

13. Steps 3.1 & 3.2

Develop objectives, indicators and benchmarks

Essential EAFM

Date • Place



CORAL TRIANGLE INITIATIVE
ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY

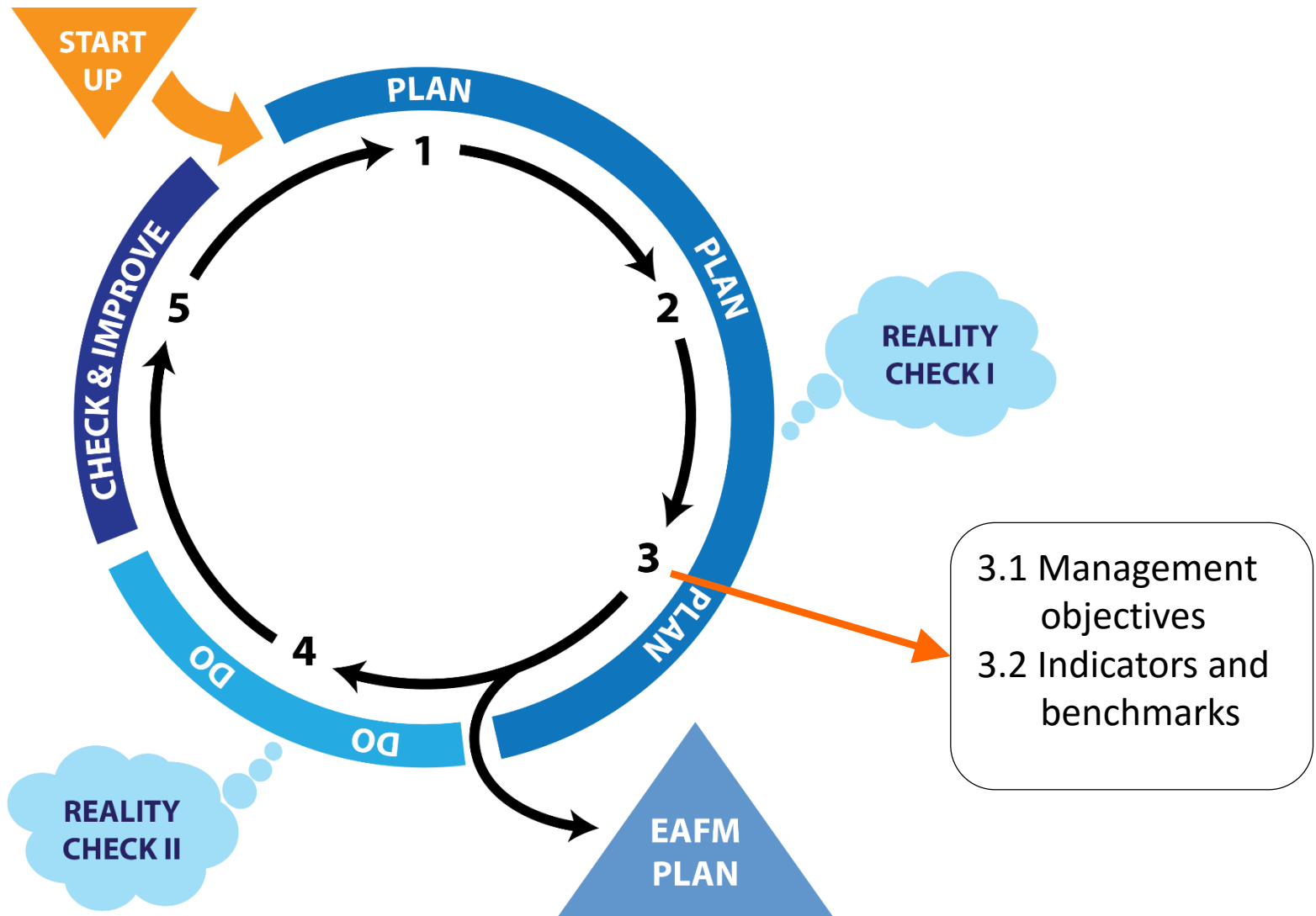


Norad



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

ASIA



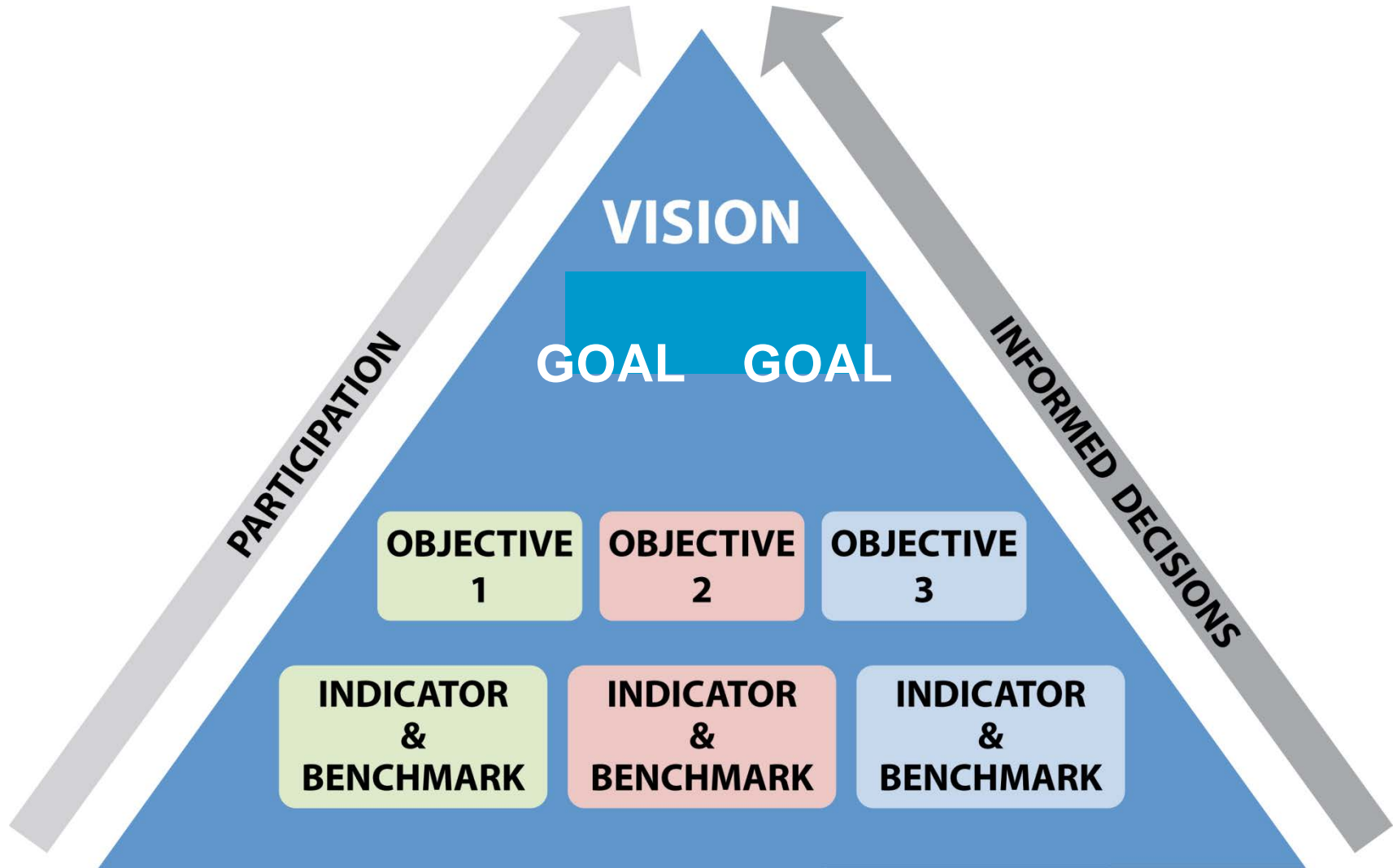


Session objectives

After this session you will be able to:

- Develop management objectives
- Develop indicators and benchmarks related to the objectives

Building the EAFM plan





3.1 Developing objectives

**Priority threat/issue
(core problem)**

**Management
objective**

Ask:

For this issue: what do you
want to achieve?


