

# 14. Step 3.3–3.5

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

Essential EAFM

Date • Place



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

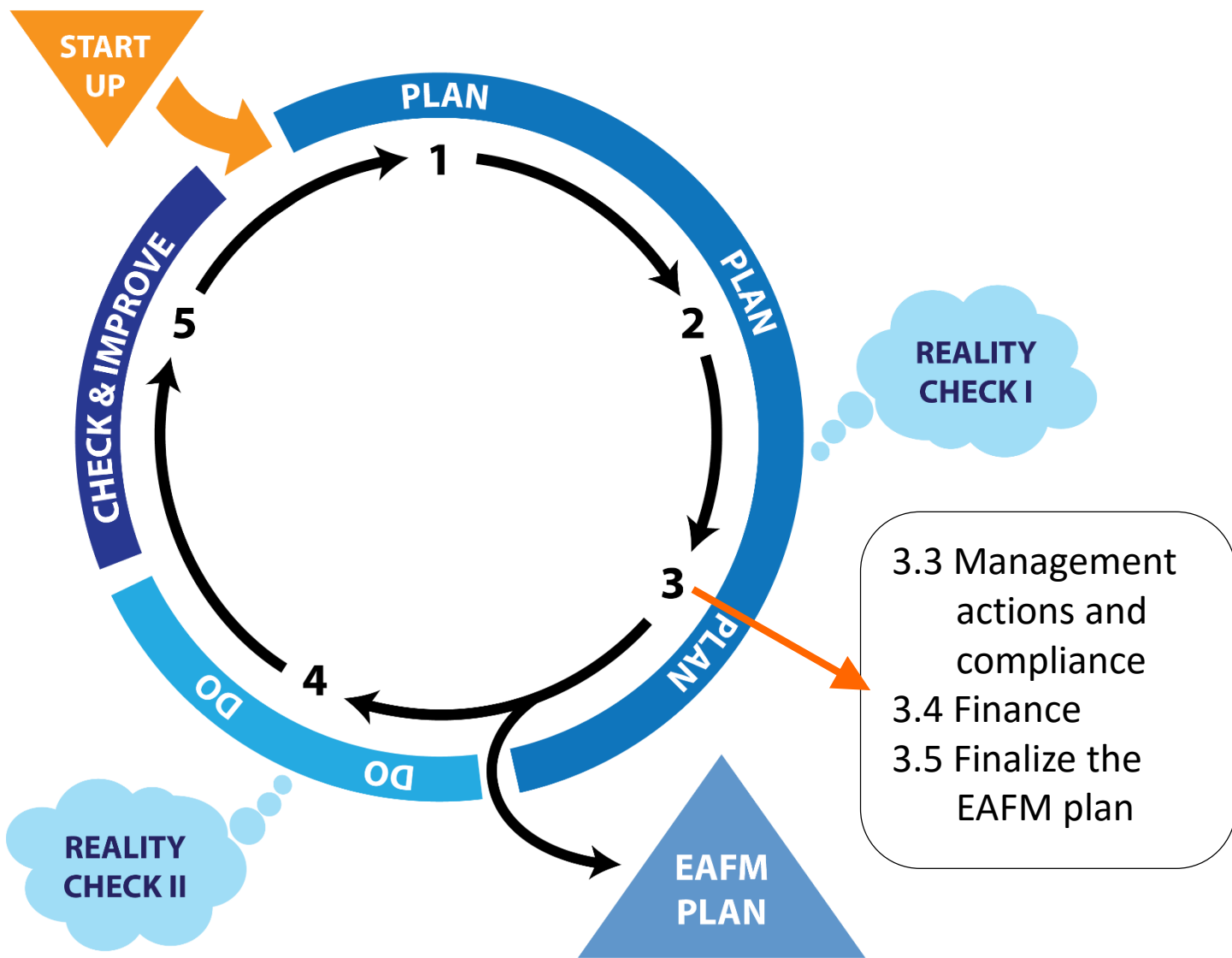


**Norad**



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

**ASIA**





# Session objectives

*After this session you will be able to:*

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





## 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)



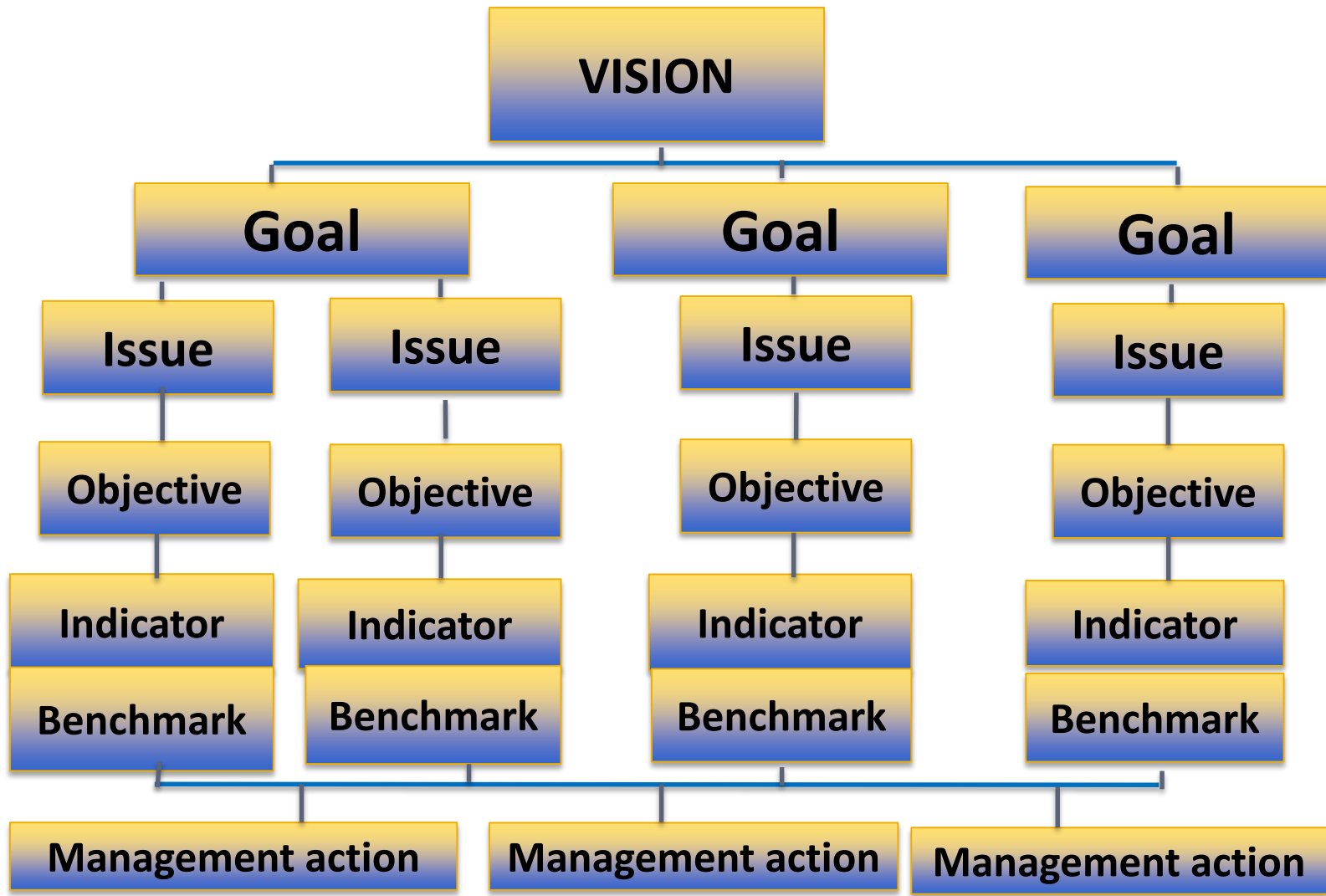
# Management actions contd.

- 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.



# Grouping management actions

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







# Compliance & enforcement

**When management actions 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 & financial resources
- Education and awareness raising
- Surveillance and penalties

# Top-down

## Government MCS:

Fishery patrols  
enforcement



**Limited capacity**

**Corruption issues?**

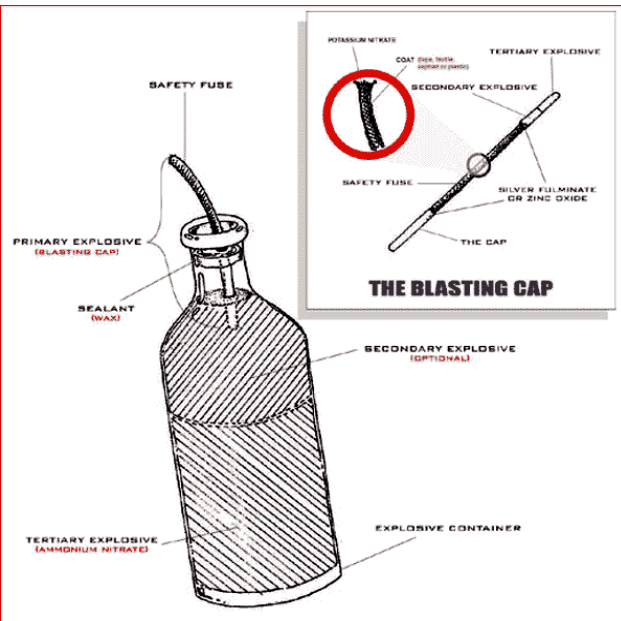
# Bottom-up

## Local MCS:

Co-management fish wardens and “eyes on the water” improves compliance.



Encourage stakeholders acceptance of the rules





# 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
- Need to develop appropriate incentives

# Port monitoring – catches/landings and gear



# Example of MCS: Monitoring fishing zones

VMS to track larger vessel compliance  
GPS for small boats



# Another example: wheelhouse markings







# Finishing the EAFM plan

- You have now completed most of the EAFM Plan
- Add “Data and information”
- Add “Financing”



## 3.4 Data and information needs

- Data and information needs have been discussed previously in steps 1 & 3.
- The EAFM plan needs a separate section
  - Who is responsible for measuring the indicator(s)?
  - Where do the data come from (new or existing)?
  - If new, what method will be used?



## 3.4 Financing

- Plan needs to have a section on how it will be financed
  - Budget**
    - How much?
    - Where from? (Existing? New?)
    - Need to consider who will/can pay, equity, impacts
- A good EAFM Plan will attract funding from different sources
  - Ideally the plan should be supported from existing budget by including it in the budget planning cycle



# Sources of funding

- Preferably Government (part of the normal budget cycle)
- Other sources:
  - Government special grant
  - Donors (may cover startup costs but not ongoing)
  - Grants from NGOs
  - Fishing fee (e.g. licenses)
    - Linked to access rights
  - Fines for non-compliance
  - Stakeholders (share the costs)



## 3.5 Finalizing the EAFM plan

- You have now completed headings 1 – 9 of the EAFM Plan
- The last heading on “Review of the Plan” simply needs a timetable of suggested reviews
- We look at this in more detail in Step 5.



# EAFM plan is now 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. Review of the plan – timetable for review**



# 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 steps 1,2 and 3 are used to create the EAFM plan
  - Include references to communication and review



# In your groups

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

**Output: Next slide**



