



6. **EAFM** plans the link between policy and action

Version 1



**CORAL TRIANGLE
INITIATIVE**
ON CORAL REEFS, FISHERIES AND FOOD SECURITY



Norad



USAID | **ASIA**
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

ASIA



Activity: National Laws and Policies

- Identify national laws and policies for fisheries, environment and habitat management
- Do these national laws and policies align with the principles of EAFM and international agreements
- Do these national laws and policies support or prevent EAFM
- Do the national laws and policies support or conflict with each other



Why plan?

- Plans are needed to implement policies
- Promote resource use efficiency
 - provides more certainty on the roles and responsibilities of the different players
- Facilitates resources (people and money) mobilization
- Encourages participation and ownership in the management process



Management involves:



EAFM PLAN: linking legislation/policy to action

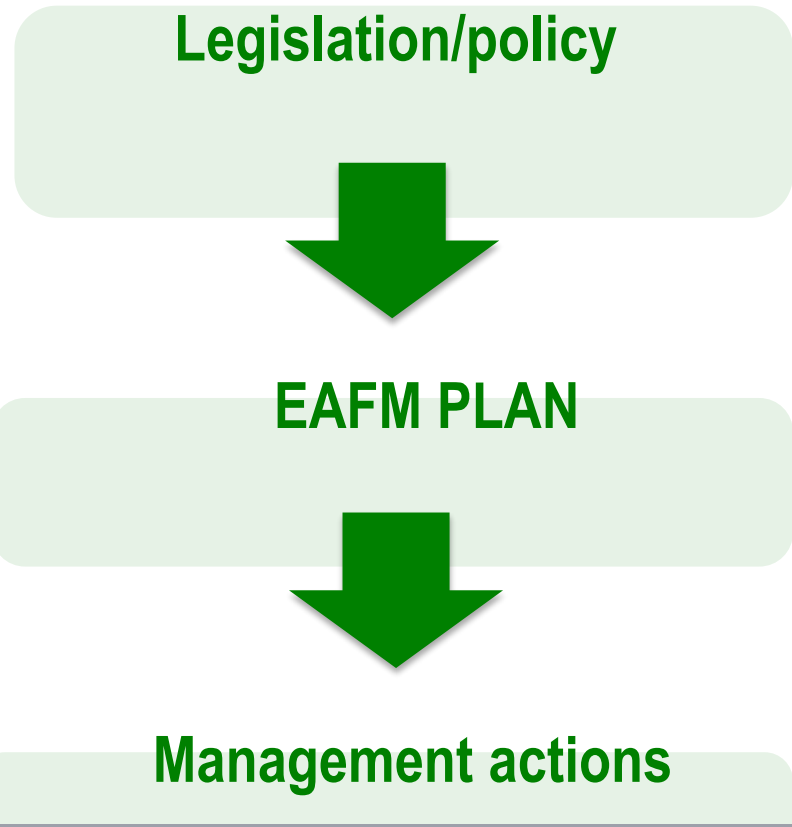


Example

Sustainably manage fisheries

Limit fishing effort in the trawl fishery

Control number of fishing boats/gears





EAFM PLAN: linking legislation/policy to action



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Legislation/policy

EAFM PLAN

Management actions





Good planning

- Provides a clear sense of direction
- Promotes transparency
- Considers alternative courses of action
- Is based on the best information available (uncertainty reduces through time)



Outputs from planning

Often a set of nested plans:

- National five-year plan
- Agency Strategic plan
- EAFM plan
- Work plans





Key messages

- High level principles and policies can not be implemented as they stand
- EAFM plans provide a link between higher level policy (e.g. National fisheries policy) and management actions on the ground
- In this way, management actions in EAFM will promote the implementation of the high level policies over time