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**REGIONAL TRAINING WORKSHOP ON CLIMATE CHANGE  
ADAPTATION PLANNING**

**University of Cape Town, South Africa, 18–19 March 2019**



Report of the  
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## PREPARATION OF THIS DOCUMENT

This document contains the report of a regional training workshop on climate change adaptation planning which was held at the University of Cape Town, South Africa, on 18 – 19 March 2019.

The workshop was a collaborative effort between the University of Cape Town and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) through the project Supporting Member Countries Implement Climate Change Adaptation Measures in Fisheries and Aquaculture (GCP/GLO/959/NOR), executed by FAO with support from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD). The workshop also received financial support from the Benguela Current Commission (BCC)-FAO GEF project Enhancing Climate Change Resilience in the Benguela Current Fisheries System (GCP/SFS/480/LDF and GCP/SFS/480/SCF).

### ABSTRACT

The purpose of the workshop was to support governance actors and community leads to learn and train local communities in moving from vulnerability assessment to adaptation planning and implementation in fisheries and aquaculture. Twenty-six participants (women and men) attended from Angola, Namibia and South Africa. The workshop was spread across two days. Day 1 provided an overview of some of the key ideas and tools for adaptation planning. Participants were reminded of the need to combine information from bottom-up and top-down assessment processes. A review of the adaptation toolbox developed by FAO helped guide partners in planning their adaptation; the importance of considering the timing of risk as well as that of climate funding, were reiterated. The focus of day 2 was on community-level adaptation planning. The main climate risks/stressors identified during the rapid vulnerability assessment (RVA) process were revisited, and the suite of adaptation actions identified were presented. The practical steps to follow when taking forward the adaptation “ideas” and options identified in the RVA process were outlined. This is not a linear process but a slow, ongoing and iterative process, and each adaptation option has its own pathway. Some adaptation actions may be easily implemented (e.g. a training course on community organization) while others may require several steps and information (e.g. research, engagement with different government departments) before being implemented. The outcome of the workshop was used to inform the planning of the project Supporting Member Countries Implement Climate Change Adaptation Measures in Fisheries and Aquaculture (GCP/GLO/959/NOR), executed by FAO with support from Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD).



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## **REGIONAL TRAINING WORKSHOP ON CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLANNING**

1. The University of Cape Town, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Benguela Current Commission (BCC) held a regional training workshop on climate change adaptation planning on 18 and 19 March 2019. The aim of this workshop was to support governance actors and community leads to learn and train local communities in moving from vulnerability assessment to adaptation planning and implementation in fisheries and aquaculture (see Appendix 1). Twenty-six participants (women and men) attended from Angola, Namibia and South Africa (see Appendix 2). The workshop received financial support from the project Supporting Member Countries Implement Climate Change Adaptation Measures in Fisheries and Aquaculture (GCP/GLO/959/NOR), executed by FAO with support from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) and from the BCC, FAO and Global Environment Facility (GEF) project Enhancing Climate Change Resilience in the Benguela Current Fisheries System (GCP/SFS/480/LDF and GCP/SFS/480/SCF).

### **Day 1**

2. The workshop began with a welcome, introductions and an overview of the workshop programme.

#### ***Presentation 1: General introduction to climate change adaptation planning***

3. Ms Florence Poulain, FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Officer, provided a general introduction to climate change adaptation. Climate change mitigation and adaptation can reduce the potential impacts of climate change and the social and economic vulnerability of fisheries dependent communities. The Paris Agreement within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change represents a turning point for the recognition of adaptation and oceans in climate change negotiations. A review of existing national commitments show that marine issues and fisheries are relevant to both mitigation and adaptation but that adaptation often lacks ambition. Ms Poulain then introduced the adaptation planning cycle. She highlighted the two main approaches to risk assessments, with some examples of recent modelling (Cheung *et al.* 2018), and concluded on the need to combine information from bottom-up vulnerability assessments, which provide local information and current risks, with top-down information from climate impact studies, which provide long-term climate impacts.

4. In the discussions that followed, participants highlighted the lack of understanding of climate change at the local level and the need for awareness raising. Participants also highlighted the need for local adaptation actions as well as the need to curb greenhouse gases, asked questions about the reliability of climate models, asked for clarification on how to blend the top-down and bottom-up approaches, encouraged enhanced collaboration between scientists and fishers on climate change issues, and asked for clarification on the role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in climate change.

#### ***Presentation 2: Findings from rapid vulnerability assessments***

5. Ms Merle Sowman, University of Cape Town, presented the outcomes from the rapid vulnerability assessments (RVAs) conducted in eight coastal fishing communities in Angola, Namibia and South Africa in 2014–2015 and again in 2017, with support from FAO and BCC–FAO–GEF projects (FAO, 2015). The RVA exercises resulted in valuable information on the stressors/risks facing coastal communities and how these communities cope with stressors and change. Knowledge about what strategies they consider to be feasible and appropriate at the local level to address change were also identified through these workshop processes. The value of community-based vulnerability assessments was highlighted, including enhancing local understanding through social learning, gathering local knowledge and perceptions that can inform locally appropriate adaptation plans, and providing an opportunity to bring different knowledges together. The adaptation actions arising from the RVAs provide the starting point for community adaptation planning.

6. In the discussions that followed, the importance of moving from gathering information and undertaking vulnerability assessments to implementing adaptation projects in vulnerable communities was highlighted. The slow pace of project implementation was an issue of concern. Some participants from Angola referred to the changes in fish species being caught and to the fact that fishers had to travel

farther out to find fish. In some areas, the species caught are different and this means people need to change their diets. This may require some interventions to integrate the new species into the local diet.

### **Presentation 3: Adaptation toolbox**

7. Ms Poulain explained that FAO had recently developed a toolbox (FAO. 2018) with available tools and approaches for climate change adaptation<sup>1</sup> in capture marine, inland fisheries and in aquaculture with the overall aim to help countries and other stakeholders identify and phase adaptation options while avoiding maladaptation/inaction. The toolbox identifies a series of actions to support livelihood adaptation and reduce and manage risks while providing the framework for adaptive and flexible institutions, management and planning.

### **Presentation 4a: Adaptation planning – climate risk sequencing**

8. Mr Paul Watkiss, FAO consultant, focused his presentation on climate risk sequencing. He first presented the reasons for undertaking adaptation planning, including adaptation projects and climate mainstreaming (integration). The presentation described how this information from the bottom-up and top-down vulnerability and impact assessments can be combined to look at the profile of risks over time, looking at current risks, near-term risks (next 10–15 years) and long-term risks – risk sequencing – and how this information can help inform subsequent adaptation. The presentation also highlighted the importance of thinking about the decision context, and the lifetime of near-term actions and the degree of lock-in (irreversibility), as this influences the urgency of when to act early on adaptation (i.e. for infrastructure projects that have a long lifetime and will be exposed to climate risks in the future). Finally, the presentation highlighted the importance of considering uncertainty.

9. Following the presentation, the participants were put into three thematic groups:

- safety at sea;
- livelihood diversification;
- institutional strengthening.

10. The groups first assessed the climate risk/stressors over time, considering current, short-term (the next 10–15 years), and medium- to long-term risks.

Current risks	Next 10–15 years	Medium- to long-term risks
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11. The groups then discussed the potential options to address these risks, as well as the potential lifetime of decisions and who might take them forward (institutional).

What?	Lifetime / lock-in	Who?
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12. The findings from the groups are presented below.

### **Group working sessions**

Table 1a: Safety at sea

<b>Current risks</b>	<b>Next 10–15 years</b>	<b>Medium- to long-term risks</b>
Change in weather Increase in temperature Ocean grabbing – Operation Phakisa Change in currents Increase in water level Beach erosion	All of those in column on left, but more intense and frequency	Increases, but depends whether mitigation is introduced (i.e. low- or high-emission scenario)

<sup>1</sup> FAO has developed an Adaptation Toolbox to help support fisheries climate change adaptation, and ensure this is consistent, effective and objective-driven, while simultaneously targeting poverty reduction and food insecurity.

<b>Current risks</b>	<b>Next 10–15 years</b>	<b>Medium- to long-term risks</b>
Red tide Algal blooms Storms		

Table 1b: Livelihood diversification

<b>Current risks</b>	<b>Next 10–15 years</b>	<b>Medium- to long-term risks</b>
Wind changes Reduced fishing days Red tide Migration of fish stocks Lack of cooling Water temperature Crayfish Seal population (competition for fish) Lost income	Genetic species shift Disappearing artisanal fisheries Ocean acidification	Temperature
	Tipping points that might trigger livelihood shift confidence (in income) food insecurity income trade policy - other socioeconomic factors (e.g. crime, poverty levels)	

Table 1c: Institutional strengthening

<b>Current risks</b>	<b>Next 10–15 years</b>	<b>Medium- to long-term risks</b>
Change in water temperature Fewer fish Fewer boats out at sea Fewer sea days due to bad weather Hopelessness in the community Poverty Harsh weather conditions Erosion Threat to food security	Loss of interest in fishing Shift in fishing communities following fish movements	Long-term issues

13. The groups then discussed the potential options to address these risks, as well as the potential lifetime of decisions and who might take them forward (institutional).

Table 2a: Safety at sea

<b>What?</b>	<b>Lifetime / lock-in</b>	<b>Who?</b>
Local devices for early warning Technology (advancement to small-scale communities) Improved communications Training (safety at sea) Understanding environmental parameters Create awareness among fishers Policy and legislation Mandatory logbook Improve fishing gear and facilities Boat location and communication		Fishers (small-scale fishing communities) Government BCC FAO Phakisa
Bigger boats /	Medium	
Improved port infrastructure	Long/high	Port authority

Table 2b: Livelihood diversification

<b>What?</b>	<b>Lifetime / lock-in</b>	<b>Who?</b>
Increasing awareness	Short	Fisherfolk Government Banks International funds NGOs and civil society
Exchange	Short	
Imports (increased)	Short	
Shifts in taste (consumer choice on fish)	Short	
Processing and preservation	Medium	
Diversification into combined fishing and farming	Long/high Major financial investment	
Aquaculture or mariculture, including: oyster mussel abalone hydroponics (may require governmental incentives)	Long/high Major financial investment	

Table 2c: Institutional strengthening

What?
<p>Now</p> <p>Participatory monitoring of temperature – fishers and scientists</p> <p>Diversification strategy / capacity building, different fishing permit, training (experimental projects), public/private</p> <p>Plan to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing</p> <p>Develop fisheries management plans (South Africa), learn from Angola and Namibia</p> <p>Rights allocation for small-scale fishers</p> <p>Early warning systems linked to alternative livelihoods</p> <p>Funding</p>
<p>15–20 years</p> <p>Transport, fishing gear, processing facilities, camping (Hanganeni Artisanal Fishing Association in Namibia), Government in Angola, association in Namibia, public/private partnerships in South Africa.</p> <p>Government to mobilize fishing equipment to prevent community from moving (Angola).</p>

#### ***Presentation 4b: Adaptation planning – adaptation options and adaptation pathways / sequencing***

14. Mr Paul Watkiss focused his presentation on the next steps in the adaptation planning cycle, on the identification of adaptation options and the early prioritization of adaptation. The presentation highlighted that there are often a large number of possible adaptation options, and an important part of a successful adaptation planning exercise is to prioritize. To help scope out priorities, the presentation set out the concepts of high-level adaptation pathways, which build on the climate risk sequencing, and help with the timing of adaptation over time to various risks. The presentation set out three building blocks for early adaptation: (i) early low-cost and no-regret options that address current climate risks and build resilience for the future; (ii) climate proofing short-term investments (e.g. new diversified activity, infrastructure, and sectoral policy) that involve long lifetimes and lock-in, with consideration of uncertainty; and (iii) starting to prepare for long-term change, for example, with an iterative cycle of monitoring, pilots, review and learning. Examples of the application of these approaches in the fisheries sector from various countries were presented. The presentation also set out how these concepts could be applied to identify early adaptation priorities for one of the workshop groups – focused on livelihood diversification.

#### ***Presentation 4c: Climate finance and bankable projects for adaptation***

15. Mr Paul Watkiss focused on the adaptation planning steps of delivering “climate bankable” projects, i.e. ensuring that projects or activities identified in an adaptation plan can obtain financing. The presentation set out the current levels of adaptation finance flows, but highlighted that these still fall short of estimated needs. It also outlined that there are a number of steps involved in finalizing an adaptation plan, and in making it suitable for climate investment funding. The presentation then focused on the key issues involved in producing climate bankable adaptation projects. These included a strong climate rationale, an analysis of barriers, and a justification for climate finance, as well as the need for economic and financial analysis, leveraging, and a clear strategy for scaling up and exit. Examples for the fisheries sector were given.

### **Day 2**

#### ***Presentation 5: Recap of Day 1***

16. Ms Florence Poulain provided an overview of some of the key ideas and tools presented on Day 1. Participants were reminded that for adaptation planning there is a need to combine information from bottom-up and top-down assessment processes. A review of the adaptation subcategories was provided, and the importance of considering climate funding as well as the timing of risk and adaptation

interventions was reiterated. Ms Poulain also presented two conceptual diagrams explaining the science underpinning climate change, as requests for clarification of this phenomenon had been made on Day 1.

### **Presentation 6: Developing adaptation strategies**

17. Ms Merle Sowman outlined that the focus of Day 2 would be on community-level adaptation planning, drawing on ideas already developed during the RVA workshops. She presented the adaptation planning process under way in several communities in the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME). The main climate risks/stressors identified during the RVA process were revisited, and the suite of adaptation actions identified across the eight communities were presented. The practical steps to follow when taking forward the adaptation “ideas” and options identified in the RVA process were outlined. This is not a linear process but rather a slow, ongoing and iterative process, and each adaptation option will have its own pathway. Some adaptation actions may be easily implemented (e.g. a training course on community organization) while others may require several steps and information (e.g. research, and engagement with different government departments) before being implemented.

18. The process will need to be facilitated by a facilitator from the local community or a community partner (e.g. research partner, NGO or development agency) to guide the process and work with local community members and other stakeholders to develop the adaptation plans and projects. The focus needs to be on those priority actions that are not subject to risk in the short or medium term and are sustainable. Often, it will be necessary to engage with other governance actors, and community members involved in these processes may be asked to take on certain tasks to progress the action (e.g. arrange a meeting with the local authority, or apply for a permit to harvest seaweed on an experimental basis). Identifying mechanisms for ongoing community participation in the adaptation planning process is critical to ensuring that the strategies and actions have the support of the community. One of the first tasks for a community group to address is the prioritization of the options identified in a vulnerability assessment process. A critical question to ask is whether there are current or short-term (0–5 years), medium-term (5–15 years) or long-term risks associated with the priority action identified. This exercise may lead to reprioritizing the options. Thereafter, a table listing key adaptation actions emanating from one of the BCLME communities, and a list of key questions that communities need to ask of the adaptation action, was presented (Table 3).

Table 3  
Questions to ask when developing an adaptation plan

- 
- Which key climate change risks does it address?
  - What is the rationale behind this adaptation option/strategy (AS)?
  - Is this a short-, medium- or long-term strategy?
  - Is it robust/sustainable? Are there risks now, or will there be risks in 10 or 30 years?
  - Who are the institutional actors/partners to engage with?
  - What are the roles and responsibilities of community members and other partners?
  - What are the resources required or already available to assist with this AS?
  - What capacity and skills are required?
  - What is the time frame?
  - What are some of the challenges that may be encountered?
  - What are the next steps?
- 

19. In the discussion that followed, one of the participants from Namibia commented on the slow pace of meetings between the project partners and funders and the community organizations involved in the BCC–FAO–GEF project. The local fisher organisation had anticipated further assistance and communication with BCC and partner institutions and the community. The delays in implementing this project were acknowledged. The project team was asked whether the community could invite the BCC to attend local meetings with the Hanganeni Artisanal Fishing Association (HAFA) to discuss climate interventions. Members of the BCC–FAO–GEF project team confirmed that a meeting of the BCC and HAFA was planned for April 2019.

## **Developing an adaptation strategy – review of two examples**

### ***Presentation 7: Safety at sea in the Northern Cape Province – adaptation implementation without the need for large structures***

20. Mr Serge Raemaeker, Abalobi ICT4Fisheries, presented the update and expansion of safety-at-sea best practices in the Northern Cape Province. Small-scale fishers in the Northern Cape coastal communities of Port Nolloth and Hondeklipbaai generally only fish within several miles of their landing sites, using small ski-boats or even smaller “bakkies” with twin or single outboard engines. They perform day trips, often leaving very early in the morning and returning in the early afternoon, when southerly winds increase in strength. Less predictable weather patterns have become a major source of concern for these fisher communities. Accidents out at sea due to unpredictable and rapidly changing weather conditions have increased in the last two decades and resulted in a reduction in the annual number of sea days.

21. Both communities identified refurbishment and updating of safety-at-sea equipment and additional training on sea safety protocols as key climate change adaptation strategies. Practical implementation of straightforward adaptation strategies is possible in a relatively short time frame, especially where additional funding is raised in parallel to work already in progress. The safety-at-sea programme in the Northern Cape Province is a prime example. Grant funding from the UN Adaptation Fund was acquired to help with safety at sea for both fishing villages, including training a member of each community in the key protocols for safety at sea. Parallel funding from the Small Grants Facility was acquired, by the Abalobi and Coastal Livelihoods Foundation (a partner NGO), to perform the necessary upgrades to the safety-at-sea system and co-develop early warning and emergency response diagrams and protocols with fishers.

22. The safety-at-sea system consists of vmsTracker locators and a crewed base station with radio connectivity and real-time visual monitoring of all locators in use. The vmsTracker locator sends a signal to the base station every half second and triggers an alarm when it hits water, alerting the safety-at-sea officer. The officer can respond by radio to hail nearby boats and also call boats within mobile-phone range to assist in an emergency. This is highly important for small boat users that capsize easily in high-wave situations, such as those experienced in Hondeklipbaai and Port Nolloth in the afternoons.

23. A well-functioning safety-at-sea system is particularly relevant in Hondeklipbaai, where the community is heavily reliant on fishing as a means of income and food security, and, consequently, these fishers will take significant risks to ensure a catch.

24. In the discussion that followed, participants raised a few technical questions regarding the systems and then discussed the possibility of creating a network of these safety-at-sea systems along the coast. They asked whether there was a threshold of vulnerability for these systems to be implemented in a community. It was noted that these systems should be built into an adaptation plan for any coastal community as they are all vulnerable to changes in sea conditions that could result from climate change.

### ***Presentation 8: Seaweed harvesting – ongoing and parallel actions to implement a livelihood adaptation strategy***

25. Ms Caitlynne Francis, Researcher at the University of Cape Town (UCT) and Abalobi ICT4 Fisheries, discussed the progress to date with implementing seaweed harvesting as a livelihood adaptation strategy proposed by the Saint Helena Bay community, particularly the women’s collective, Weskusmandjie. For each adaptation strategy proposed, a unique path to implementation may occur, evolving in response to challenges encountered (e.g. legislative amendments) and progress made. The talk outlined the importance of assessing who the stakeholders are to engage with when seeking to access a new resource, and determining market demand for the product.

26. In this example, the community together with its partner organisation (Abalobi ICT4Fisheries) engaged with top-tier chefs to assess the potential market for the various species of seaweed they would harvest. On behalf of the community, Abalobi ICT4Fisheries also engaged with well-regarded scientific

experts to discuss the impact harvesting of these species might have on the ecosystem, receiving support for sustainable, small-scale harvesting. Documents of support from these engagements were gathered to accompany the community's application for access to their local seaweed resource. Engaging with the national department that oversees the allocation of these resources (i.e. the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) highlighted the limitations, both financial and procedural, for communities to petition for access to alternative resources. To date, the community awaits a sitting of the New Fisheries Scientific Working Group to assess its application for an experimental permit to harvest seaweeds for sale.

27. While awaiting the outcome of its application, the women's collective identified the need for training in seaweed identification, cleaning and preservation methods. A workshop has been planned, with women from several coastal communities coming together to receive training and to share their local knowledge with one another.

28. In the discussion that followed, the many steps and challenges in developing an adaptation idea/option into a feasible project were highlighted.

### ***Adaptation planning exercise***

29. Participants were divided into country groups and asked to: (i) identify adaptation priorities; and (ii) discuss the questions listed (Table 3) for the top three adaptation actions selected. Participants were provided with a table to guide them through this process. The adaptation actions listed emanated from the RVA processes held in three communities: Cacucaco in Angola, Hentiesbaai in Namibia, and Saint Helena Bay in South Africa. Within each group were participants who had been present at the RVA workshops and were familiar with the local context and could respond to questions about the rationale for the adaptation action identified. Participants were given an hour to complete this exercise.

### ***Feedback from the country groups***

30. In the feedback session, each country group was given the opportunity to present the outcomes of its adaptation planning exercise to the workshop participants. The rationale for the adaptation strategy/action they prioritized was explicitly stated and is captured below.

#### *Angola*

31. The Angola group selected developing mariculture/aquaculture and implementing safety-at-sea and early-warning measures as their highest priority adaptation actions.

32. The rationale behind developing mariculture/aquaculture is that it could employ local fishers, could form part of the public budget, and, for the case study site under consideration, was perceived to be low-cost. In addition, mariculture/aquaculture allowed for the combination of science and artisanal fisher knowledge. Implementing safety-at-sea and early-warning measures were prioritized due to the increase in accidents/deaths at sea that could be linked to unpredictable weather conditions, and the fact that there is some government infrastructure already in existence that could be used for this purpose.

#### *Namibia*

33. No clear rationale was provided, although during the presentation it became apparent that the main reason for focusing on acquiring larger boats and obtaining better transport was because fishers needed to go farther out and travel farther north to find fishing grounds.

#### *South Africa*

34. The South Africa group selected building organizational capacity in fisher communities and seaweed harvesting as the adaptation actions it would prioritize.

35. The rationale provided for selecting building organizational capacity in the fisher communities in Saint Helena Bay was that an organized and capacitated fisher group is better able to respond to climate change risks, and can contribute to raising awareness among fishers of risks associated with climate change and highlight the need for adaptation planning. The selection of seaweed harvesting as



a priority adaptation action was linked to the unpredictable availability of the current marine resources the community can harvest and how this impacts their food and livelihood needs. The seaweed resources are generally accessible and are relatively abundant in the local area.

### ***Presentation 9: Climate bankability of project concepts and mainstreaming***

36. Mr Paul Watkiss then provided feedback on each of the country presentations, in particular commenting on the “bankability” of the project concepts. This was followed by a very short presentation on integrating local adaptation plans nationally, into National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and on processes for mainstreaming climate change into policies and plans of different sectors. The success factors and challenges to mainstreaming were discussed.

37. In the discussions that followed, some of the Namibian participants were concerned that both the adaptation proposals they had put forward – additional transport to fish sites and acquisition of new boats – were seen as difficult to justify as adaptation projects. Participants felt that this was not always possible, yet local level development projects are likely to build resilience regardless of direct links with climate risk. Mr Watkiss indicated that purchasing large equipment and boats was unlikely to be funded by climate funding agencies. Funding for these projects would need to be sought elsewhere or through a loan. However, grants could assist with the design of new boats, new boat building projects, and possible loans to buy boats. Once again, participants working at the community level expressed the frustrations communities feel due to the slow pace of project implementation and lack of technical support to develop funding proposals. While there is a need for support, it is important to ensure that there is buy-in and a sense of ownership from the community with respect to the project. Public participation and valuing local knowledge were considered critical to fostering a sense of community ownership. Projects are often short- to medium-term, and thus the community needs to be capacitated to take the project forward.

38. A participant from Namibia asked about assistance from the BCC to mainstream their local adaptation plan into national policy. A member from the BCC indicated that one of the initiatives of the BCC is the mainstreaming of community adaptation plans into the NAPs of each participating country. The importance of identifying other planning and policy processes where local adaptation plans could be mainstreamed, such as local economic development (LED) plans, was reiterated.

39. One of the representatives from government in Namibia raised the issues of limited knowledge and expertise at a local, community level to determine the appropriate adaptation actions, and indicated that government should be involved in decision-making on these matters as it is its mandate. Several of the community members and NGO representatives present countered this suggestion, highlighting the importance of local knowledge and community involvement in producing robust, sustainable adaptation plans.

40. Ms Merle Sowman thanked everyone for travelling to Cape Town and participating in the workshop, for their valuable input and for their active participation. Ms Florence Poulain also thanked the participants for their valuable contributions and said that she too had learned a lot. The workshop closed at 16.30 hours.

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## AGENDA

### Regional training workshop on climate change adaptation planning

<b>DAY 1</b>	
8.30	Arrival and coffee
9.00	Welcome introductions
9.15	General introduction to climate change adaptation planning
9.45	Findings from rapid vulnerability assessments (RVAs) in BCLME
10.30	Tea
11.00	Review of existing adaptation options at global level (FAO Adaptation Toolbox)
11.20	Climate risk sequencing and discussion Working exercise on adaptation options
13.00	Lunch
14.00	Adaptation pathway/roadmaps
15.30	Tea
15.45	Adaptation programming and climate finance
16.30	Workshop closure
<b>DAY 2</b>	
8.30	Arrival and coffee
9.00	Recap
9.15	Exercise – Country teams review adaptation options and prioritize
10.15	Tea
10.45	Developing an adaptation strategy – review of examples
11.15	Exercise – Developing adaptation strategies (examples from BCLME)
13.00	Lunch
14.00	Feedback to groups and discussion
14.45	Inserting adaptation information into LED plans, NAPs, etc. and climate funding
15.30	Tea
15.45	Proposed template for reporting on adaptation strategies in BCLME
16.30	Workshop closure

## APPENDIX 2

## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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**This FAO Circular contains the report of a regional training workshop on climate change adaptation planning which was held at the University of Cape Town, South Africa, on 18–19 March 2019. The purpose of the workshop was to support governance actors and community leads to learn and train local communities in moving from vulnerability assessment to adaptation planning and implementation in fisheries and aquaculture. Twenty-six participants (women and men) attended from Angola, Namibia and South Africa. The workshop was a collaborative effort between the University of Cape Town and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) through the project Supporting Member Countries Implement Climate Change Adaptation Measures in Fisheries and Aquaculture (GCP/GLO/959/NOR), executed by FAO with support from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD). The workshop also received financial support from the BCC-FAO GEF project Enhancing Climate Change Resilience in the Benguela Current Fisheries System (GCP/SFS/480/LDF and GCP/SFS/480/SCF).**

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