

Developing capacity in the Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture Management (EAAM)

***EAAM plans
The link between policy
and action***



Module objectives



After this session you will be able to:

- Recognize the need for effective planning
- plan to translate policies into actions

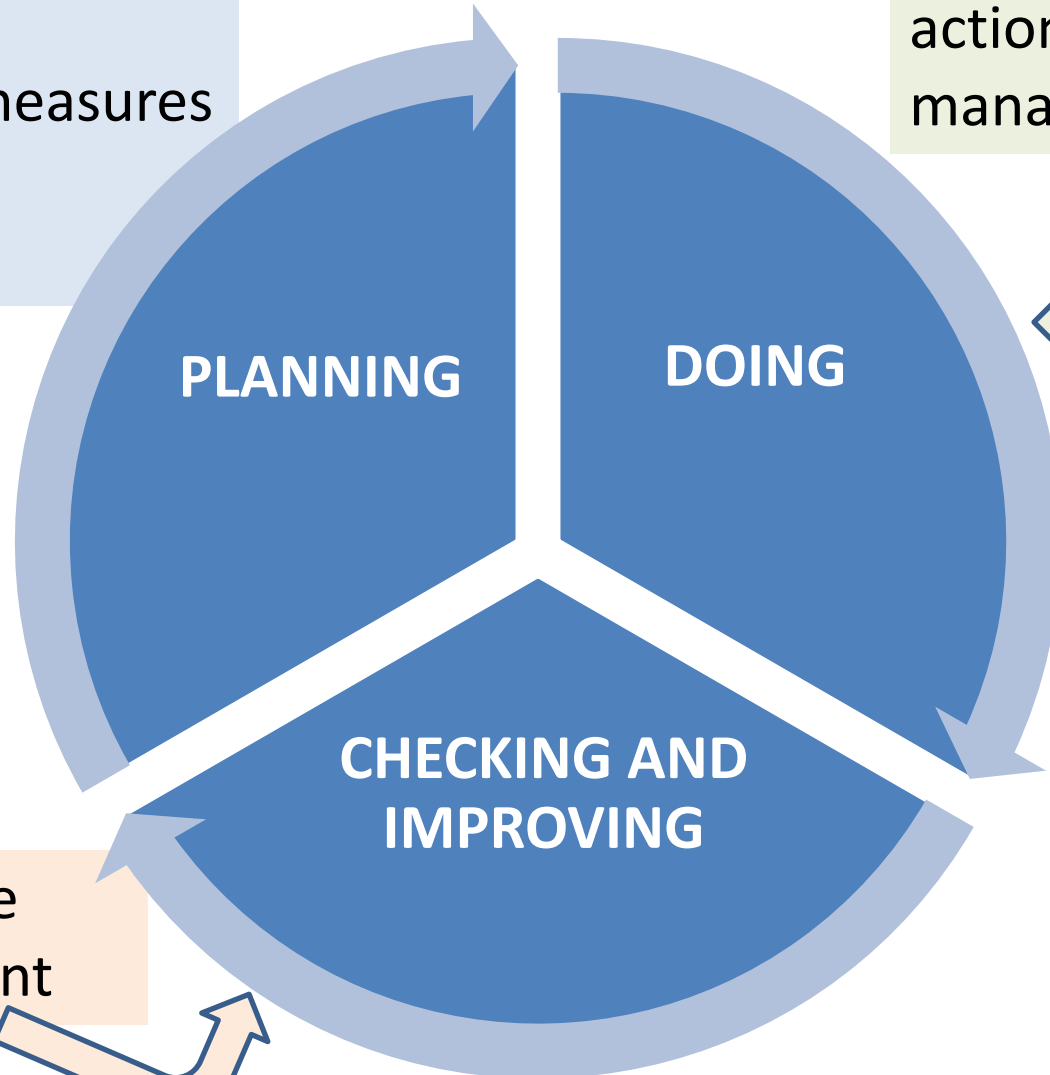
Why plan?



Module objectives

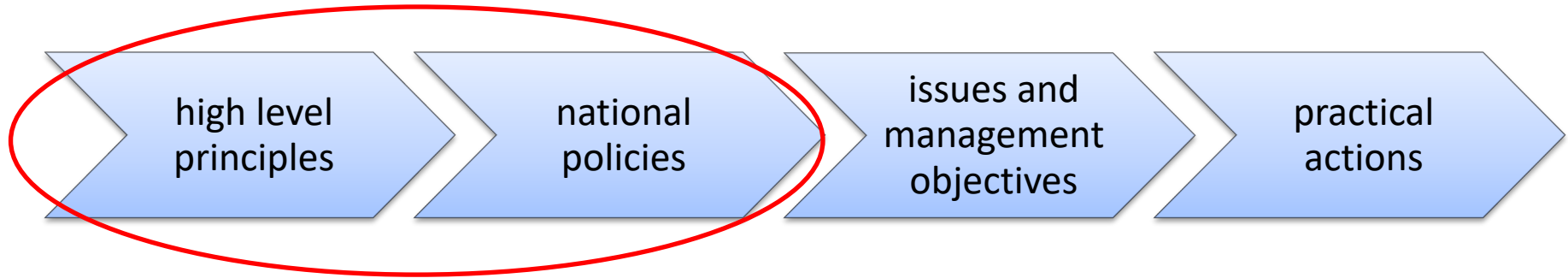
- set goals
- set actions
- set performance measures
- set indicators
- set benchmarks

action
management



reviews performance
adaptive management

From principles to implementation

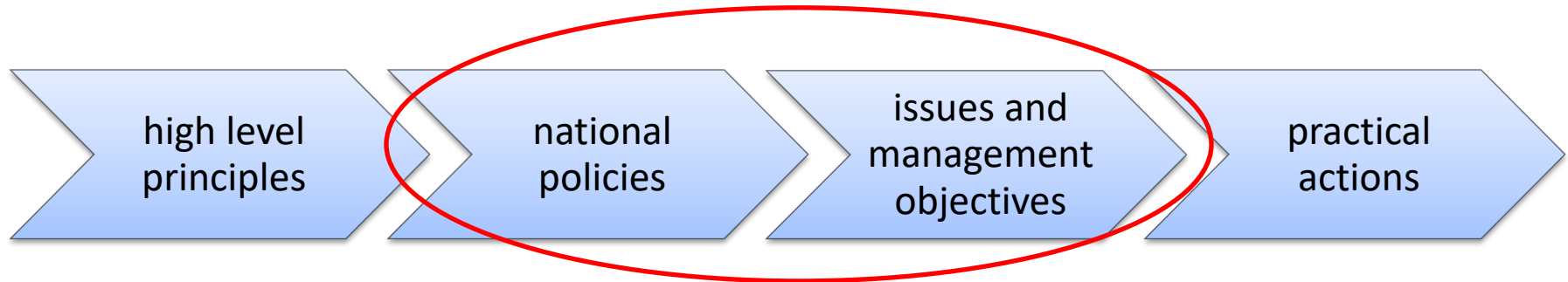


a. From principles to policy goals

The **high level guiding principles** contained in international guidelines such as the *Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries* need to be contextualized into practical policy goals.

Principles are much high-level (conserving biodiversity, maintain coastal habitats) and cannot be achieved in practical sense they need to be translated in more practical level

From principles to implementation



b. From policy goals to issues and management objectives

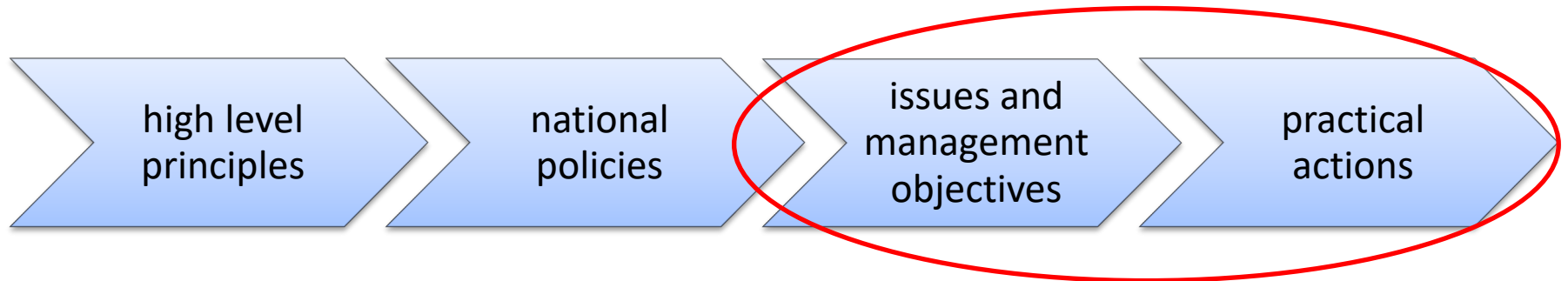
The national policy goals need to be adapted to local context to achieve management objectives

Identification of issues and management objectives should:

- focus on ecological and socio-economic factors,
- Consider sectors (agriculture, forestry, land conservation).

In the case of aquaculture this means to mediate among wider groups of stakeholders

From principles to implementation

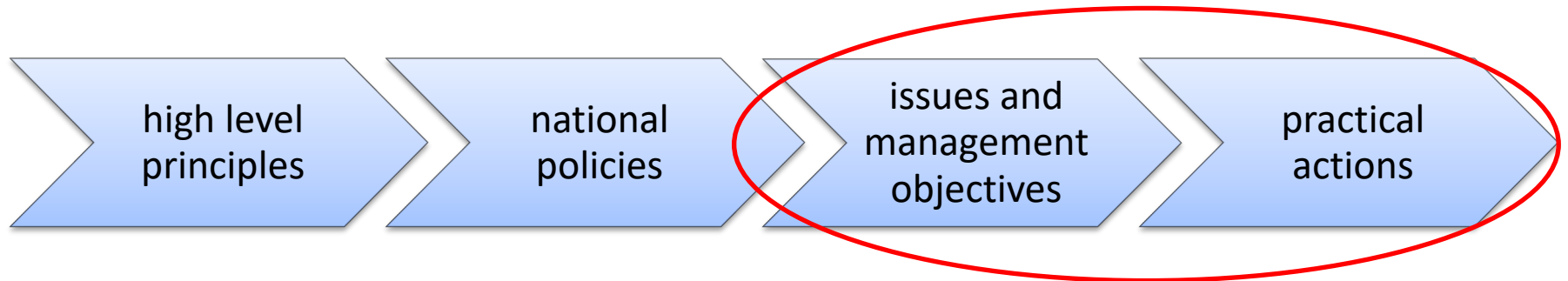


c. From objectives to management actions

Each management objective can be achieved by the implementation of a management action (e.g. setting the number of farms or output in accordance to carrying capacity limits, planting mangroves in aquaculture areas, facilitating GAqPs, etc.).

One management action can often address several objectives.

From principles to implementation



c. From objectives to management actions

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One management action can often address several objectives.

Linking policy to action

Example :

Unpolluted
environment

Reduce aquaculture
pollution

- Control the discharge
of water
- Licensing up to the
carrying capacity

Policy



EAAM Plan



Management actions

Good planning



Good planning

be comprehensive by including policies, rules, powers, and responsibilities

transparent decision-making

Flexibility: provide adaptive responses to act in mutated conditions

reduce arbitrary decisions that can distract from pursuing the objectives

reduce uncertainties by provide a vision of the whole system

- follows the main national and international policies
- Considers the other sector policies
- Respect the current laws
- Plan according to the institutions that will be in charge to implement it

Good planning

be practical:
translate
principles in
simple
objectives

- makes the general objectives of a national policy translated into simple objectives
 - From: “*Promote sustainable development of the aquaculture*”
 - To: “*apply the Good Aquaculture Practices operating procedures*”

Good planning

provide
direction to
achieve
objectives

planning provides a clear sense of direction for the activities of management.

It clarifies the actions they should take to achieve the goals

Good planning

planning permits managers to examine and analyse alternative courses of action with a better understanding of their likely consequences

consider alternative actions and understand possible consequences

Good planning

It strengthens the confidence of the stakeholders and encourages them to move along a chosen path

promote participation and commitment

Good planning

planning forces managers and stakeholders to look beyond immediate concerns. It encourages them to have a vision of the whole system, analyse the complexities and uncertainties of the environment and attempt to gain control

reduce
uncertainties by
provide a vision
of the whole
system



Good planning

minimizes impulsive and arbitrary decisions that can divert the course of the project that can result in the potential failure in achieving the objectives

reduce arbitrary decisions that can distract from pursuing the objectives



Good planning

adapt effectively and adjust its activities and directions in response to changes taking place in the external environment

Flexibility: provide adaptive responses to act in mutated conditions



Good planning

transparent
decision-
making

- it makes decision making transparent and available to all stakeholders
- Clarifies the procedures adopted
- Avoids any possible disputes

Key messages

- High level principles and policies cannot be implemented as they stand
- EAAM plans can provide a link between higher level policies (*e.g.* National aquaculture policy) and management actions on the ground
- In this way, management actions in EAAM can contribute to implementation of high level policies, over time.



Essential EAAM

To download all materials please visit:

