4. Principles of EAFM

Version 1

Key principles of EAFM

1. Good governance

2. Appropriate scale

3. Increased participation

4. Multiple objectives

5. Cooperation & coordination
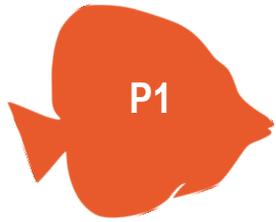
6. Adaptive management

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

- Indonesia is a Member of FAO

Good governance

Consensus

Accountable

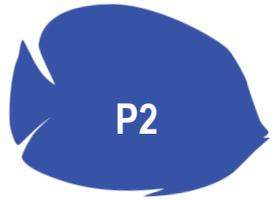Participatory

Transparent

Follows the
rule of law

**GOOD
GOVERNANCE**

Responsive

Effective
and
efficient

Equitable
and
inclusive

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

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 ➔   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

- Probably no such thing as a correct scale
- Take a practical approach – begin working with what exists e.g. jurisdictional boundaries

Challenge:

Getting the scale correct for the four dimensions.

This often requires increased cooperation and coordination across jurisdictions, agencies and stakeholders.
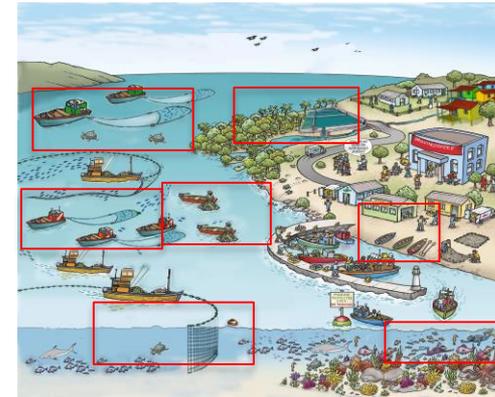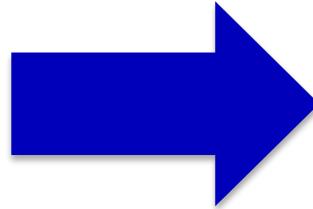
Increased participation

Participation is central to the process

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

Cooperation and coordination

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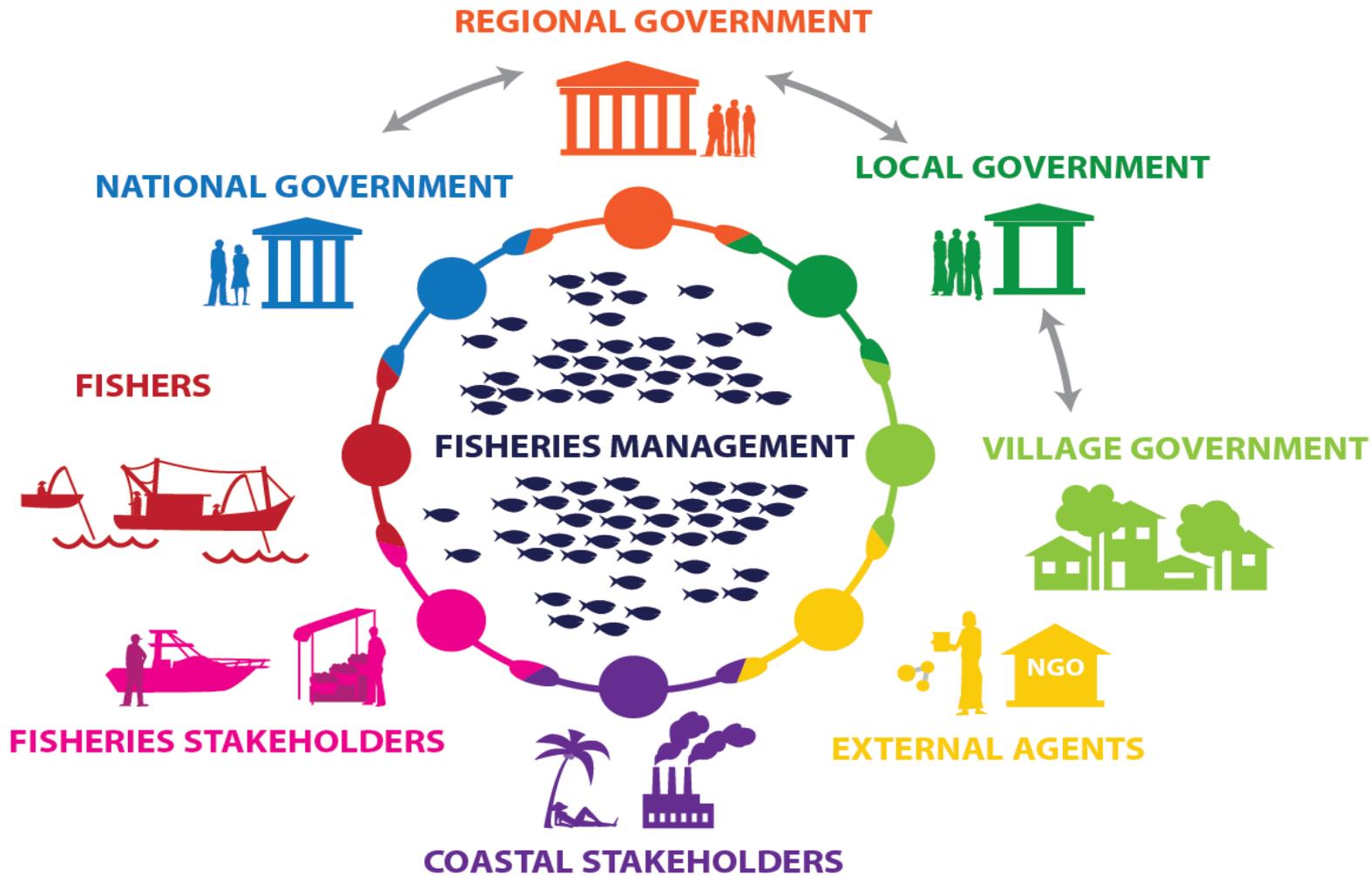
Fishers

