

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

EAAM Start up A: Preparing for EAAM



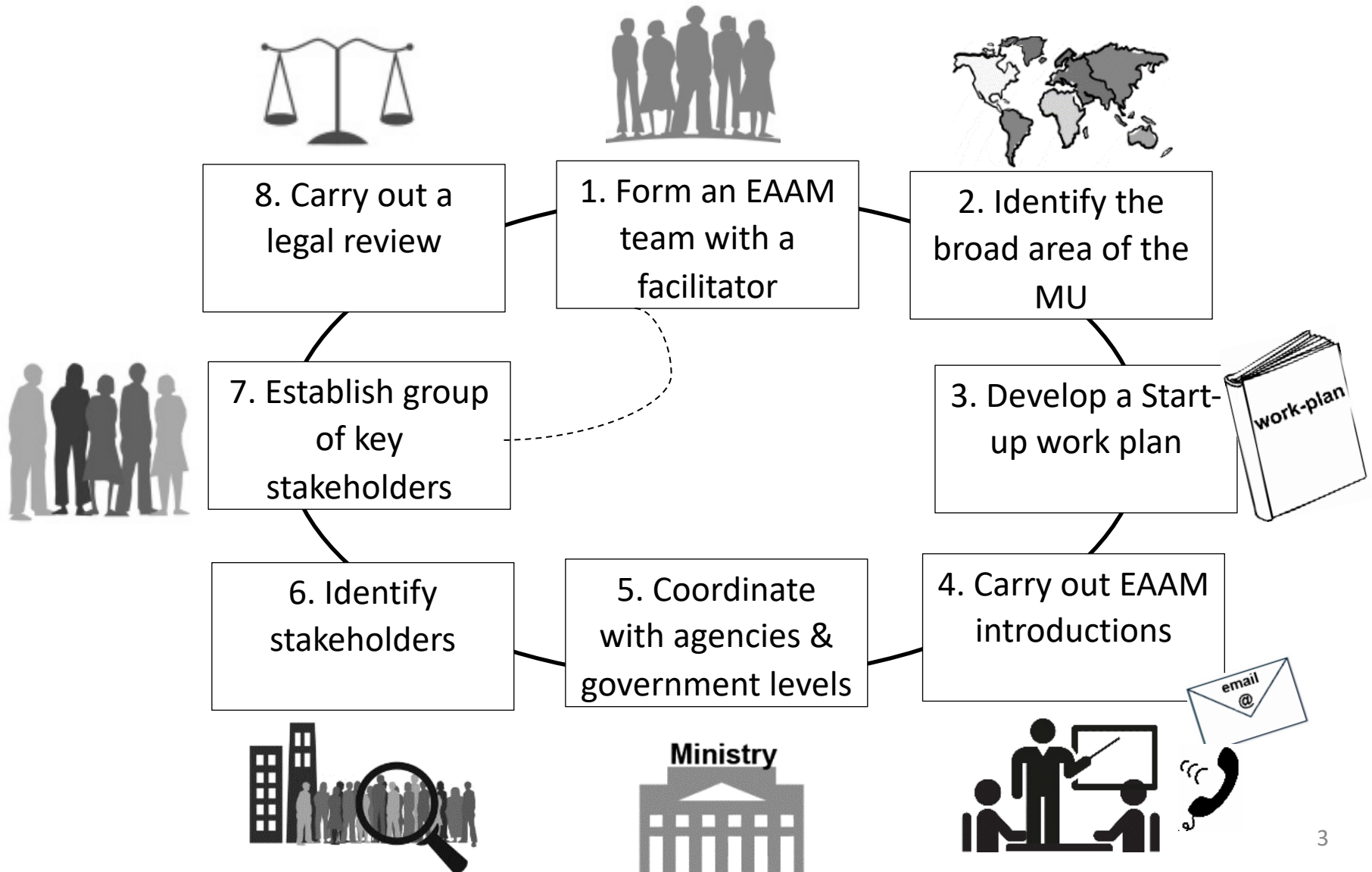
Module objectives



After this session you will be able to:

- Address the initial step of building an operative EAAM team to move the initial steps the work
- Carry out stakeholder identification

The preliminary steps of Start-up A



The preliminary steps of Start-up A

- These steps are necessary to organize the successive work of the EAAM.
- These preliminary tasks are necessary to organize the successive planning work

The EAAM planning should not proceed until there is sufficient support from stakeholders and the scope of the work is understood.

Task 1. Identify the EAAM team and facilitators

This is the team to guide the EAAM planning process.



Good facilitation, community mobilization and conflict management are the key skills required

- include all key agencies;
- lead agency - the State/Regional aquaculture department;
- identify a Team Leader to lead the process

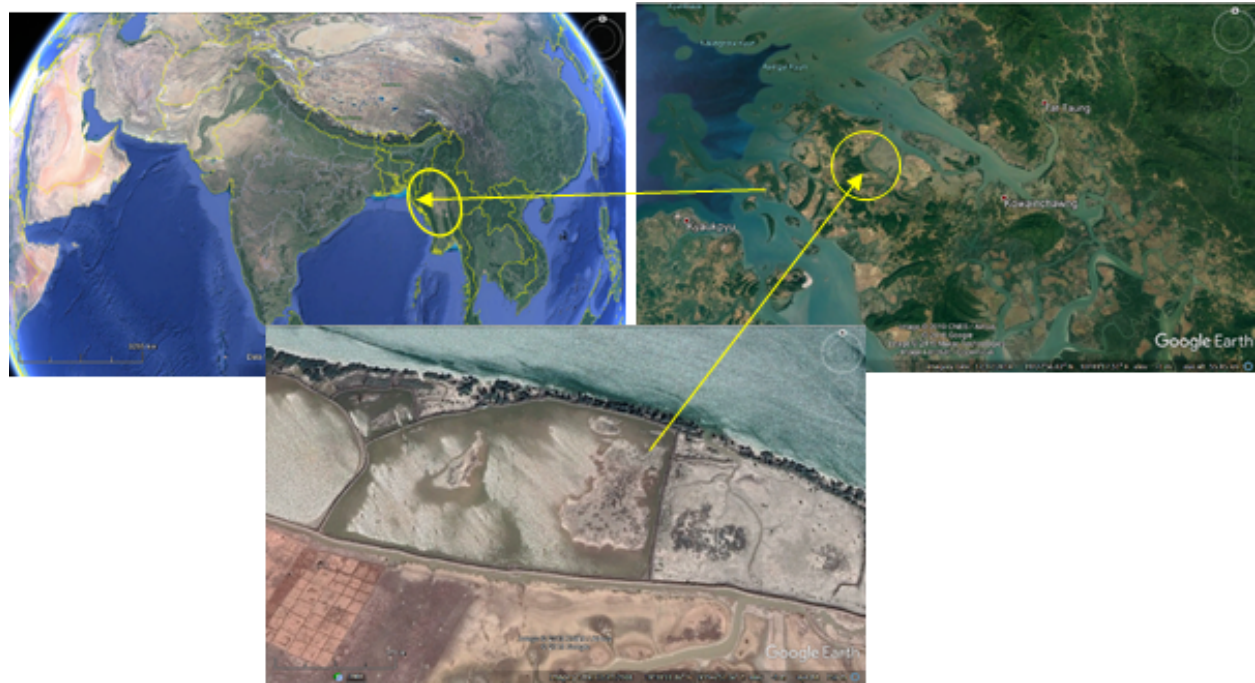
Task 2. Identify the broad area to be managed

Members of the team should agree on the area to be managed by the EAA plan.

Take into account existing jurisdictional boundaries.

The choice of the boundaries will define the relevant stakeholders to be contacted

- Township
- District
- Region
- Watershed
- Nation



Task 3. Develop the start-up work plan

The EAAM team initially needs to identify:

- the broad goals of the planning work
- the strategies and next steps
- the EAAM partners and stakeholders
- the initial roles and responsibilities in the planning process.



What to do?	Who is responsible?	By when?

Task 4. EAAM introduction

Establish the initial links with the community, the prospective agency partners, and the facilitator or agency

This involves:

- formally introducing EAAM to prospective partners;
- answering questions about EAAM;
- establishing rapport with prospective partners;
- identifying roles of partners;



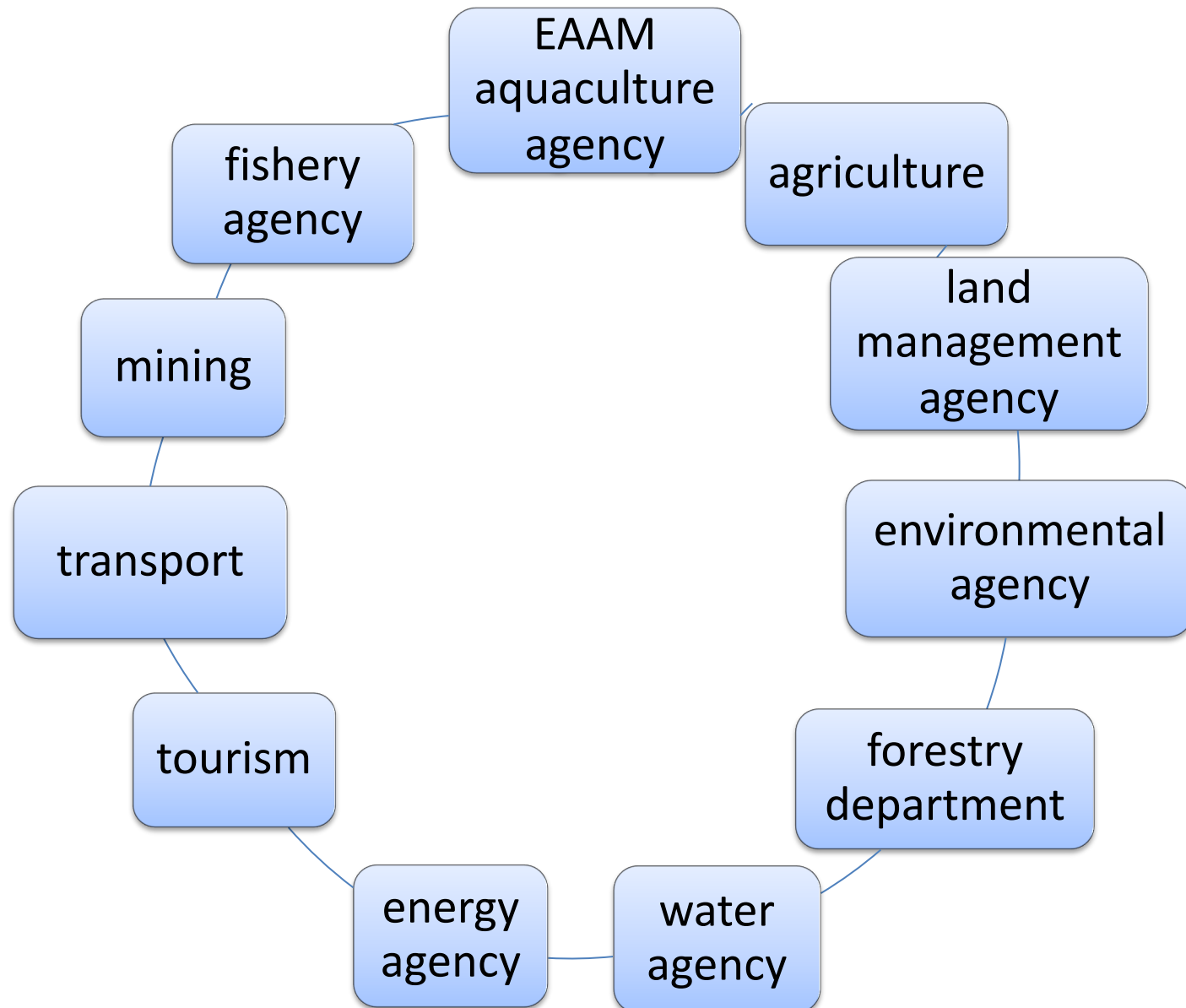
Task 5. Coordinate with other agencies and levels of government



EAAM requires coordination, consultation, cooperation and joint decision-making between different aquaculture agencies operating in the same ecosystem or geographical area.

- ensure that aquaculture institutions at each level are informed and engaged
- bring together other agencies that are directly or indirectly linked to aquaculture

Potential linkages for inter-agency cooperation and consultation in EAAM

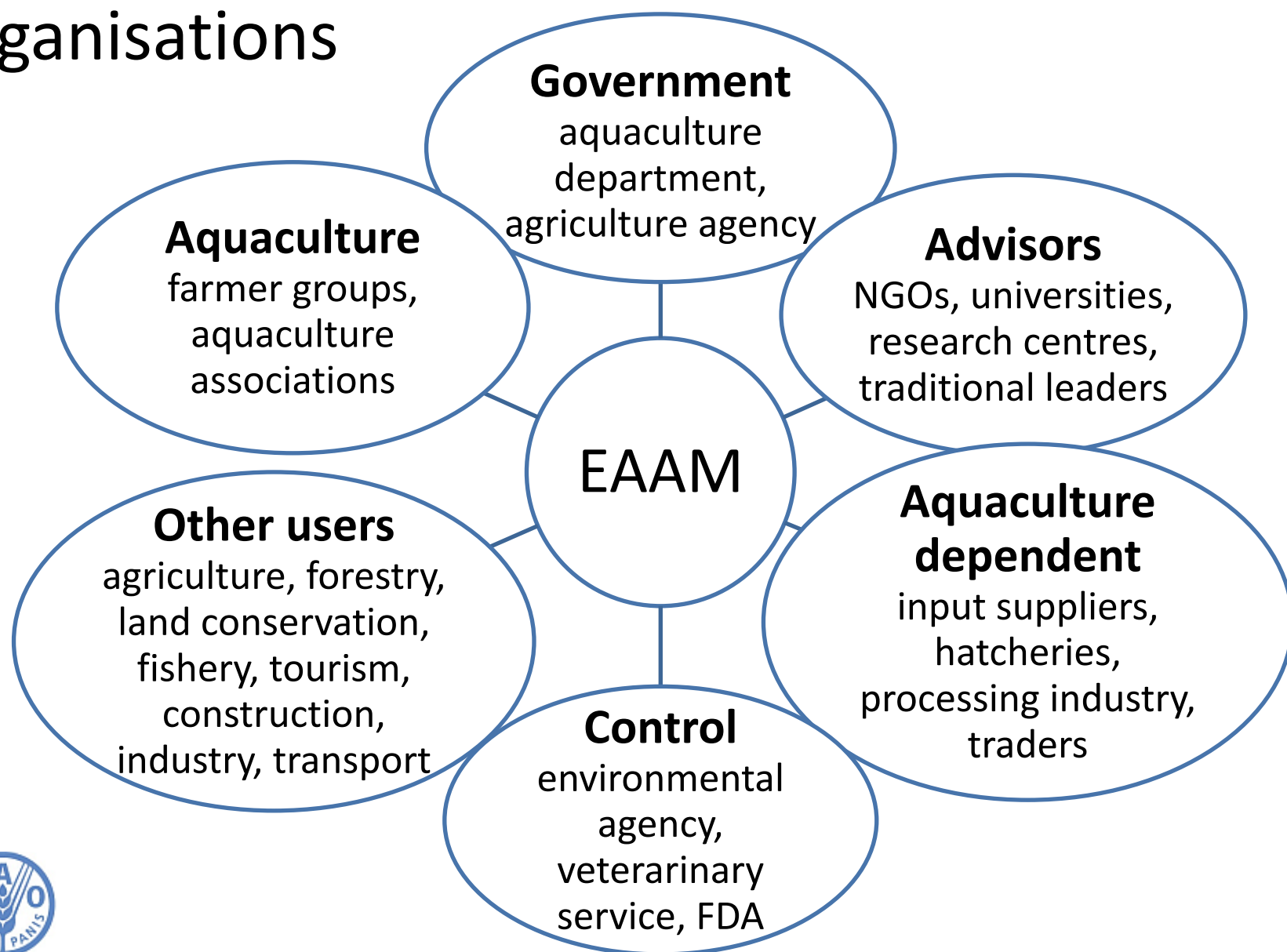


Task 6. Identify and prioritize stakeholders and organisations

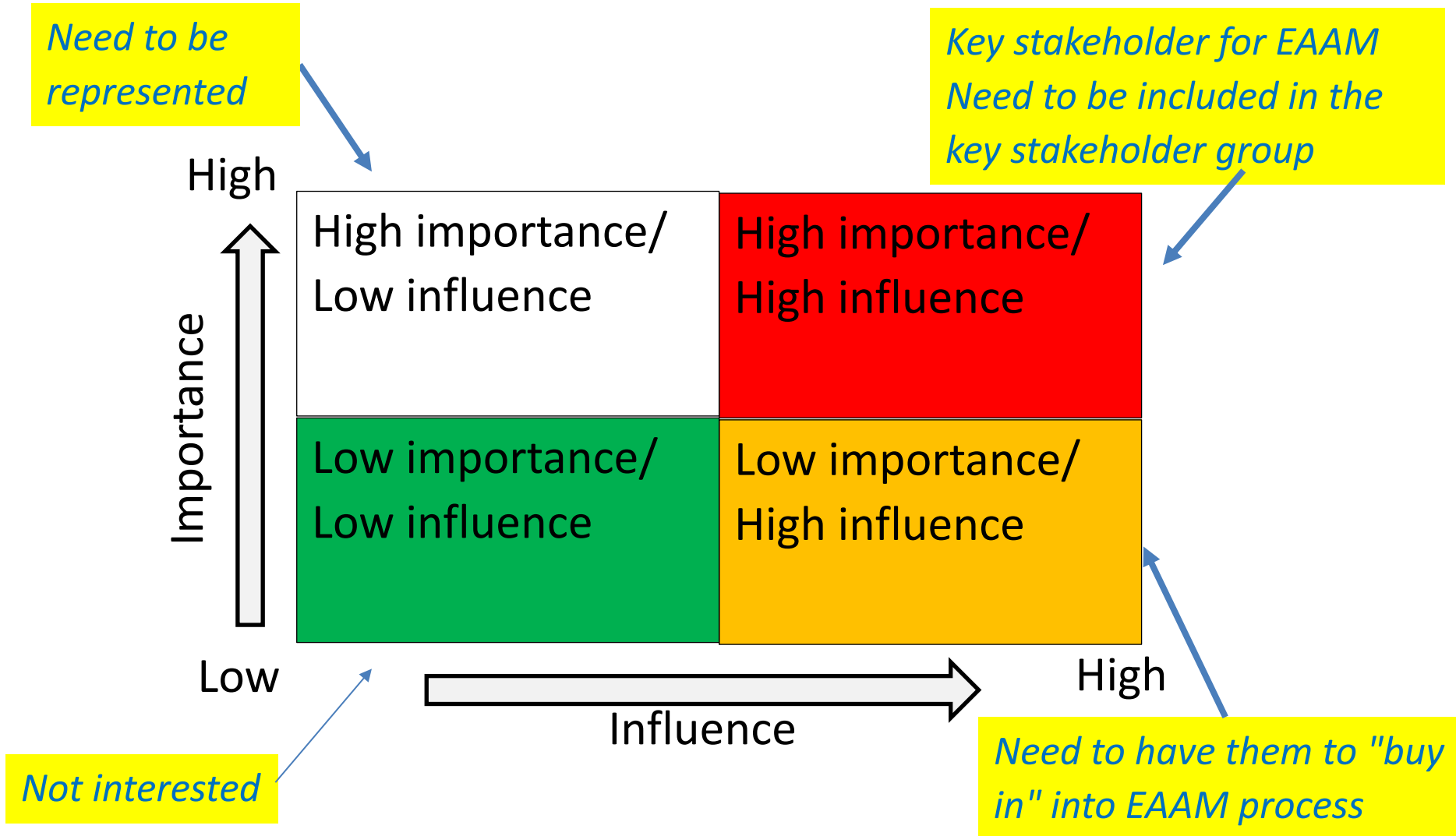
A stakeholder is any individual, group or organization which has an interest in or which can affect or be affected, positively or negatively, by the EAAM process



Task 6. Identify and prioritize stakeholders and organisations



Stakeholder Analysis and prioritization



- (i) **how important** the stakeholder is to the EAAM process on one axis (Y axis)
- (ii) **how much influence** (power) they have over the EAAM process on the other axis (X axis)

Activity 12 Stakeholder analysis

1. List ALL possible MU stakeholders. Write each stakeholder on a different card
2. Draw a 2 x 2 matrix with “Importance” on the Y axis and “influence” on the X axis
3. Place each stakeholder card onto one of the 4 boxes. You can move cards as you discuss
4. Based on how important each stakeholder is for the EAAM process and how much influence each has over/in the EAAM process



Venn Diagram

Useful for describing **relationships** as part of institutional analysis

Dimension 1 = Size of circle (importance)

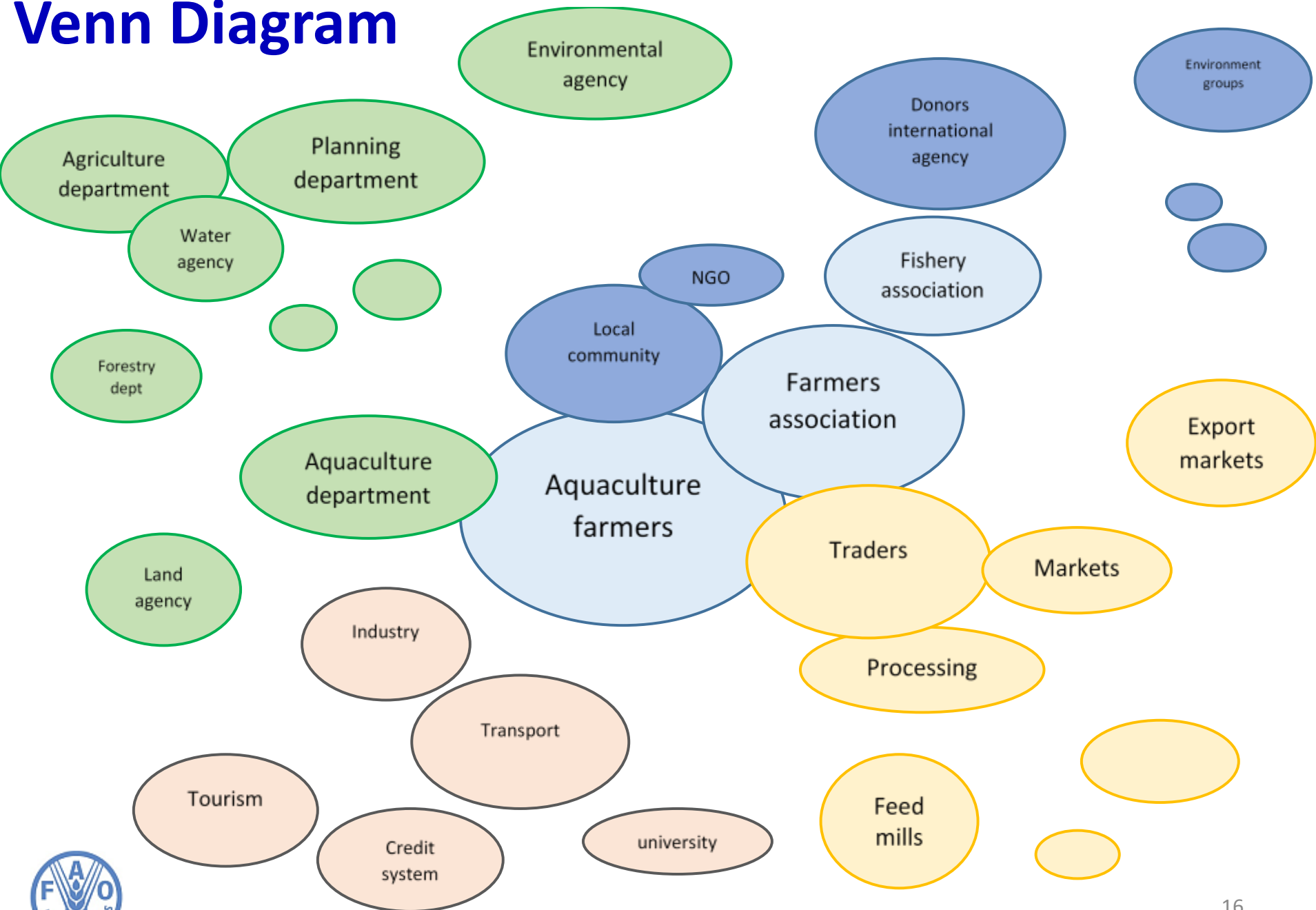
Dimension 2 = Proximity of circle (frequency of interrelationship & linkages)

- Separate circles = no interrelationships or linkages
- Touching circles = information passes between institutions
- Small overlap = some cooperation in decision-making
- Large overlap = considerable cooperation in decision-making

Dimension 3 = group of related stakeholders can be represented by the same color.



Venn Diagram



Activity 13 identifying stakeholder relationships

1. Using the Venn diagram technique
Identify the inter-relationships and linkages between the fishers and other stakeholders
2. What could strengthen linkages & coordination?



Task 7. Establish a group of key stakeholders

The key stakeholder group is a small number of people (4-5) representing different sectors or management agencies who will work with the facilitators to guide the EAAM process.

Some of the group roles are:

- develop dialogue and stimulate EAAM discussion;
- facilitate community organization;
- help stakeholders understand EAAM;
- identify problems, issues, and opportunities in engaging stakeholders;
- assist in decision-making within an EAAM process;
- identify other stakeholders and stakeholder groups;
- gather and spread information among community members



Task 8. Determine the legal basis for EAAM

Seek for a legislative or policy

- mandate to develop an EAAM,
- this would give legal authority
- to manage especially when it comes to co-management
- Reviewing the legal basis for EAAM is also essential to understand existing supporting or non-supportive policy



Essential EAAM

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