

11. Steps 2.1 – 2.3

Identify and prioritize issues and goals

Essential **EAFM**

Date • Place



CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE
ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY

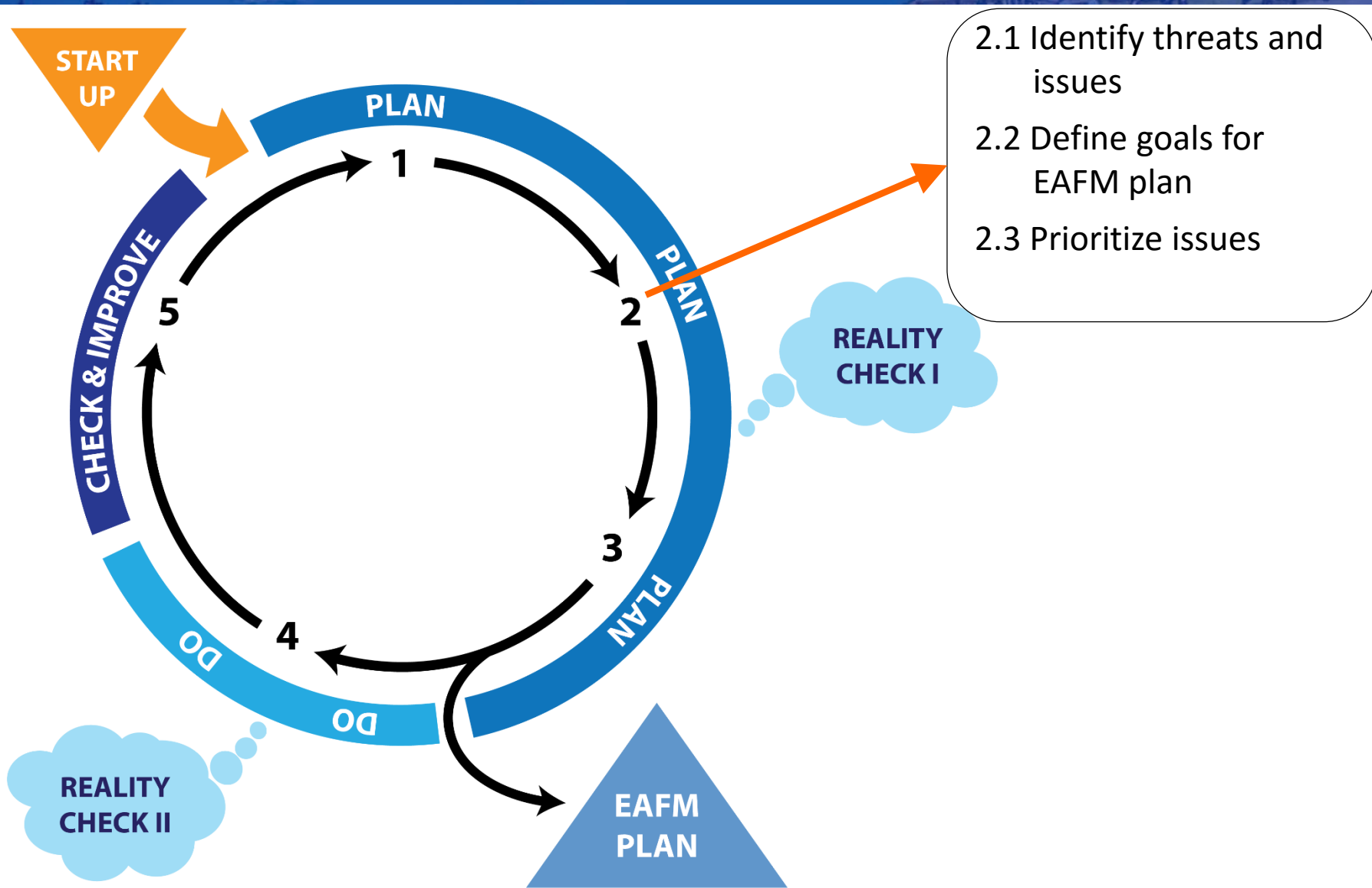


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Session objectives

After this session you will be able to:

- Identify your FMU-specific issues
- Develop goals for the EAFM plan
- Prioritize issues through risk assessment

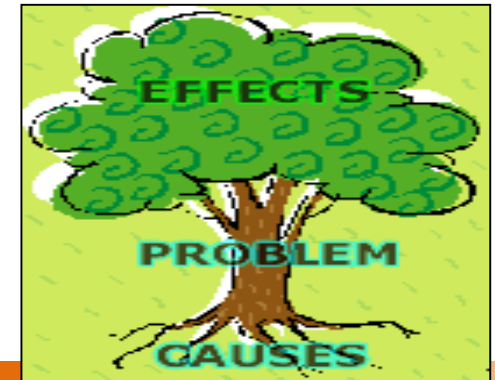


2.1 Identify threats and issues for the FMU

- What are the specific threats and issues for the FMU?
- Cover all 3 EAFM components

Causes and effects

- There is a wide variety of threats and issues
 - some are very broad (e.g. climate change, pollution)
 - some are very specific (e.g. bombing reefs)
- This is because there is a mixture of causes and effects of the issue
- One tool that helps separate out causes and effects is called a **Problem Tree**

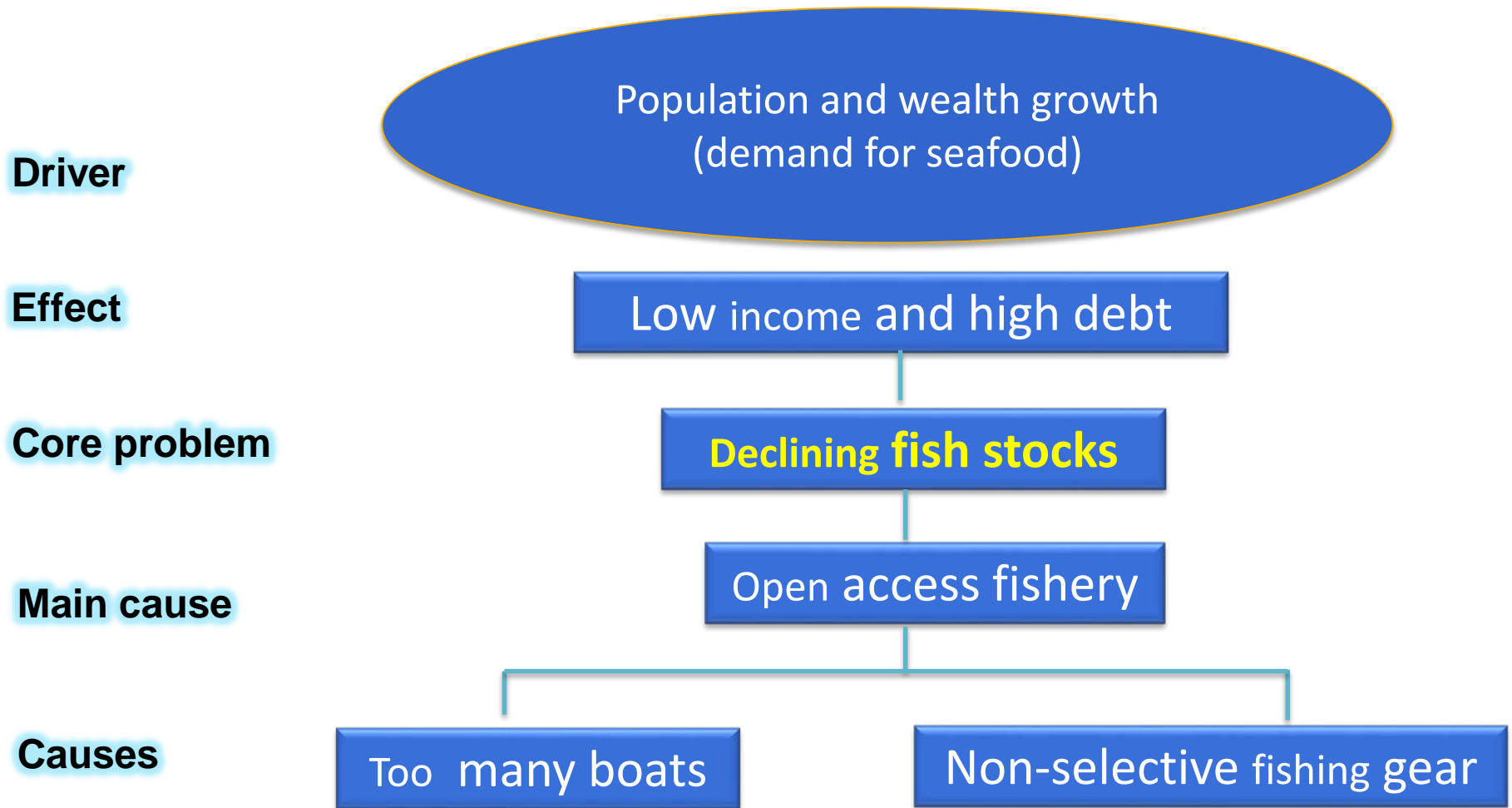




Terms used in a problem tree

- **Driver:** large-scale events that have a flow-on effect on many issues
 - e.g. climate change or growth in population and wealth
- **Effect:** the effect to issue is having
 - e.g. loss of income
- **Core problem:** the actual problem
- **Causes:** the cause of the problem. Can be further broken down into main causes and underlying causes

Problem tree



Problem tree contd.

Another example

Driver

Market pressure

Effect

Declining catches and profits

Core problem

By-catch – catching juvenile fish

Main cause

Lack of control

Causes

Non-selective gear

Fishing in spawning areas



In your groups

Using the threats and issues related to fisheries and associated ecosystem develop on day 1

- 1. Add/remove issues to make them specific to the FMU.**
- 2. Divide the issues into 4 levels on a flip chart – drivers, effects, core problem, and causes**

NB: Some issues may be too broad (e.g. pollution) and may need to become more specific.

Don't worry too much if a given issue is hard to categorise. We will revisit later.



Using the problem tree

You can use the *problem tree* to help:

1. Write section 3 of the EAFM Plan “Threats and Issues”
2. Identify **drivers** that can be put aside because they are out of our control
3. Help set the “goals” by looking at the **effects**
4. Sort out which are the real **core problems** and objectives
5. Identify **causes** that can be addressed by management actions

Using the problem tree

Effects



Goals

Core problems



Objectives

Causes



**Management
actions**



2.2 Goals

Goals can now be developed.

A goal paints a picture of what it you want different components of the FMU to look like in the future (5-10 years time)

For example:

- **“Restored and sustainably managed fisheries and other living marine resources and habitats”**
- **“Improved livelihoods of communities that are dependent on the fisheries resources”**
- **“The FMU is well governed with good compliance and enforcement”**

The hierarchy (levels)

Vision

Aspiration for the future

1 Vision (20 – 30 years)

Goals

Goals for different set of issues

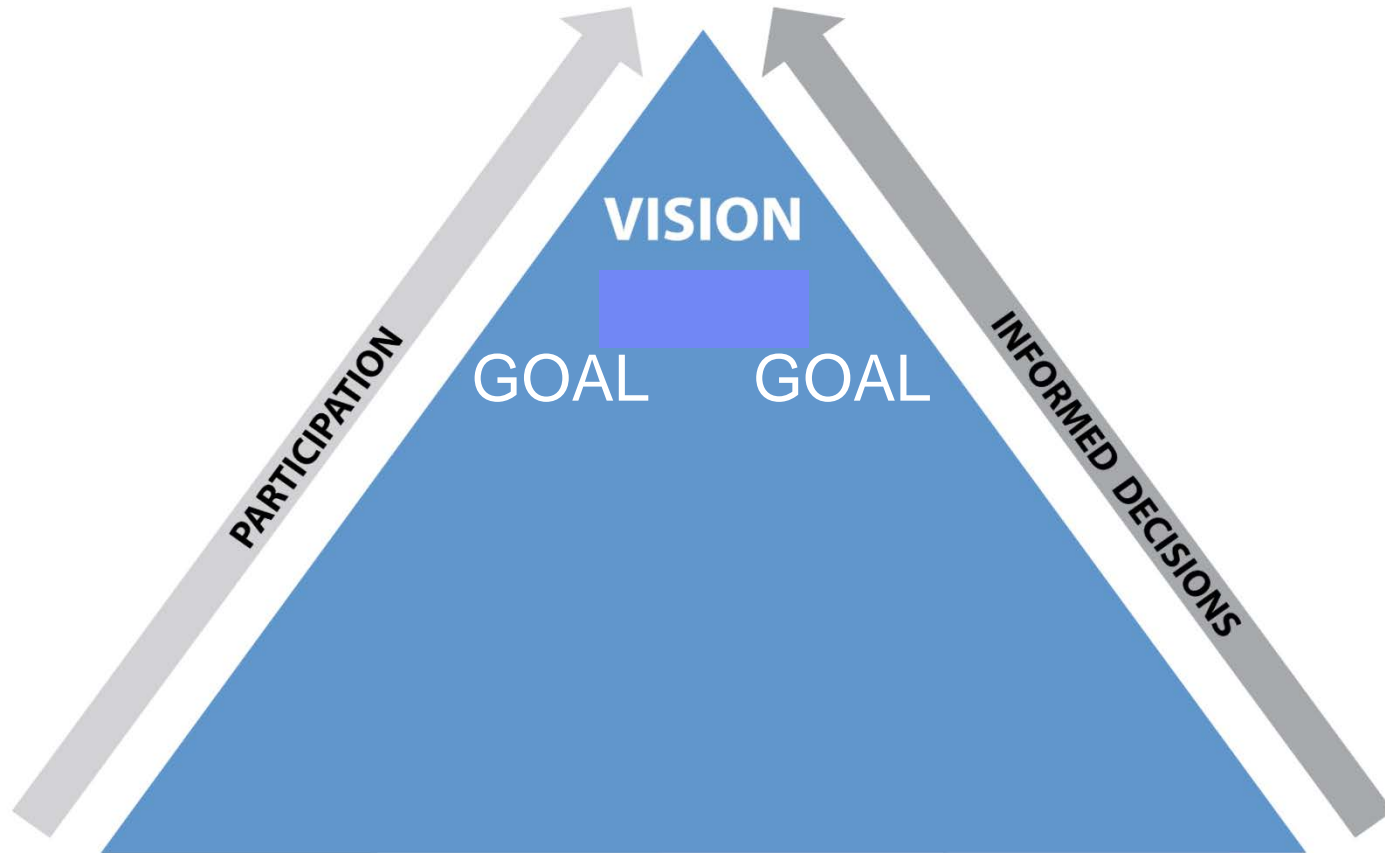
3-4 Goals under
the 1 vision (5 – 10 years)

Objectives

Objective for each priority issue

a number
of objectives
under each goal

Building the EAFM plan





In your groups

- 1. Remove drivers from the flip chart and put aside (these are out of our control)**
- 2. Group the effects within each of the 3 components**
- 3. Set a goal for each component by looking at the effects**

Note: Ecological well-being = fish + environment



EAFM Plan outline

We can use the results in the EAFM plan

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)**
3-4 based on themes



2.3 Prioritizing issues

- Even after sorting out the core problems, there can still be a long list
- Need to prioritize these as they cannot all be managed at once

To prioritize them:

Use a tool to sort them, for example:

- Simple ranking
- Risk assessment



Risk assessment

- How likely is it to go wrong? (likelihood)
- What would be the consequences of it going wrong? (impact)

$$\mathbf{RISK = LIKELIHOOD \times IMPACT}$$

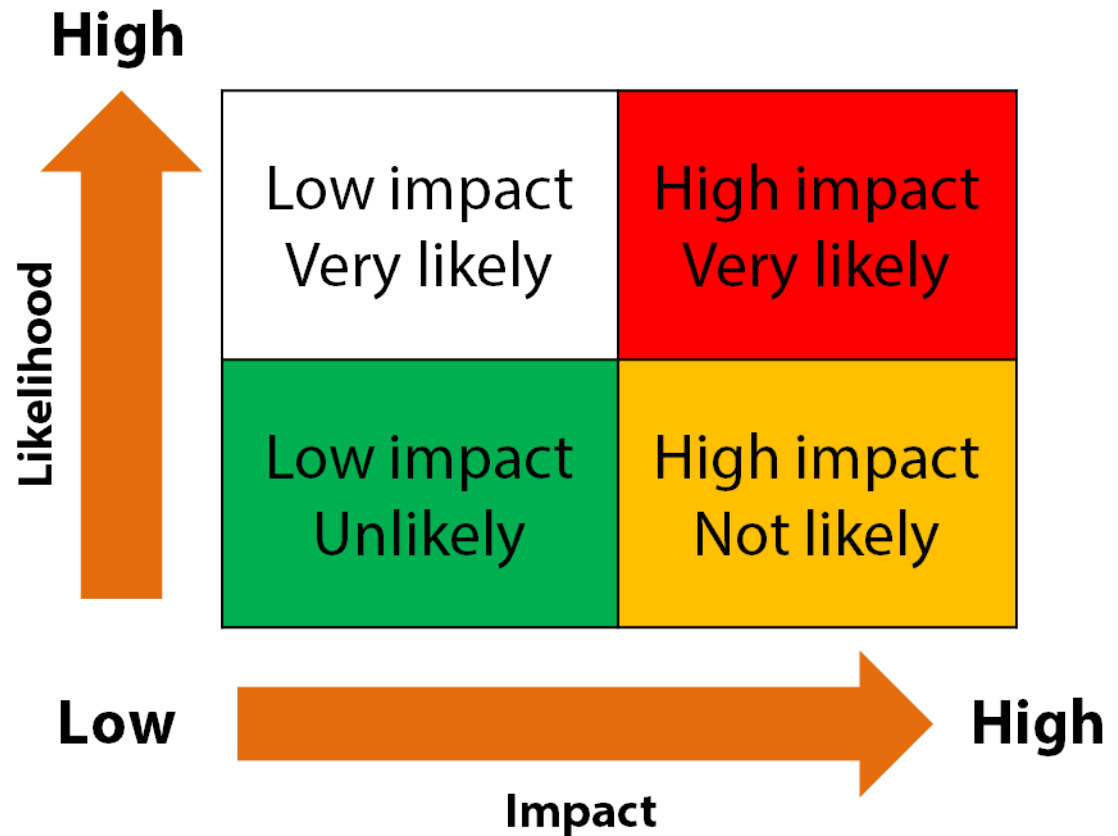
Prioritization based on risk

Impact

-how much change would occur

Likelihood

-probability of it occurring





In your groups

1. Take core problems (and causes) and plot them on a 2x2 risk matrix and then identify the ones that are high risk.

Impact vs. likelihood (Hi/hi – Lo/lo)

2. Take the Hi/hi risks problems and group them up under the 3 EAFM components



Key messages

In Step 2:

- Need to identify drivers, core problems and causes and effects to assist setting goals and objectives and effective management actions
- Based on themes for the prioritized issues, goals can be agreed for each theme
- Issues are prioritized so that only the most important are addressed initially in the EAFM plan