

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

EAAM
process overview



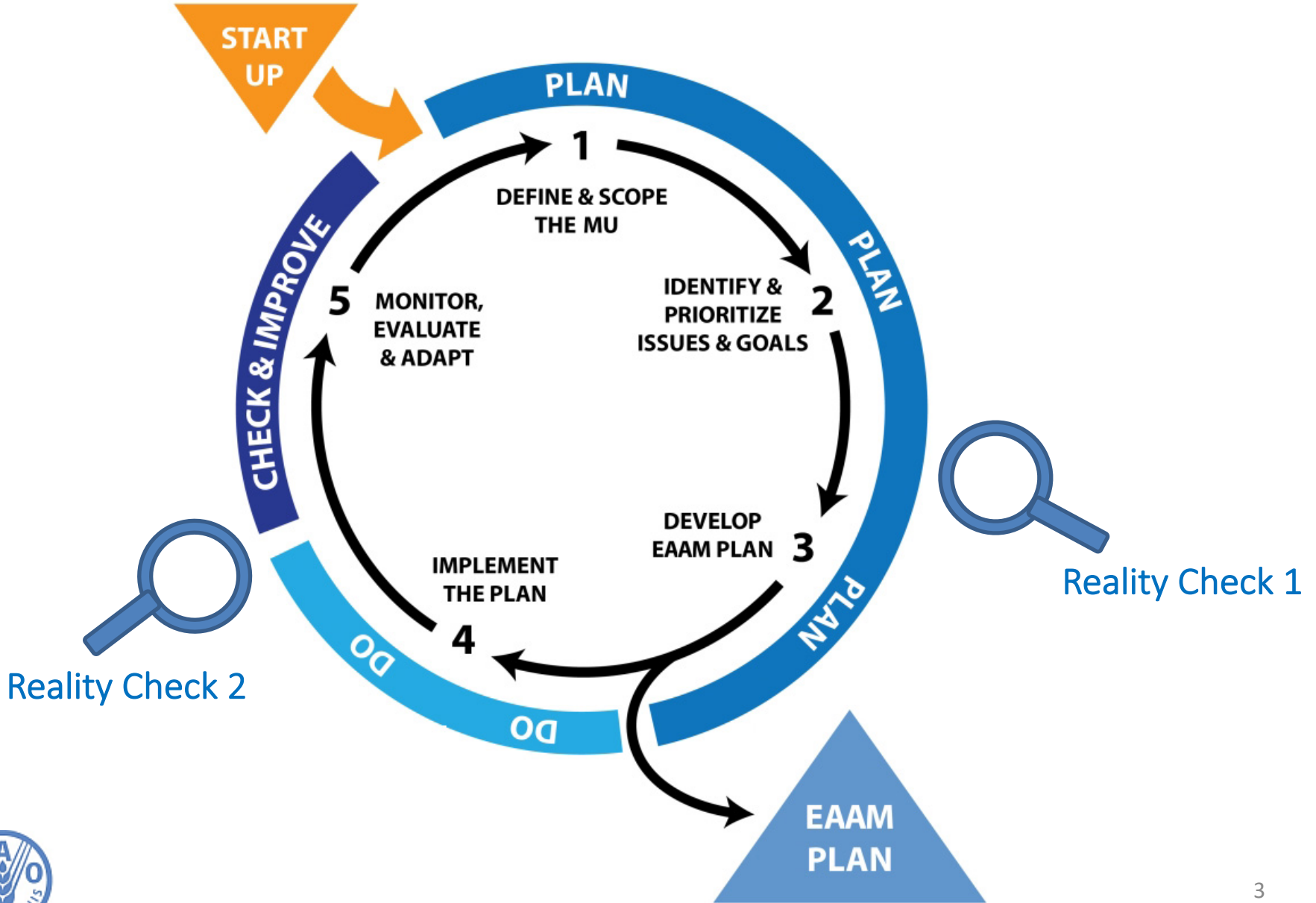
Module objectives



After this session you will be able to:

- Describe the key steps of the EAAM process and how to plan, implement and monitor EAAM;
- Identify the planning steps in the EAAM process

