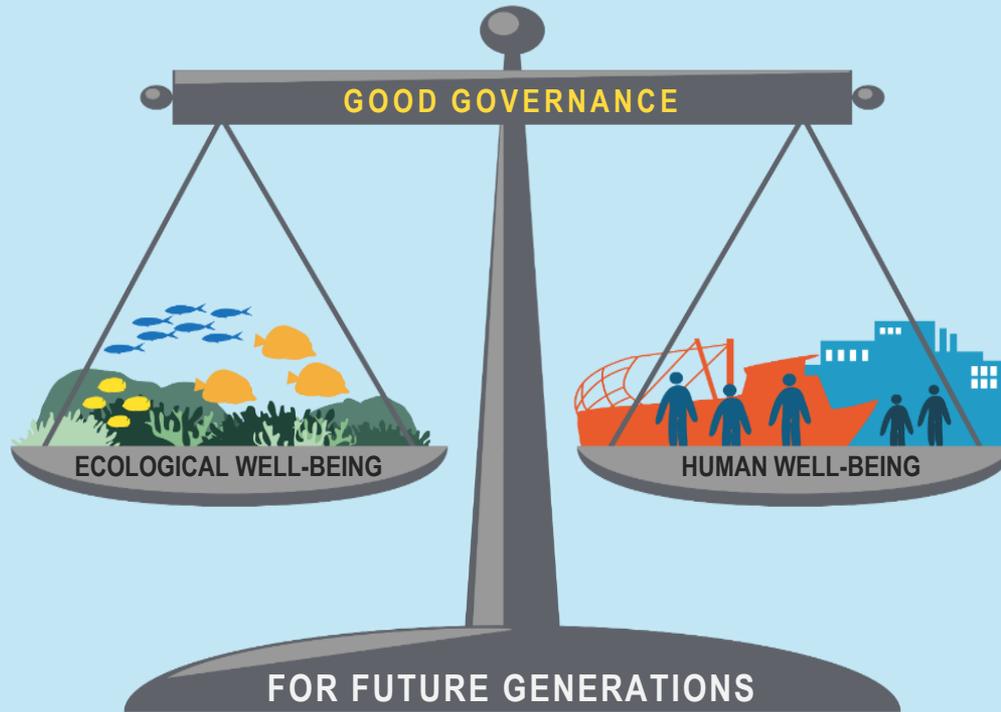


Fisheries → Ecosystems... the bigger picture



Source: Adapted from FAO EAF Nansen Project

Sustainable Development



“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



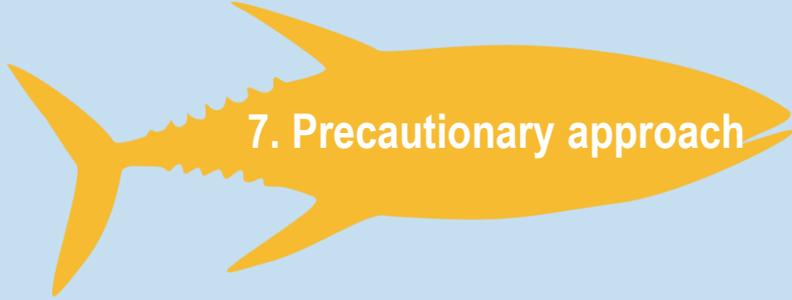
4. Multiple objectives



5. Cooperation & coordination

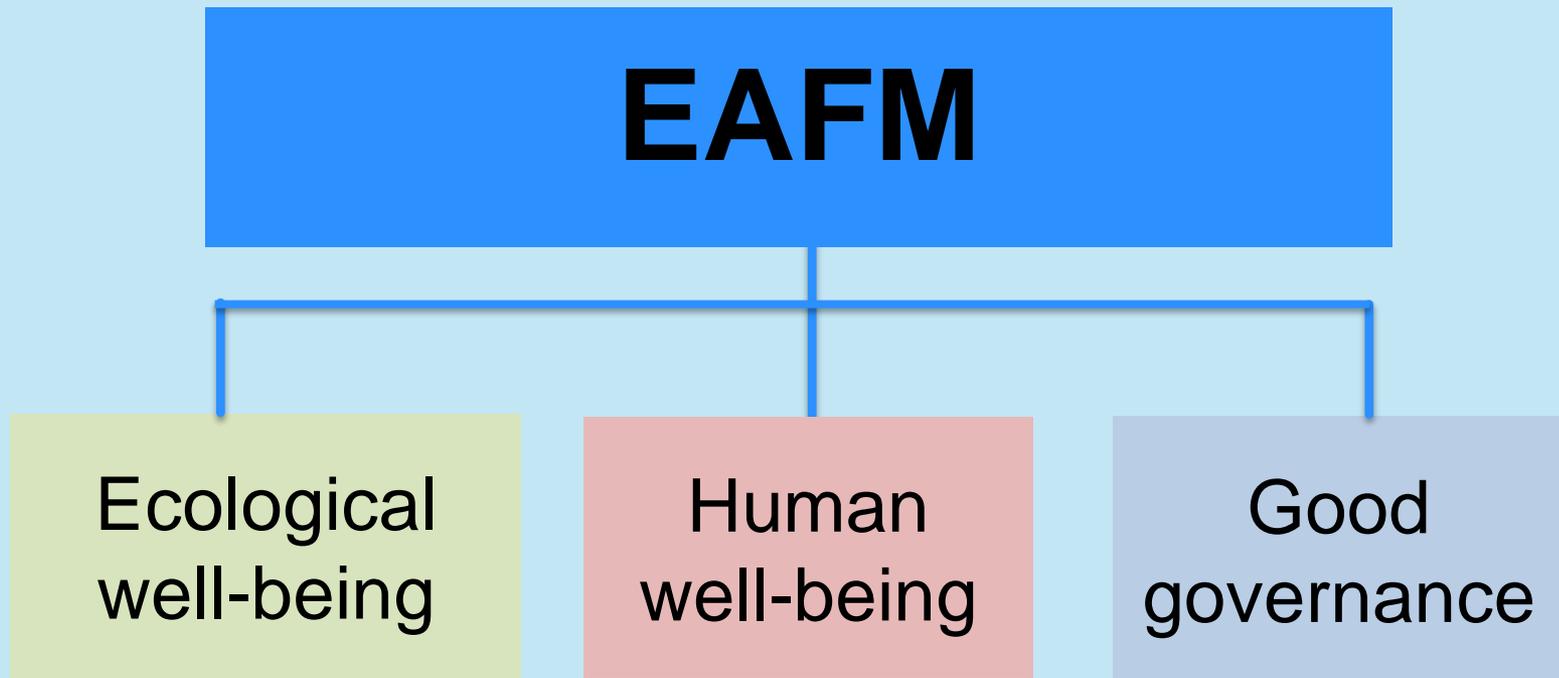


6. Adaptive management



