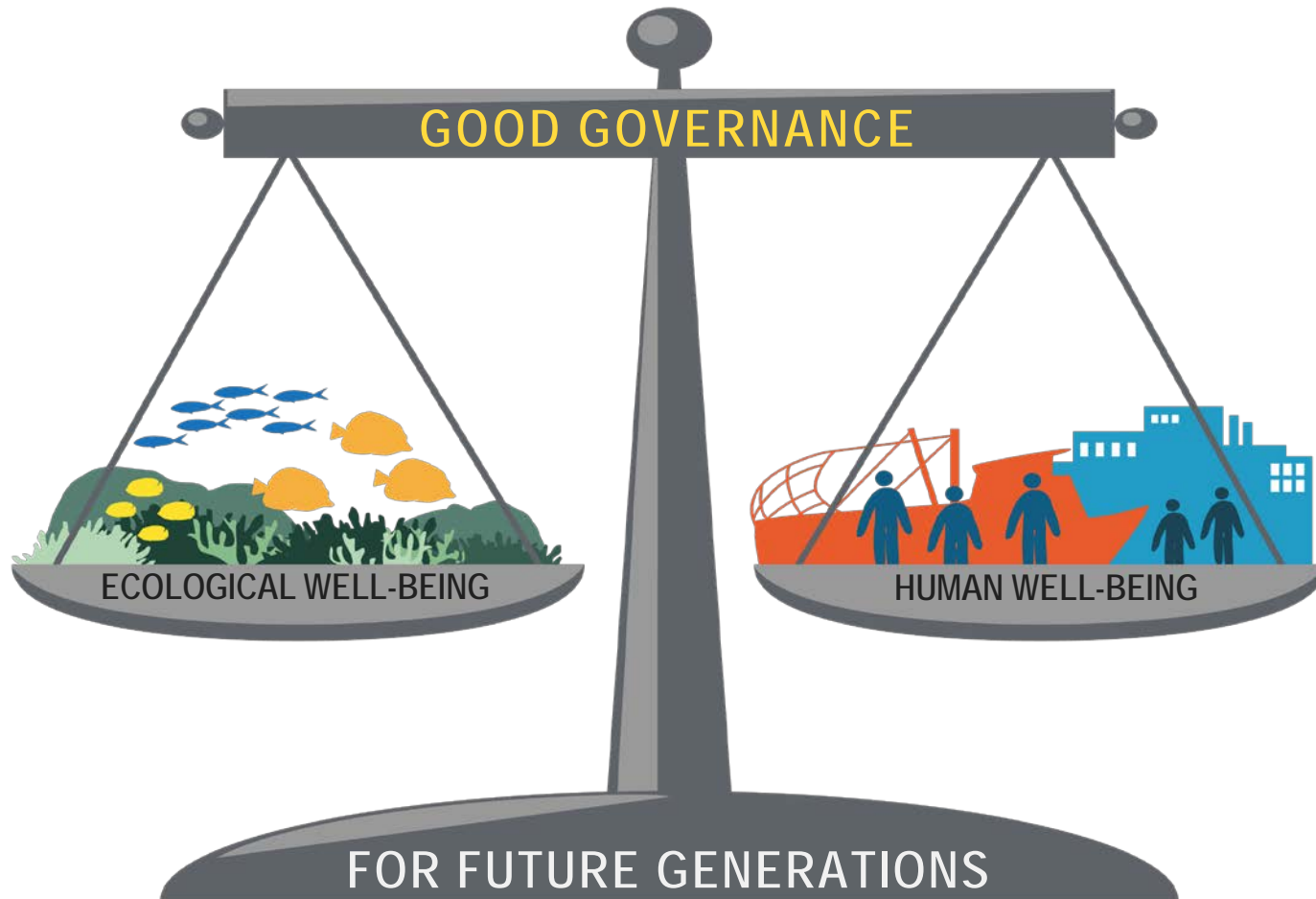
**EAFM is simply the ecosystem approach (EA) applied to fisheries management (FM)**

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

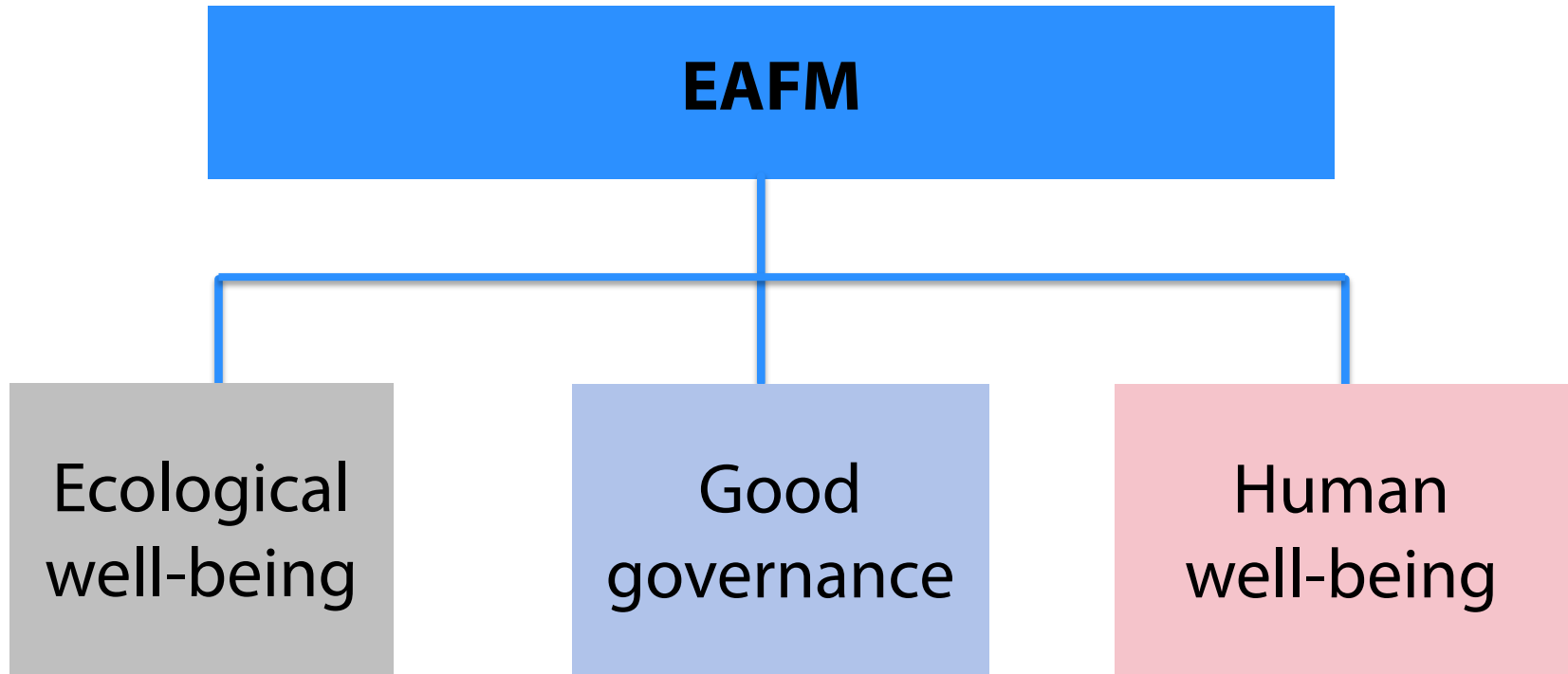
**i.e. a practical way to implement sustainable development and sustainably maximize the ecosystem benefits of a fishery system**