Fisher associations

External agents

NGOs, academics, researchers

Government

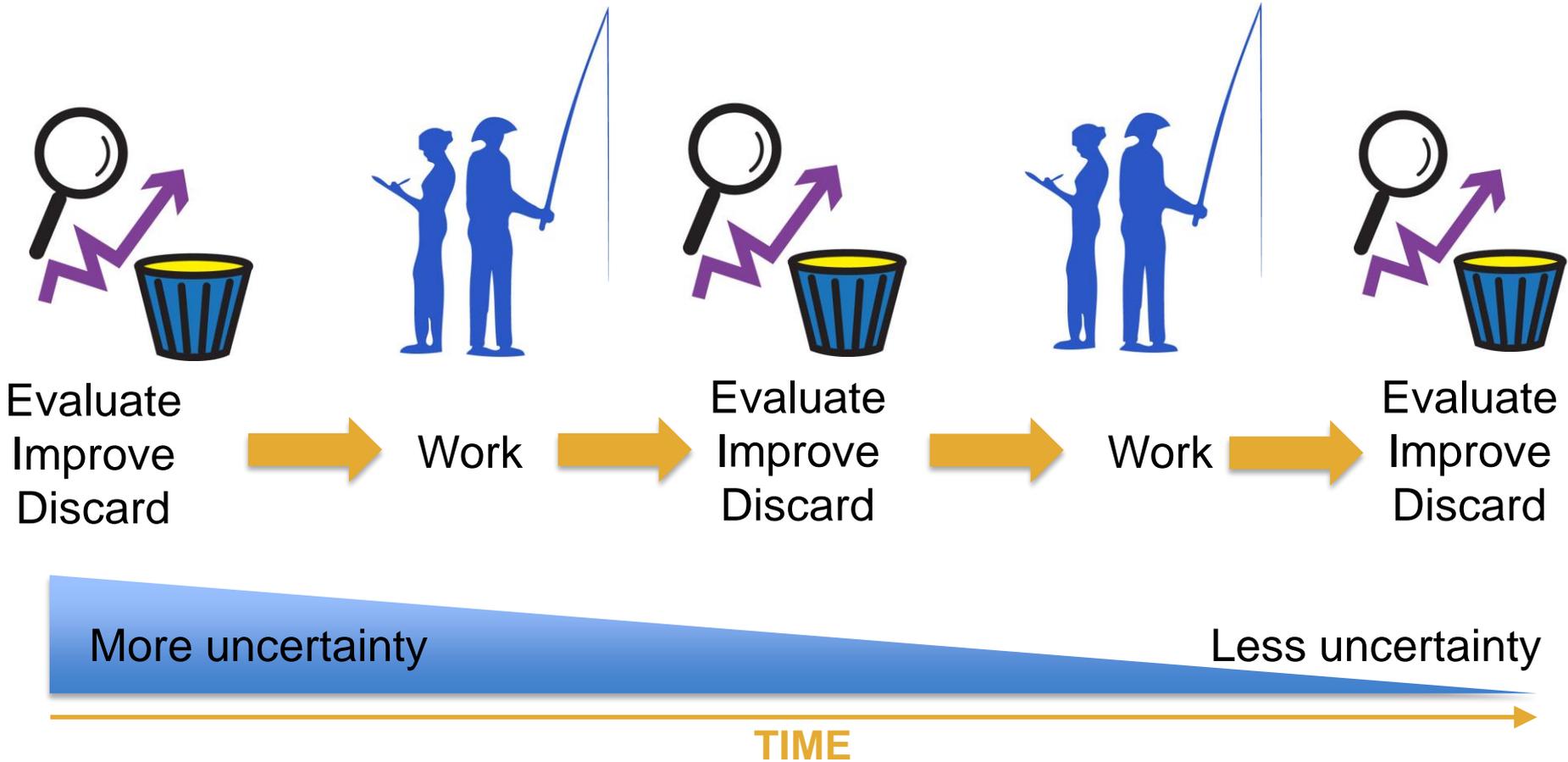National/regional/ provincial/state/ municipal/ village

- within agency/institutions
- across institutions, both government and stakeholder and with non-fishery sectors
- from global to national to district levels

The institutions

Adaptive management

Learning while doing

Evaluate Improve Discard → Work → Evaluate Improve Discard → Work → Evaluate Improve Discard

More uncertainty   Less uncertainty

TIME

The precautionary approach

"… where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation" (UNCED, 1992)

Lack of information should not be used as reason for lack of action

Where there is uncertainty, management actions should be less risky

THE PRECAUTIONARY APPROACH

Source: Adapted from ICSF (2013)

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 can be used to track EAFM implementation