

## **Title: Enhancing Climate Change Resilience in the Benguela Current Fisheries System**

### **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.

### **Project Components:**

1. Integrating fisheries climate change considerations into fisheries policies and planning and 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

# BCC-FAO REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON ASSESSING CLIMATE CHANGE VULNERABILITY IN FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

Windhoek, Namibia, 11-13 April, 2013

Objective : to introduce the latest thinking in climate variability and change vulnerability methodologies and to begin a reflection on what vulnerability assessment frameworks and methodologies would be appropriate for the Benguela region to set the stage for in-depth assessments during the project implementation phase.

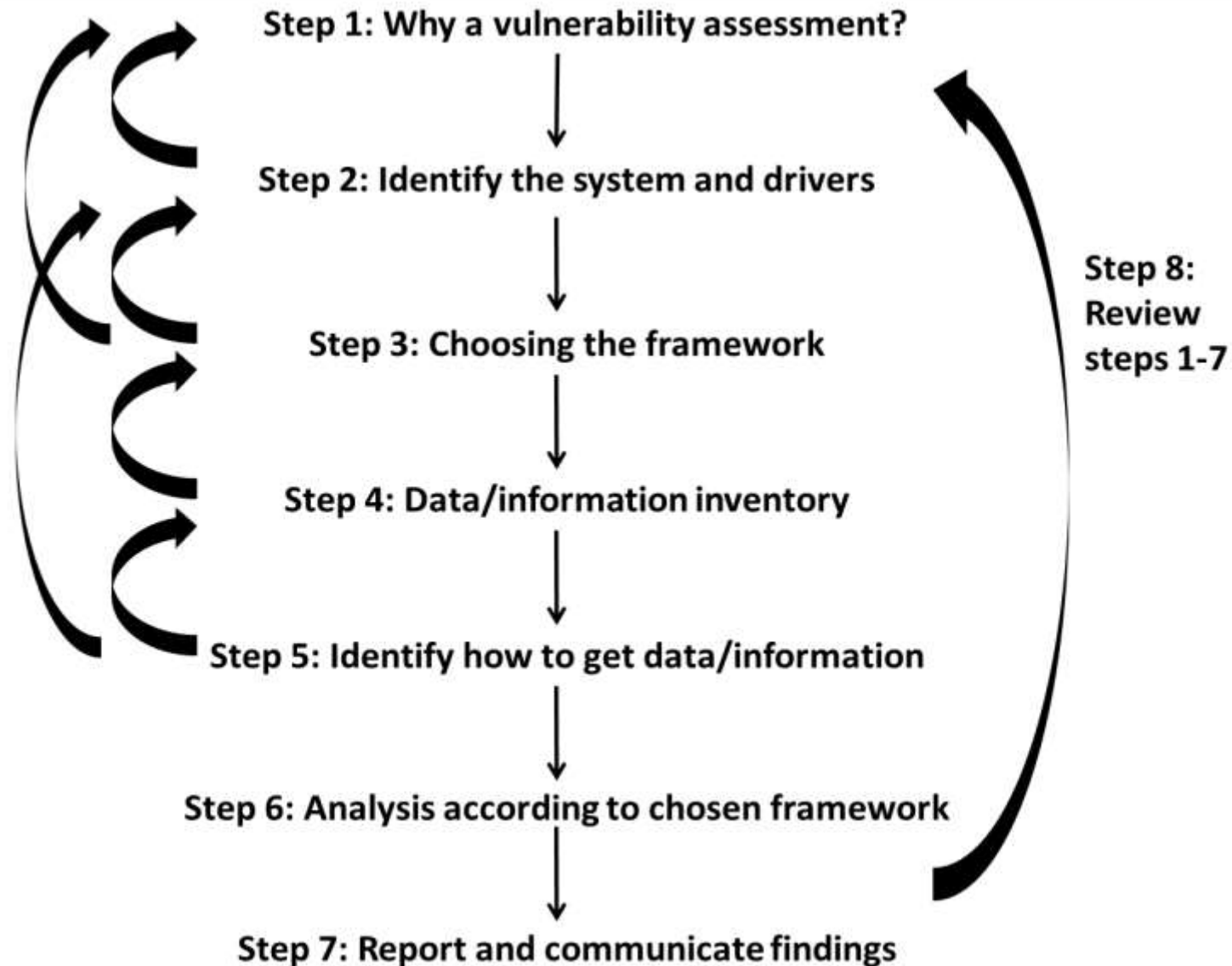
# Presentation by Visiting VA Experts

- Assessing vulnerability to climate change at multiple scales: to what purpose and how? Eddie Allison, WorldFish Center, Malaysia + U. of East Anglia
- Fisherfolk perspectives of vulnerability: Climate and policy intertwine in small-scale fisheries in Southern Brazil. Denis Hellebrandt U. of East Anglia
- Qualitative vulnerability assessment: Case of coastal fishing households, Tanzania. Robert Katikiro, Leibniz Centre for Tropical Marine Ecology, Bremen
- Vulnerability to climate change in Chilean aquaculture and fisheries: results and findings. Exequiel González Poblete, School of Marine Sciences, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, Chile
- Social-ecological vulnerability of coral reef fisheries to climate change. Eddie Allison, on behalf of Mr. Josh Cinner et al. James Cook University in Australia

# Principles for a “good” vulnerability assessment

- be linked to concrete adaptation actions, leading to the achievement of societal objectives;
- acknowledge that climate change is typically one among many risks and drivers of change
- be based on an established and agreed-upon framework;
- use an approach that relies on established and robust methodologies , while allowing for uniqueness;
- consider combining the strengths of top-down and bottom-up approaches;
- be based on best available scientific information but also account for information from stakeholders);
- be transparent process, acknowledging limitations and uncertainties as well as disciplinary biases;
- be aware that there may be winners and losers, who need to be identified;
- acknowledge the benefits and limitations of working at any particular scale;
- account for the different needs of end users and use context-relevant communication channels;
- be an iterative, participatory and multistakeholder process.

# Proposed vulnerability assessment process



# Regional-transboundary climate change issues: environmental/ecological

- Hake species (vulnerability of species to change as well as economic importance of the fishery)
- Seals as general ecosystem vulnerability indicator
- Possible snoek distribution/abundance changes and impacts on SSF across the three countries (+ potential implications on lobster fisheries)
- Horse mackerel (Cunene and Cape), sardinella (aurita, madeira), deep sea red crab, sardine
- Changes in sea birds' migration (e.g. changes in food sources etc.)
- Sharks and turtles decreasing abundance
- Mining-fisheries issues (as another driver)
- Transboundary Ramsar sites and MPAs
- Migration of dusky cob (from Namibia to Angola)

## Regional-transboundary climate change issues: human and institutional (including management)

- Transboundary migration by fishers including implications on human disease (e.g. spread of HIV/AIDS) and gender
- Impacts of industrial fishing on small-scale fisheries
- Availability of alternative livelihoods in small-scale fishing communities and moving towards improved governance at the local level
- Regional allocation rights and how these are vulnerable to change
- Vulnerability of transboundary management efforts to climate induced changes

# Suggested timeframe outline for the project preparation milestones

- Inception workshop to be held in July 2013
- National workshops to be held between mid-July and mid-September 2013
- Draft project document to be ready by December 2013
- Technical clearance by GEF to be done by mid-April 2014.