# 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.

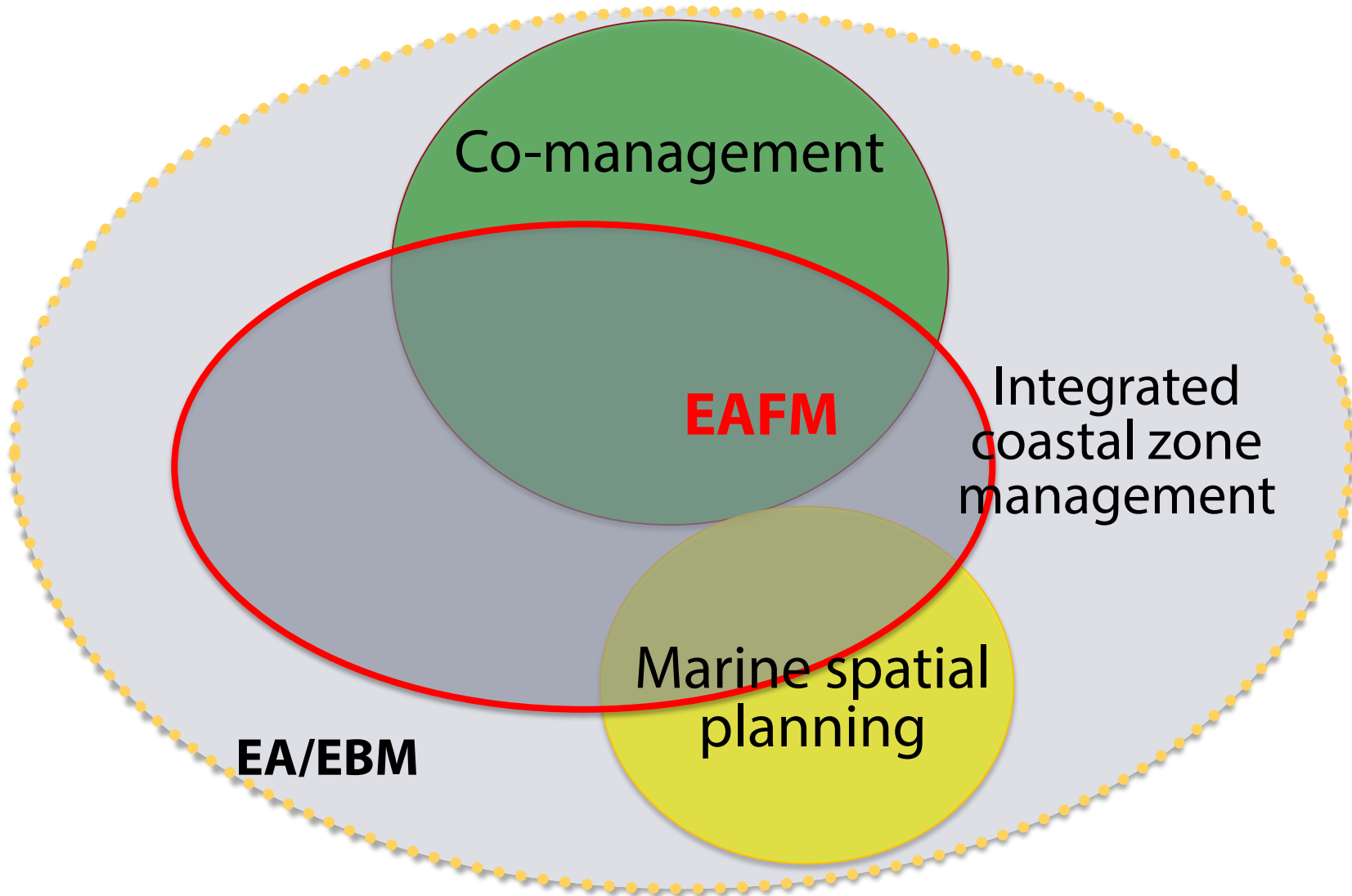
### **Marine spatial planning (MSP):**

- 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):**

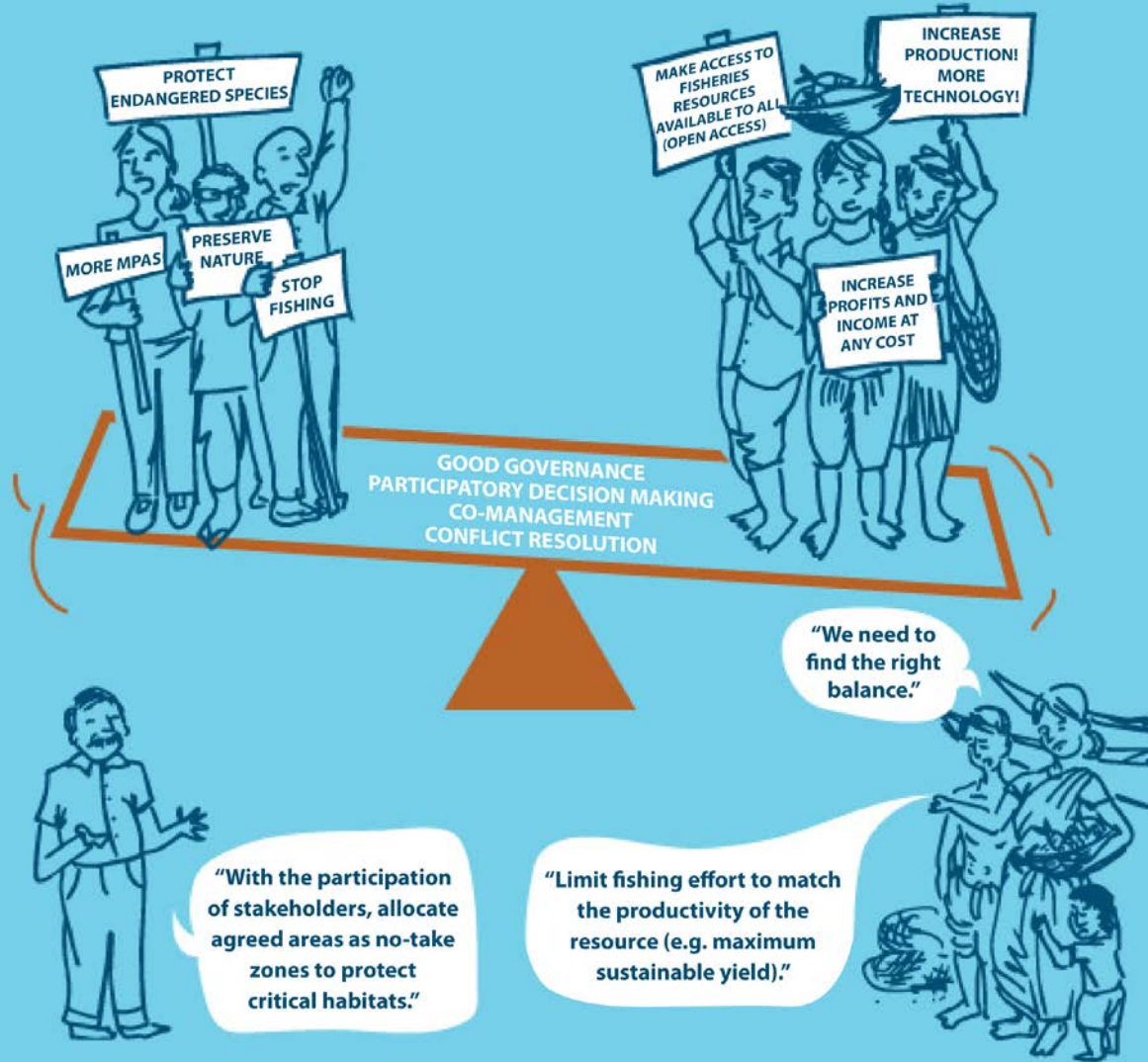
- a clearly defined area to achieve conservation of nature, with associated ecosystem services and cultural values
- another important tool for EAFM

# EAFM complements other approaches



# REMEMBER EAFM IS FINDING THE BALANCE

## BALANCING HUMAN WELL-BEING AND ECOLOGICAL WELL-BEING



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. ICM)