The 5 steps of EAAM

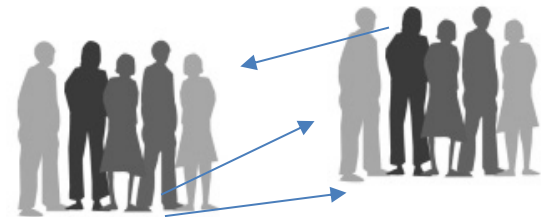
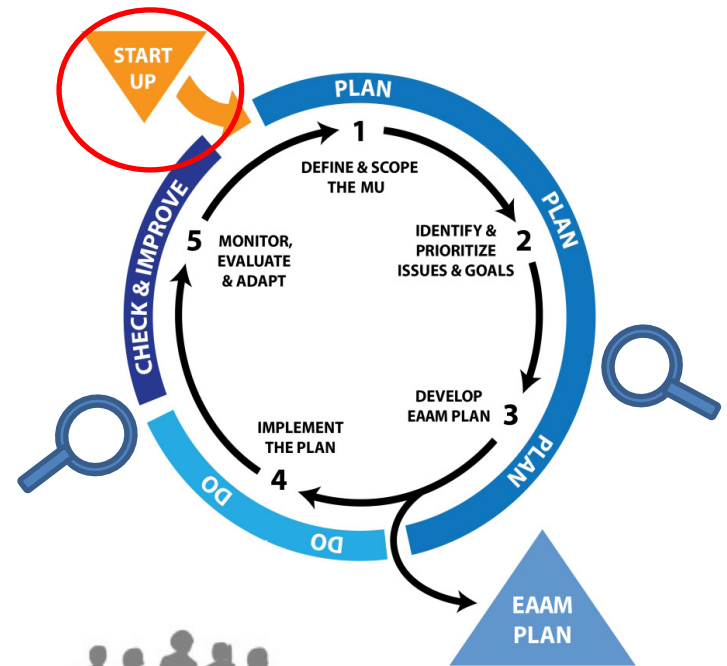


Start-up

A. prepare the ground

Before starting the various steps of the planning process (1-5) a sequence of start-up tasks are needed. This involves:

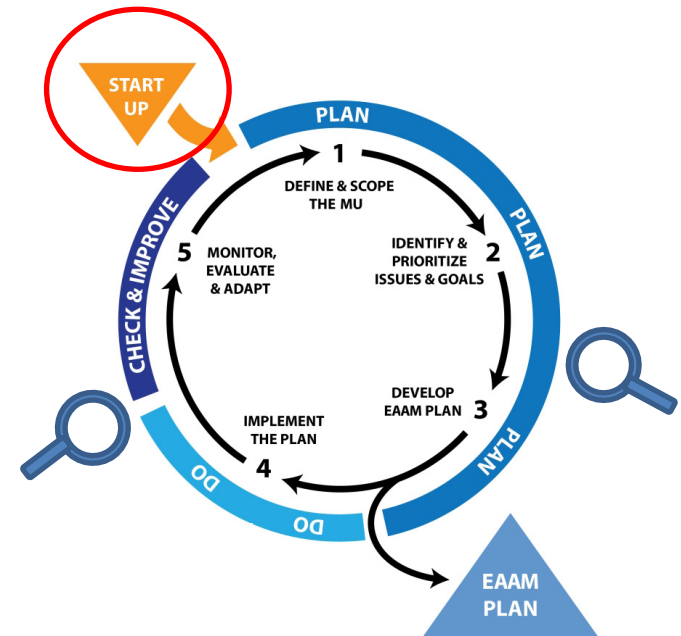
- The set up of the **core team** that will prepare the ground for the planning activity
- The establishment of **links with stakeholders**
- Set-up an **initial agenda**



