



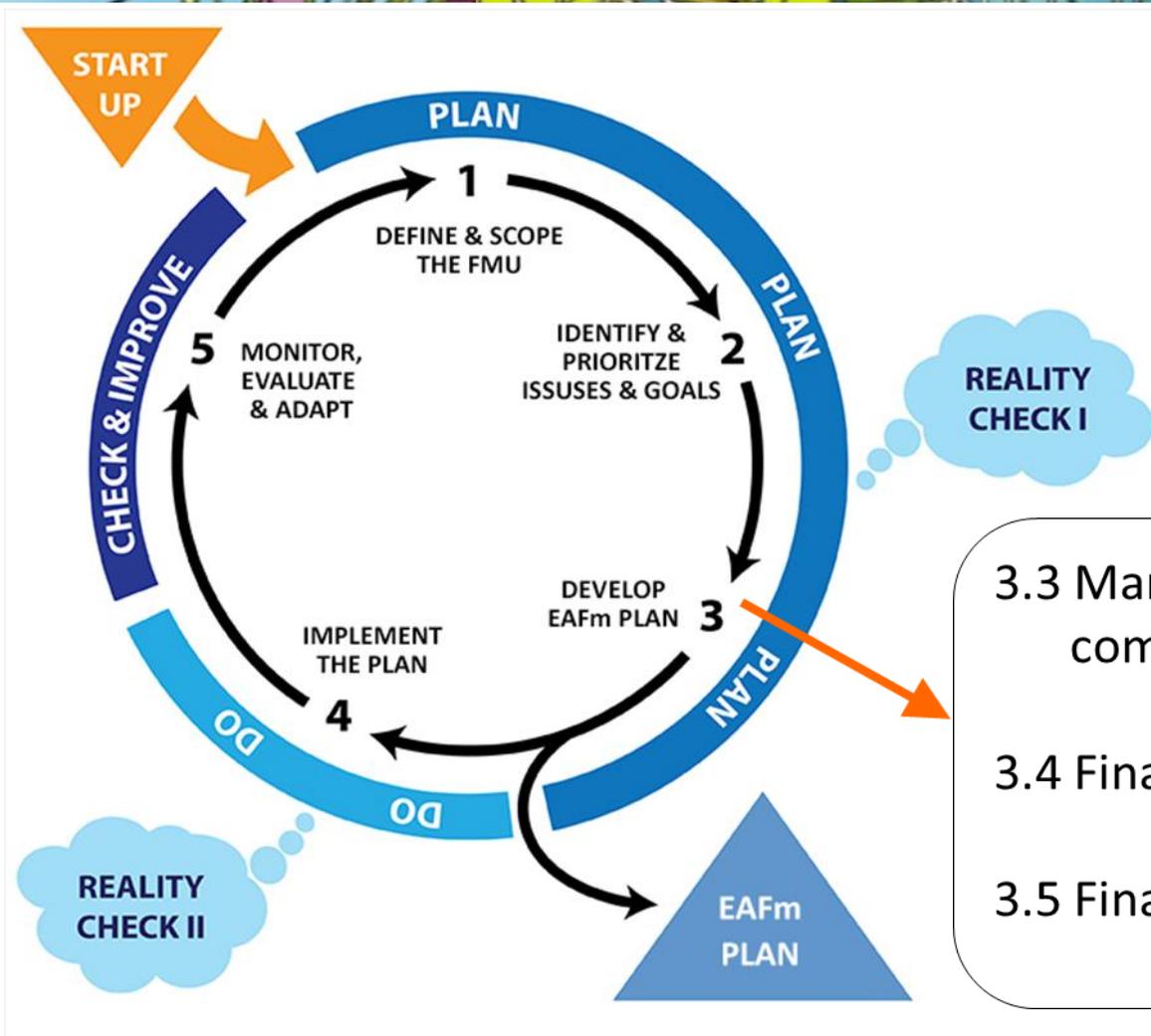
Session 14

Step 3.3 – 3.5

Management Actions, Compliance, Finance, Finalize EAFm Plan

Essential EAFm training

Date | Place



- 3.3 Management actions and compliance
- 3.4 Finance
- 3.5 Finalize the EAFM plan



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





Management Actions

- An action that will help meet the objective
- Management actions could include:
 - Technical measures
 - Catch and effort controls (e.g. gear restrictions, limited entry)
 - Spatial and temporal controls (e.g. conservation zones, seasonal closures)
 - Ecosystem manipulation
 - Habitat restorations (e.g. plant riparian habitat, improve connectivity, modify water control structures, improve flows)
 - Community-based
 - Income diversification (e.g. alternative livelihoods skills)



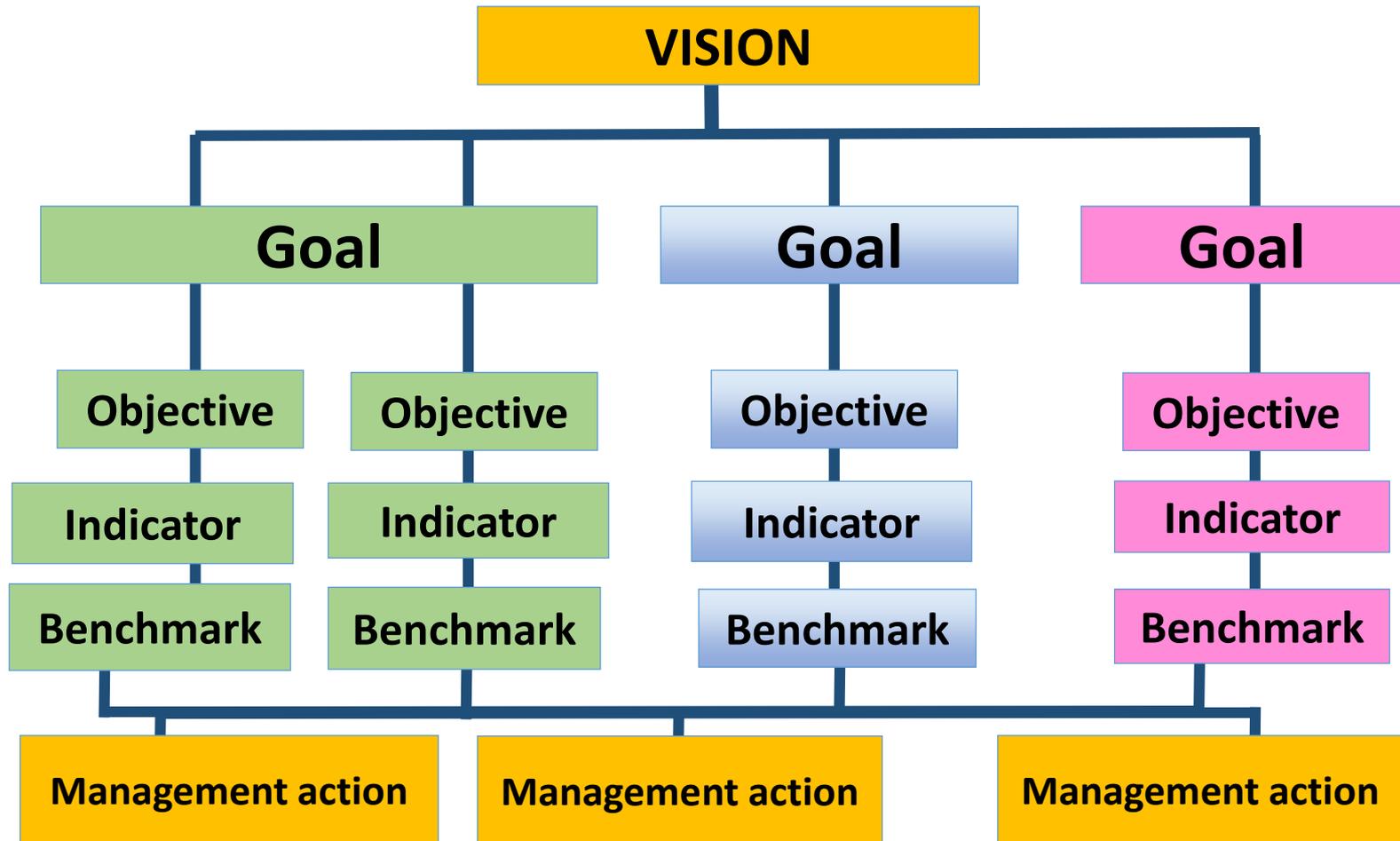
Management Actions (contd).

- Human capacity
 - Fishery management skills
- Strengthen institutions
 - Increase coordination (e.g. co-management BVCs, fisher associations, inter-agency task forces)
- Work with others to achieve objectives outside your mandate
 - Irrigation, water management, environment agency, pollution control, agriculture, etc.



Grouping Management Actions

- The same management action (e.g. no-take conservation zone) 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

It is important to note, that Fishers Associations and even co-management groups (BVC) can conduct MCS, especially if they are authorized



Monitoring, Control and Surveillance

MCS needs:

- Cooperation and coordination across several agencies, fishers-groups and stakeholder “buy-in”
- Training & financial resources
- Education and awareness raising
- Surveillance
- Effective sanctions/penalties



Top-Down

Government MCS:

- Fishery enforcement
- Limited capacity
- Corruption issues?

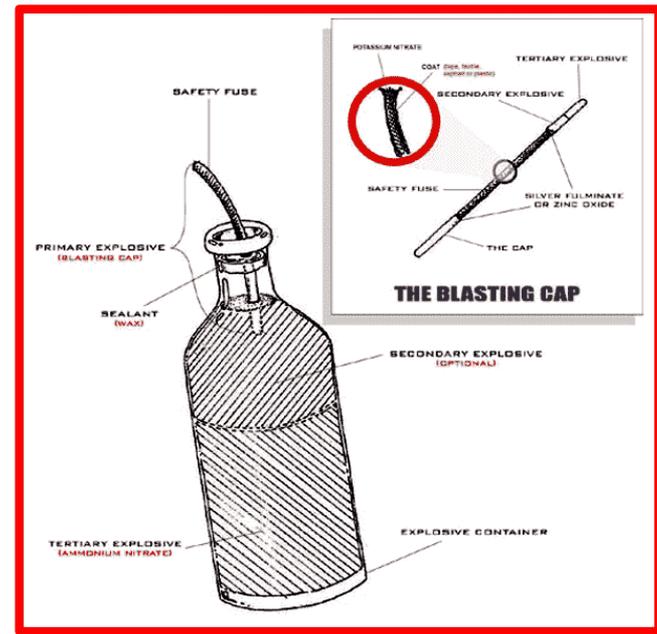




Bottom-Up

Local MCS:

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



Builds trust
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



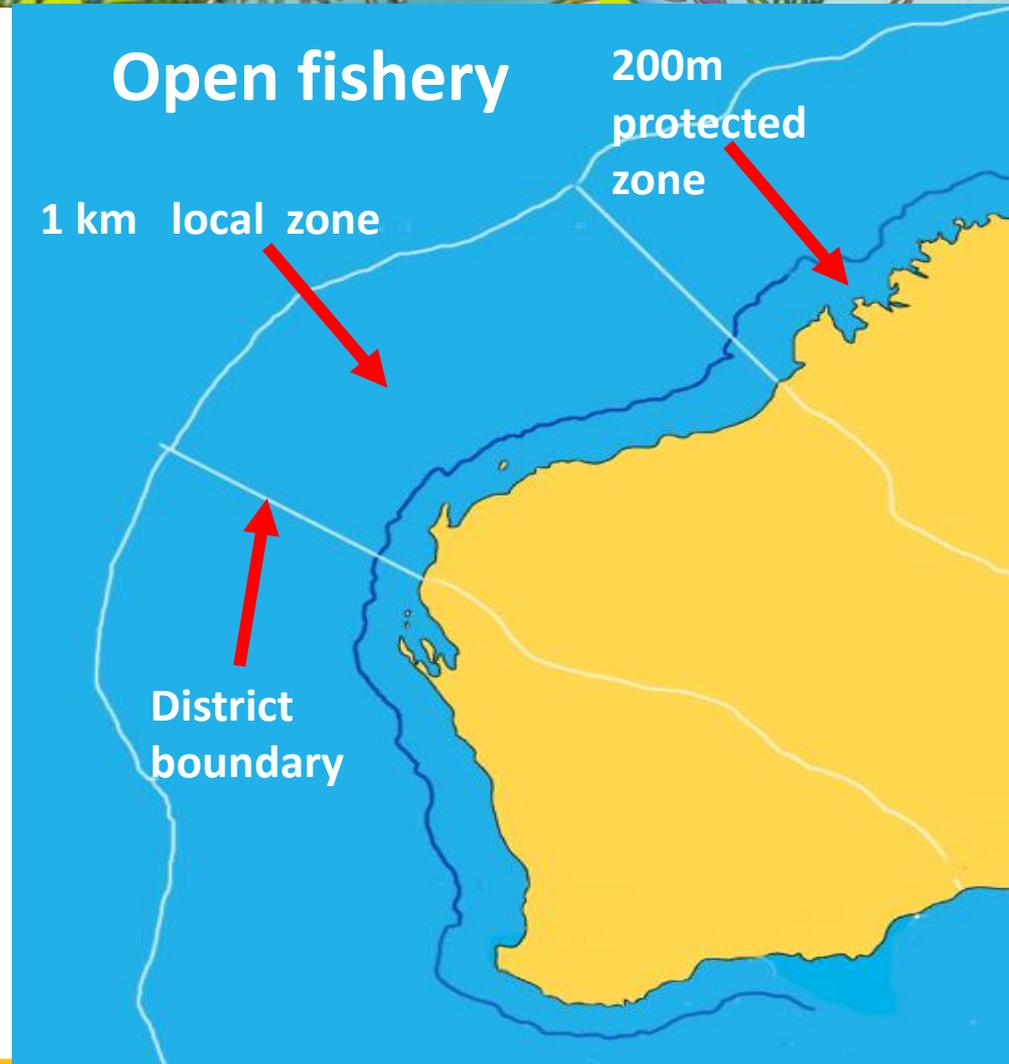
Landing site monitoring: catches/landings & gear





Example of MCS: Community monitoring of Fishing Zones

- VMS to track large vessels
- GPS for small boats
- Community fishery patrols
- FCZ wardens





Another Example: boat 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
 - Or revenues/landing fees generated by the fishery



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 or fish landing fees)
 - 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.



The EAFm plan is now complete

EAFm 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

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

Output: Next slide

