



## ENHANCING COUNTRY CAPACITY TO IMPLEMENT CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION MEASURES IN FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

The direct and indirect effects of climate change are altering aquatic ecosystems, driving changes in physical, chemical and biological processes, including changes in the distribution and abundance of species, and in the frequency and/or severity of extreme events. These changes are likely to have implications for fisheries and aquaculture, and could consequently impact food security and the livelihoods of millions of people worldwide. Evidence indicates that climate change impacts will be geographically uneven, calling for significant tailored support to assist developing countries, many of which are likely to be negatively affected the most, with how to make positive and cohesive adaptations that ultimately moderate potential loss and damage, or help them benefit from opportunities associated with climate change. Effective adaptation is a process of positive adjustment of policies, resource management, and associated systems, as well as building the capacity of communities and the private sector to prepare for and respond to climate change impacts. Against this background, the project aimed to improve the capacity of three selected countries, the Philippines, Saint Lucia and South Africa, to develop and implement effective climate change adaptation plans and actions that promoted socio-economic development in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.



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### WHAT DID THE PROJECT DO?

Numerous capacity-building activities were organized for government stakeholders and coastal communities in the three target countries, enhancing their skills and knowledge in climate change adaptation planning, pelagic fisheries, value addition, climate financing, policy development, ecosystem restoration, accident reporting, and safety at sea. In addition, the sustainable use of fisheries resources and the diversification of livelihoods was promoted, to mitigate the impacts of climate change and secure livelihoods. In Saint Lucia guidance was provided to support more efficient harvesting and processing of marine resources in the context of climate change; in the Philippines, a climate-smart fisheries management plan and restoration plan were developed for coastal and marine ecosystems, which will eventually enhance productivity and sustainability of small-scale sardine and small pelagic fisheries; and in South Africa, the project promoted alternative or supplementary livelihoods. Policy briefs, guidance, training and awareness-raising materials were developed for governments and coastal communities. The project also assisted in the formulation of project design outlines for the possible development of climate finance proposals. In addition, in the Philippines the adaptation pathways identified during the project have influenced the framing of the type of adaptation support sought by the fisheries sector, and are regarded as important contributions in the processes for National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

### KEY FACTS

#### Contribution

USD 1 311 551

#### Duration

January 2019 – June 2021

#### Resource Partner

Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)

#### Partners

Philippines (the): Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR);  
Saint Lucia: Department of Fisheries (DoF);  
South Africa: Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)

#### Beneficiaries

National authorities; fishing communities, from traditional fishers and women fish processors to crew members and factory workers, and including all type of fisheries

# IMPACT

The project interventions described above contributed to enhancing the capacities of vulnerable coastal communities in the three target countries to mitigate the impacts of climate change and secure livelihoods. One significant example of this is in South Africa, where the project enabled coastal communities, particularly women, to generate supplementary or alternative incomes to address the declining reliability of income and benefits from fishing, as a result of climate change.

# MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS

- Workshops conducted in the three target countries, to improve 103 national stakeholders' understanding of adaptation planning, and deliberate on appropriate adaptation actions.
- In the Philippines, 183 beneficiaries involved in technical planning exercises, advanced training course in fish stocks assessments, and adaptation planning exercise.
- In the Philippines, report summarizing available fishery and biological data gathered for stock assessment study of sardines and other pelagics in Zamboanga del Norte produced; and concept note for climate finance proposal developed.
- In Saint Lucia, 238 people trained on pelagic fisheries and value addition, climate financing, among others.
- Capacity building provided for Department of Fisheries in Saint Lucia in mainstreaming climate change in development of fishery policy; and draft of updated National Fisheries Policy developed.
- In Saint Lucia, regional training-of-trainers session organized for fisheries on safety at sea; safety at sea baseline survey carried out; materials produced on accident and fatality reporting in small-scale fisheries, among other activities on safety at sea.
- In South Africa, 49 workshops held for 424 beneficiaries on number of topics, including moving from vulnerability assessment to adaptation planning; using marine resources for production of products, among others.



## Project Code

FAO: GCP/GLO/959/NOR

Donor: QZA-18/0260

## Project Title

Supporting member countries implement climate change adaptation measures in fisheries and aquaculture

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