Start-up

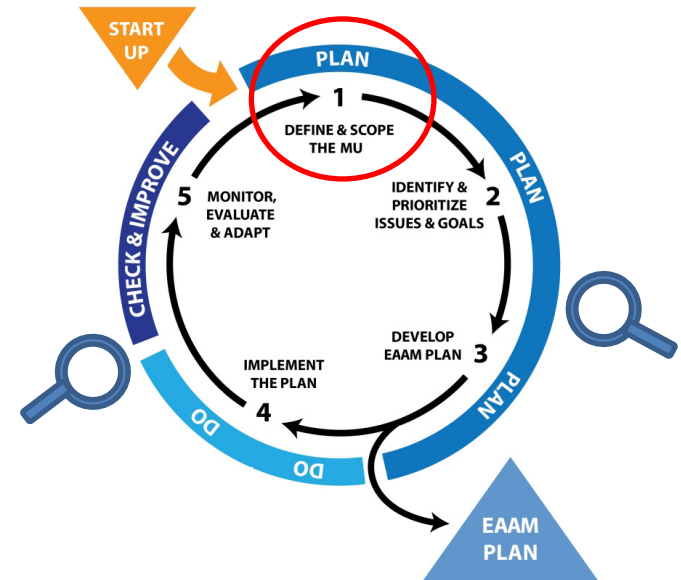
B. Engage stakeholders

- identify the various potential stakeholders
- raise awareness about the EAAM process
- start the on-going process of involving stakeholders in the various EAAM process stages



Step 1 – Define and scope the Management Unit

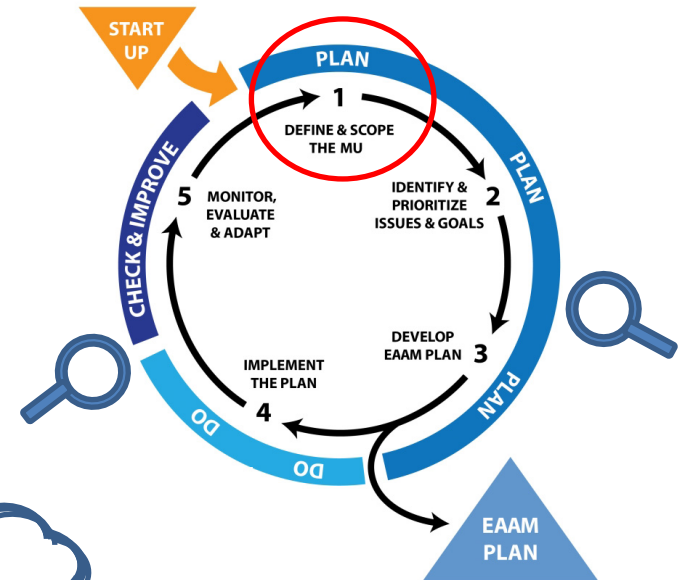
1.1 Define the Management Unit (MU)



Step 1 – Define and scope the Management Unit

1.2 Agree the MU vision

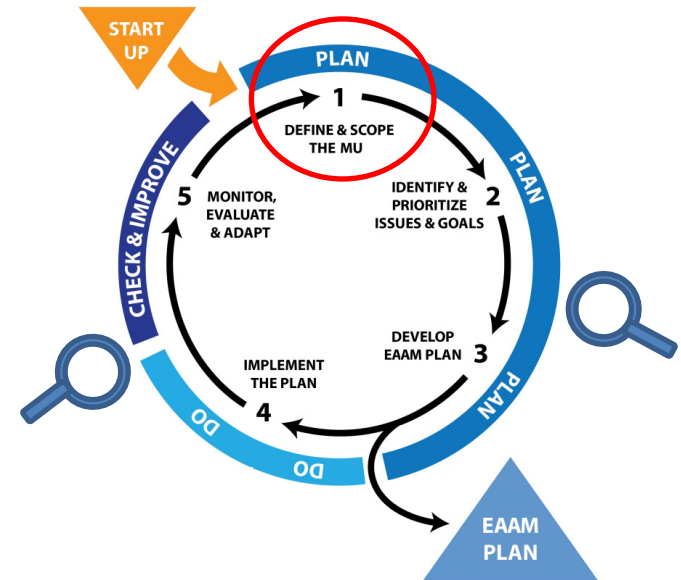
Define a shared vision among stakeholders



Step 1 – Define and scope the Management Unit

1.3 Scope the MU

Background information



Step 2 – Identify and prioritize issues and goals

2.1 Identify threats and issues

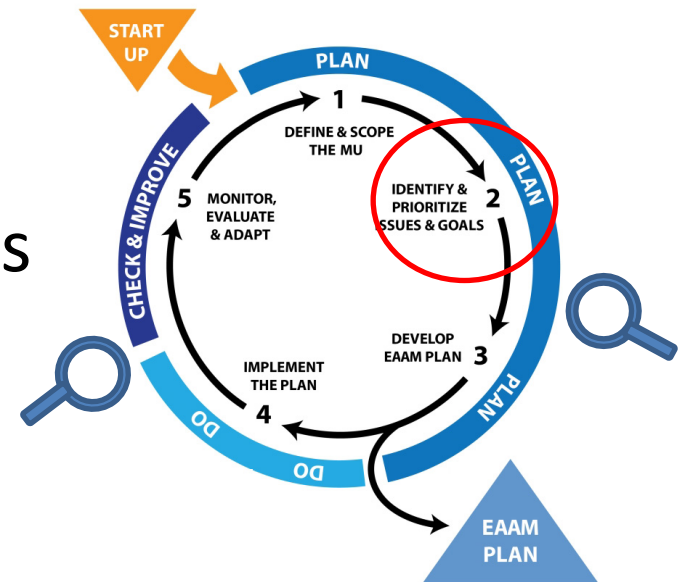
Analysis of the threats and issues

2.2 Prioritize the issues

Chose the most important

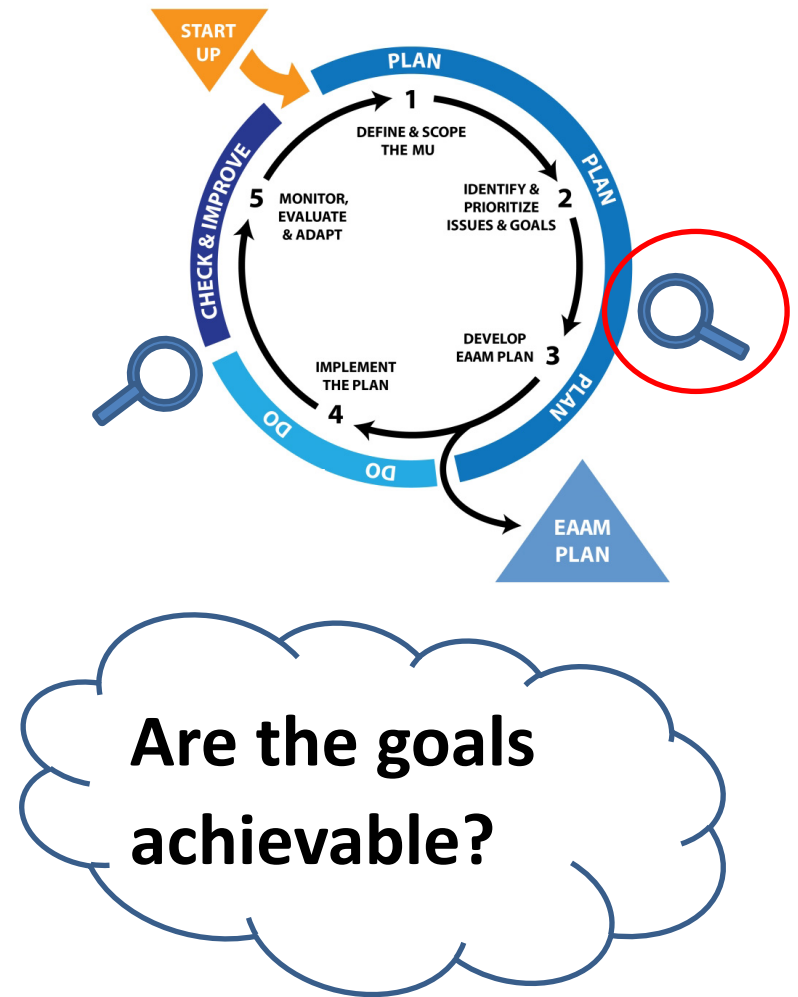
2.3 Define goals for the EAAM plan

develop a goal for each theme



Reality Check 1

Consider constraints to and opportunities for achieving the selected goals. This is a reality check to decide whether these goals are really achievable