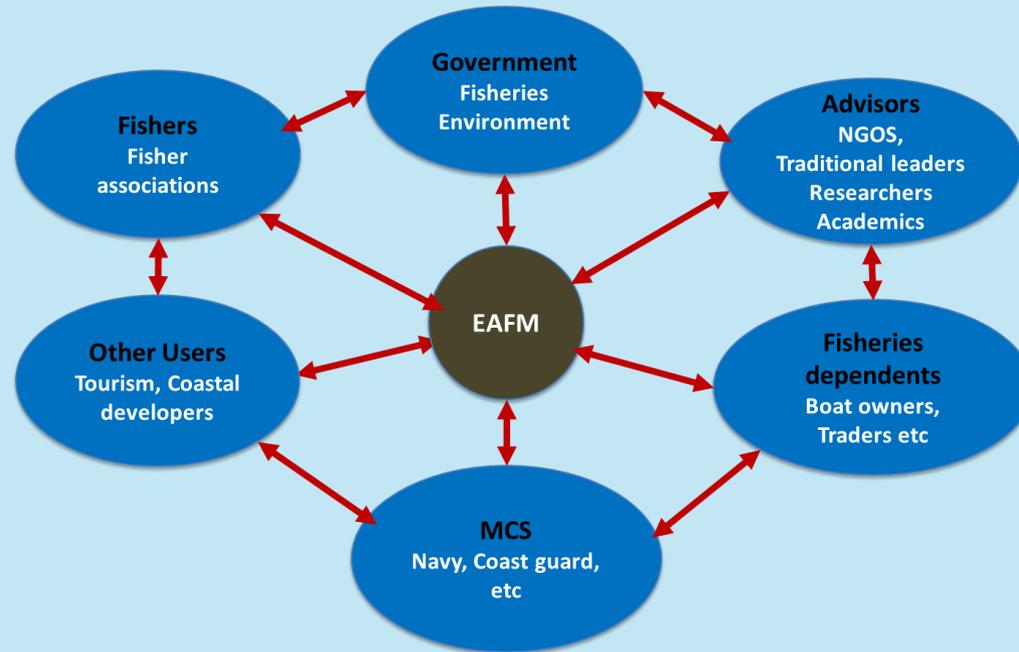
7. Precautionary approach

3 Components of EAFM



Note: Ecological well-being = fish + environment

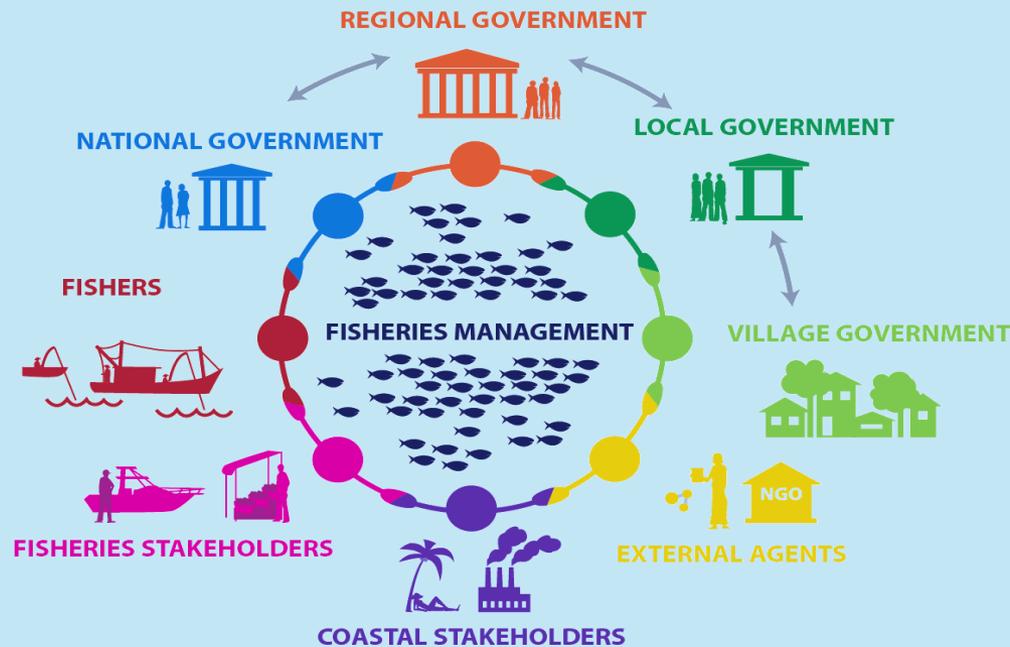
Who are your stakeholders?



3

“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

Legislation/policy

Sustainably manage fisheries



EAFM PLAN

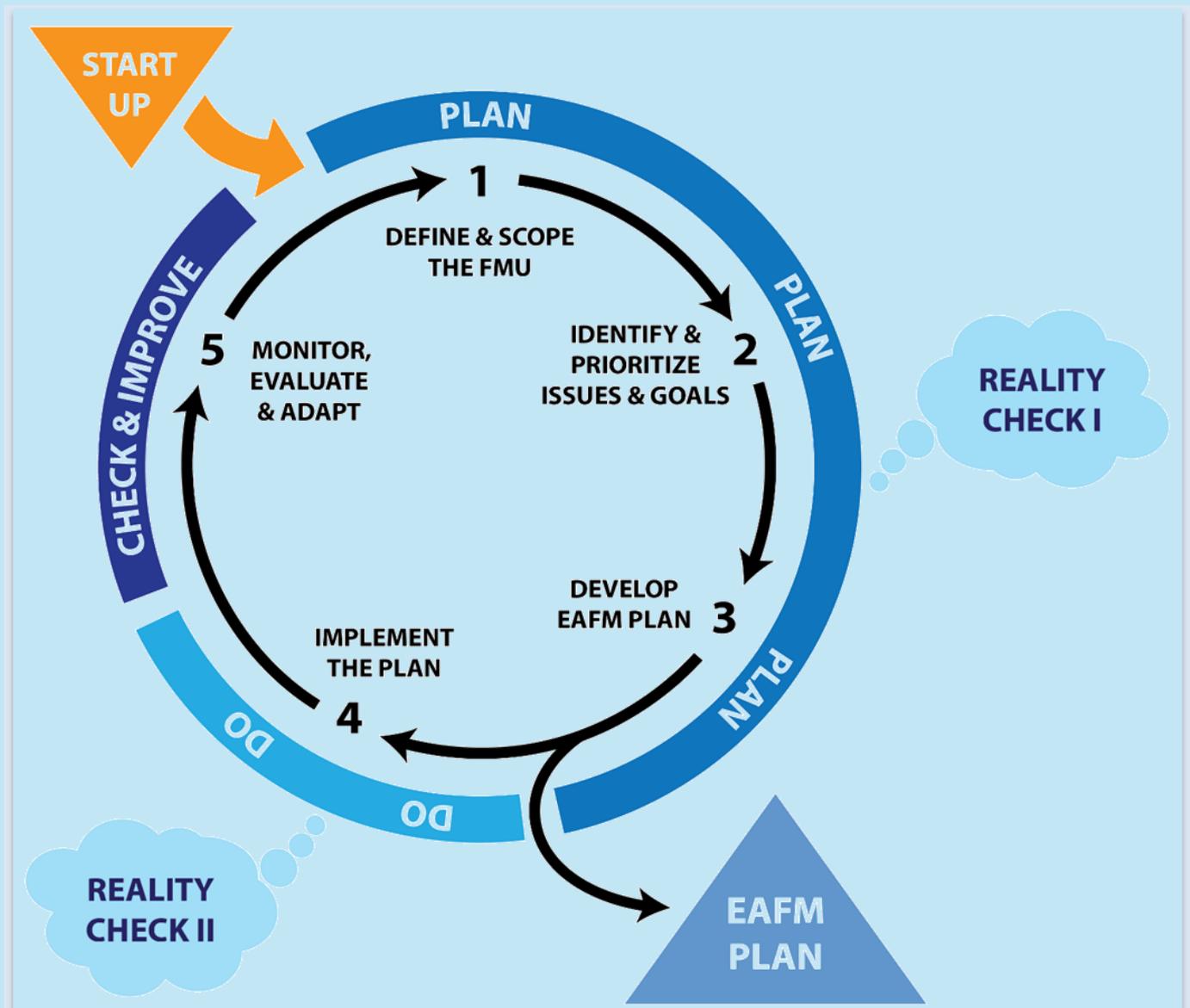
Limit fishing effort in the trawl fishery



Management
actions

Control number of fishing boats/gears

The 5 steps of the EAFM cycle



The active
PARTICIPATION
of people is at the
heart of EAFM



Empowerment

Awareness
raising

Ownership

Agree on issues and
solutions



Group trust





EAFM Plan outline

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