8. EAFM Startup A: Preparing the ground

Essential EAFM

Date • Place

Version 1
Session objectives

After this session you will be able to:

• Define startup tasks needed to initiate the EAFM process and co-management
• Learn how to identify stakeholders
To prepare the ground there are 8 tasks that need to be done

1. Form an EAFM team and facilitators
2. Identify your broad geographic area
3. Develop startup work plan
4. EAFM introduction
5. Coordination with other agencies and government levels
6. Identify stakeholders and organizations
7. Establish a key stakeholder group
8. Determine legal basis for EAFM
Baking a cake: a start-up analogy

*Start up tasks are used to prepare the ground to do EAFM, an analogy is baking a cake.*

Before baking a cake, the cook must decide:

Who will bake the cake (EAFM team)

What recipe will we use (startup workplan)

Where will the cake will be cooked (Broad geographic area)

Who will eat the cake (stakeholders)

Who will oversee the cooking and distribution of the cake to others (key stakeholder group)
Identify the EAFM team and develop a startup work plan

Lead agency is often the Fisheries Agency

• Establish a team to guide the EAFM startup - ideally to include key agencies
  - identify a Team Leader to lead the process
• Agree on what area the EAFM will focus on
• The team develops a startup work plan to guide the rest of the startup tasks. This identifies:
  - what by whom, by when and with what budget
Identify stakeholders and organizations

• Identify ALL stakeholders to begin

• This is an initial identification of potential stakeholders and will be revisited
Who are your stakeholders?

“A stakeholder is any individual, group or organisation who has an interest in or who can affect or is affected, positively or negatively, by the EAFM process”
Possible stakeholders

- **External agents**: NGOs, academics & researchers
- **Coastal stakeholders**: Tourism, ports, hotels, industry, scuba diving, etc.
- **Compliance & enforcement**: Navy, coast guard, police, etc.
- **Fishers**: Fisher associations
- **Government**: National/regional/provincial/state/municipal/village
- **Fisheries stakeholders**: Boat owners, money lenders, recreational fishers, etc.

Source: Adapted from FAO
Stakeholder Analysis

**Importance**: how important a stakeholder is for EAFM process

**Influence**: how much influence (power) a stakeholder has over EAFM process

2x2 matrix

- High Importance/High Influence
- High Importance/Low Influence
- Low Importance/Low Influence
- Low Importance/High Influence
In your groups

1. List ALL possible FMU stakeholders. Write each stakeholder on a different card

2. Draw a 2 x 2 matrix with “Importance” on the Y axis and “Influence” on the X axis

3. Plot each stakeholder card onto one of the 4 boxes. You can move cards as you discuss

Based on how important each stakeholder is for the EAFM process and how much influence (power) each has over/in the EAFM process
## Prioritizing stakeholders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High Importance/Low Influence</th>
<th>High Importance/High Influence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Need to be represented</strong></td>
<td><strong>Key stakeholders for EAFM</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not interested</strong></td>
<td><strong>Need to be included in the key stakeholder group</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Low Importance/Low Influence</strong></td>
<td><strong>Low Importance/High Influence</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Need to get them to ‘buy in’ into EAFM process,’</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Venn Diagram

Useful for describing relationships as part of institutional analysis

- Dimension 1 = Size of circle (importance)
- Dimension 2 = Proximity of circle (frequency of contact)
  - Separate circles = no contact
  - Touching circles = information passes between institutions
  - Small overlap = some cooperation in decision-making
  - Large overlap = considerable cooperation in decision-making
In your groups

1. Plot the fishery agency and other stakeholders using Venn diagram technique
2. Identify the interrelationships and linkages between agencies and institutions
3. What could strengthen linkages and coordination?
Establish a Key stakeholder group

After the start up, representatives from the key identified stakeholders should form a core group. They are responsible for:

- Develop dialogue and stimulate EAFM discussion
- Facilitate community organisation
- Help stakeholders understand EAFM
- Identify problems, issues and opportunities
- Assist throughout EAFM process
Key messages

Before embarking on the EAFM cycle there is some initial organization to be done by the EAFM team to:

1. Get organized; and
2. Initiate stakeholder engagement