Objectives

**What you
want to
achieve!**

Management objective

**Achievable through
management actions**

 management objective = To reduce the % of juvenile fish caught

 management objective = Improve the health of the ecosystem



3.2 What is an indicator?

- A measure of the current status at one point in time (e.g. temperature, number of fish, area of mangroves)

An indicator must be linked to the objective



Fishery resources example

Goal

Maximum sustainable yield for fishery

Objective

Reduce the % of juvenile fish caught in the fishery

Indicator

% of juvenile fish caught by the boat or at landing sites



Ecological example

Goal

Protect vulnerable and endangered species

Objective

Minimize the mortality of turtles caught in the fishery

Indicator

Number of dead turtles (based on sample)



Social example

Goal

Maximum social benefits for the fishery

Objective

Increase profits for fishers

Indicator

Number employed in the harvest/post-harvest



Governance example

Goal

Improve compliance and enforcement

Objective

Strengthen cooperation amongst different compliance and enforcement agencies

Indicator

Coordination group formed, multi-agency compliance plans formulated & groups meeting regularly with agreed minutes



What is a benchmark?

- **A target, limit, or baseline** that provides a reference for comparing the indicator

Target = where you want to be

Limit = where you do not want to be

Baseline = where you have come from

(e.g. **Target: Increase the area of mangroves by 20% by 2020**)

Limit: Not to decrease area below 50%

Baseline: Area of mangrove back in 1980



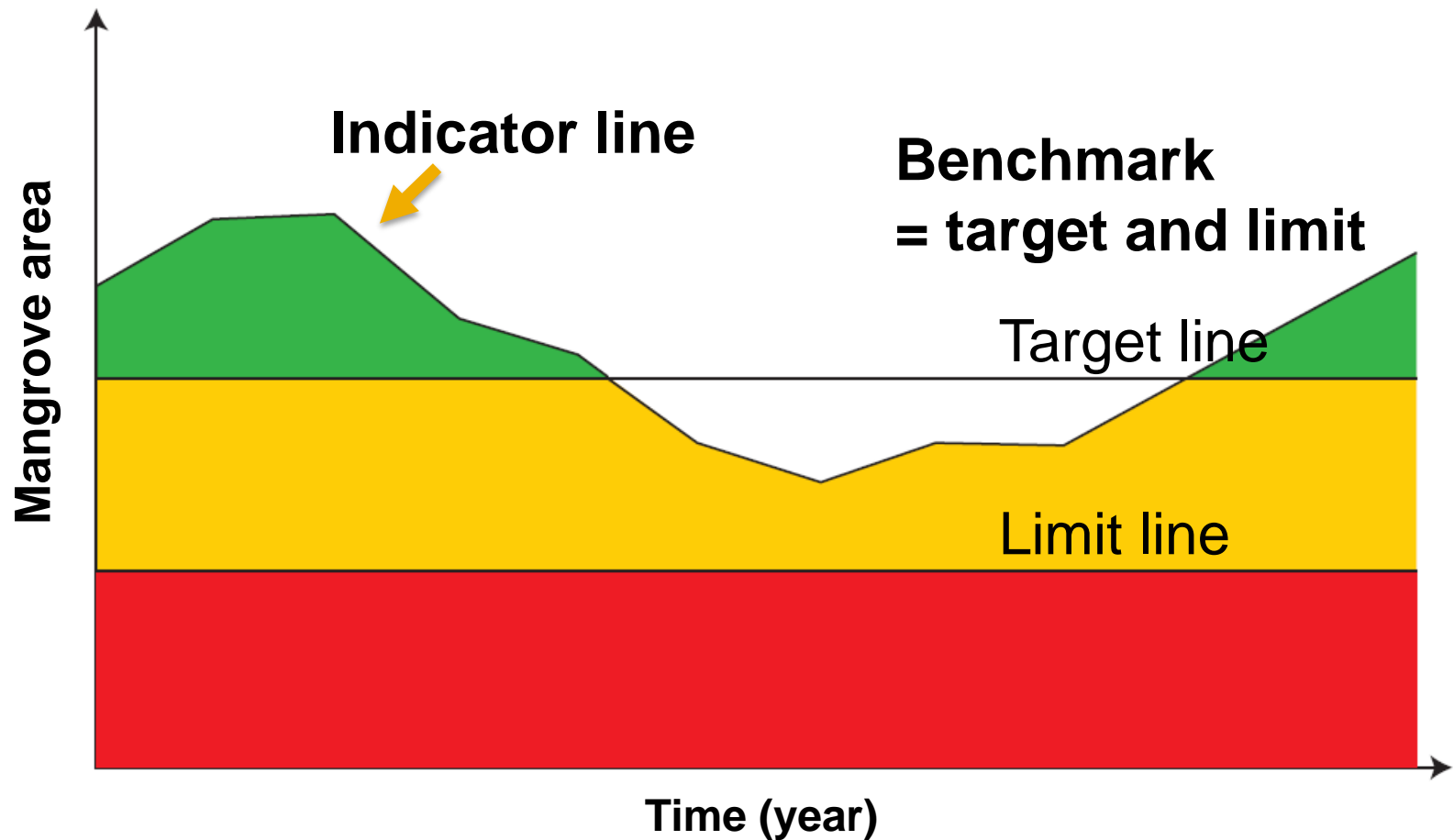
When the indicator is compared to benchmark it tells you how well you are meeting the objective



Simple example

- Objective:
 - Reduce the fever of a sick patient
- Indicator:
 - The patient's body temperature
- Benchmark (in this example, a target):
 - 37 degrees Celsius in 2 days

Mangrove area example





Data & information for the indicators and benchmarks

- Data and information are needed for the indicators and benchmarks
- Use existing data, where available
- Collect new data, if necessary
- Use participatory approaches, if possible

Note: Data & information is a cross-cutting theme. It was needed for scoping to set the background and now for indicators and benchmarks



Indicators and benchmarks must be “SMART”...

- **S**pecific (in terms of quantity, quality and time)
- **M**easurable (easy to measure with acceptable cost)
- **A**vailable (from existing sources or with reasonable extra effort)
- **R**elevant (to objectives and sensitive to change)
- **T**imely (Information is up-to-date))



Key data and information questions

- What: what needs to be measured?
- Who: who will measure them?
- Where: where will the data come from?



Involving stakeholders (Participatory M&E)

- Stakeholders are involved in:
 - developing the indicators and benchmarks
 - collecting data
 - deciding on the methods to use
- Indicators developed locally have more relevance



EAFM Plan outline

*Now finished 1st part of Step 3.
We can use the results in the EAFM plan*

EAFM Management Plan for FMU XX

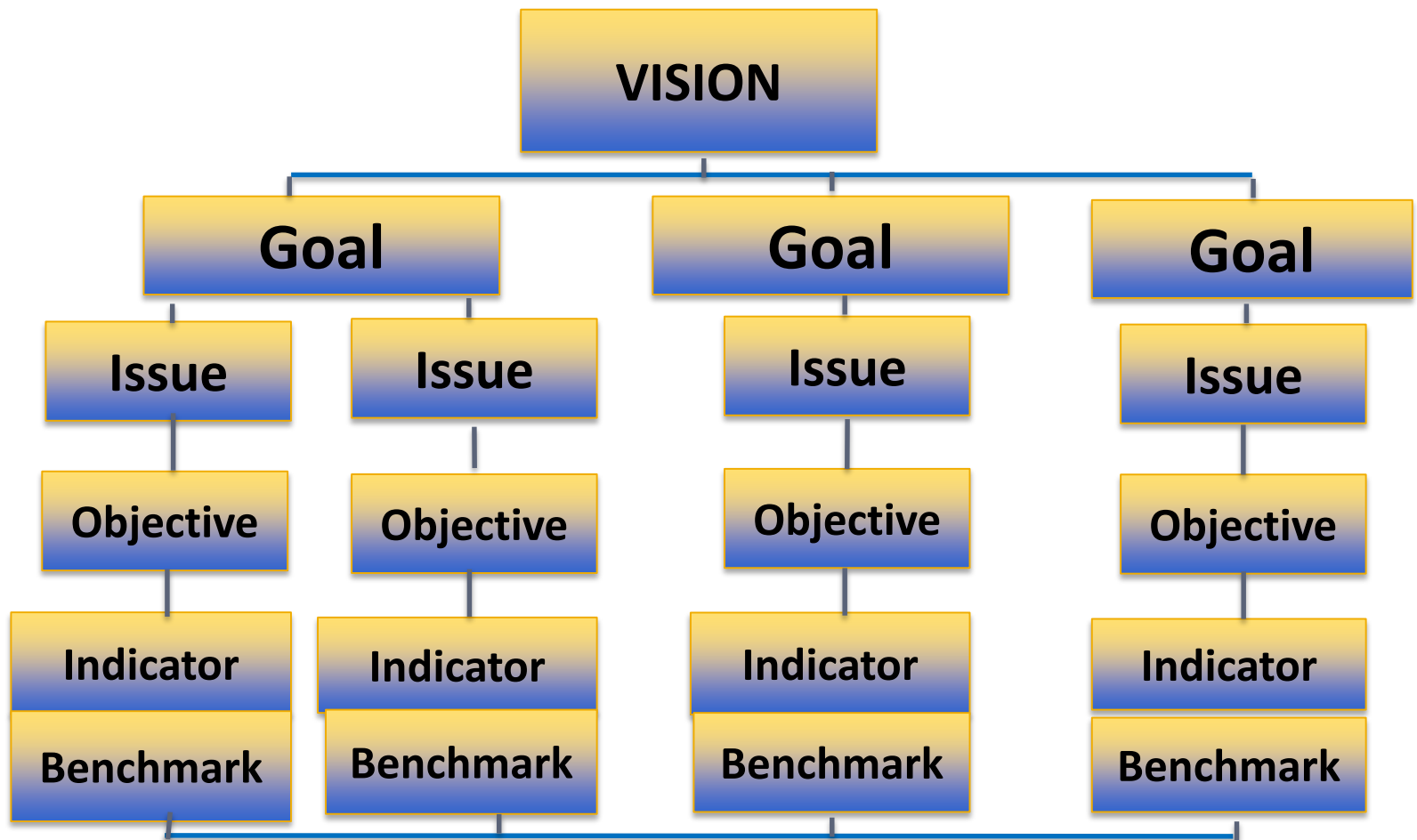
1. Vision (Step 1)
2. Background (Step 1)
3. Major threats and issues (Step 2)
4. Goals (Step 2)
- 5. Objectives, indicators and benchmarks (Step 3)**



Key messages

In Step 3.1-3.2:

- Management objectives are developed. This involves agreeing on what is to be achieved for each high-priority issue
- Objectives are paired with indicators and benchmarks to be able to assess whether the objective is being achieved





In your groups

1. Choose 4 issues that were categorized as hi/hi (2 ecological (1 fish & 1 environmental)); (1 human & 1 governance).
2. Develop a management objective for each issue (these probably relate more to the key problems)
3. Select indicator(s) and benchmark(s) for each management objective

Outputs- Issue:

Objective:

Indicator:

Benchmark: