Session 13
Steps 3.1 & 3.2
Develop Objectives, Indicators and targets

Essential EAFm training
Date |Place

3.1 Management objectives

3.2 Indicators and targets
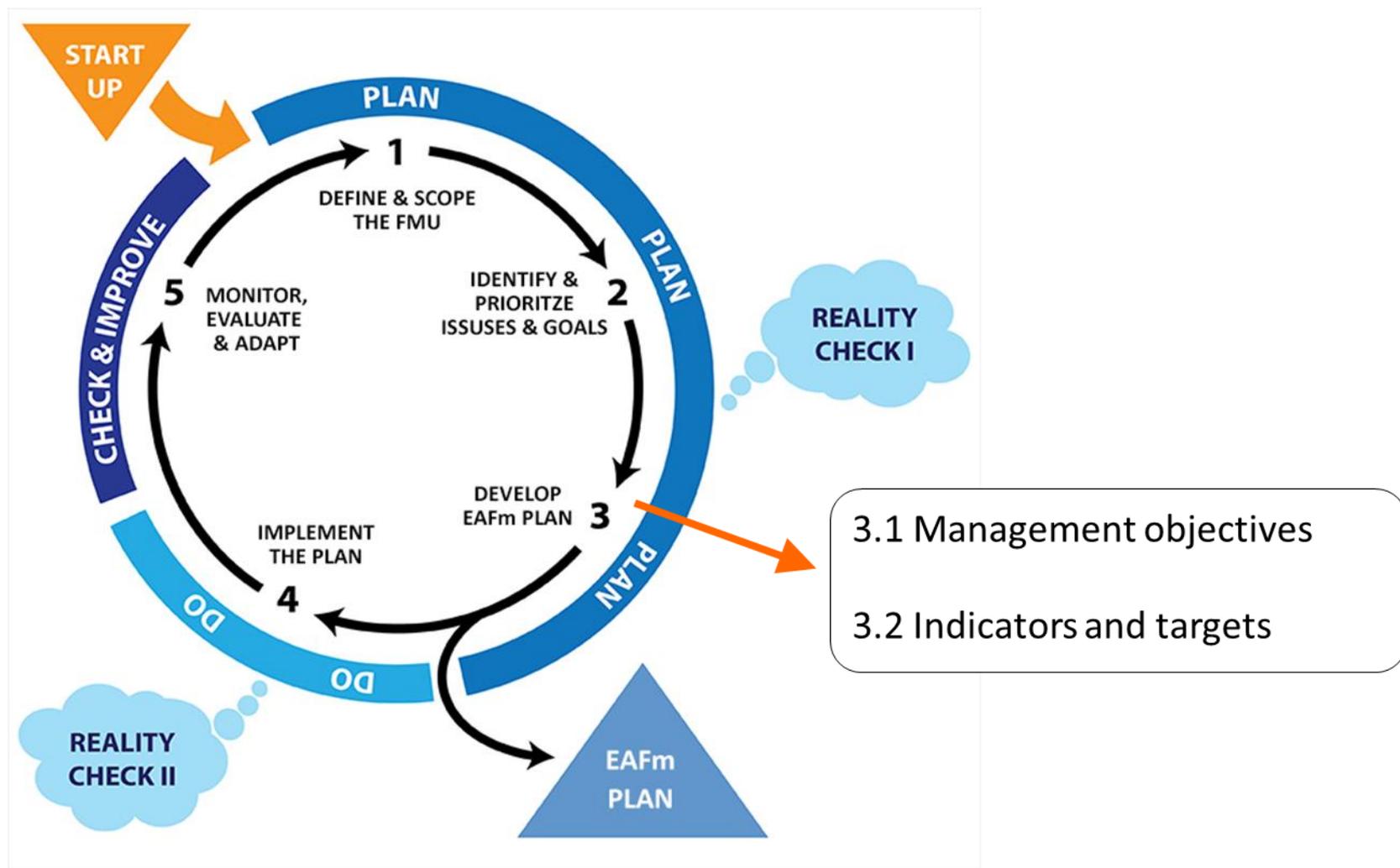
Session Objectives

After this session you will be able to:

- Develop management objectives
- Develop indicators and targets related to the objectives

Building the EAFm Plan

VISION GOALS

PARTICIPATION

INFORMED DECISIONS

| OBJECTIVE 1 | OBJECTIVE 2 | OBJECTIVE 3 |
| INDICATOR & BENCHMARK | INDICATOR & BENCHMARK | INDICATOR & BENCHMARK |

3.1 Developing Objectives

Priority problem (core problem) → **Management** objective

Ask:
For this problem: what do you want to achieve?

Objectives

Management objective → Achievable through management actions
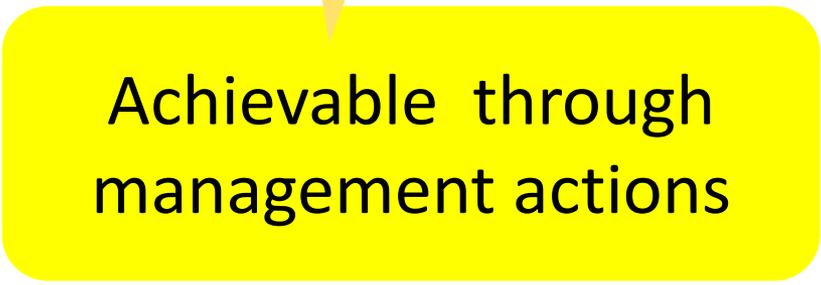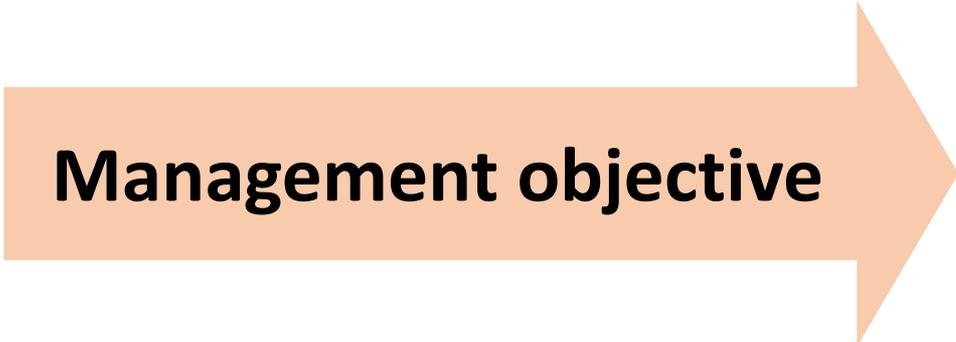
👍 Management Objective = e.g. Reduce the % of juvenile fish that are caught

👎 Management Objective = e.g. Improve the health of the ecosystem

3.2 What is an Indicator?

A measure of the current status at one point in time
  e.g. temperature, number of fish, area of conservation zone

An indicator <u>must be</u> linked to the objective

Ecological (Fishery) Example

Goal	**Fish stock abundance increased**
Objective	% of juvenile fish caught in the fishery reduced
Indicator	% of juvenile fish caught by boats, or in catch landed

Ecological (non fish) Example

Goal	**Quality of riparian habitat and breeding grounds restored**
Objective	The amount of critical habitat is increased, to reduce siltation and improve breeding areas
Indicator	Area of habitat recovered; Area of non-seining, or conservation areas established by co-management groups

Social Example

Goal	**Fishing households have improved livelihoods**
Objective	Incomes for fishers and fish workers increased
Indicator	Number fish workers employed full time in the harvest/post-harvest

Social Example

Goal	**Fishing households have improved livelihoods**
Objective	Credit and savings programmes established
Indicator	Number fish workers employed full time in the harvest/post-harvest

Governance Example

Goal	**Improve compliance with FA and DOF rules and regulations**
Objective	Strengthened Fishers Associations and Beach Village Committees (BVC)
Indicator	Reports from FAs and BVCs indicate reduction in illegal fishing and non-compliant activity

Setting targets and limits for indicators

A baseline (or limit) and a target, provides a way to measure the change in an indicator

- Baseline = where you are now, or have come from
- Target = where you want to be
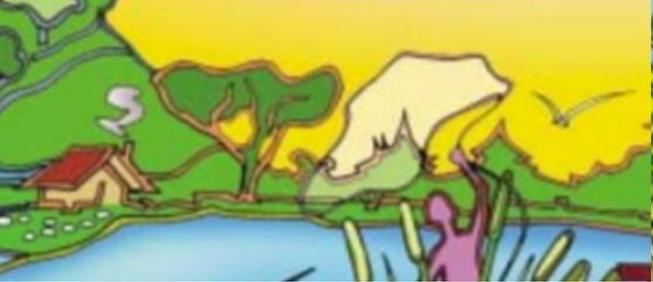- Limit = where you do not want to be

e.g.

Baseline: Undamaged riparian area of in 1980

Target: Increase the area of conservation zones by 20%, by 2020

Limit: Not to allow for a decrease in area below 50% of Baseline

When an indicator is compared to the target and limit, it tells you how well you are meeting the objective
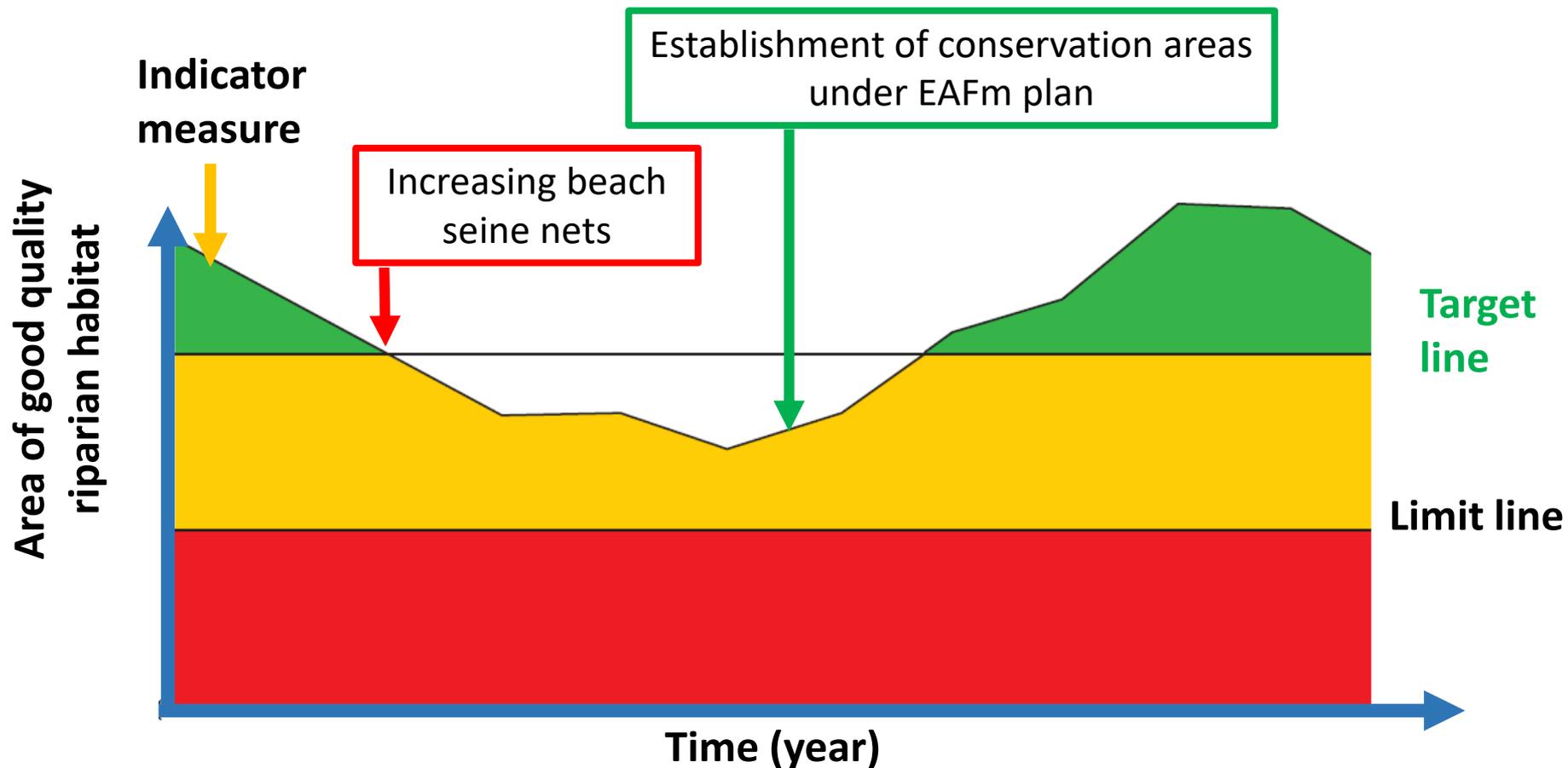
Simple Example

- Objective:
  - Cure the infection in a sick patient

- Indicator:
  - The patient's body temperature

- Target (in this example, a target):
  - 37 degrees Celsius in 2 days

Example target & limit: Riparian habitat area

Establishment of conservation areas under EAFm plan

Indicator measure

Increasing beach seine nets

Area of good quality riparian habitat

Target line

Limit line

Time (year)

Data & Information for Indicators & Targets

Data & information are needed for the indicators & tagets

- Use existing data, where available

- Collect new data, if necessary

- Use participatory approaches, if possible

Note: 'Data & information' is a cross-cutting theme. It was needed for scoping to set the background and now is needed for indicators and their targets and limits

Indicators and Targets must be "SMART"…

- **S**pecific (in terms of quantity, quality and time)
- **M**easurable (easy to measure with acceptable cost)
- **A**vailable (from existing sources or with reasonable extra effort)
- **R**elevant (to objectives and sensitive to change)
- **T**imely (Information is up-to-date)

Key Data and Information Questions

What: what needs to be measured?

Who: who will measure it/them?

Where: where will the data come from?

How: how will you collect the data?

Involving Stakeholders (Participatory M&E)

- Stakeholders can be involved in:
  - developing the indicators and targets
  - collecting data
  - deciding on the methods to use

- Indicators developed locally have more relevance

EAFm Plan Outline

We have now finished 1st part of Step 3.

EAFm Management Plan for FMU XX
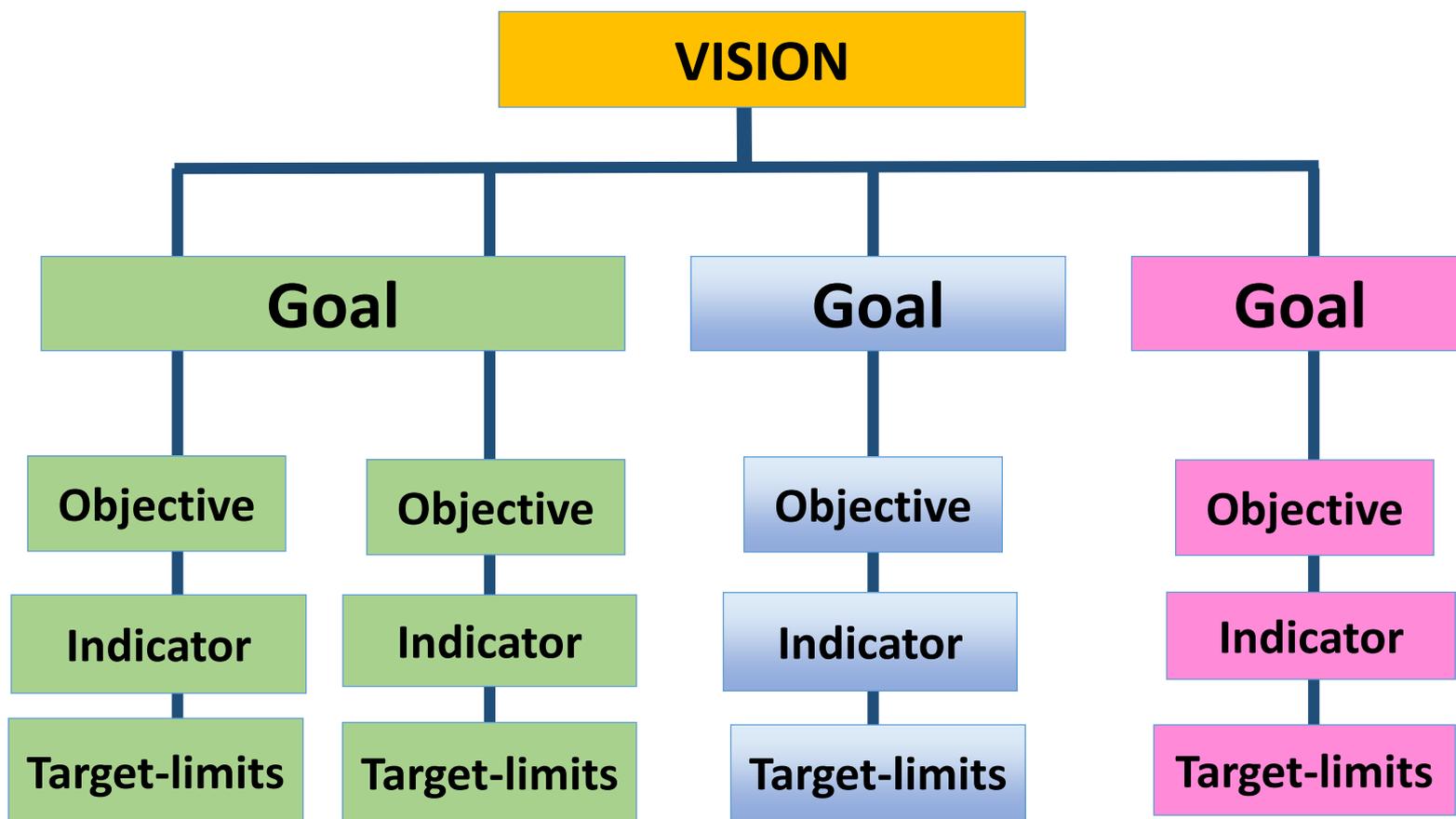
1. Vision (Step 1)
2. Background (Step 1)
3. Major threats and issues (Step 2)
4. Goals (Step 2**)**
5. **Objectives, indicators and targets (Step 3)**

Key Messages

In Step 3.1-3.2:

- Management objectives are developed. This involves agreeing on what is to be achieved for each high-priority issue

- Objectives are paired with indicators and targets to be able to assess whether the objective is being achieved

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                          │   VISION    │
                          └──────┬──────┘
        ┌────────────────┬───────┴───────┬────────────────┐
   ┌────┴─────────┐  ┌──┴──────┐   ┌────┴────┐
   │     Goal     │  │  Goal   │   │  Goal   │
   └──────────────┘  └─────────┘   └─────────┘
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Goal		Goal	Goal
Objective	Objective	Objective	Objective
Indicator	Indicator	Indicator	Indicator
Target-limits	Target-limits	Target-limits	Target-limits

In your groups

1. Choose 4 core problem/causes that were categorized as hi/hi (2 ecological (1 fish & 1 environmental)); (1 human & 1 governance).

2. Develop a management objective for each core problem

3. Select indicator(s) and target(s)/limit(s) for each management objective

Core problem/cause:

Objective:

Indicator:

Target:

Limit: