

# 14. Step 3.3–3.5

## Management actions, compliance, finance & finalize EAFM plan

Essential **EAFM**

Date • Place

Version 1



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



**Norad**



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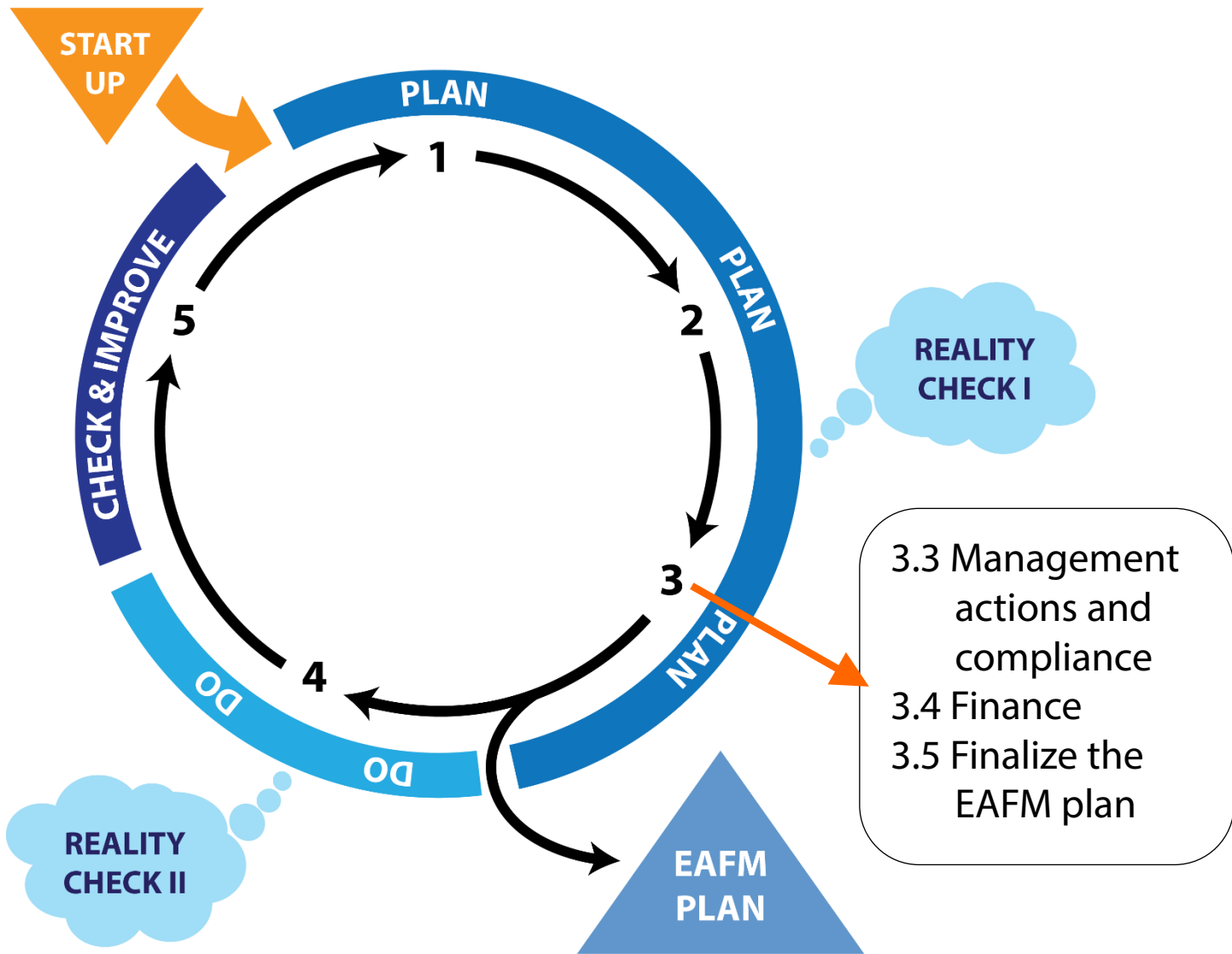
**ASIA**



# Session objectives

*After this session you will be able to:*

- Agree on management actions and how stakeholders will comply with these
- Include financing mechanisms in the plan
- Bring it all together – finalize the EAFM plan





NB: Actions will link across objectives



## 3.3 Management actions

An action that will help meet the objective  
Management actions could include:

- Technical measures
  - Catch and effort controls (e.g. gear, limited entry)
  - Spatial and temporal controls (e.g. MPAs, seasonal closures)
- Ecosystem manipulation
  - Habitat restorations (e.g. plant mangroves)
- Community-based
  - Income diversification (e.g. alternative livelihoods skills)



# Management actions contd.

- Human capacity
  - Fishery management skills
- Strengthen institutions
  - Increase coordination (e.g. interagency task forces)
- Work with others to achieve objectives outside your mandate
  - ICM, MSP, Environment Agency, etc.



# Rules and regulations

- In the EAFM Plan
  - Management actions should be generic  
e.g. limit the mesh size of the cod end
- In the Rules and regulations
  - Should be specific  
e.g. minimum mesh size = 2.5cm
- Rules and regulations can be formal or informal  
e.g. government regulations or informal e.g. community rules

Note: EAFM plans are longer-lived than rules & regulations, which is why the actions in the EAFM plan should be more generic. Rules and regulations are more easy to change



# Grouping management actions

- The same management action (e.g. no-take MPA) may be linked to several objectives and have the same indicator and benchmark
- Duplicate management actions can be deleted, as long as the link to the specific management objective is not lost





# Compliance & enforcement

**When rules and regulations are developed  
how to ensure they are complied with?**

Range of compliance methods available:

- For fisheries we use the term monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS)
  - Monitoring - data/information gathering for compliance
  - Control - rules/controls applied to the fishery
  - Surveillance - patrolling/enforcement



# Monitoring, control, and surveillance

MCS needs:

- Cooperation and coordination across several agencies and stakeholder “buy-in”
- Training & resourcing
- Education and awareness raising
- Policing, prosecuting & sentencing

# Top-down

## Government MCS:

Fishery patrols  
enforcement



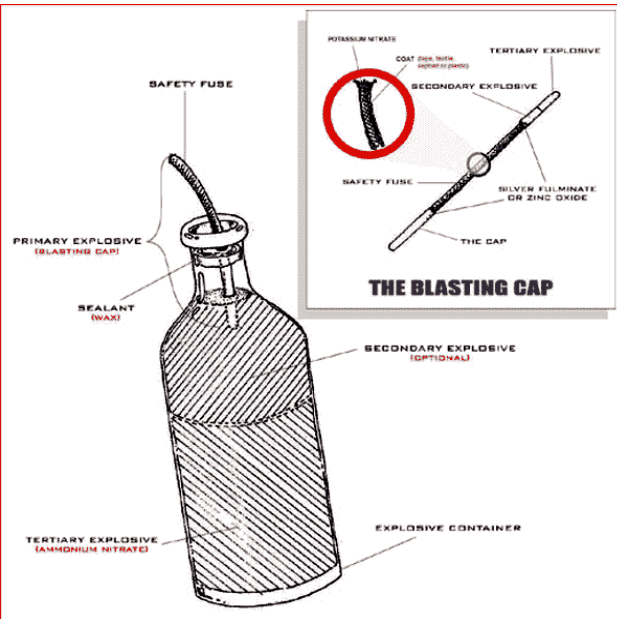
Limited capacity

Corruption issues?

# Bottom-up

## Local MCS:

Co-management fish wardens and “eyes on the water” improves safety!



# Top-down vs. bottom-up

- Often a combination of both is needed
- Developing the EAFM Plan with full stakeholder participation increases “buy-in”
- Stakeholder “buy-in” reduces the need for enforcement i.e. it generates self-compliance

# Port monitoring – catches/landings and gear



# Example: Monitoring fishing zones

VMS to track larger  
vessel compliance  
GPS for small boats



# Visual systems wheelhouse markings







## 3.4 Financing

- **Budget**

- How much?
- Where from? (Existing? New?)
- Existing budget and budget cycles
- Need to consider who will/can pay, equity, impacts

- **Sources of financing**

- Government (part of the normal budget cycle)
- Government (special grant)
- Donors (may cover startup costs but not ongoing)
- Grants from NGOs
- Fishing levies (e.g. licenses, penalties)
- Stakeholders (share the costs)



# In your groups

1. Produce a set of management actions for the four objectives you identified earlier
2. For each action that requires rules and regulations, identify the appropriate compliance and enforcement actions, taking practicalities and costs into account
3. Agree on financing mechanisms to support the management

**Output: Add these to your FMU work**



# **Now almost finished Step 3 We can insert the results into the EAFM Plan**

## **EAFM Management Plan for FMU XX**

5. Objectives, indicators and benchmarks (Step 3)
6. Management actions (Step 3)
7. Compliance (Step 3)
8. Data and info needs – source of data, etc (Step 3)
9. Financing (Step 3)



## 3.5 Finalizing the EAFM plan

- You have now completed Section 1 – 9 of the EAFM Plan
- The last sections, simply link to elements that will be developed in Step 4 and 5
  - How the plan is to be communicated (e.g. link to a communication plan)
  - Frequency of reviews (e.g. link to M&E)



# EAFM plan is complete

## 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 – source of data, etc. (Step 3)
9. Financing (Step 3)
10. Communication – link to communication strategy (Step 4)
11. Review of the plan – link to M&E (Step 5)



# Key messages

In Step 3.3 – 3.5:

- Management actions are decided for each objective
  - Compliance with the management actions is also considered
- Duplicate actions are removed
  - One management action can often address several objectives
- The outputs from the preceding steps are used to create the EAFM plan
  - Included in the plan are details on finance and references to communication and review