

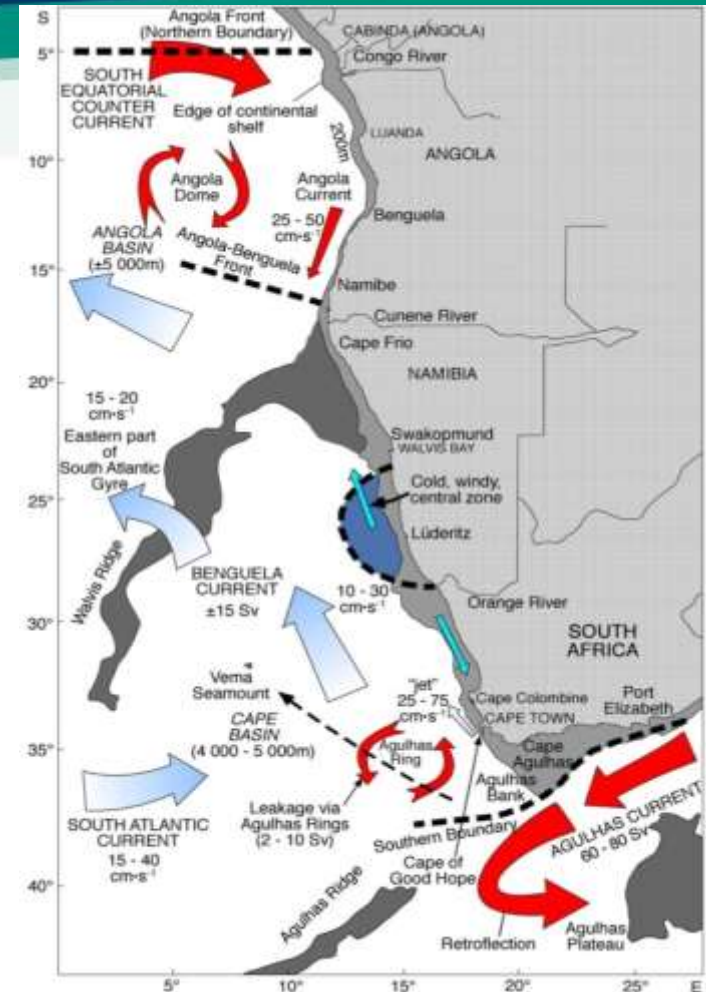


- Benguela Current Convention was signed on 18 March 2013 in Benguela, Angola
- The world first LME Legal framework

- **Objective:**

To build resilience and reduce vulnerability of the Benguela Current marine fisheries systems to climate change through strengthened adaptive capacity and implementation of participatory and integrated adaptive strategies in order to ensure food and livelihood security.

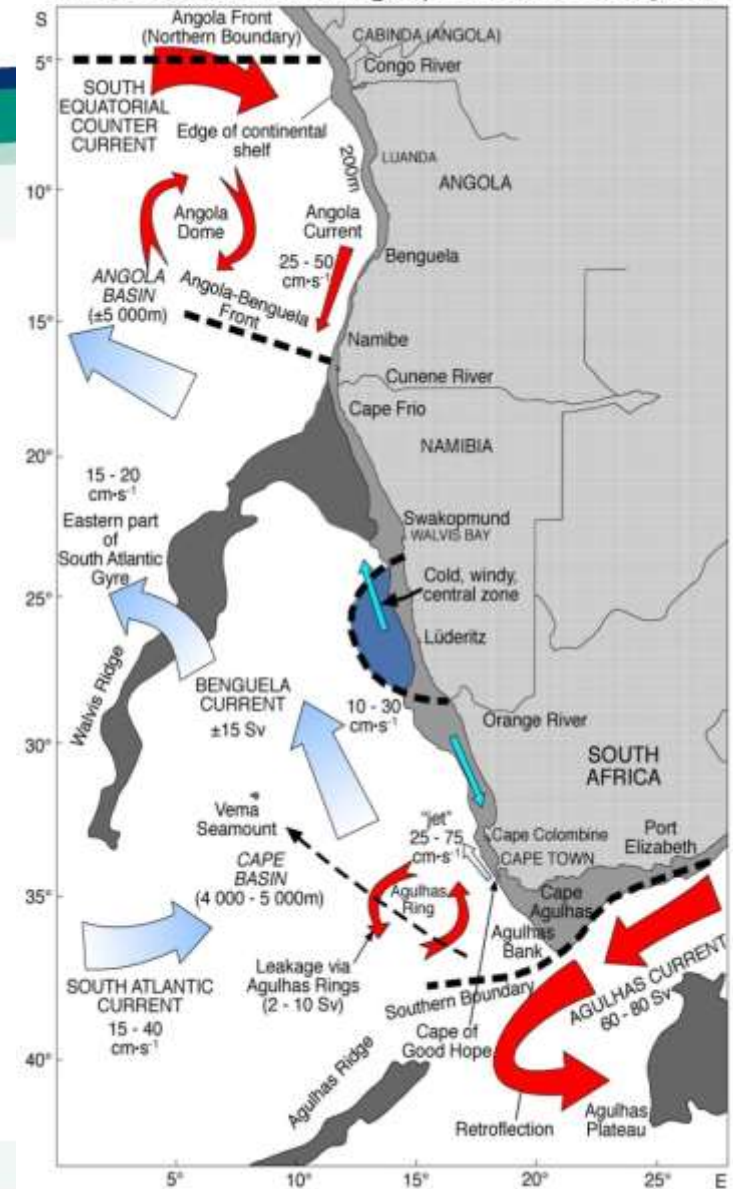
- The BCLME is highly productive and variable ecosystem. Trends associated with climate change and regime shifts:
 - significant SST warming (0.13°C for entire system and 1°C northern and southern boundaries)
 - sea level rise (1.2 mm per year over the last three decades)
 - increases in the occurrence of the blooms of harmful algae
 - catastrophic low oxygen event in the northern Benguela
 - extensive Benguela Nino of 1995
 - Regular occurrence of droughts and floods



OBSERVED trends in LMR

- Shifts of pelagic fish species out of traditional fishing grounds (e.g. SA)
- Sardines / anchovy dominated central / northern Benguela Current system replaced by jellyfish
- Angolan dusty kob moved southwards
- Sardines and sardinella in Namibia and in Angola at historical low
- Expansion of seals distributional range northwards
- Penguins and garnets have declined by over 80% for the last 50 years in the northern Benguela.

Three countries sharing a productive ecosystem



Socio-economic importance of fisheries in BCLME

- **Angola**
 - 90% of fish for domestic market
 - 7.8% of DGP
 - 140,000 involved in artisanal fishing
- **Nam**
 - 3rd largest contributor to GDP
 - 14,000 people employed in the sector
- **SA**
 - 26,000 people employed in the sector
 - Important to socio-economics of coastal communities

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GEF Project Components

1. Integrating fisheries climate change considerations into fisheries policies and planning + into broader inter-sectoral policies and programmes.
2. Piloting of improved climate-resilient fisheries practices.
3. Capacity building and promotion of improved climate-resilient fisheries practices
4. Monitoring and Evaluation

Role of Vulnerability Assessments in the Project

- Under Component 1:
 - 1.1.1 Participatory and integrated vulnerability assessments of fisheries and fishery-dependent communities undertaken for all three countries
 - 1.1.2 Adaptation actions identified and prioritized with broad stakeholder involvement for at least 50% of the most vulnerable fishery systems.
 - 1.1.3 Vulnerability assessment and planning processes incorporated into the BCC SAP and in the planning and managing frameworks of the National Authorities

Funding and implementation

- Value of the project:
 - USD 4.72 million from GEF and USD 14.6 million in co-funding
- Partners:
 - BCC ministries, UNDP and others
- Implementing Agency: FAO
- Executing Agency: BCC

Project Preparation Road Map