Step 3 – Develop the EAAM plan

3.1 Develop management objectives

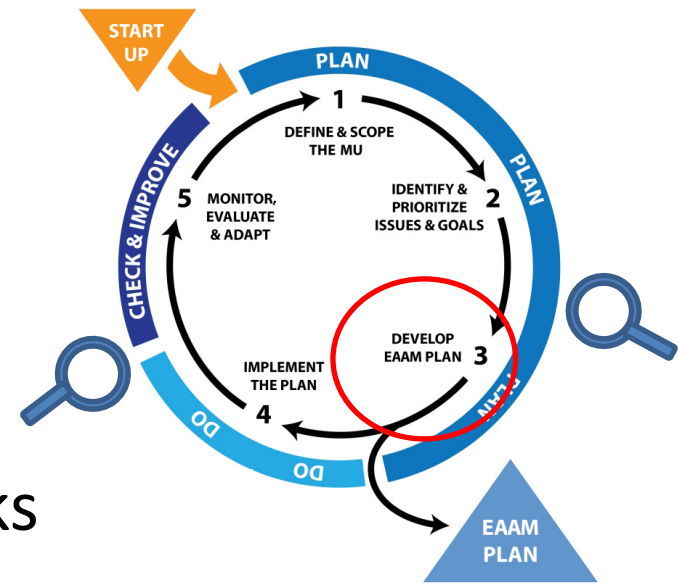
objectives - Clear and appropriate management objectives

3.2 Indicators and benchmarks

- Develop indicators and benchmarks for the above objectives.

3.3 Agree on management actions and compliance

- Discuss the management actions needed to meet each specific objective

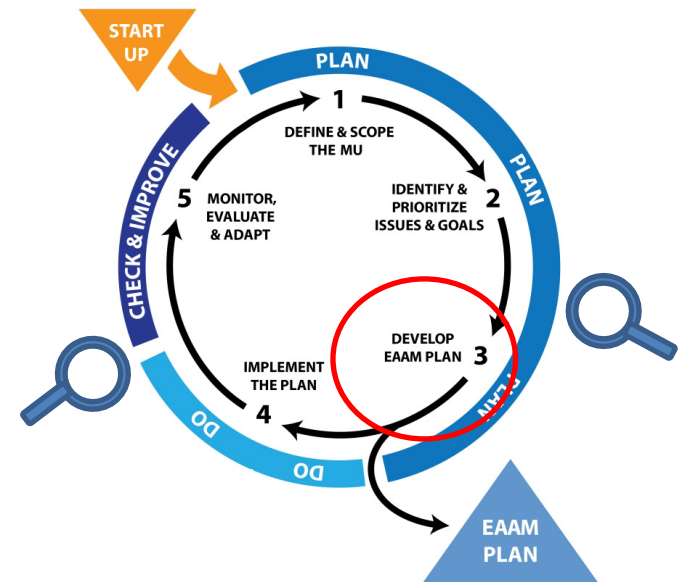


Step 3 – Develop the EAAM plan

3.4 Identify sustainable financing
to support implementation of the plan

3.5 Finalise the EAAM plan

To be done by collating the key data from the previous steps

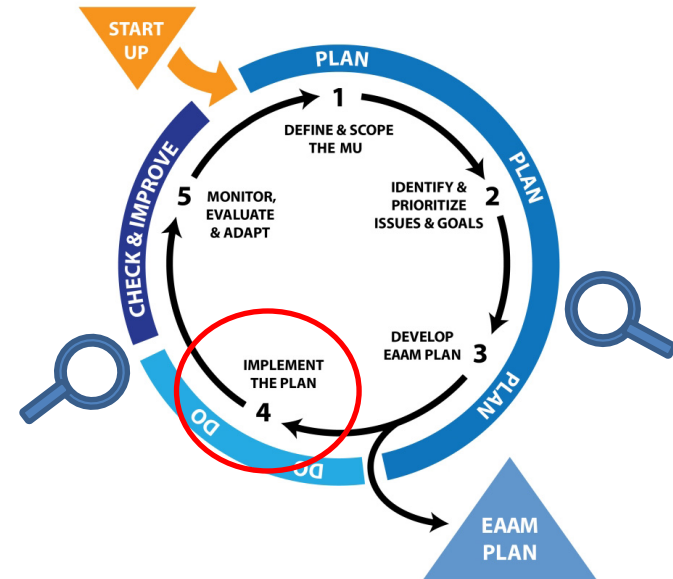


Step 4 – Implement the plan

4.1 Formalize, communicate and engage

A simple work plan is developed that outlines who does what tasks during implementation, and when.

- formalize the plan to give more authority
- communication strategy

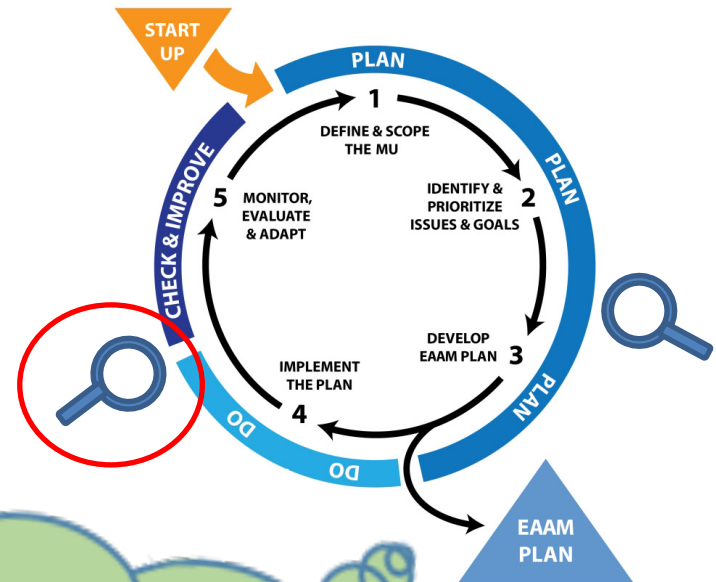


Reality Check 2

Reality Check 2

The appropriate governance arrangements will need to be clearly defined

→ co-management arrangements



Checks if the governance and supporting structures are in place

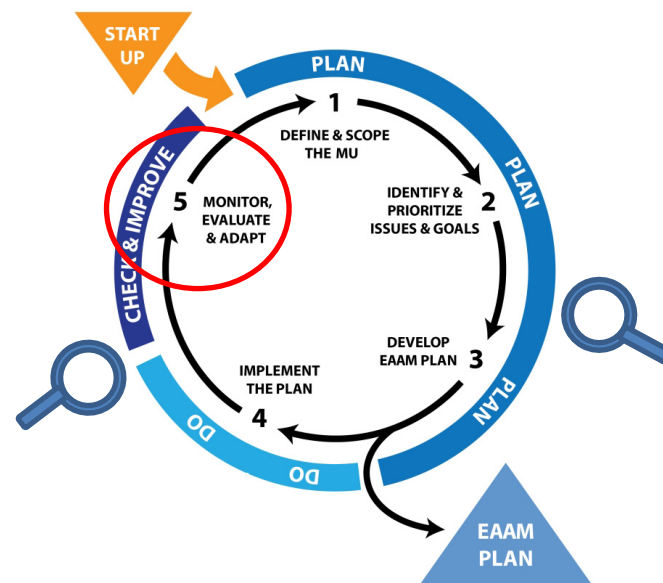
Step 5 – Monitor, evaluate and adapt

5.1 Monitor and evaluate performance of management actions

A set of indicators and benchmarks were identified

5.2 Review and adapt the plan

- Monitoring data is analysed
- Plan can be adapted if needed



Key messages

- The EAAM process cycle has 5 steps
- Before the first step, get organized in the Start up
- The EAAM plan will emerge from the outputs of Steps 1-3
- Step 4 - the plan is implemented
- Step 5 - the plan is evaluated & adapted for the next cycle
- Reality checks are done (twice) to make sure that the goals are achievable.



Activity 11 The EAAM steps

Move to the large circle and follow instructions



Form working groups

1. Form **working groups** (may be based on shared fishery/ shared geographical area);
2. You will work in these groups for much of the rest of the course, developing parts of the EAAM plan as you go through Steps 1–3;
3. On the final day each group will present their draft EAAM plan and receive feedback.



Essential EAAM

To download all materials please visit:

