



**Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries:
Tools and Implementation
*A Training Course for Fisheries
Practitioners***

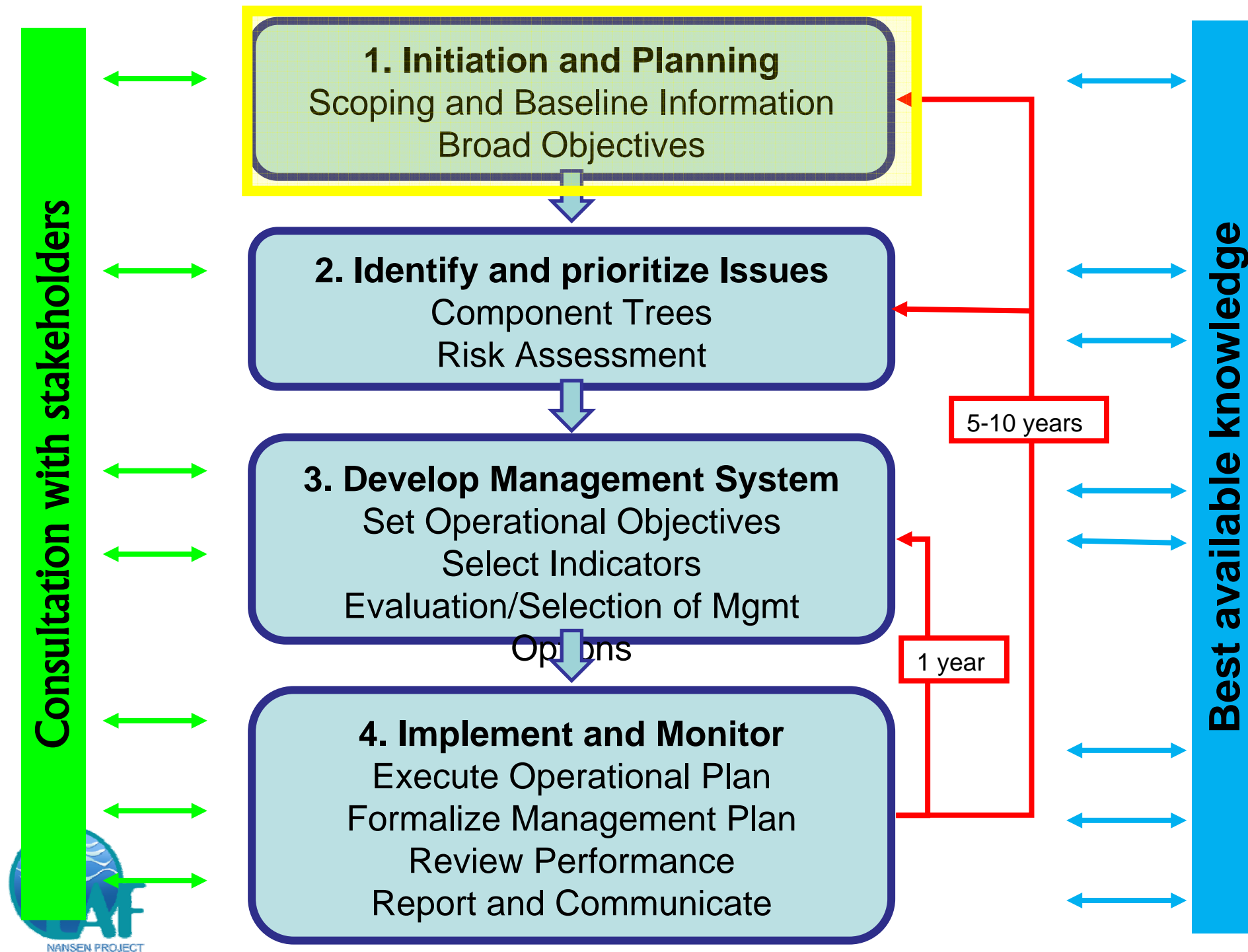


The EAF Implementation Process

STEP 1 Initiation, Scope and Values



Step 1 Initiation, Scope and Values



Step 1 Key Activities

1.1 Initial process planning and stakeholder support

- Output: roadmap including methods and EAF tools, participants, resources, timetable, etc...

1.2 Defining the fishery, societal values and high level objectives

- Output: decision to proceed with EAF management

1.3 Finalise a scoping (EAF baseline) document

- Output: clarify what fishing activities are to be managed, community objectives to be achieved, societal value to be observed, and other useful information





1.1 Initial process planning and stakeholder support

EAF can be complex, planning is essential to success!

1.1 Project Initiation

Process Planning

The first part of applying EAF is to ensure that you are adequately prepared to undertake this process and are realistic about what it can deliver and when

Formal approval of the plan will be necessary for funding and participation

Background Information (see Relevant Questions)

Identify information and expertise on fishery/ecosystem;

Collate national policies or international agreements;

Summarise the relevant social & economic status;

1.1 Relevant Questions

- Roadmap Plan Development
 - How complex is the fishery?
 - What stakeholder interactions have occurred? How much more can/should we get?
 - Are there potential conflicts between stakeholder groups?
 - What planning resources are available (funding)?
 - What capacity, competencies and knowledge is available?
 - What institutional capacity is available?
- Roadmap Plan Review
 - Are there major risks/blockages to the EAF process?
 - Do you have all resources/cooperation/endorsement at the appropriate levels you need to undertake the plan?
 - Do you have an oversight mechanism in place?
 - Is it worth proceeding with the EAF planning process?

1.1 Toolbox

- Many books and guides available for project planning
- EAF Toolbox has ‘personalized’ tools

Tools and information sources	Selection criteria						
	Difficulty	Cost	Capacity	Know.	Participation	Time	Robust.
EAF Roadmap Template	Easy	L	L	L	H	S	H
EAF Guidelines	Easy - Moderate	L	M	L	H	L - M	M
General Project planning books and guides	Easy - Moderate	M	M	M	L	M	M
Project Management Software	Moderate - Hard	H	M-H	M	L	M	M-H
SWOT Analyses	Moderate	L	L - M	L	M-H	S	M
Cost Benefit Analyses	Moderate - Hard	M	M	M	L	M	M-H
Communication Templates	Easy - Moderate	L	L	L	H	S	M

L= Low or Long; H= High; M= Medium, S=Short



1.2 Defining the fishery, societal values and high level objectives

If you are not clear about what or why you are managing it will not be a successful process

1.2 Define Scope and Values

Explicitly determine what fishing activities, areas, groups will (or won't) be included in the EAF process and the key community values to be achieved

Identify other key activities, groups, agencies that need to be included in this system (directly or indirectly) to enable this management system to operate



1.2 Key Actions – Scope

Scope and Scale of Management

- Clearly outline what fishing activities, fishing groups, target species, geographic regions will be included within the EAF based management system
- Identify other key activities, groups, agencies that need to be included in this system (directly or indirectly) to enable this management system to operate
- Clarify who has legislative and/or policy control for the activities, areas and people



Scope Relevant Questions

- What is the sensible management unit – that is workable given your legislation and policies?
- Why do you need to manage it?
- Which fishers/people are involved (or who are not)?
- What fishing methods are being used (or which are not included)?
- What species are caught?
- What geographical areas are involved – including distance from coast?
- What agencies are, or need to be involved?
- What authority do these agencies have?

Areas Involved

Is it an easy boundary to determine?

Are there already clear divisions in place?

Is it all of the resource or just a subsection?

Is it shared with another country, region?

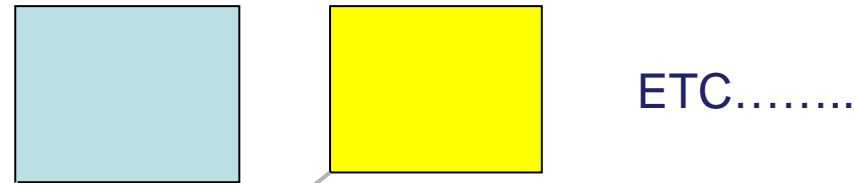
Types of Agencies/Groups involved in Fishery/Area Management

- Fisheries Department
- Environment Agency
- Local Gov't Councils
- Community Groups
- Police/Navy
- Etc...



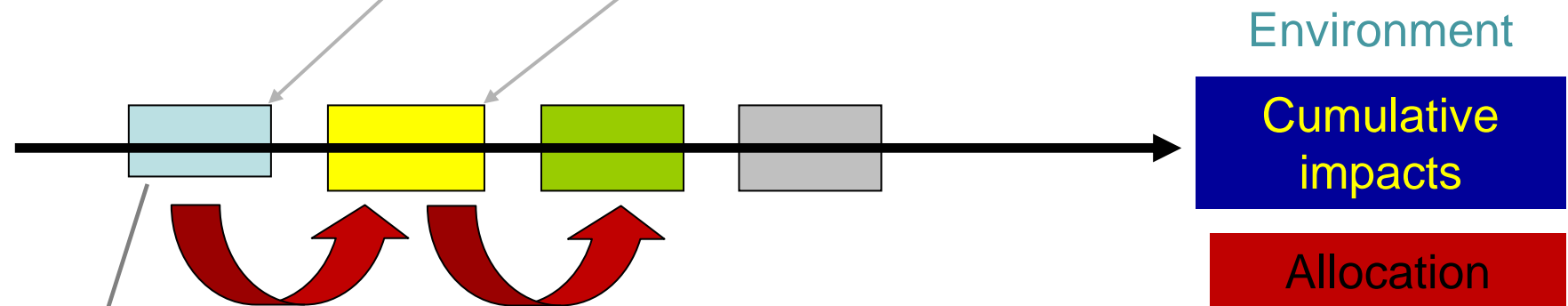
Fishery/Marine Sustainability Frameworks

1. Fishery EAF – Management using SD principles (single fishery)

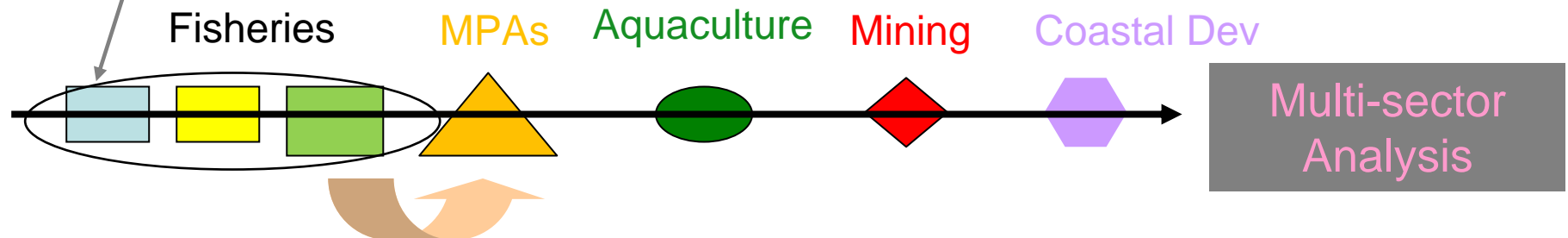


2. Bioregional Level EAF

Multi-fisheries Assessment – Integrated Fisheries Management



3. EBM - Regional Marine Planning



Types of Issues

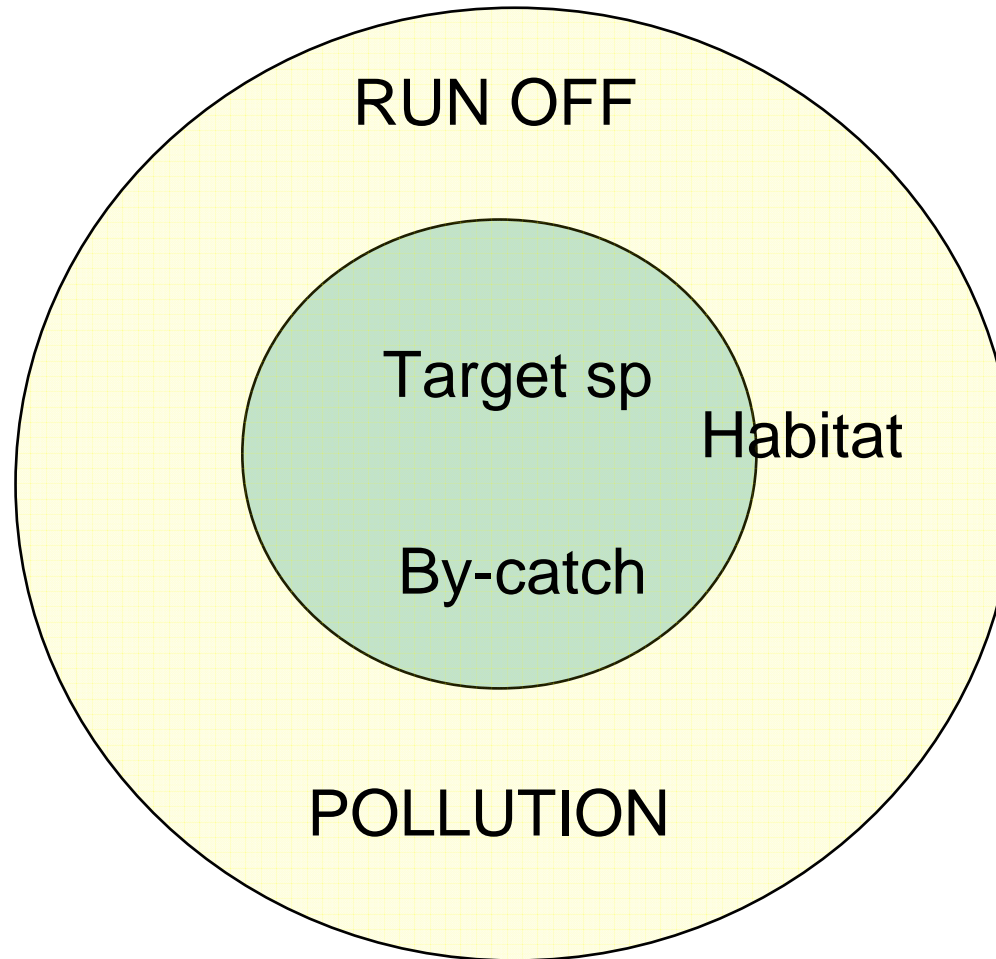
- **MANAGE** - These come under your direct legislative responsibility. You can generate regulations/management plans etc to deal with these issues. The agency must take full responsibility for these issues
- **INFLUENCE** - These issues are not under your legislative responsibility so you cannot manage them, but as they come are under other legislative responsibility (e.g. another Agency) you can influence what they do
- **REACT TO** - These issues are generated by external environment - you can not manage or influence. You need to be ready to deal with these issues (e.g. natural changes in the oceanography, changes in currency exchange, market prices, fuel prices) as much as possible



EXCHANGE
RATES

Fisheries
Agency

CLIMATE



FUEL
COSTS

OCEANOGRAPHY

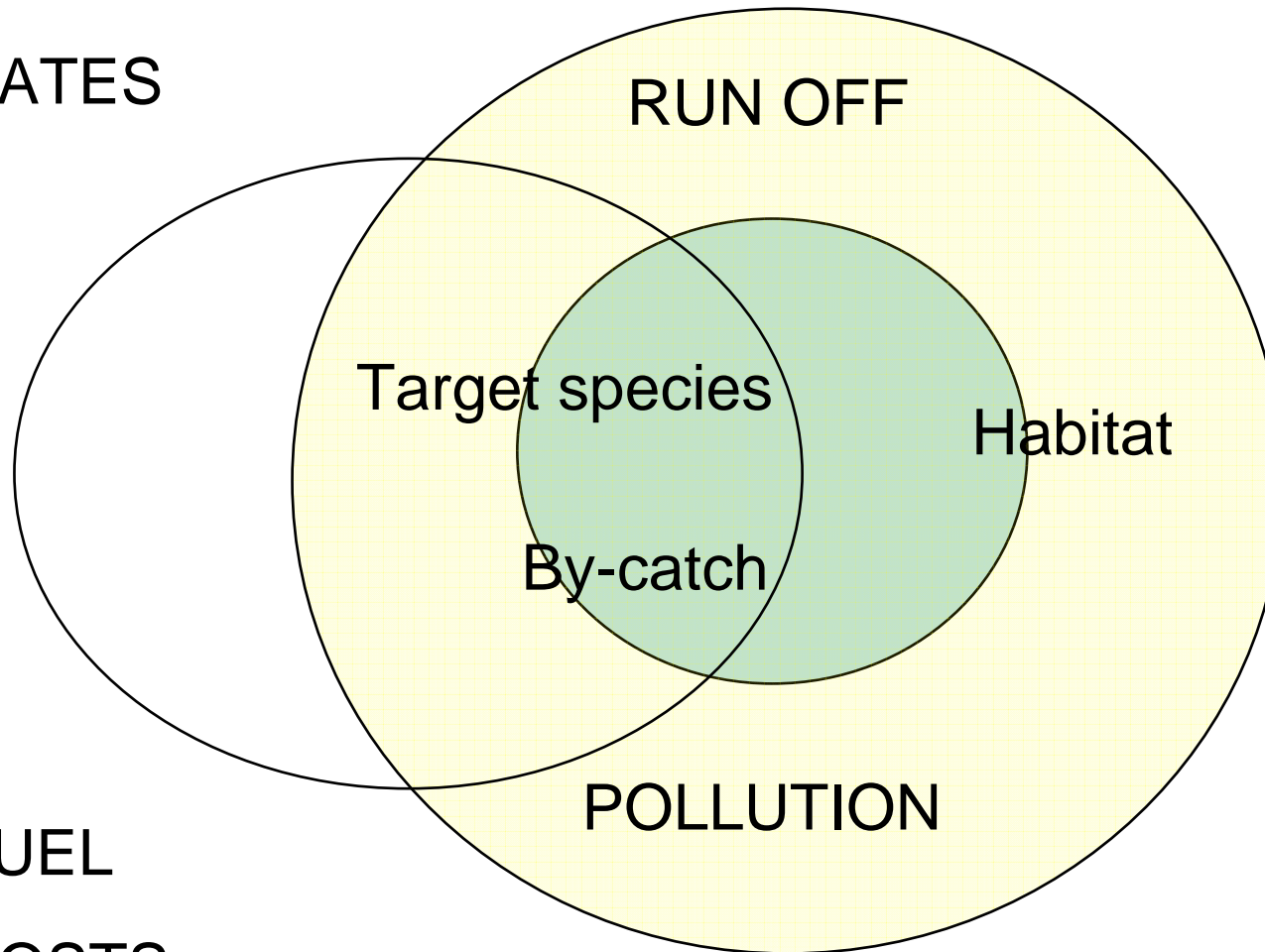


Step 1.2 Defining fishery, scope, values

Fisheries Agency – Shared stock

EXCHANGE
RATES

CLIMATE



OCEANOGRAPHY



Step 1.2 Defining fishery, scope, values

Authority

- From the groups, agencies and species involved clarify who is in charge of what
- Work out which of these agencies are directly involved – the primary management group(s) and those that are only indirectly involved.

1.2 Key Actions – Values

Determining Community Values and High Level objectives

- Define the key values (high level goals and objectives) that the community wants to generate or maintain from their use of the resources by the defined activities.
- What do the communities want to ‘get’ from undertaking management?
- Outline any hierarchy/precedence that may already exist among the different values.



Values Relevant Questions

- What are the key community values that the fishery should be assisting (e.g. food security, economic development, ecosystem integrity etc..)?
- What is the relative order of priority among these values and is there general agreement or strong divergence about this order among different groups?
- Are there any specific government policies that must be considered?
- Are there certain species, areas or features that have special local/national/regional significance that must be treated in a special manner?
- Are there any relevant international and national legal agreements that could affect management objectives?

Types of Values

- Ecological (species sustainability and viability, ecosystem health)
- Cultural (symbolic, traditional)
- Social
- Economic
- Food Security
- Avoiding Waste

THESE ARE EXAMPLES – OTHERS ARE POSSIBLE

The priority will vary between countries

Compare Fishery Values

- First World Countries
 - Species sustainability, Cultural (Moral), Economic
- Pacific Offshore Tuna
 - Economic, Species sustainability, Social, Food security
- Pacific Coastal Fisheries
 - Food security, Social, Species sustainability, Economic



Category	Details
Fishers involved	
Methods involved	
Areas involved	
Values to achieve	
Primary agenc(ies)/groups (those who are directly involved). Those who have to take direct responsibility	
Other Agencies/Groups (those who are only indirect – or who manage related aspects) – ie they will not take direct responsibility	
Time frame(s)	

1.2 Toolbox

- Professional facilitators can be vital to gaining agreement on the scope and values between stakeholders

Tools and information sources	Selection criteria						
	Difficulty	Cost	Capacity	Know.	Participation	Time	Robust.
Check lists guides	Easy	L	L	L	L-H	S	M
Scoping Meeting	Easy - Moderate	L-H	M	L	M-H	S-M	M -H
PCRA	Moderate	M	M	M	M	M	M-H
Visioning	Moderate	L	L-M	L	M-H	S-M	M
Consultation and Consensus	Moderate	L-H	M	L	M-H	S-M	L-H

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1.3 Finalizing the Scoping Document

Producing a document will legitimize the planning process and confer authority to the stakeholders

1.3 Finalize Scoping Document

- Document all relevant fishery information:
 - current fishing policies, management documents, status reports, stock assessments, broader ecosystem issues, community social/economic info
- Can be informal information, use Traditional and Local Knowledge
- Review Roadmap and amend if needed

Finalizing Relevant Questions

- What document and informal information is available on the area, fishery, sector, ecosystem, community, etc... might already be available?
- Are there already syntheses or summaries available?
- What specific people or expertise is needed/are available to be involved?

1.3 Toolbox

- Make clear what types of information could be useful for the rest of the EAF process

Tools and information sources	Selection criteria						
	Difficulty	Cost	Capacity	Know.	Participation	Time	Robust.
Outline Structure	Easy	L	L	L	M	S-L	M-H
Rapid Community Assessment	Moderate	L-M	M	L	M	M	M-H

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Step 1 Products

- We create a basis upon which we can build an EAF management plan
- We've gathered relevant background information, identified key stakeholders and defined the fishery, scope and values
- Stakeholders are informed, support has been gathered and authority over different parts of the fishery has been distributed



Case Study

- We will now go through the Step 1 process
- Use the EAFNet tools to help you produce the Step 1 products for your fishery
- 1. Comment on whether the EAF Baseline report reflects the main features of the fishery in question
- 2. Review the preliminary scope and values, Agree on the scope of the fishery and values important to the fishery/community