Project Title:

Enhancing Climate Change Resilience in the Benguela Current Fisheries System

Project Timeframe:
5 years

Project budget (LDCF/SCCF):
US$ 4 725 000

Project 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

Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs
1. Integrating fisheries climate change considerations into fisheries policies and planning as well as into broader inter-sectoral development and climate change policies and programmes.		
	1.1 Regional and national authorities, as well as major stakeholder groups, informed of vulnerabilities across the region to predicted impacts of climate variability and change	
		1.1.1 Participatory and integrated vulnerability assessments of fisheries and fishery-dependent communities undertaken for all three countries (using methodology and approach developed during project preparation) and results disseminated.
		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 Benguela Current Commission SAP and in the planning and managing frameworks of the National Authorities in all three countries to ensure vulnerability assessments and relevant adaptation plans and actions are updated every 3-5 years

Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs
1. Integrating fisheries climate change considerations into fisheries policies and planning as well as into broader inter-sectoral development and climate change policies and programmes.		
	1.2 Climate change adaptation in fisheries and fishery-dependent communities mainstreamed into broader sectoral, food-security and climate change frameworks in all of the three countries	
		1.2.1 Gaps and opportunities for mainstreaming climate change adaptation in fisheries into national and regional food security, development, climate change and related policies identified in consultation with decision-makers. Draft policies, or addenda to existing policies, submitted to the National Authortities and BCC for adoption
		1.2.2 Working through the multi-sectoral BCC and its national member Ministries, opportunities will be created for inter-agency/inter-sectoral communication and joint discussion on vulnerabilities and adaptation requirements and strategies, including participatory workshops; thereby strengthening cross-sectoral collaboration and facilitating multi-disciplinary cooperation to anticipate and respond to adaptation needs

Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs
2. Piloting of improved climate-resilient fisheries practices.		
	2.1 Vulnerability to climate change and variability reduced in local, small-scale fisheries and fishing communities identified as being at high risk, considering all stages from production through to post-harvest and trade	
		2.1.1 Based on outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2, stakeholder- and community-based adaptation action plans (addressing, as necessary, resource management, social and economic responses, governance issues, alternative and diversified livelihoods, local monitoring and surveillance systems), piloted in at least six high-risk local fisheries or communities
	2.2 National and regional institutions are prepared and have the capacities for integration of climate change adaptation (CCA) in fisheries in practice, based on thourough consultative planning processes	
		2.2.1 Management plans developed or strengthened to incorporate monitoring and adaptive response to climate variability and change in at least 3 national or regional fisheries

Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs
2. Piloting of improved climate-resilient fisheries practices.		
	2.3 Strengthened institutions and frameworks for effective monitoring and early warning to facilitate contingency planning at the regional and national levels	
		2.3.1 Existing national and regional frameworks for monitoring, processing and disseminating information on extreme weather events and climate-induced risks in fisheries (e.g. incidence of Benguela Niños, low oxygen events, severe storms) analysed, in collaboration with national agencies and the BCC. Any existing gaps and limitations identified and addressed through, for example, training in relevant skills, identification of additional specialised staff required, creation of focal points for cross-institution collaboration, and identification of equipment or infrastructure needed

Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs
3. Capacity building and promotion of improved climate-resilient fisheries practices		
	3.1 At least 50% of stakeholders and other affected individuals have moderate to high understanding and awareness (disaggregated by gender) of likely adverse impacts of climate change and variability on the fishery sector and appropriate response measures	
		3.1.1 Targeted, user-friendly information on impacts, risks and vulnerability to climate change and variability and adaptive responses has been produced and disseminated to national and regional stakeholders, and to local communities in the most highly vulnerable areas
	3.2 Local, national and regional institutions have strengthened capacity to reduce vulnerability to climate-induced risks through inclusion of adaptation into fisheries and multi-sectoral planning and management processes	
		3.2.1 Knowledge and understanding of at least 300 stakeholders from communities strengthened through targeted training on climate change risks and best adaptation practices in fisheries
		3.2.2 Knowledge and understanding of at least 150 stakeholders from government, universities, non- governmental organizations and industry strengthened through targeted training on climate change risks and best adaptation practices in fisheries
		3.2.3 Results and best-practices arising from pilot and other project activities synthesised and shared within Benguela Current fisheries stakeholders, other African Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs), regional fisheries bodies (RFBs) and economic communities (RECs), NEPAD Agency and other African high-level technical and policy fora

Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs
4. Monitoring and Evaluation		
	4.1Project implementation based on results-based management monitored and continually evaluated to ensure successful achievement of project objective, outcomes and outputs.	
		4.1.1 Project monitoring system established and functioning efficiently to provide systematic information on progress in meeting project outcome and output targets, and adjustment of approaches as required to ensure this
		4.1.2 Midterm and final evaluations conducted
	4.2 Application in future planning and operations of project findings and lessons learned facilitated	
		4.2.1 Project-related “best-practices” and “lessons-learned” assessed, published and disseminated
		4.2.2 Website developed and maintained to share experiences and to facilitate awareness creation and information dissemination

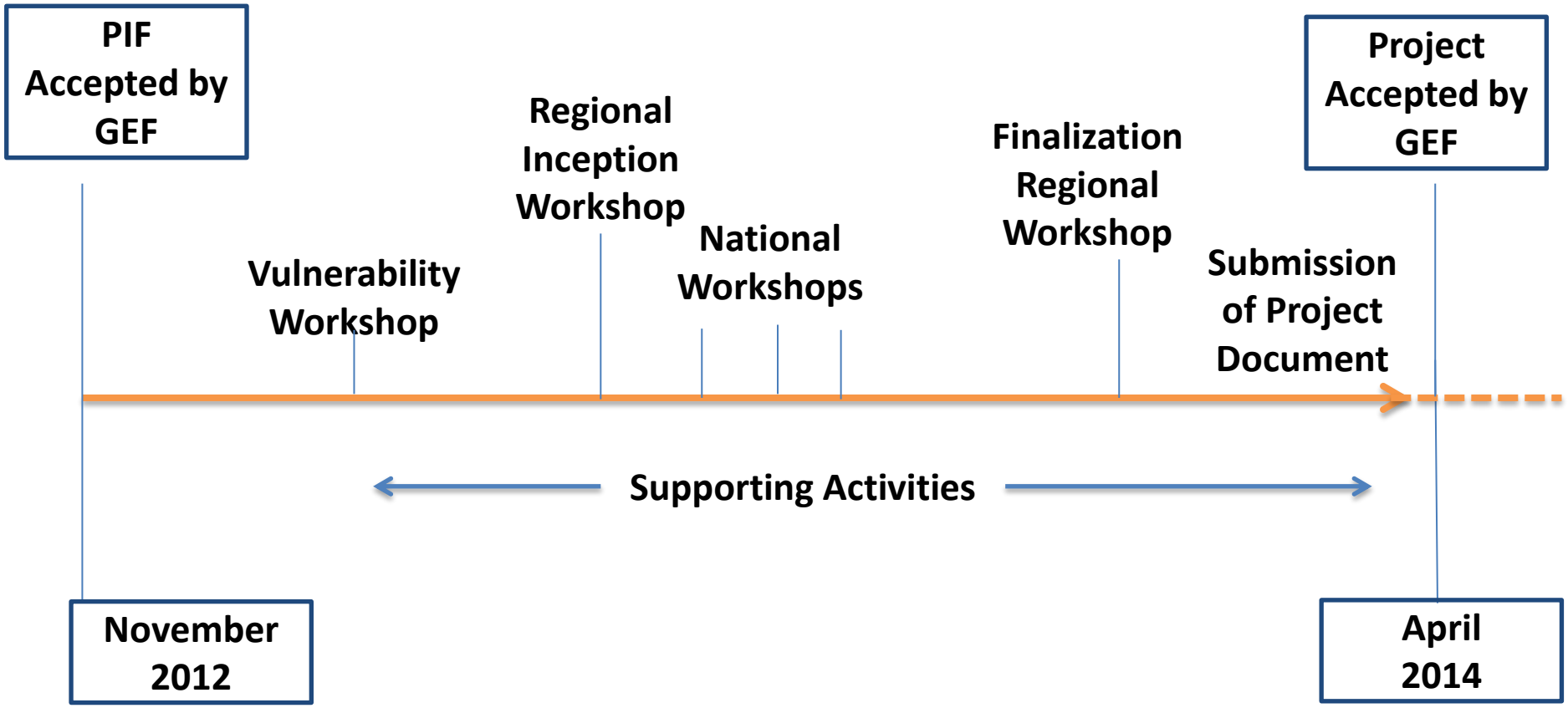
Project Preparation Phase

Proposed Project Preparation Activities	Outputs of the PPG Activities
1. Multi-stakeholder consultations	
	1.1 Inception workshop report with an agreed work plan and recommendations to be considered in project design.
	1.2 3 National Workshop reports summarizing key inputs and recommendations of the stakeholders' roles and responsibilities.
	1.3 Completion workshop report with final recommendations and inputs on the project design and budget.
2. Establishment of vulnerability assessment methodologies for fisheries social-ecological systems	
	2.1 Existing vulnerability assessment processes and methodologies and their appropriateness to the region's adaptation planning needs reviewed.
	2.2 Agreed scope, methodologies and processes for ranking vulnerable communities/systems, deliminting pilot communities/systems and for linking the assessments to the development of adaptation actions.
	2.3 Workshop report summarizing experts inputs and recommendations on appropriate vulnerability assessment methodologies.

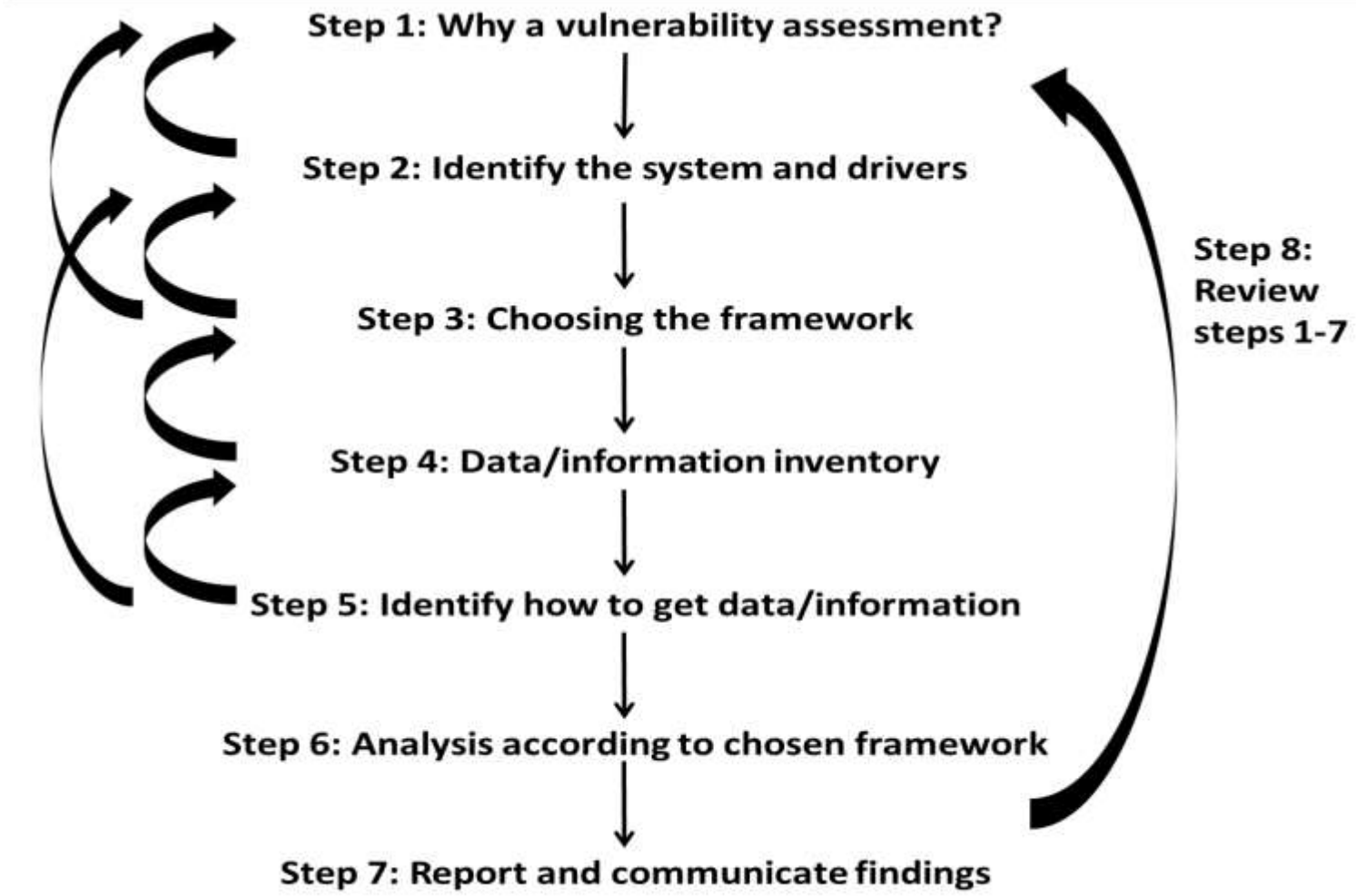
Proposed Project Preparation Activities	Outputs of the PPG Activities
3. Policy and institutional analysis for integrating fisheries climate change considerations into fisheries policies, planning and programmes	
	3.1 Existing fisheries and climate change legislation, regulations and management planning reviewed
	3.2 Institutional and technical capacity needs assessment conducted
	3.3 Initial assessment of existing national and regional frameworks for monitoring, processing and disseminating fisheries-relavant climate information
4. Identification of best adaptation practices for fisheries socio-ecological systems	
	4.1 Review of global best adaptation planning practices and an analysis of current adaptation practices in the Benguela Current region conducted.
	4.2 Criteria for prioritizing adaptation actions.

Proposed Project Preparation Activities	
5. Analysis of execution options, fiduciary standards assessment	
	5.1 Project institutional and implementation arrangements with clearly defined roles and responsibilities of project partners .
	5.2 Fiduciary risk assessment of the executing agency completed and agreed action plan for mitigation of eventual fiduciary risks.
6. Design of project components, and analyses of cost-effectiveness and sustainability	
	6.1 Detailed description of project components including activities, outputs, outcomes and impacts and associated indicators and targets (results framework).
	6.2 Detailed results budget.
	6.3 Costed Monitoring and Evaluation plan.
	6.4 Risk analyses and proposed mitigation measures.
	6.5 Description of measures included in the project design to ensure sustainability of project results

Project Preparation Road Map



VA process


Step 1: Why a vulnerability assessment?
Step 2: Identify the system and drivers
Step 3: Choosing the framework
Step 4: Data/information inventory
Step 5: Identify how to get data/information
Step 6: Analysis according to chosen framework
Step 7: Report and communicate findings
Step 8: Review steps 1-7

Step 1: Why a vulnerability assessment? – assessment "warm-up"

This step enables defining the broad context within which the assessment will take place. It is essential to reflect and decide on why a vulnerability assessment is needed:

- Who is driving/requesting the assessment and why?
- Define the objective (or objectives) of the assessment: its immediate objective and links to longer-term/higher level goals. This implies distinguishing between the specific output (product) of the assessment and the outcomes (changes) the assessment will lead to.
- To what extent is the assessment anticipating (*ex ante*), reactive (*ex post*) or a mix of both?
- Who are going to be the users of the assessment? (direct and indirect users, at several possible levels)
- Who will undertake the vulnerability assessment? What is their expertise/disciplinary background?
- Operational constraints also need to be identified:
- What issues need to be considered relating to the funding source for the assessment?
- Are there time constraints for the assessment?
- Are there financial and human constraints?

Step 2: Identify the system and drivers – "scoping" activity

This step enables an **initial** scoping of who/what is vulnerable to what and why, within the context determined under Step 1. It is **not** the assessment as such, but it should enable obtaining a broad picture of vulnerability to help define the scope, range and possible methods of the detailed vulnerability assessment to be undertaken.

Important things to consider:

- - What is the specific system, sector or group at stake: socio-economic, biophysical, combined human–environmental?
- - What are the major drivers of change in the system: climate change, economic, social, policies, micro/macro? A rapid analysis of impact pathways may be useful here and will provide the broad picture of changes in the system.
- - What is the temporal scale to be considered: long term, short term, past history, projections?
- - What is the spatial scale of the assessment: national, local, regional, ecological scales, combination of scales?
- - Can some thresholds and/or tipping points be identified at this stage, i.e. up to what point can the system be and/or can people do what they do until change is unavoidable?
- - Who are stakeholders to involve in the assessment? At this stage, a rapid stakeholder analysis, including considerations of their likely perceptions and of external stakeholders may be useful.

Step 3: Choosing a framework of analysis

- From the broad picture and initial scoping of drivers and vulnerabilities drawn from Step 2, stakeholders will need to agree upon a particular framework for the vulnerability analysis. The choice of framework will depend on the questions to be asked by the vulnerability assessment, how and to whom the vulnerability assessment and its findings will be communicated, operational constraints and what people need and want from the vulnerability assessment.

Step 4: Identify data/information needed to answer the vulnerability questions

- Now that the questions to be answered by the vulnerability assessment have been established, depending on the purpose, the objective and the time, financial and human constraints of the vulnerability assessment, this step should establish which information and/or data are needed, which are already available and which need to be collected.
- Depending on the various elements underlying the vulnerability questions, the assessment may consider using a mix of various types of data: qualitative, quantitative, primary (gathered at the source), secondary (derived from other sources) of any kind (e.g. scientific climatic, biological, socio-economic data, perceptions information).

Step 5: Identify how to obtain these data and information

- There are many methodologies available for collecting data and information on the vulnerability components. The choice of methods will depend on issues such as the scale of the assessment and resource constraints, as well as whether participatory approaches or other approaches to collecting information are to be used.
- Some questions to consider include:
  - How to obtain the missing data/information: reviews, secondary data (e.g. census), surveys, expert or stakeholder workshops, etc.?
  - Who can collect it?
  - Where/who from? (if available)
  - Are present data, future projections, historical information included?

Step 6: Analysing the data/information within the chosen framework

- This step is about analysing the collected data and information according to the framework chosen for the assessment. There are many methodologies available for pulling together the information on the vulnerability components, such as modelling-based (e.g. downscaling, modelling), indicator-based (computation of indices and indicators), and stakeholder-based (livelihood narratives, institutional analyses, etc.) methods. The choice between these methods will depend on the scale, the information collected and available, and the purpose of the assessment itself.
- The results of this step should provide refined answers to the questions as to who and/or what is vulnerable to what (Step 2), as well as clearly point to the causes or reasons for vulnerability, i.e. answering why a system or people are unable to adapt and vulnerable, in such a way that recommendations and priorities for action become clear.

Step 7: Report and communicate findings

- Depending on the objectives and users of the findings, this step considers how and in what forms the findings of the vulnerability assessment should be communicated for adaptation planning and used to influence decision processes.
- It is essential at this step to decide upon target audiences and users and the most appropriate communication channels for these audiences.

Step 8: Review Steps 1–7

- As the vulnerability questions may evolve during the vulnerability assessment process (Steps 1–7), this step is to remind the assessor to review each step continuously along the way and make the necessary adjustments to the vulnerability assessment methodologies followed