



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2023 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

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1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Southern Africa (Benguela)
Country (ies):	Angola, Namibia, South Africa
Project Title:	Enhancing Climate Change resilience in the Benguela Current Fisheries System
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/SFS/480/LDF and GCP/SFS/480/SCF
GEF ID:	5113
GEF Focal Area(s):	Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem
Project Executing Partners:	Benguela Current Convention
Project Duration (years):	7 years (84 months)
Project coordinates:	NA

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	December 17, 2014
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	December 15, 2015
Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	December 14, 2020
Revised project implementation end date (if approved) ²	January 24, 2023

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	USD 4,725,000 (USD3,025,000 SCCF & USD 1,700,000 LDCF)
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc³:	USD 19,166,000
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2022 (USD)⁴:	SCCF: Expenses up to January 2023 (reported): USD 3,012,192 LDCF: Expenses up to January 2023 (reported): USD 1,692,475
Total GEF grant actual expenditures (excluding commitments) as of June 30, 2023 (USD)⁵:	SCCF: USD 2,837,213 LDCF: USD 1,601,676
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2022⁶	USD \$7,025,629

M&E Milestones

¹ As per FPMIS

² If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF CU.

³ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

⁴ For DEX projects, the GEF Coordination Unit will confirm the final amount with the Finance Division in HQ. For OPIM projects, the disbursement amount should be provided by Execution Partners.

⁵ The amount should show the values included in the financial statements generated by IMIS.

⁶ Please refer to the section 12 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	19 September 2022
Expected Mid-term Review date⁷:	June – December 2019
Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):	June – December 2019
Actual Terminal Evaluation Date⁸:	December 2022 – April 2023
Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	NA

Overall ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	Satisfactory
Overall implementation progress rating:	Satisfactory
Overall risk rating:	Low

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	Category C (Low)
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Status

Implementation Status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	Final PIR report
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Manager / Coordinator	Ben van Zyl, Project Coordinator, Benguela Current Commission (BCC)	ben@benguelacc.org ; benvanzyl69@gmail.com
BCC Executive Secretary	Thandiwe GXABA	thandiwe@benguelacc.org
Budget Holder	Patrice Talla, Sub-regional Coordinator for Southern Africa , FAO	patrice.talla@fao.org
Lead Technical Officer	Vasco Schmidt, Fisheries & Aquaculture Officer, SFS, Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Vasco.schmidt@fao.org
GEF Technical Officer	Kuena Morebotsane	Kuena.morebotsane@fao.org

⁷ The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.

⁸ The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s)

(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁹	Baseline	Mid-term Target ¹⁰	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹¹ since project start Level at 23 January 2023	Progress rating ¹²
The Benguela Current marine fisheries livelihoods are resilient to climate change through the implementation of adaptation strategies for food and livelihood security.	<u>Outcome 1:</u> Stakeholder understanding of climate risks and vulnerabilities increased and their capacity to mainstream / execute CCA in fisheries enhanced	<u>Indicator 1.1</u> Number of key national plans/ policies/ developmental programmes have marine fisheries CCA actions	0	1	3 3x National CCA in Fisheries Mainstreaming Policy documents in place.	1 SADC Regional Policy Brief and Ministerial Declaration, towards building resilience and adaptive capacities in artisanal fisheries and aquaculture. 3 country CCA in fisheries mainstreaming policy brief, emanating from RVAs and APs. Recommended to update existing CCA policies, plans and programmes. 1 regional CCA in fisheries mainstreaming policy brief. South Africa's CCA in fisheries integrated into its Alternative Sustainable Coastal Livelihoods (ASCL) Strategies. Namibia will approach FAO (Namibia) to assist the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine	S

⁹ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

¹⁰ Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

¹¹ Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic Co-benefits as well.

¹² Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory** (HS), **Satisfactory** (S), **Moderately Satisfactory** (MS), **Moderately Unsatisfactory** (MU), **Unsatisfactory** (U), and **Highly Unsatisfactory** (HU).

						Resources with the implementation of the mainstreaming recommendations.	
	Indicator 1.2 Number of stakeholders implementing vulnerability and adaptation action information in fisheries	0	3	6		<p>5 small-scale fisheries (SSF), represented by 211 persons, are applying vulnerability and adaptation action information in fisheries. These stakeholders represent the below SSF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • communities. • Cacuaco • Tombwa • Lüderitz • Hondeklipbaai • Humansdorp <p>3 commercial Small Pelagics Fisheries, represented by industry associations and fishing companies, are implementing vulnerability and adaptation information.</p> <p>3 Environmental NGOs and Community-based Organisations in BCLME are implementing vulnerability and adaptation information in fisheries (e.g. ABALOBI, CEMEES, Masifundise)</p>	
<u>Outcome 2:</u> Vulnerability to Climate Change reduced	<u>Indicator 2.1</u> Number of Local government and other institutions providing technical, financial and logistical support in implementation of community-based adaptation (CBA) management plans	0		3		<p>Lüderitz town council (local authority) in Namibia provided logistical support to the project</p> <p>Angolan government and other institutions provide technical support to fishing communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instituto Nacional de Investigação Pesqueira (INIP), • Instituto de Desenvolvimento da Pesca Artesanal e da Aquicultura (IPA), and • Ministry of Social Action, Family and Women’s Promotion (MASFAMU) 	HS

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundacao Sagrada Esperança (Holy Hope Foundation) <p>6 Namibian government and other institutions provide climate related technical support to fishing communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR), • Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, • National Planning Commission, • Lüderitz Town Council (Local Government), • University of Namibia, • Hanganeni Fishing Association (HAFA) • CEMEES • FAO-NAMIBIA <p>8 South African government and other institutions providing technical support to fishing communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF), and • UCT • Kamiesberg Municipality • Masefundise Development Trust. • ABALOBI • Coastal Links • Blinkwater Cooperative <p>Fishing associations</p>		
		Indicator 2.2 Number of Communities implementing adaptation options	0		5	<p>5 communities have adaptation options with Angola and Namibia mobilizing implementation in 2021.</p> <p>Angola: promoting community-based mariculture in fishing cooperatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cacuaco • Tombwa 	HS

						<p>Namibia: community-based aquaculture & improve SSF by providing resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lüderitz <p>South Africa: implementation of the alternative livelihood strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hondeklipbaai • Humansdorp 	
	<p><u>Outcome 3</u> Stakeholders promote a proactive and forward-looking approach to Climate Change risks</p>	<p><u>Indicator 3.1</u> Number of forums for exchange, with particular emphasis on multi-sectoral approaches to climate change adaptation.</p>	0		5	<p>13 forums supported by the project include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing a multi-sectoral BCC Regional Climate Change working group – ensure CCA policy harmonization. • Regional Dialogue platform; SADC countries exchanged lessons and approaches to CCA • National Plan of Action for SSF – Namibia (regional SSF exchanged: barriers and opportunities identified) <p>National Multi-sectoral forums include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angolan National Climate Change Working Group • Namibia’s National Climate Change Committee • National Intersectoral Committee on Ocean Governance (NISCOG), SA. • South African National intersectoral Coordinating Committee • 5 Municipalities in Angola • 1 Municipality in Namibia • 2 Municipalities in SA 	HS
		<p><u>Indicator 3.2</u> Number of training tools integrating VA and CCA principles</p>	0	0	1	<p>In total 4 training tools were developed integrating VA and CCA principles. The first is Ocean literacy education programme for schoolkids, the second is New qualifications module on Bachelor, Master and Ph.D levels focussing mainly on sustainable ocean management and climate change aspects are</p>	HS

					included in the courses, the third is module for : RVA and AP method to assess commercial fisheries in the large marine ecosystem, and the fourth is : RVA and AP manuals.	
<p><u>Outcome 4</u> Project implemented and monitored effectively and efficiently and best practices and lessons learned disseminated.</p>	<p><u>Indicator 4.1a</u> Level of progress in achieving results.</p>	0	30 – 40% progress in achieving project outcome targets	Project outcomes achieved and showing sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 92% of project outcome targets are achieved at time of reporting. • Outstanding targets include, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Validation of the MPA report is in progress. - Adaptation plans are in the process to be implemented to improve the project outputs. 	S
	<p><u>Indicator 4.1b</u> M&E activities conducted according to the plan</p>		100% implementation of the plan.		Based on table 4.2 (p. 55) of the Project Document, 85% of all M&E activities have been conducted. These include,	S

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inception workshop (regional and 3x national) • PSC in place, and of the 10 meetings over 5 years, 7 meetings have been held (70%) • M&E System development completed, revised during Mar 2020 with FAO based on MTR recommendations. • Project inception reports are in place (1 reg, 3x national). • Annual financial audits conducted (4x reports in place, no qualified audit). • Supervision visits – 3 visits conducted by FAO. • 10 bi-annual reports submitted to FAO. • 5 PIRs submitted, this is PIR #6. • Co-financing was not reported at Mid-Term. Co-finance reconstruction for Terminal Evaluation initiated. • No M&E technical studies were commissioned to date. Project initiated the documentation of lessons learned. • Mid-Term Evaluation was carried out. All recommendations have been satisfactorily addressed. • Terminal Evaluation – Project coordinators are preparing verification materials for terminal evaluation by the end of August. Terminal Progress Report. To be finalised by Dec 2022. 	
		Indicator 4.1c. # of organizations that have received targeted products on best practices		At least 4 African and other institutions will have received targeted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on CCA, RVA and AP have been shared with close to 600 individuals from government, parastatals, private sector, community-based organisations, NGOs and civil society. • The BCC held 2021 Science and Governance Forum (SGF), online/virtual event over 3 days (3 -5 November 2021). 	S

				information products	<p>Multiple themed sessions were held during which presentations were made and opportunities were provided for attending delegates to ask questions and discuss the matters at hand.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A three-hour webinar with the title <i>“Mariculture in the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem BCLME) – Dealing with Climate, Covid and Inclusiveness”</i> was hosted by Aquaculture Africa Magazine (AAM) on behalf of the Benguela Current Commission (BCC) on 22 June 2021. A total of 501 persons participated from all over the globe. • A total 392 people has been benefitted from the regional exchange program. Ten (10) people from Namibia and South Africa travelled to Nzeto in Angola. Members from other fishing communities in Angola were also exposed to the sharing of information. 	
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Action Plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)

Outcomes and Outputs ¹³	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹⁴ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁵ in delivering outputs
<p><u>Output 1.1</u> Regional and national authorities informed of environmental vulnerabilities and CC risks in fisheries</p>	<p>Indicator 1.1.1 Number of Platforms and events where feedback on environmental vulnerabilities and CC risks in fisheries is provided</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>Angola: During this report period the following platforms to provide feedback were used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Working Group carried its 19th ordinary meeting on 1st September 2022 during which activities related to project- ending were discussed including possibility of a country level project being developed. Preparation of a presentation for the project exit meeting <p>Namibia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various meetings with the National Fish Climate Change working group were called but did not materialise because the meeting quorum could not be reached . <p>South Africa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross sectoral collaboration was discussed at the NICC and NAPS development meetings on 28-30 November 	<p>N/A</p>

¹³ Outputs as **described** in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

¹⁴ Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

¹⁵ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

		<p>2022. These bodies are constituted by all different sectors of the BCC, along with marine tourism.</p> <p>Regional:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4th World Small-Scale Fisheries Congress were held 	
<p>Indicator 1.1.2 Number of National partners and stakeholders engaged in and informed on project activities (initiatives)</p>	<p>20</p>	<p>Angola:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None in reporting period <p>Namibia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaged the AFOLU sector, Adaptation and Fisheries and Aquaculture and Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources in NDC strategy revision where the project submitted inputs and recommendations onto the revision process • In there instances, the project called for meeting with the National Fish Climate Change working group were called but these did not take place because a quorum could not be reached. <p>South Africa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project gave an overall presentation on the progress of activities and results of the project; its impacts; as well as challenges and lessons learned to the NICC 6th regular meetings on 30 November 2022. The NICC consists of different sector departments/ministries and agencies, including Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE), Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE), Department of Transport (DOT), Petroleum Agency SA (PASA) and South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA). • The project contributed to the National Action Plan (NAPS) validation which was done through a workshops held on 29-29 November 2022. The NAPS development is an activity that all three countries are undertaking, in which all sectors of the BCC identify their priority areas 	

			<p>for the next 5 years. These would then be incorporated into the 2023 – 2028/2032 BCC Strategic Action Programme (SAP).</p> <p>Regional:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None The BCC made two presentations under the two themes: Leaders in Blue Justice and Leaders in Gender Equity during the 4th World Small-Scale Fisheries Congress “Leading By Examples – Leaderships in Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries” – African Congress in Cape Town, South Africa held from 20 – 23 November 2022. Additionally, the BCC co-chaired the Leaders in Climate-Friendly Food System and presented under the SADC plenary session on the outcomes of the SSF Regional Dialogue. 	
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<p><u>Output 1.2:</u> CCA policy recommendations (briefs) in fisheries and fisheries-dependent communities developed</p>	<p>Indicator 1.2.1 Number of national policy briefs developed.</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Three policy briefs were produced, validated and disseminated in the three countries.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p><u>Output 2.1</u> Community-based adaptation action plans developed and piloted in high-risk fisheries and fisheries-dependent community</p>	<p>Indicator 2.1.1 Number of high risk fisheries dependent communities with agreed lists of adaptation options (5 in Angola, 1 in Namibia and 2 in South Africa - from RVA's)</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>Angola:</p> <p>In Angola, contacts were made with N'zeto administration and IPA made about the freezer container, following up on a meeting that had been held with His Excellence Augusto Tiago, N'zeto Administrator. The project was assured of support with respect to construction of a pavement and the management of the freezer container, once installed in the community. IPA wrote and submitted a contribution to the Minister Fishing and Natural Resources' Office, as a guarantee to ensure that the contract signature between BCC and the Freezer supplier, a Namibia company can occurred.</p>	

		<p>Namibia: Namibia finalised the identification of adaptation options and developed a Community-based Adaptation Action Plan for Lüderitz Fishing Community. The project requested for a service provider to develop a Zero-based budget Business Plan for the adaptation options identified for implementation. As part of building resilience, the community has organised themselves into a registered Cooperative and are soliciting for partnership with local fishing companies.</p> <p>The Project collaborated with the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources in addressing one of the significant barriers for marine aquaculture development. An Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan was conducted to secure an Environmental Clearance Certificate from the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism. This will enable Lüderitz Fishing Community to set up and operationalize mariculture.</p> <p>South Africa: Four outstanding Community-based Adaptation Plans were finalized, namely: Humansdorp, Struisbaai, St Helena Bay and Hondeklip Bay (Hondeklipbaai).</p> <p>Piloting of adaptation actions was done in Hondeklipbaai and Humansdorp.</p> <p>Humansdorp: The project entered into a community-based public private partnership with the Jefferey’s Bay Wind Farm (Globaleq PTY LTD) to deliver successful business development for the Elinye Fishing Co-operative through sharing information and activities. The Elinye Fishing Co-operative of Humansdorp will eventually start fishing. The project organized and facilitated the General Meeting of the co-operative, where a new board was elected in line with the Constitution of the co-operative. The initiative by JWF is 3-</p>	
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			<p>5 years, which will continue long after the end of the project.</p> <p>Hondeklipbaai:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The project has committed funds that will allow safety at sea small vessel monitoring system (VMS) of Namaqua District Municipality to be operational for then next year and 7 months. The project worked in collaboration with SAMSA, the National Sea Rescue Institute (NSIR), the Namaqua District Municipality, the Kamiesberg Local Municipality and Coastal Livelihoods in ensuring survival of the system. A management agency will be appointed to administer the funds.• The project conducted training for the Humansdorp Women’s Forum aimed at creating establishing alternative livelihoods.	
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	<p>Indicator 2.1 .2 a) Number of Vulnerable SSF and fishing communities with adaptation action plans piloted (Cacuaco, Tombwa, Luderitz, Hondeklipbaai, Humansdorp).</p>	5	
	<p>Indicator 2.1.2 b) Number of fishers (HH) directly benefiting from implementation of the adaptation action plans.</p>		
<p><u>Output 2.2</u> National and regional institutions capacitated to integrate CCA in fisheries</p>	<p>Indicator 2.2.1 Number of institutions trained on integrating CCA in fisheries.</p>	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activity has been completed in all three countries and regional.
<p>Output 2.3 Strengthened institutions and frameworks for effective planning of monitoring and early warning to facilitate contingency at the regional and national levels</p>	<p>Indicator 2.3.1 Number of plans developed for early warning systems</p>	3	<p>Angola: INAMET continued to share and disseminate their meteorology bulletins with stakeholder integrated in the Project and specially with fishing community as the main target. Providing them with information on sea conditions, wind speed, tides, rain and temperatures.</p> <p>Namibia:</p>

			<p>Completed</p> <p>South Africa: Completed</p>	
<p>Output 3.1 CCA information disseminated to relevant stakeholders</p>	<p>Indicator 3.1.1 Type of information products released to stakeholders (e.g. newsletters, vidoes, brochures, radio programmes, publications, etc) per year from year 3 to year 5</p>		<p>Angola: As the recommendation from the report on training on Microfinance, radiotelecommunication and Motor repair about the barrier notices on fishing community member about writing and reading. During this report period a four day Literacy Training were carried in Miradouro and Cacuaoc fishing communities in which 54 fishing community members (37 women; 17 men) in Miradouro da Lua, and 40 fishing community members (27 women; 13 men) Cacuaoco were trained .</p> <p>Namibia: The project submitted talking notes for the Association of Local Authorities of Namibia (ALAN) for an event “Towards Blue cities: adapting and building resilience to Climate Change in Coastal Communities and Cities of Africa, as part of the Ocean and Coastal Zones Climate Action events of the Marrakesh Partnership for Global Climate Action of UNFCCC.</p> <p>A video was produced to create awareness of the functioning of Namibian fisheries. In addition, the movie was cut into 12 3 min video clips. A previous video about Luderitz was updated to include the adaptations that were made during the project period.</p> <p>South Africa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two videos were produced. • The project sponsored a member of the South African Network for Women in the Fisheries and Aquaculture (SANWFA) Sectors, which is the South African chapter 	

			<p>for African Women Fish Processors and Traders Network (AWFISHNET), from Hondeklipbaai to participate 4th World Small-Scale Fisheries Congress that will be in Cape Town in November 2022.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 women were trained on sustainable jewellery making as an alternative livelihood in Hondeklipbaai Bay. • The projects conducted a training of 63 government officials from Saarah Baartman District and the Nelson Mandela Bay Metro municipality, on Coastal Climate Change Risk and Vulnerability Assessment. <p>Regional:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project presented at the 4th World Small-Scale Fisheries African Congress under the following themes: Leaders in Blue Justice and Leaders in Gender. • The project also distributed 200 (150 English and 50 Portuguese) Policy Briefs of the BCC-SADC SSF Regional Dialogue at the platform. 	
	<p>Indicator 3.1.2 Number (list) of institutions participating in CCA capacity-building initiatives (e.g. training,</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>None for the reporting period</p>	

module development; short-courses etc.)			
Indicator 3.1.3 Number of people in selected communities and other institutions that have received training in RVA/CCA	450	None for the reporting period	
Indicator 3.1.4 Number of people including artisanal fishers, mariculture and others involved in exchange programme	40	None for the reporting period	

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcome of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR.

Outcome 1 (Component 1): Stakeholder understanding of climate risks and vulnerabilities increased and their capacity to mainstream/execute Climate Change Adaptation in fisheries enhanced.

Stakeholder understanding of climate risks and vulnerabilities increased and their capacity to mainstream/execute Climate Change Adaptation in fisheries enhanced. It is to increase both awareness and capacity to enable and promote a proactive, forward-looking approach to climate change. It will be done through a broad strategy including activities specially targeted at the different stakeholders and roles.

The overall objective of OC1 is to ensure that stakeholders understand climate risks and capacity to mainstream climate change adaptation in fisheries is being enhanced. The primary activities are centered on engaging and informing regional and national authorities of environmental vulnerabilities and CC risks in fisheries. The indicators for the OC1 are key national plans / policies/ developmental programmes have marine fisheries Climate Change Adaptation action and number of stakeholders implementing vulnerability and adaptation action information in fisheries.

Component activities and outputs produced:

OP:1.1 Regional and national authorities informed of environmental vulnerabilities and CC risks in fisheries

1.1.1.1 Establish a regional network of stakeholders to raise awareness and encourage stakeholder participation in vulnerability assessment workshops and other activities.

BCC (FAO-Climate Change Project & UNDP-BCLME III) collaborated with SADC, the Department of Fisheries of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Climate Change of the Republic of Malawi and other partners in organizing a Regional Dialogue aimed to provide guidance to SADC Member States on a pathway to transition to resilient SSF by scaling up across the Southern Africa region, experiences that have been generated through BCC research and development outputs, and that of other science institutions in the region. The Dialogue was attended by a total of 139 participants, of which 68 attended physically, and 71 were virtual participants. These participants came from government institutions, development partners, inter-governmental organization and experts, fisher and fish farmers who provided their experiences from various programmes, research and development projects from member states in SADC and Indian Ocean Commission.

The project collaborated with FAO-Namibia and the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources in launching the NPOA-SSF for Namibia, launching of NAMFISHNET and celebrating World Oceans Day. Fishers from Angola, Namibia and South Africa were invited. Their participation was mainly based on sharing experiences, information and innovation within their communities. In addition, this platform created relationships between inland and coastal fishers as they shared their challenges and opportunities in the sector. A total of 80 participants attended this event.

The network of stakeholders is continuously being updated as new stakeholders are participating in project activities such as workshops, regional and national meetings, trainings, webinars, science forum etc. A total of 600 stakeholders are on the stakeholders list.

1.1.1.2 A BCC regional working group on “Incorporation of VA and adaptation plans to CC” will be established, with a fixed term of operation, in order to promote improved co-ordination of vulnerability assessment, planning and advice on project prioritisation across all fisheries/sectors, both during and after the project.

- The 3rd regional working group on climate change (RCCWG) virtual meeting was conducted on the 29 July. A total of 28 participants representing Angola, Namibia, South Africa and the BCC Secretariat participated in the RCCWG meeting. Objective was to advice on how to improve co-ordination and mainstreaming of VAs and adaptation strategies of Small Scale Fishers (SSF), national fisheries and marine aquaculture sector into policies and developmental programmes; and plan and prioritize across on the sustainability of these sectors.

Key issues:

- The FAO/BCC climate change project is very specific in scope, but the scope of CC in the BCC is broader. The Parties agreed that it is imperative that the BCC maintain the RCCWG under the Ecosystem Advisory Committee (EAC) after the end of the FAO/BCC project.
- Funding could be sourced externally to support the activities of the RCCWG, and membership need to be agreed upon.
- The ToR and Rules of Procedure of the RCCWG will be discussed once the Commission has approved the Rules of Procedure of the EAC currently in draft.
- Regional Project Coordinator requested for another 6 months’ extension which will be done to the Project Steering Committee (PSC) for recommendations of approval to the Commission. The extension is needed to strengthen outcome 3 with a focus on activities on climate change adaptation for project communities.

Recommendations:

- The project should not wait to implement its activities in anticipation of eased restrictions related to Covid-19 pandemic. Any pending activities need to be adapted and executed adhering to BCC SOPs.
- The project needs to ensure 100% delivery within its granted no cost extension to January 2022. Continue implementing and regular reporting internally; and addition the national authorities to receive monthly progress reports.
- The project needs to further improve in delivery focused on outputs and outcomes – related roll-out of training/CD for CCA as identified and planned, awareness raising activities, provisions for exit strategy.
- The RCCWG to continue under EAC after the end of the FAO/BCC project, as climate change is a cross-cutting aspect and shall be part of the BCC TDA and SAP. Project implementation was discussed during the meeting.

Activity 1.1.1.3. In each of the three countries, national co-ordinating bodies will be established, using existing structures as far as possible, to ensure cross-sectoral information flow for the project as a whole. Noting likely challenges in establishing these national bodies, BCC will facilitate the activity in the three countries and also create a mechanism to fulfil this role at regional level.

Angola:

- The National Climate Change Working Group had during the reporting period 5 working sessions to consider issues related to the implementation of activities based on the project program defined for the year 2021. Public and academic institutions are part of the national project working group, namely:
 1. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (3 departments represented) ;
 2. Ministry of Transport (1 department represented);
 3. Ministry of Defense and Homeland Veterans (3 departments represented);
 4. Ministry of Women's Promotion and Social Action (1 department represented);
 5. Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment (4 departments represented);
 6. Ministry of Economy and Planning (1 departments represented);
 7. Ministry of Interior, related to police issues (1 department represented);
 8. Ministry of higher education and Innovation (2 higher education units represented, one public and one private).

The recommendations from the climate change working group meetings are related to the agenda items for each of the meetings held by the group. It is important to highlight that these meetings allow, objectively, to analyze synergies between the sectors and other initiatives that these same sectors integrate, in order to reduce the financial and human efforts for the same location.

A concrete example was the recommendation for the purchase of refrigeration equipment for the cold storage of fish by the fishing communities. The lack of cold storage facilities in the communities was identified as a reason for wear and tear on the all fishing equipment, including boats and engines as the fishermen are forced to go to sea twice a day or stay at sea for 5 days.

The erection of cold storage facilities was identified as an adaptation options for small scale fisheries in this project, and also in another initiative related to the Promotion of Women sector.

Meeting recommendation:

- The evaluation process shall start soonest to selective the successful consultant to conduct the training as soon as possible.
- 27 -28 July – This meeting met to identified members of a tender evaluation committee to evaluate a tender to conduct Climate Change (CC) training identified during the Adaptation Planning exercises carried out in the communities. The tender was advertised in the Journal de Angola (Angola newspaper) – January on 01 - 5 July 2021 editions. The training will focus on short-term training in Microfinance, Radio Telecommunication and Ship Mechanics as well as for the acquisition, installation and maintenance of cooling units and photovoltaic panels.
- 3rd August - This meeting discussed the project's logical framework and program of activities and its interaction with sectoral programmes. One of the agenda items was the decentralization of the project's program of activities and the need to institutionalize the project in local programmes. In this way, it was decided to start the process in the province of Benguela, holding a seminar to present the Project and the results that had already been achieved until the period in question.

Meeting recommendation:

- on the political and institutional dynamics observed in the country, the members of the National Working Group decided to periodically update their internal programs in order to find harmony in the project's program of activities. At this meeting, one of the recommendations was that each member should share the program of activities in their area that is linked to the project;
- The representative of the Economy and Planning sector should contact the Government of the Province of Benguela to carry out the information sharing seminar in the respective region of the country;
- The responsibility for the presentations would fall to the representatives of the sectors that make up the Working Group, thus materializing the decentralization and institutionalization of the project's program of activities;
- Based on this exercise, it is recommended that at the next meeting of the working group, it would be for the harmonization of the new program of activities, with the project team being responsible for preparing a draft, after receiving the sectoral programs.
- 9th September – This meeting was intended to announce the consultant, ZAMIDAS, the successful consultant for conducting training in Microfinance, Radio Telecommunications and Ship Mechanics in the communities. In addition, the members of the National Working Group analyzed and approved the Work and Exchange Plan for the period September 2021. The logistical details for conducting the exchange program with the communities involved from Angola, Namibia and South Africa were discussed. The community selected in Angola that will partake in the exchange program is the municipality of N'Zeto, where there are two fishing communities that are part of the project.

The administrative details for the acquisition of refrigeration equipment and its energy sources, which would be photovoltaic panels, were discussed at this meeting, which resulted in the following recommendations:

Meeting recommendation:

- The project team should contact ZAMIDAS to initiate signing of the contract and to arrange for the inception meeting to signoff the training program.
- Invitation letters for working group members to join the exchange program should be issued as soon as possible.

Representatives of the fisheries sector would be responsible for ensuring the institutional arrangements with the Government of the Municipality of N'zeto for the event.

- 26th October – The main agenda item of the meeting was to discuss the project budget aligned with the sector programs for the period September 2021 – December 2022. The members of the meeting were informed on progress made with the arrangement regarding the exchange program. This activity was planned for the last half of the year in the N'zeto region, in the north of the country, as a way of promoting the practice of mariculture activities in the context of the adaptation options identified during the Rapid Vulnerability Assessment (ARV) exercises. In addition, the meeting was informed that the activity would host not only members of the fishing communities of Angola but also of Namibia and South Africa.

Meeting recommendation:

- The working group was encouraged to develop sectoral activities in the context of adaptation to climate change in fishing communities, affecting the regions where the project is being implemented, since there was some financial funding available to strengthen such sectoral activities, in the context of decentralization and institutionalization of the program of activities.
- 23rd November – This meeting provided feedback to National Climate Change Working Group members on the regional Exchange program that was undertaken in N’zeto early 7 – 14 November by representative who attended to government department they represent. The members of the working group decided that the minutes of the meetings should be consistently, to guarantee that senior managers, when reading the minutes of the National Climate Change Working Group meetings, did not identify misrepresentations in the language, justified by the interpretation of meeting agenda points. It was decided to produce a single minute to which everyone could contribute.

In addition, National Climate Change Working Group developed a ToR for purchasing and installing a solar cooling unit.

Meeting recommendation:

- Members of the Technical Group will now provide their contributions to the reports or minutes of the Technical Group meetings produced by the Secretariat, before being sent to the Project Focal Point;
- National Climate Change Working Group members recommended limited competitive Tender should be made on acquisition, installation of a solar cooling unit and ice making machine. The invitation letter should be addressed to at least 4 expertise companies as defined on 27 -28 Jul 2021 meeting.

Namibia:

- The A core team consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR), Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT), the National Planning Commission (NPC) and the BCC has been established to fast track interventions. This project intervention was necessary to ensure successful project implementation during the last year of no cost extension of the project.
- A National Fisheries Climate Change Working Group (NFCCWG) meeting took place on 7-8 December in Swakopmund. Issue of importance like project implementation, project awareness raising, project final document and project institutionalization were discussed during the meeting however, the focus was on the implementation of the adaptation intervention in Luderitz. The way forward with Ada Huigure (fishing association of Luderitz) was discussed as well as the conflict in the community.

The following recommendations were made:

- Meeting documents should be circulated in advance before meetings.
- The NFCCWG will meet bi-monthly to get a better-quality involvement from the members.
- A Household surveys shall be conducted to determine the success rate of the project.
- Awareness raising interventions to inform the public about the project and the BCC like broadcasting on the national radio should be implemented.
- Reports on activities should be circulated for validation i.e. exchange program report, Mariculture meeting on environmental management report and the Marine protected area report.

- A SWOT analysis to determine the viability of Ada Huigure should be done by an independent consultant.

The project is part of the Namibia National Adaptation Plan (NAP) working group. The project contributed to the development of the NAP during a working group meeting that was 20th January 2022 to finalise critical components of the NAP before submitting to the GCF. The working group aims on enabling the country to develop a plan and attract larger scale finance for more resilient futures by strengthening their adaptation planning processes. In addition, the project and BCLME III have been invited as BCC representatives by MEFT in to be part of a consultative team in benchmarking for Blue Carbon Finance for Namibia.

The project participates in the National Committee on Rio Conventions, where all stakeholders involved in climate change related projects present the project/programme outcomes. The Committee consists of 26 institutions, ranging from government, development agencies, NGOs, tertiary institutions, etc. The project provides feedback on climate change adaptation and vulnerability in SSF. Due to insufficient funds, the project will not be able to participate in planned meeting scheduled 14 – 15 July 2022.

Other national co-ordinating bodies the project participated in, includes the Ad Hoc Mariculture Committee, responsible for addressing barriers to mariculture development in Namibia and Seaweed Aquaculture Policy Dialogue.

South Africa:

- The National Inter-Sectoral Coordination Committee (NICC) conducted its quarterly meetings on 13-17 September and 6-10 December 2021. The BCLME III and Fisheries Climate Change projects both require establishment of such multi-sectoral bodies, as such, the cost for the NICC meetings are borne from both projects. The Fisheries Climate Change project covered venue costs, while the BCLME III project covers DSA. The NICC consists of different sector departments/ministries and agencies, including Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE), Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE), Department of Transport (DOT), Petroleum Agency SA and South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA).
- The project is a member of and participated in the DFFE Climate Change Adaptation Technical Working Group (CCATWG) where it was shared how the project could report its adaptation work for reporting into the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (NCCAS), which has a responsibility to report to the UNFCCC. This structure consists of different departments, agencies, universities, NGO's that work in both marine and terrestrial environments.

The National Inter-Sectoral Coordination Committee (NICC) conducted its quarterly meetings on 7-9 March 2022. The NICC consists of different sector departments/ministries and agencies, including Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE), Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE), Department of Transport (DOT), Petroleum Agency SA (PASA) and South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA). The project presented on the extension for the project for another year until January 2023 as well as financial difficulties due to the project near conclusion. This was also to account for the national initiatives that the project had made commitments to support but was now unable to after the realization that there will not be enough money. The NICC resolution on the matter was to not that the country was unhappy on the management of the project and called for BCC to host an urgent Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting to sit and resolve budget allocation, implementation issues and approve the 2022/2023 workplan. All affected NICC members directly working with the Climate Change should be involved in follow up meeting with the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and the Secretariat.

The project participated on the National Action Plan (NAPS) Development Workshops held on 10-11 March and 30 May – 3 June 2022. The NAPS development is an activity that all three countries are undertaking, in which all sectors of the BCC identify their priority areas for the next 5 years. These would then be incorporated into the 2022-2027 BCC Strategic Action Programme (SAP).

The project is a member of and participated in the DFFE Climate Change Adaptation Technical Working Group (CCATWG) on 8 March 2022. This structure consists of different departments, agencies, universities, NGO's and any other organisations that work in both marine and terrestrial environments.

Activity 1.1.2.1. Using the existing multi-sectoral platform of the BCC, awareness will be raised through discussions and provision of information products in the different national sectors of the importance of coordinated, multi-sectoral approaches to addressing vulnerability and adaptation of coastal dwellers to climate change.

Angola:

- Through meetings, workshops and training, the project team managed to inform 32 organisations on climate change adaptation options in all sectors that interact directly and indirectly with the issue of small-scale fisheries and food and nutrition security taking into account climate variability and change as follows:
 - 30 Public sector organizations
 - 2 Universities organizations
- Based on these contacts (in the context of the national working group), the project coordination has been invited to participate in working sessions of technical commissions related to coastal and maritime zone management. The technical commission n of the National System of Maritime Surveillance (SINAVIM), created under the Presidential Decree 59/09 of October 26, whose coordination responsibility belongs to the sector of National Defence and Veterans of the Fatherland. The objective was to obtain information about the acquisition of maritime security equipment to be integrated into the maritime vigilance system and ensure greater monitoring of the localities in which the communities affected to the project are part.
- The coordination of the project also participated, in the technical meeting of the multi-sectoral group for the development and implementation of the ISPC code in Angola, invited by the transportation sector, being the body responsible for the same code and an integral part of the project's monitoring group. The objective was to update the project's working group on the new laws and regulations that the country is implementing, in order to provide increasingly accurate answers to the needs of the communities living in coastal areas.
- The project coordination was invited to participate in the creation of 12 women's cooperatives that work with the fishing resource including the value chain. This is an initiative of the Women's Promotion and Social Action sector, which is an integral part of the project's national group.
- The project's coordination was invited to participate and presented the project's progress, at the economic year programming meeting of the Municipal Administration of N'zeto, in order to identify synergies between the program defined in the project and the municipal one.

Namibia:

- The project participated in the discussion of developing the National Plan of Action for SSF in Namibia (an FAO/MFMR programme) and in the development of the Namibia National Adaptation Plan (NAP). Through this multi-stakeholder platforms, the project created awareness on climate change adaptation in coastal fishing communities and vulnerability assessment.

South Africa:

- Progress of activities and results as well as challenges of project implementation with regards to the piloting of adaptation actions in the two project sites was presented at the National Inter-Sectoral Coordination Committee (NICC) on 13-17 September and 6-10 December 2021. The project also presented on the progress of the government programmes that the project is supporting through funding. The results of these programmes will reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change and variability and increase adaptive capacity of coastal fishing communities to respond to the impacts of climate change and variability. These include the review and update of the Alternative Coastal Livelihoods (ASCL) strategy by the Fisheries Management Branch of Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) and the development of guidelines for Special Management Areas (SMA's) by the Oceans and Coast Branch of DFFE. Meetings between the project and the two branches occurred over a number of times.
- At the Climate Change Adaptation Technical Working Group (CCATWG), the project learned on how to report its adaptation work for reporting into the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (NCCAS), which has a responsibility to report to the UNFCCC.

Regional:

- The BCC stakeholders held 2021 Science and Governance Forum (SGF), online/virtual event over 3 days (3 -5 November 2021). A total of 402 participants participated during the 1st day, 333 during the 2nd day and 208 during the 3rd day. Multiple themed sessions were held during which presentations were made and opportunities were provided for attending delegates to ask questions and discuss the matters at hand.

The 2021 SGF, under the theme “One ecosystem, one integrated governance structure for sustainable development: unlocking ocean economic potential through a multi-sectoral approach to ocean governance” aimed to provide a platform to communicate and translate scientific findings to inform governance and public dialogue. SGF intended to strengthen BCC's efforts to integrate relevant scientific evidence and findings into management decisions.

Although the project staff have no presented *per se*, stakeholders involved in the project from the three countries presented on their involvement in CCA presented under the following thematic areas:

- Climate Change adaptation and aquaculture
 - National Climate change adaptation strategy, South Africa (Alinah Mthembu)
 - Critical analysis of the National Adaptation Strategy of South Africa: its framing and implementation (Vhalinavho Khavhagali)
 - Assessing South Africa's Potential to address climate change impacts and adaptation in the fisheries sector (Kelly Ortega Cisneros)
 - Enhancing climate change resilience in the Benguela Current Fisheries System, the genesis of our Fisheries and Climate Change related interventions in South Africa (Jean Githaiga-Mwicigi)
 - A science to governance approach to address climate change in the BCLME region: analyzing, processing, applying environmental, social, and economic data for climate adaptation viability analysis and to secure climate finance (Nico Willemse)
 - Strengthening of Small-scale Fisheries Governance (Alushe Hitula)

- Structure and spatio-temporal dynamics of artisanal fisheries of Angola (Nkosi Luyeye)
- Sustainable Aquaculture in Benguela: From subsistence to commercial production (Rui Rocha)
- Unlocking economic potential of aquaculture in the Oceans Economy of South Africa (Andrea Bernatzeder)
- Aquaculture development in Mozambique: Potentialities and research plans (Jose Murama)

Summary of key findings

- Climate change: key approach to climate change depends on the better understanding thereof, improved policy, better framing of CC in policy, improved policy goals, promotion of mitigation and adaptability. Outcome – climate change cannot remain as policy checks only, but it must be tackled through the involvement of all spheres of society.
- Small scale fisheries: discussion were centered around the model that has been implemented successfully in Namibia, artisanal fisheries and aquaculture opportunities in Angola and Operation Phakisa: oceans economy approach that has been used in South Africa to address aquaculture sector growth. Outcome: all countries highlighted several bottlenecks (either in SSF, aquaculture or policy development/implementation) that can be addressed regionally by the BCC.

- Policy recommendations:

- Revise policies to ensure the implementation of climate change mitigation strategies and adaptation across all policy directions – both nationally and regionally.

Dialogue to build resilience and adaptation in artisanal fisheries and aquaculture in Southern Africa”. The platform, which was multi-sectoral (BCC, SADC, UNDP, FAO, Department of Fisheries of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Climate Change of the Republic of Malawi, GIZ-AVCP, EcoFish-OIC, MwAPATA Institute, AWFISHNET, DEFF, MFMR, IPA and others) participated and shared information and products to build resilience.

Other platforms includes the BCC (project)’s participation in the 39th Meeting of the SADC Technical Committee on Fisheries and SADC-AFDB PROFISHBLUE Project.

Activity 1.1.2.2. In each country, working with the sensitised national and sectoral representatives on the BCC Ministerial Conference, Management Board, and other bodies, consultations will be held to identify and initiate suitable mechanisms for strengthening cross-sectoral collaboration and facilitating multi-disciplinary cooperation in preparing for and responding to climate change impacts on fisheries and aquaculture.

Angola:

- The national climate change working group, together with representatives from the economy and planning sector, fisheries, aquaculture, artisanal Fisheries Institute, Culture, Tourism and Environment, climate change and statistics developed a proposal for a Mariculture Promotion and Development Program for the northern region of Angola. The selection of the northern region is directly related to the identification of natural seafood resources in the northern region, within the scope of the national fisheries inventory carried out in 2015 by the Agriculture and Fisheries sector.

The proposal was submitted to the Focal Point body of the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund for possible strengthening of the funding of the Pilot Project. This initiative is supported by the central government in order to help the region in its options for adaptation and reduction

of socio-economic vulnerability, promoting employment and food and nutrition security. The initiative also has the support of the Municipal Government of N'zeto.

The project supported the elaboration of the Project Intent Note, which awaits reactions from the financial entities of the United Nations system.

Based on the experience and lessons learned from the performance of the fishing cooperatives, the NCCWG decided to implement a proposal to focus on mariculture with some species of crustaceans, specifically oysters and mussels, as an alternative livelihood to build resilience towards climatic conditions that impact the on the marine resource stock.

In this extent and with the support of Ministry of Economy and Planning and FAO's representation in Angola, a Project Intent Note was compiled and submitted to the fishing sector to be endorsed by the Culture, Tourism and Environment sector as the focal point for the Green Environment Fund. The objective is to mainstream the project activities at a local level with the introduction of community-based mariculture activities.

Namibia:

- Progress made on project implementation was presented to NISCOG. Additionally, the project managed to collaborate with national climate change and SSF related programmes with the aim of avoiding duplication of efforts and resources within the sector.

In addition, progress and project outputs have been collaborated into the development of the Namibia National Adaptation Plan, the Harambee Prosperity Plan report, the NDC – through MEFT who we are required to report in terms of CCA and vulnerability.

South Africa:

- The project is supporting another government programme that aims to assess the vulnerability of socio-economic value of the ocean and coastal resources to the impacts of climate change by the Climate Change Branch of Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE). This includes fisheries and coastal fishing communities. Development and progress was presented at the National Inter-Sectoral Coordinating Committee (NICC) on 13-17 September and 6-10 December 2021. Meetings between the project and the branch occurred over a number of times. Furthermore, the project presented progress and challenges to the BCC Focal Point/Alternate Commissioner, who updated the Commissioner on the project.

Cross sectoral collaboration was discussed at the NICC meeting on 7-9 March and NAPS development meetings on 10-11 March and 30 May – 3 June 2022. These bodies are constituted by all different sectors of the BCC. A new sector, tourism – which is not officially identified as a sector by BCC, will contribute to alternative livelihoods for coastal communities. Marine tourism was identified as one of the adaptation actions in Hondeklipbaai. The project has tried to involve tourism sector in its activities. The project presented progress and challenges to the BCC Focal Point/Alternate Commissioner, who constantly updates the Commissioner on the project.

OP:1.2 CCA policy recommendations (briefs) in fisheries and fisheries-dependent communities developed

Angola:

- Rapid Assessment of the Vulnerability of Fishing Communities to Climate Variability and Change reports were translated into Portuguese. The editing of the Portuguese version of the adaptation planning report was done and sent to the consultant at University of Cape Town. The Marine Protect Area report was assessed and a meeting will be convened asap with National Climate Change Working Group to present the report for feedback.
- The presentation of the reports to the national climate change working group aims to ensure that this meeting is a platform for the disseminate of project information contained in the project reports and, depending on the recommendations made, encourage a change in behavior and an institutional paradigm shift. In this way, the project is strengthening the national Climate Change Strategy in all sectoral plans.

Namibia:

- A Namibian Policy brief on mainstreaming fisheries VAs and Climate Risks information into national and regional planning and management Frameworks was developed with the following findings and conclusions:
 - There is limited research being conducted in Namibia regarding the impacts of climate change on coastal communities and commercial fisheries.
 - There is no centralized government website for the purpose of aiding policy implementation and CCA into all Government sectors, including the fisheries sector.
- Recommendations/way forward:
 - Develop implementation plans for a climate change policy specific for the fisheries and aquaculture sector, including adaptation plans for each commercial fishery.
 - Translate the national policy, fisheries policies and crucial climate change information to local languages.
 - Financing:
 - Allocate and priorities funding to implement capacity building in CCA in the fishing sector, and
 - Have an annual budget for the implementation of adaptation and mitigation strategies in the fishing sector.
 - Climate change coordination:
 - The Climate Change Unit of MEFT should be capacitated (and staff responsible for each sector at national level)
 - The mandate and power of the NCCC should be revised and improved (i.e. binding sector-specific advisory opinions/reports on CC)
 - Integrate the BCC CC Project into MEFT and MFMR activities.
- The policy brief was presented and discussed at the validation workshop

South Africa:

- The project is supporting financially a number of government programmes that have similar outcomes to the project such as establishment of alternative / diversified livelihoods and understanding the impacts of climate change to coastal resources:
 - As such, the project appointed a consultant to review the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) Alternative Sustainable Coastal Livelihoods (ASCL) Strategy to take into account emerging issues such as climate change that result in the need for establishment of alternative/diversification of livelihoods.
 - The project published terms of reference and held tenders' evaluations for the development of Special Management Area (SMA's) and assessment of vulnerability of socio-economic value of the ocean and coastal resources to the impacts of climate change.

Regional:

- A Policy Brief “Towards a Regional Dialogue to build resilience and adaptation in artisanal fisheries and aquaculture in Southern Africa” developed;
- A Ministerial Declaration from the Regional Dialogue finalized for presentation at the planned SADC Ministerial Conference.

OC:2 (Component 2) Vulnerability to Climate Change reduced

This component aims to put the proposed adaptation actions into practice in the selected fisheries and fisheries-dependent communities in order to bring about measurable improvements in those pilots and also to learn lessons for application on a wider scale. The assumptions are that Government incorporates adaptive responses to climate change in policies, strategies and action plans, and budgets and there are viable and achievable non-fisheries alternative livelihood options and that the communities implemented those livelihood options.

The indicators are: the number of Local government and other institutions providing technical, financial and logistical support in implementation of community-based adaptation (CBA) management plans and number of Communities implementing adaptation options.

Component activities and outputs produced:**OP2.1 Community-based adaptation action plans developed and piloted in high-risk fisheries and fisheries-dependent community****Angola:**

- Based the recommendations made from the rapid vulnerability assessments and the adaptation planning done in selected communities, adaptation interventions were identified to strengthening the adaptive capacity and reducing vulnerability in the fishing activities of these communities, which include:
 - Training in Microfinance, Radio communications and Naval Mechanics (engine repair). The first phase of training began in December in the communities Miradouro da Lua and Cacucaco (Luanda) as well as N'zeto and Kinzau (Zaire). The second phased will resume in February and March 2022.
 - The provision of solar cold storage. Having solar cold storage available would results in less trips to sea (currently two trips are made a day or staying at sea for 5 days). In addition, it would improve the value chain of the fishery, contribute to safety at sea (less days at sea) and improve the social structure of the communities as fathers would spend more time with families.

The second phase on the training about Microfinance, Radio telecommunication and Repairing of motor vessel were conducted in Cuio on 30th May – 5 June and in Tombua, 06 -10 June. A total of 149 people (107 males; 42 females) were trained during five days in each community.

Outcome

Training on Microfinance, Radio telecommunication and repairing of motor vessel in the communities fishing resulted in:

- Motor breakdowns were reduced significantly in the communities.

- Vessel motor repairing have been made by trainees.
- Fishing community members, improved on the management of their fishing business.

Challenge:

- It was observed that illiteracy by some trainees was a barrier during Microfinance training.
- Budget is limited to implement some adaptation plan i.e.: purchasing of safety and navigation equipment.
- Funding budgeted for purchasing of a solar cooling unit might not be enough. Cooling units are an important adaptation intervention in Angola. The project evaluation might be negatively influence in the absent of a cooling unit.

Recommendation:

- Communities' members requested an additional one session training on Repairing of motor vessel Repairing of motor vessel.
- Need to find a way to purchase at least one solar cooling unit for a fishing community.
- Because of the illiteracy observed at some fishing community members, especially in the women, the NCCWG recommended that the CC team should design a module on illiteracy.

Namibia

- Adaptation options were identified based on the rapid vulnerability assessments and the adaptation planning done in Lüderitz, two national fisheries (small pelagic and West Coast Rock Lobster) and mariculture sector in Namibia.

Adaptation actions identified are:

- Lüderitz
 - Accessing the use of alternative marine resources; make use of other coastal resources e.g. seaweed, engage in shore duties and do odd jobs, sub-contracting with the lobster fishing industry to make fishing gear, selling some of fish catches in the local market (refer to HAFA system), aquaculture, tourism and hospitality, (eg. wind surfing as tourist activity), community engagement in fish postharvest processing opportunities, arts and craft and revive the local development committee.
 - Conclusion and next steps: adaptation planning process delayed and affected by Covid restrictions. The implementation of adaptation interventions has been resumed after the COVID restrictions were relaxed.
 - Critical that Adaptation planning and strategies proposed are integrated into National action plans, National climate change actions and other sector plans at all levels.
 - 40 young people were trained in Lüderitz in short technical courses. Welding, plumbing, office management and hospitality
- LSF (national fisheries)
 - Importing sardine from Morocco and other countries in order to keep the canning factories running.
 - Canning horse mackerel, however, this is limited by the demand of this product in the market.
 - Skills enhancement of employees to allow them to be employable in other sectors of the economy.

- Switching to other spp., like snoek, hake and seals. Snoek is considered the most viable alternative as the fishing vessels used for this fishery are similar to sardine vessels and only minimal changes in gear will be required.
- Aquaculture (farming of rock lobster) as an adaptation option is costly and labour intensive.
- Mariculture
 - Genetic selection of oyster and abalone.
 - Improve shore-based hatcheries and grow-out facilities.
 - Implement an early warning satellite monitoring to mitigate HABs event (system to switch to water recirculation).
- Adaptation action plans piloted:
 - The project is assisting the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources to compile an Aquaculture: Environmental Management Plan and Environmental Impact Assessment to assist new entries into the aquaculture sector.

A visit to Luderitz has taken place to assess and review the current community association and its members. The project still need to address the current status of the community and organise them into a cooperative/association.

Although adaptation options have been identified, the project still need a follow-up workshop to revise the identified options with actual project beneficiaries/target group.

South Africa:

- Piloting of adaptation actions in Hondeklipbaai and Humansdorp is underway.
 - Humansdorp community had training on the Principles of Good Co-operative Governance. The aim of this training was to strengthen the co-operative through ensuring that each member understands the constitution and by-laws of the co-op; each member understands their role and responsibilities in ensuring the success of the co-operative and that all members have proper communication channels between member and the board of the co-op and in-between members.
 - A consultant was appointed to conduct a business operational plan for the Humansdorp community, which will enable them to get funding towards their fishing operations, this is in line with their adaptation actions.
 - The process of updating the safety at sea system for the community of Hondeklipbaai was initiated through communication with the organisation that installed the system.
 - The project had committed to supporting the community of Humansdorp with procurement of a boat. This process of procuring the boat was also initiated, where a potential boat was viewed for suitability but found to be unsuitable.

The community of Humansdorp has received business development support from the Jefferey's Bay Wind Farm, as part of their social corporate responsibilities. As such, the Jefferey's Bay Wind Farm has procured a new and second had boat as well as a bakkie. The project is collaborating with the Jefferey's Bay Wind

Farm through sharing information. The project provided them with the Community-based Adaptation Plan and Business Plan. The National Coordinator has been invited to form part of the Management Committee that will ensure that the Elinye Co-operative of Humansdorp will eventually start fishing. The initiative is 3-5 years, which will continue long after the end of the project. The project will no longer be procuring a boat for the community and all trainings will be conducted by the Jefferey's Bay Wind Farm.

The business plan for the Humansdorp community has been completed.

In Hondeklipbaai, the safety at sea small vessel monitoring system (VMS) is under threat of shutting down, as the Namaqua District Municipality does not have funds to pay the Systems Officer. The project has committed funds that will allow the system to be operational for then next year and 7 months. The project is collaborating with SAMSA, the National Sea Rescue Institute (NSIR), The Namaqua District Municipality, the Kamiesberg Local Municipality and Coastal Livelihoods in ensuring survival of the system. A management agency will be appointed to administer the funds.

Under the piloting of the Alternative Sustainable Coastal Livelihoods, the DFFE has conducted a business plan for the collection and processing of kelp by the co-operative. This is the first step in realizing the adaptation action in which the co-operative accesses alternative source of income from a resource not heavily impacted by climate change.

OP2.2 National and regional institutions capacitated to integrate CCA in fisheries

Activity 2.2.1.1. Undertake a study of the suitability and adequacy of existing institutional arrangements to address the integration of CCA and, where relevant, the need for any modifications and improvements to encompass the greater emphasis on local and community monitoring and management functions within the national fishery.

Angola:

- Adaptation Plans and options for fishing communities require a joint intervention from various institutional and social actors to ensure expected implementation. In this context, an academic and scientific institution was identified that could provide capacity building training to representatives of key sectors related to small-scale fisheries and climate change and also to civil society groups that work directly with fishing communities.
- Contact has been made with University of Namibe that teach training models for government stakeholders and civil society. Budget provision for the no cost extension is awaiting to proceed with the process. The Terms of Reference are currently being drawn up to identify a consulting company that will conduct training for the private sector.

The University Namibe (UNINamibe) is an institution of High Education, with *inter alia* the responsibility to offer training on CCA to Government institutions. It is intended and depends on the availability of funds to conduct some training during September 2022, selecting 3 technicians from each sector that are represented on the NCCWG. The said training will be carried out in Namibe province.

Namibia:

- A National Validation Workshop was held, for the validation of outputs and outcomes of the Project on 8 – 9 September 2021, Swakopmund, Namibia. The overall objective of the workshop was to assess the vulnerability of the national small pelagic fishery, aquaculture and SSF in the Benguela Fisheries System. With the purpose of the workshop: validating national project outputs, particularly with regards to technical quality, accuracy of data and information in the reports produced by consultants.

Reports included: National Fisheries Report; RVA report and adaptation planning outputs for Luderitz; Needs assessment report on establishing an operation Early Warning System (EWS); Recommendation on the mainstreaming of CCA in fisheries into national policies, plans and programmes.

Outcomes: stakeholders and partners have;

- a thorough understanding of the CCA in fisheries, both at regional and national level;
- An understanding of the Project's alignment to national development plans and programmes;
- Understanding of VAs and validated the outcomes of the process which was conducted for the small pelagic fishery and mariculture fishery, small scale fisheries and development of community-based adaptation plans
- The project participated in the national training on Climate Finance

South Africa:

- This activity has been completed.

Activity 2.2.1.3. In South Africa and Namibia, and possibly also in Angola, undertake an assessment of the current and potential role of protected areas as management and conservation tools for fisheries management, and the likely impacts of CC or V on their effectiveness, including implications for local fishers and communities.

Regional:

- The revised document namely Assessment **of the current and potential role of marine protected areas (MPA's) as management and conservation tools for fisheries management, with Plans for Adaptation** (MPA document) has been received in December from the consultant. The document has been circulated to the countries for verification. The finalisation of the MPA document will be done during the first quarter of 2022.

OP2.3 Strengthened institutions and frameworks for effective planning of monitoring and early warning to facilitate contingency at the regional and national levels

Angola:

- An exercise to assess the institutions' capacity for knowledge and intervention with regards to the national early warning system was conducted within the scope of the project, based on the guidelines of the consultancy company recruited for the matter in a regional context.
- The report **Final Gap Analysis Report Secretariat of the Benguela Current Commission (SBCC) and the South African Weather Service (SAWS) Early Warning System Gap Analysis** identified a profound weakness within Angolan institutions with regards to the matter of the early warning system. In this context, the working group decided, through INAMET (the Angolan institution responsible for monitoring the weather and climate), to carry out basic training on early warning systems to improve the knowledge of staff in the institutions engaged during the early warning consultancy.
- The said training will be part of the training of Government officials that will be conducted by the University of Namibe. Key stakeholders from the municipalities under which jurisdiction the selected coastal communities of the project fall will be trained during the first phase of training. The acquisition of equipment for safety at sea will strengthen the scope of this result.

Considering the recommendations from workshop on World Meteorology day conducted in Luanda by CC Team and INAMET the latter started to share and disseminate their meteorology bulletins with stakeholders especially those in the fishing communities.

Namibia:

- During a national stakeholder validation workshop, 8 – 9 September 2021, stakeholders and partners were informed on the outcomes of the study “Gap analysis of existing monitoring and early warnings of extreme weather and environmental events within the BCLME”, presented by Dr Tamaryn Morris, SAWS.

Early warning variables considered for Namibia fisheries, coastal communities and mariculture included: storm surge, waves, sea level rise, marine heat waves, dissolved oxygen linked to hypoxic and anoxic events, sulphur eruptions, acidification and harmful algal blooms (red tides). Others included visibility (fog and heavy rainfall), general sea state conditions (wind, currents), tides (particularly spring tides).

Institutions engaged in the fisheries early warning system are: marine environmental information producers; researchers; general public; fishers; fishery industries; mariculture; government; mining and petroleum.

Outcomes: Namibia is working towards building on to the regional African Flood and Drought monitoring program. A tailored national version of this regional monitoring system to improve climate services to strengthen capacity for disaster preparedness and resilience is considered. However, the focus is on a community-centred decision-support system to provide early warning of climate risks, but focused specifically on drought and flood events.

South Africa:

- Early warning plan was validated and disseminated.

OC: 3 (Component 3) Stakeholders promote a proactive and forward-looking approach to Climate Change risks.

The component aims to ensure that stakeholders remain committed to participating in national and local level forums and platforms to improve climate change adaptation and component activities and outputs produced and training institutions to support this as part of their role to improve VA and CCA capacities. The indicators are: number of multi-sectoral climate change adaptation forums for exchange of CCA information. .

Component activities and outputs produced:**OP3.1 CCA information disseminated to relevant stakeholders****Angola:**

- On 30th August, the Project delegation (CC Team and National Climate Change Working Group members) met with the fish processing women of the Casseque market, a group of 300 women who have been buying fish to be processed from Lucira and Tombwa markets and to be sold in Zambia.

Among the concerns and challenges presented by the women were: they have never had training on the management of cooperatives, most of the women that make up the association cannot read, and the cooperative does not have a boat. Therefore, the project delegation gave the following advice: Emancipate young women to be involved in the cooperative, improve the internal organization of the structure of the Fishing Association of Casseque to attract support and creation of a Literacy Nucleus through a local request, as an initiative of the cooperatives.

- Government of Benguela and other relevant institution involved in the fisheries sector were informed about CC vulnerabilities in the fishing communities through a workshop conducted by the CC team on 2nd September at the 28 de Agosto amphitheatre. This workshop was opened by Eng. José Gomes, Director of Fishing and Agriculture in Benguela province. In his closing remarks he highlighted the increasing responsibility that each sector in the province has to ensure the integration of climate change and adaptation action into their programs.

Recommendation from the workshop:

- Create a local community space for sharing information on CCA and consultation.
- Improve the monitoring of fishing activities.
- Cooperate with the Provincial Directorate of Education and Ministry of Public Administration, Labour, Employment and Social Security (MAPTESS) of Benguela to hold seminars at primary, secondary and higher education institutions on topics related to small-scale fishing and climate change in the context of adaptation options and integration of these themes in short courses.
- The Project Team held a meeting on 28th October with N'zeto administration in N'zeto to inform them about the Regional Exchange Program that would be carried out in the N'zeto fishing community. Members from several other fishing communities involved in the climate change project as well as delegates from Namibia and South Africa will participate in the exchange program. His Excellency, Mr. Augusto Tiago welcomed the exchange program with much appreciation and pledged his support to the exchange program.

- In May 2022, CC Team briefed the new IPA General Manager on project implementation, project sites, adaptation options implementation and remaining implementation plan.
- In June 2022, Angola delegation (CC Team, National Working Group and Trainer) were received by the Tombua Administrator, Dr. Alexandre Niuka for a meeting regarding the training in the community. During this meeting the Administrator was informed about the training in the fishing community of Tombua and the background that leads to the training.
- The training in the communities of Cuio and Tombua was successful completed. The training focus on adaptation options namely microfinance, radiotelecommunication and vessel motor repairing identified during the adaptation planning as part of the RVA. It was five days training in each community attended by 39 (27 men; 12 women) in Cuio and 110 (80 men; 30 women) in Tombua.

Recommendation:

- Like in the first phase, in the second phase illiteracy was observed as a training barrier. To address the issue, a literacy module should be conducted in Cuio and Tombua communities.

Namibia:

- The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) extended their invitation to a virtual exhibition stand at COP 26. The Climate Change project team in Namibia submitted a video (5 copies) to be screened during the exhibition. The theme of the video was based on climate change adaptation and resilience in fisheries and fishing communities.
- Brochures and promotional materials (t-shirts, caps, note books, mugs) developed to create awareness and project visibility during stakeholder engagements (e.g. NPOA-SSF in the regions of Namibia, Science and Governance Forum, Adaptation Follow-up workshops, and other awareness raising meetings).
- A total delegation of 5 Namibians (3 SSF members, one mariculture operator (woman) and one fishery administrator) attended an exchange initiative, Angola (N'zeto, Zaire), November 2021. The exchange was based on the theme "Artisanal Fisheries", with topics on cooperative management, community-based aquaculture, social role in the communities and dynamics of artisanal fisheries in each country.
- A mariculture workshop in collaboration with the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR), to discuss current challenges experienced in the sector namely Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Environmental Management Plans (EMP) requirements, funds to carry out EIA and EMP, licenses and requirements from Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) and MFMR for current mariculture operators as well as new entrants was held in November 2021, Windhoek, Namibia. About 15 stakeholders, from MFMR, MEFT, mariculture farmers, Lüderitz and Walvis Bay municipality, Namibian Port Authority and a staff member from the Mariculture department in Department Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE, South Africa) attended. The Department of Environment, Fisheries and Forestry shared their experience of developing EIA, EMPs, aquaparks for the sector, to ensure its sustainability.

The meeting recommended to develop a generic EMP/EIA for Lüderitz, Walvis Bay, Swakopmund including islands and aquaparks and for about 6 local species. Terms of Reference for a consultancy will be developed and will be advertised in 2022.

- The project contracted the Centre for Marine Environmental Education and Sustainability (CEMEES) to teach Ocean literacy to school kids. A deck of cards with marine information was developed and will soon be printed to be distributed amongst the school kids.
- The project contracted Future Proof production of a videos to reflect the progress that has been made in Lüderitz community since the vulnerability assessment has been conducted.
- The project contributed data & information on CCA and RVA to the development of Namibia's NPOA-SSF, National Adaptation Plan

During the Namibia NPOA-SSF launch, inland and coastal stakeholders were provided with information related to climate change adaptation. The team shared knowledge on their experiences e.g. the inland fishers confirmed their challenges which they believed is related to CC and recommended the projects get involved in assisting with identification of adaptation options. With regards to the Namibia NPOA-SSF, articles from the event was published in the local print media, and broadcasted on the National Broadcasting Television (NBC).

South Africa:

- Training on Principles of Good Co-operative Governance were conducted in Humansdorp. The Elinye Fishing Cooperative in Humansdorp has identified the need to ensure that all co-operative members understand their roles and responsibilities within the co-operative structure. They further identified that each member needs to get the constitution of the Cooperative in their preferred language as well as sign the constitution in order to formally pledge their commitment to the running of the co-operative. It is envisaged that the training will assist in the building of effective communication channel between members and management of co-operative.
- Fishers from Humansdorp, Hondeklipbaai and St Helen Bay and a government official from DEFF took part in a regional exchange programme that aims to teach communities about proper and effective management of co-operatives. Vulnerable fisheries and fisheries-dependent communities in the Benguela countries have been identified and high priority actions that will lead to adaptation and increase resilience proposed. Making use of and extending the information from the RVA and VA workshops consultation, at least 60 stakeholders from selected communities and other stakeholders of interest across the three countries are to be exchanged according to identified skills and capacity to meet their needs. This exchange will cover gender-specific issues and needs of under-estimated groups such as women and the youth. Hence, these actions will be put in place within the selected fishing communities and relevant stakeholders to bring about measurable improvements in those communities and also to learn lessons for application on a wider scale. Therefore, the benefit of the Exchange program entails facilitating the exchange of information, knowledge, experience, and lessons learned as well as best practices between different groups with similar interests at a regional or national level. Opportunities for the most effective use of such exchange programs have been explored during RVA/VA workshops and are to be implemented, e.g. between artisanal fishers in different areas and countries, mariculturists across the three countries and decision-makers.
- Government partners from the Overberg and Garden Route District Municipalities received training on the Coastal Climate Change Risk and Vulnerability (Covu) Index. The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) have developed the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (NCCAS), which provides a common vision of climate change adaptation and climate resilience for the country, and outlines priority areas for achieving this vision. Oceans and Coasts is one of the sectors that have been identified in the NCCAS that supports adaptation efforts in the country. In light of this, the DFFE conducted the National Coastal Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment to establish areas at risk of: Coastal flooding; Estuarine flooding (i.e. flooding due to run-off from the catchment); Coastal short term erosion (related to storm events); Coastal

long term erosion (i.e. SLR related coastline recession); and Estuarine short term erosion (related to scouring by run-off from the catchment). This assessment also included the development of a Decision Support Tool that allows the viewing of and interaction with the above mentioned five vulnerability indices independently from stable internet connectivity and proprietary GIS software. The DFFE have identified a need to training government officials at district municipality level on using the Decision Support Tool.

Fishers from Hondeklipbaai and St Helen Bay, some government officials from DEFF and the Chairperson of South African Network for Women in the Fisheries and Aquaculture (SANWFA) Sectors, which is the South African chapter for African Women Fish Processors and Traders Network (AWFISHNET) took part in a regional dialogue towards building resilience and adaptation in artisanal fisheries and aquaculture in Southern Africa. The dialogue took place in Malawi on 21-23 April 2022. The dialogue resulted in exchange of information, experiences and lessons learned between different countries.

A fisher from St Helena Bay and the Chairperson of SAWFA took part in the launch of the Namibian National Plan of Action (NPOA) and supported the Namibian women on their launch of their national AWFISHNET chapter. The team also took part in Ocean Days Celebrations as well. This event also resulted in exchange of information, experiences and lessons learned between the BCC countries.

South Africa collaborated with Angola, Namibia, Malawi and Tanzania to submit a session abstract for the 4th World Small-Scale Fisheries Congress that will be in Cape Town in November 2022.

A consultant was appointed to produce video material for South Africa, the process is on-going.

Regional:

- Regional Exchange on Cooperative management between fishers from Angola, Namibia and South Africa took place in N'zeto, Angola.
- A Regional Dialogue towards building resilience and adaptative capacities in artisanal fisheries and aquaculture in Southern Africa, a collaboration between BCC, SADC Secretariat, Malawian Government and other developmental partners. The dialogue aimed to share lessons, experiences, information/data and knowledge between fishers, government and programmes in southern Africa. A Policy Brief and Ministerial Declaration was developed out of this event.
- In celebration of IYAFA 2022, the BCC collaborated with FAO-NA, the Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources (NAM) to share their journey in developing the NPOA-SSF. The fishers (from inland fisheries, coastal communities and from across Namibia, South Africa and Angola) exchanged their experiences as fishers and challenges faced in their communities, including identifying solutions to build their communities.
- Project participated in SADC regional meetings, AfDB and AU-IBAR, to share our work and experiences in implementing RVA and developing Adaptation Plans as well providing guidance in development of a program to complement existing programs in the BCC.
- The Project participated through informing the development of EXOBUS project on Early Warning in the BCLME region.

OC 4 (Component 4): Title Monitoring & Evaluation and adaptation learning

Component activities and outputs produced:

Output 4.1.1 Project monitoring system established and functioning efficiently to provide systematic information on progress in meeting project outcome and output targets.

- The 7th The Project Steering Committee (PSC) for the project “*Enhancing Climate Change resilience in the Benguela Current Fisheries System*” was held on 10 August 2021 through the Zoom virtual application. The PSC participants included delegation from BCC member parties namely Angola, Namibia and South Africa; the BCC Secretariat; the project team and Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) representatives. Ms. Maria de Lourdes Sardinha from Angola handed over the Chairpersonship to Mr. Aphary Muyongo from Namibia who observed all protocol, welcomed the delegates and opened the meeting.

The regional project coordinator (RPC) presented key achievements and challenges experienced during the reporting period. The comments and recommendations focus on the achievement of Outcomes that would ensure to improve capacities at all stakeholder levels for the implementation of Adaptation Strategies and Actions. The meeting noted:

- The PSC members observed the presentations done by the project team and the concern was whether the assessment made by the RPC on the achievements made at national activities compared to the Project deliverables, is in accordance to the FAO project document and were the expectations of the FAO met.
- The meeting noted and reached a consensus with regards to the linkages of the Namibian project activities presented by the NPC to the project deliverables, as they were not aligned to project components. It was recommended that the Namibian delegation address the issue.
- With the six months left to project closure, the meeting felt there is no clear indication on progress made with the implementation of project activities and deliverables at the national level, bearing in mind the diversity of national activities. The RPC was supposed to inform the meeting on national challenges and implementation rate.
 - The performance of project rating need to be clear at national level and in accordance to the national plans (work plans) and are aligned to the project document. It was observed that there are not much adaption related activities completed in the communities at national level. The implementation rate at national levels is in comparison with the regional level.
- It was recommended that the project should indicate clear objectives of the PSC meeting; indicating what is required from the PSC, be concise with information presented to the PSC, and indicate the assistance they require from the PSC as well as include i.e. progress, tangible deliverables, results etc. and challenges to be resolved by the PSC members.
- The Angolan team was appraised for fully establishing the National Climate Change Working Group and it was recommended that the region could learn from Angola on how they managed to establish an operational working group comprising of different sectors.
- Mainstreaming concept was raised by the South Africa. The project was informed that there is a need to understand the concept in order to mainstream the activities with the municipalities and local government. The project was further informed of the efforts it takes to work with local government as it requires a lot of ground work and convincing.
- Since the project was developed in 2014, implementation in South Africa only occurred late 2019 with the development of the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy that came into effect in 2020. The latter gave South Africa an umbrella shift on aligning the national programmes and direct the operation of the national activities and stakeholders to meet the current national framework. The concern is that the project is coming to an end, hence the need to propose for a project extension at no-cost to further implement proposed activities, especially considering the pandemic that affected the interaction between the project and communities.

The Regional Project Coordinator presented additional information for a request to FAO for a six month no cost project extension from February to July 2022. The final evaluation of the project proposed by FAO would start in October 2021.

Key issues raised:

- Implementation of adaptation activities in communities is very low at national level (Output 2.1 and 2.2).
- Final evaluation within communities/institutions will be rated low, as the countries have not implemented adaptation options in fishing communities due to the time lost during the project life (about 48,9% of time was lost).
- Additional time shall allow the project to better the output of the project, and
- FAO has to agree the virement of funds.

Recommendations from the PSC to the Ecosystem Advisory Committee.

- The PSC approved the request for a Project no-cost extension from February to July 2022, and approved the Work plan and Budget for the remainder of the project.

Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2022 Development Objective rating¹⁶	FY20223 Implementation Progress rating¹⁷	Comments/reasons¹⁸ justifying the ratings for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	HS	HS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Following the Project MTR, a project re-design and re-prioritization exercise was carried out from 2-3 Apr 2020, under lead of UNFAO with active participation of the Project Team and the BCC Acting ES.</i> • <i>The project has made significant progress at output and outcome level since the MTR, even though the prevailing challenges posed by COVID-19.</i> • <i>Key outputs outstanding include climate monitoring and Early Warning Systems, and Adaptation Management Plans.</i> • <i>The Regional and National Coordinators have prioritised the institutionalisation of project outcomes and mainstreaming of CCA at local and national levels. These are critical for achievement of the project objectives.</i> • <i>During 2021 project implementation accelerated and it is quite evident from the reporting that most of the targets set for the project have been exceeded or met.</i> •
Budget Holder	S	HS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>From the budget holder unit, the Field Program Support and Monitoring officer and the Operations Specialist worked closely with the BCC on evaluation planning, budget issues and procurement of items above the threshold. Support was given with respect to actions associated with closure such as asset disposal forms and explanation of process and production of terminal report.</i> • <i>During the colleagues from the budget holder unit also undertook a mission to Angola to work with the project team of financial and monitoring aspects.</i> • <i>The evaluation process was also supported especially facilitating payment of interview respondents through the FAO offices in South Africa, Namibia and Angola</i>

¹⁶ **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.

For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁷ **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁸ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

Lead Technical Officer¹⁹	S	S	<i>The project has made good progress compared to the last reporting period. The project has delivered well against the results planned at the Mid-term review.</i>
FAO-GEF Technical Officer	S	S	<i>In line with the observations of the LTO who has conducted a number of supervision field missions to the project. Important that the FAO technical team shares knowledge and best practices within FAO – to be considered in ongoing and new portfolio (GEF, GCF and others).</i>

¹⁹ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

Please describe the progress made complying with the approved ESM plan. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Add new ESS risks if any risks have emerged during this FY.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
	na			
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
	na			
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
	na			
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
	na			
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
	na			
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
	na			
ESS 7: Decent Work				
	na			
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
	na			
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
	na			
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				
	na			

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social (ESS) Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²⁰ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Based on the project objective, outcomes and outputs, no adverse environmental or social impacts are likely.	Yes, classification is still valid.

<i>Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.</i>

²⁰ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation (including COVID-19 related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
4	Increase Monitoring & Evaluation frequency (to support attainment of priorities & key deliverables by NCE date).	M	Y	The regional project coordinator shall ensure a save depository for project products. The latter will be done as part of the upgrading of the BCC website. The M&E reporting should be systematically, and frequency of reporting shall increase towards the end of the project.	The climate team agreed to submit all verification materials i.e. minutes of meetings and participation lists as specified in the M&E plan by the end of August prior the final evaluation. Project reports will be posted on the BCC webpag.	Up to the end of the project, there was no dedicated M & E personnel with the BCC. M&E system was in place and the project team were using it as evidenced by the completion of the log frame at in all PIRs. At the end of the project however, the household survey was not completed which resulted in failure to measure indicator 2.1.2b at end of implementation.

²¹ Risk ratings means a rating of accesses the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
5	Improve output based, data and information driven reporting practices up to NCE period.	M	N	Point was covered under point 3 & 4.		The project has improved in implementing activities and reporting them against deliverables planned.
6	Reduce conflict drivers through community centered engagement approaches / practices / measures.	S	N	A meeting with the Namibian National Fisheries Climate Change Working Group and the Lüderitz Town Council took place to address the issue. A SWOT analysis will be done to guide the project team with the compilation of a constitution and an intuitional framework and operation/business plan. Important is to make sure that consultations in future should be conducted with the SSF as per Pro Doc.	A meeting organised by the Lüderitz Town Council took place with the SSF in May. Representatives from the various FFS sectors were elected to act as focal points. A follow up meeting is planned in July to conduct a rapid vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning as well as to compile the constitution and other legal documents of the of the association.	The small-scale fishermen and women group leaders are being assisted by the project team and FAO in their initiative. The issues of conflicts between community members were clarified by the mayor and local council together with the BCC RPMU and FAO. The risk will be continued to be monitored by BCC team and FAO closely.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
7	Follow up on Audit recommendations.	M	N	Point was covered under 3 & 5		Audit recommendations have been carried out, internal control systems have improved and the periodic spot checks by an independent service provider have been done with no major findings

Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2021 rating	FY2022 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Moderate	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The overall risks of the project are rated as low based on the below: - The project has delivered most of its results including all the Adaptation Management Plans except for one community. - Working groups and committees in BCC, coupled with high level in-country meetings continued to aid progress on approvals of outputs, plans and strategies. Most notably for the institutionalisation and mainstreaming of project outcomes. - The remaining project documentations are in near publication on the FAO BCC website.

7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

If the project had an MTR or a supervision mission, please report on how the recommendations were implemented during this fiscal year as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
<p>Recommendation 1: Re-examine the logic of the Project in order to make explicit its ToC, focus on country-driven integration of the Project's activities in their marine fisheries CCA strategies, and the measures for sustainability. Engage the PSC in this process.</p>	<p>FAO/BCC consultations took place in Mar 2020 in Swakopmund to re-design the project. The revised logframe was discussed in the PSC meeting of Jun 2020. The PSC recommended to the Commissioners to adopt the revised logframe and to support a no-cost extension of the project.</p>
<p>Recommendation 2: Redesign the project in particular to incorporate better institutional arrangements for its implementation and update the Logframe and its performance indicators.</p>	<p>See reaction in Recommendation No 1</p>
<p>Recommendation 3: FAO should make sure that its oversight mechanisms (support from LTO, country Representations and HQs) are mobilized to ensure that the Project delivers expected outcomes.</p>	<p>A monthly reporting system has been implemented to track project implementation and to address implementation challenges and recommendations without delay. FAO to provide support.</p>
<p>Recommendation 4: Provide training and support to SSF cooperatives and associations for the development of business and strategic plans.</p>	<p>Training delivered to SSFs: Angola: Microfinance, radio telecommunication, vessel's motor repairing and cooperative as well post-harvest fish handling, navigation and safety at sea. Namibia: Lüderitz – business development and entrepreneurship, and on establishing cooperatives South Africa: Hondeklipbaai and Humansdorp – business literacy.</p>
<p>Recommendation 5: Select one important fishery-based value chain to conduct a value chain analysis to identify opportunities to improve the portion of revenues that reaches fishers communities, as well as downstream processors and sellers (ex. <i>peixeiras</i> in Angola)</p>	<p>Angola: Tombwa and Cacuo selected for the assessment of opportunities to improve existing value chains. Namibia: Value chain analysis to commence for HAFA in Jun/ Jul with the aim of value addition to achieve better markets and market prices.</p>
<p>Recommendation 6: Strengthen the role of the key national partners in the implementation of the Project with the aim of</p>	<p>Institutionalization and mainstreaming recommendations are in place for all three countries.</p>

<p>institutionalizing its activities in the strategies of each country. This is particularly important for the successful implementation of Component 1.</p>	
<p>Recommendation 7: Undertake well targeted delivery of CD as planned under Component 3, based on needs analysis and CD plan elaborated in consultation with stakeholders, in order to enhance the likelihood of project sustainability. The identification of these needs should involve the partners and stakeholders.</p>	<p>Priority CD interventions were identified by target communities during consultations on adaptation options. Communities include. Business planning and value chain improvement are among identified CD needs. Angola: Cacuaco and Tombwa Namibia: Luderitz, South Africa: Humansdorp, Hondeklipbaai.</p> <p>The attached table below is depicting the CD that were conducted during 2021.</p>
<p>Recommendation 8: Take measures and action to enhance the likelihood of the sustainability of the Project by identifying with key stakeholders the assumptions that are critical to mitigating the risks. This requires doing a detailed risk analysis and producing a risk mitigation plan.</p>	<p>The risk analysis was part of the revision of the project. Risks are continuously identified during the project implementation and addressed. For example, the payment in Angola was solved through an MOU with IPA.</p>
<p>Recommendation 9: FAO and BCC should jointly work on modalities that allow to ensure that procedures do not constitute one of the main barriers for the successful implementation of the Project. Regarding the problem of transferring funds to Angola, FAO should find a solution with the Angola Government, and involve its Representation in the country, as appropriate, in operationalizing that solution.</p>	<p>See reaction under Point 8</p>
<p>Recommendation 10: The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) should swiftly take follow-up measures to implement recommendation 1.1 above.</p>	<p>See reaction in Recommendation No 1; PIU have developed tools / mechanisms to continuously track project progress and implementation at national levels</p>
<p>Recommendation 11: The Project should improve the M&E, learning and reporting system so that it can improve the piloting of its interventions, the monitoring of its outcomes and impacts, the lessons from its CCA actions, and be able to better inform its key stakeholders.</p>	<p>The M&E was addressed during the revision of the log frame. The targets set were more realistic in line with TOC. Reporting is done monthly to FAO and to a core national management group in the respective countries. The M&E System was revised during Mar 2020 in consultation with FAO.</p>

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Country	Type	Objective	Outcomes	Gender		Total
				Female	Male	
Angola	Microfinance,	Members knowledge on finances enhance.	Fishing communities members learned how to manage the fishing activity at all value chains, taking into account aspects of finances like Break-even Point that show that the total cost and revenues of a certain selling unit are equals.	30	20	50
	Mechanics	Members should have the knowledge to maintain and repair vessel engines.	Fishing communities' members learned about the motor of vessel and its composition. Additionally, they got to know to do preventive and corrective maintenance	2	68	70
	Telecommunication	Members should have the knowledge to operate radio communication centre for vessels.	The participants were exposed into simulation communication station (emitter – receptor) by using the language of International Communication and codes	9	20	29
Namibia	Office Administration	To learn office administration skills.	All 10 participants successfully completed the course. At the end of the training, trainees will be able to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Communicate effectively in an office environment, ○ Identify main computer components and peripheral, ○ Perform basic word processing skills to perform administrative duties, ○ Use basic internet and e-mail applications ○ Perform basic spreadsheet, ○ Use navigational systems in a computer operation, and ○ Operate office equipment in an office environment 	7	3	10
	Hospitality	To learn the basic trade in the hospitality industry.	Only one trainee out of the 10 did not complete the course successfully. At the end of the training, trainees will be able to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identify, prevent and report risks in the workplace, ○ Prepare and provide customer care at a hospitality establishment, ○ Effective interpersonal communication and customer service skills in the hospitality and tourism industry, 	3	7	10

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Knowledge of the different types and uses of hospitality glassware, cutlery and crockery and table linen, ○ Identify local food items and basic ingredients used in preparing different dishes, ○ Undertake the preparation of selected food items for food production. It includes the washing, peeling and trimming of vegetables and fruit, and the cleaning and scaling of fish, ○ To prepare and serve non-alcoholic drinks in a hospitality establishment, and ○ Prepare and present different types of sandwiches. 			
	Welding	To teach learners to perform important tasks of welding and metal fabrication.	<p>Only two participants out of 10 did not complete the course successfully. At the end of the training, trainees will be able to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ apply safety rules and regulations in construction industry ○ Complete routine tasks using metal fabrication machines ○ Read and Interpret Welding sign and symbols as part of Metal Fabrication ○ Weld mild steel using arc welding process in different types of welding positions ○ Identification of different tools as part of metal Fabrication operations ○ Operate portable metal power tools. 	7	3	10
	Plumbing and Pipefitting	To learn how to do plumbing and pipefitting commercial.	<p>Three candidates out of 10 did not complete the course successful. At the end of the training, trainees will be able to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Apply Occupational Health and Safety in Working Environment ○ Use and maintain hand tools used in plumbing operations ○ Plan and organize plumbing work ○ Use and maintain power tools and machines as part of plumbing operations 	5	5	10

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Install and adjust water service controls and devices ○ Install and fit sanitary fixtures as part of plumbing operations ○ Perform basic pipe-work as part of plumbing operations ○ Carry out basic maintenance of domestic plumbing installations ○ Carry out basic excavation as part of plumbing operations 			
South Africa	Training on the Coastal Climate Change Risk and Vulnerability (Covu) Index	The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) have developed the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (NCCAS), which provides a common vision of climate change adaptation and climate resilience for the country, and outlines priority areas for achieving this vision. Oceans and Coasts is one of the sectors that have been identified in the NCCAS that supports adaptation efforts in the country. In light of this, the DFFE conducted the National Coastal Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment to establish areas at risk of: Coastal flooding; Estuarine flooding (i.e. flooding due to run-off from the catchment); Coastal short term erosion (related to storm events); Coastal long term erosion (i.e. SLR related coastline recession); and Estuarine short term erosion (related to scouring by run-off from the catchment). This assessment also	The overall feedback to these workshops was very positive, which is encouraging. However, given the technical and practical hiccups with the hybrid workshop in George, it is recommended that future training activities for the remainder of the 16 coastal Districts should perhaps focus on either purely virtual or exclusively in-person training.	21	39	60

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		included the development of a Decision Support Tool that allows the viewing of and interaction with the above mentioned five vulnerability indices independently from stable internet connectivity and proprietary GIS software. The DFFE have identified a need to training government officials at district municipality level on using the Decision Support Tool.				
South Africa	Principle on Good Co-operative Governance	The aim of the training was to strengthen the co-operative through ensuring knowledge of the constitution and by-laws of the co-operative, encouraging active participation and ensuring effective communication between the board and members and vice versa.	Members of the co-operative received the Constitution and By-laws of the co-operative in their mother tongue. This was to ensure that each member understands their role in the co-operative and commits to fulfil their role for the greater good and success of the co-operative. The members learned that a strengthened co-operative will ensure success. The training also encouraged establishment of effective communication channels between the board and members and vice versa and in-between members.	0	25	25
Regional	Exchange program	To exchange members from fishing communities in the region to share knowledge and expertise.	<p>A total of 392 people has been benefitted from the regional exchange program. Ten (10) people from Namibia and South Africa travelled to Nzeto in Angola. Members from other fishing communities in Angola were also exposed to the sharing of information.</p> <p>Regional Dialogue (Malawi) towards building resilience and adaptive capacities which provided a platform for regional exchange, knowledge sharing and lessons-learned between artisanal fishers, aquaculture, developmental agencies, government, NGOs and intergovernmental organizations.</p> <p>Namibian National Plan of Action for SSF created a platform to have SSF from the BCC region and from Namibia's 14 regions exchange on challenges and opportunities in developing the SSF in their regions.</p>	92	290	392
				13	12	25

<p>Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe</p>	<p>Angola:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A presentation of Final Project report will be presented to the Local Authorities that are the Governors and Administrators of the Provinces of Zaire, Luanda, Namibé and Benguela where the Project has being implemented. In addition, a presentation of Final Project report will be presented to the Central Authorities that are Ministries integrated in National Working Group namely: Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (4 departments represented) ; 2. Ministry of Transport (1 department represented); 3. Ministry of Defense and Homeland Veterans (1 departments represented); 4. Ministry of Women's Promotion and Social Action (1 department represented); 5. Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Environment (2 departments represented); 6. Ministry of Economy and Planning (1 departments represented); 7. Ministry of Interior, related to police issues (1 department represented); 8. Ministry of higher education and Innovation (2 higher education units represented, one public and one private). <p>Namibia:</p> <p>A meeting will be conducted with the Hon Minister, the Executive Director and Directors of Resource Management, Inland Fisheries & Aquaculture and Policy & Planning of the Ministry of Fisheries an Marine Resources to discuss the mainstreaming of the project into the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources. The meeting will also discuss the budget implication for the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources. Stakeholders that have a direct interest in the project will also be invited namely the FAO (Namibia work done on SSF), The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (focal point for Climate Change in Namibia) and the National Planning Commission. The arrangement has</p>
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been initiated and feedback is awaiting for date for the meeting from the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources.

South Africa

In Hondeklipbaai:

- We are collaborating with the Coastal Livelihoods Unit who are piloting the Alternative Sustainable Coastal Livelihoods (ASCL) Strategy and the Small-Scale Fisheries Directorate who are implementing the Policy for Small-Scale Fisheries in South Africa. The ASCL is piloting one of the adaption areas of the community – accessing alternative income from utilising kelp resources by collecting, processing and exporting the product.

We are also working with the South African Maritime Safety Authority along with the National Sea Rescue Institute in ensuring the safety at sea system for Hondeklipbaai is saved and will remain functional after the municipality pulls out. The success of this project will potentially see other communities implementing this safety at sea system, depending on funding opportunities. The safety at sea system is also another adaptation action identified by the community.

In Humansdorp:

- The Jeffreys Bay Wind Farm has adopted the Elinye Fishing Co-operative as part of their social corporate responsibility. They will do a full scale business development for the co-operative in order to ensure that the co-op functions optimally as a business. They have procured a new boat, a second had boat and a bakkie. The project will collaborate with them on training. The project has been requested to serve of the committee that will ensure the success of the project. The project is set for 3-5 years. If the co-op becomes fully functional,

8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines²². Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories. And, provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework	See section 7.	2020, following MTE recommendations	FAO Project Task Force
Components and cost			
Institutional and implementation arrangements			
Financial management			
Implementation schedule			
Executing Entity			
Executing Entity Category			
Minor project objective change			
Safeguards			
Risk analysis			
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%			
Co-financing			
Location of project activity			
Other			

²² Source: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update>

9. Stakeholders' Engagement

Please report on progress and results and challenges on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval during this reporting period.

Stakeholder name	Role in project execution	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
Government Institutions			
Angola			
National Directorate of Fisheries,	National Working Group member		
National Directorate for Maritime surveillance	National Working Group member	Guide CC Team on what type of navigational equipment to purchase for the community	
Institute of fishing and maritime research	NWG	Scientific guideline on fish species	
Institute of Development of Artisanal Fisheries	Project Focal Point and Chairman of NWG	Organisation of the communities in cooperatives and turning them into functional	
Ministry of Planning and Economy	NWG	Insertion of SSF into National Development Program	
Study, Planning and Statistic Office	NWG	Looking at the CC Planning and variables statistics	
National Directorate for Environment and Climate Change	NWG	Channel to incorporate CC into the other sectoral plans	
National Institute of Biodiversity and Conservation	NWG	Management of natural resources	
National Institute of Environmental Management	NWG	Promotion of environmental education	
Benguela Provincial Department of Transport	NWG	Guide CC Team on what type of navigational and safety equipment to be purchased for communities	
University of Namibe	NWG	Guidance on scientific aspects of SSF, LSF and aquaculture	
National Directorate for Sea Matters	NWG	Maritime Planning	
National Directorate for Fishing and Aquaculture	NWG	Ensurance of mariculture adaptation options into national development plans	

INAMET	NWG	Dissiminate metereology information to stakeholders and advise	
Maritime National Agency	NWG	Guide CC Team on what type of navigational and safety equipment to purchase for communities	
Namibia			
Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources	Lead Ministry for the CC project	Tracking project implementation. In addition, planning for the mainstreaming of the project. Chairperson of the NFCCWG and core management group.	None
Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform	The Ministry has in the broader context links to BCC via the Namibian delegation.	Not directly involve in the project. However, the Ministry is important stakeholder when gardening is considered as an alternative livelihood.	None
Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism	Focal Ministry for CC in Namibia	Reporting on the implementation of the National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan. Part of the core management team and the NFCCWG.	None
Luderitz Town Council	Active partner on the mainstreaming of SSF in Luderitz	None	
Hanganeni Artisanal Fisheries Association	Participate in developing locally adaptive plans; dissemination of information and knowledge & exchange	Member of the NFCCWG	
Meteorological services	Stakeholder for the realisation of the early warning system.	Assisted with the verification of the Early warning documents for Namibia	None
National Planning Commission	Important stakeholder of the project. The NPC is overseeing all development in Namibia at National, regional and local government.	Part of the core management team and the NFCWWG meeting.	

NAMPORT	The project is reporting back to RIO Covention committee in Namibia. Namport is a memeber of the said Committee	The RIO Convention Meeting every year.	
National Commission on Research, Science and Technology	The project is reporting back to RIO Covention committee in Namibia. Namport is a memeber of the said Committee	The RIO Convention Meeting is held twice annly.	
National Botanical Research Institute	The project is reporting back to RIO Covention committee in Namibia. Namport is a memeber of the said Committee	The RIO Convention Meeting is held twice annly.	
Namibia Statistics Agency	The project is reporting back to RIO Covention committee in Namibia. Namport is a memeber of the said Committee	The RIO Convention Meeting is held twice annly.	
Namibia Nature Foundation	Partner in implementation of project activities	Collaborated on sharing information & undertaking some of the national activities	
FAO – Namibia,	Partner in implementation of project activities and co-financing	Development of NPOA-SSF, IYafa celebration	
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/BCLME III	Partner in project implementation and co-financing	Co-financed/ collaborated on BCC regional and national activities	
University of Namibia	National Research Partner	Research, dissemination of information, design of information tools and assisting in the design and implementation of VAs and APs	
Ada Higuare	Association	Project beneficiary	Some of the Association members are

			not involved in fishing activities
Environmental Investment Fund	Funding institution on Climate Change	Mainstreaming of fisheries CCA into national development plans for financing purposes	
Mariculture Industry Association,	Project Implementation partners	Participated in VA process and identified adaptation options	
South Africa			
Elinye Fishing Cooperative	Project beneficiary	Implementation of VA and identification of adaptations	
Hondeklipbaai fishing Comm	Project beneficiary	Implementation of VA and identification of adaptations	
Department of Fisheries, Forestry and Environment	National Project partner	In mainstreaming of project recommendations/ outcomes into relevant national plans	
SAMSA	Project partner	Safety at sea, training and community funding	
Humansdorp Wind farm	Private	Assisting fishing community with resources	
District/Local Municipalities		Supporting project in Piloting of adaptation options	
Regional			
SADC Secretariat	Key regional partner	Mainstreaming of regional fisheries and aquaculture outcomes into regional programmes and plans; funding opportunities	
Stakeholders who have participated in project Webinars, Dialogue, Workshops, etc. but do not influence the implementation of the project and its outcome			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bahir Dar University, Ethiopia, • Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology Research Institute, Egypt, • National institute of oceanography and Fisheries, Egypt, • University of Cape Town, South Africa, • University of Sulaimani, Iraq, • AUDA-NEPAD, • Faculdade de Medicina Veterinária UJES, Angola, • US Peace Corps, Zambia, 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Somali Fisheries Women Association.SOFWA, Somalia, • Université Kasdi Merbah -Ouargla, Algeria, • Assam agricultural University, India, • Tamil Nadu Dr. J.J. Jayalalithaa Fisheries University, India, • University of KwaZulu Natal, South Africa, • Department of Trade, Industry and Competition, South Africa, • Academia de Pescas, Angola, • African Union Commission, Ethiopia, • Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Somalia, • Itunnu Progressive Youth Farmers Association, Nigeria, • Direction de Pêche, Djibouti, • AquaSA, South Africa, • College of Fisheries, India, • Sustainable Seas Trust, South Africa, • Ghent University, Belgium, • Federal College of Agriculture Ishiagu Ebonyi State, Nigeria, • Jimma University, Ethiopia, • University of Cape Coast, Benin, • Annamalai University, India, • Federal University of Technology Minna, Nigeria, • Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia, 				
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICAR-Directorate of Coldwater Fisheries Research, India, • Kim farms, Tanzania, • Triton aqua Africa Limited, Nigeria, • Virbac, France, • National Agricultural Organisation, United States, • Fisheries Commission, Ghana, • ISPG, Portugal, • Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation, Institute of Agricultural Research for Development, Cameroon, • i-PAVE (International Partnership for Aquatic Veterinary Education), United States, • Seychelles Fishing Authority, Seychelles, • Kenyatta University, United Kingdom, • NFA Aquaculture Division, Jamaica, • BFAR-NIFTDC, Philippines, • Zhejiang Yidun Mechanical & Electrical Co., Ltd, China 				

10. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) during this reporting period.		
Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period.
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	Yes	<p>In Angola, the engagement of women was based in the creation of fishing cooperatives exclusive for women in all coastal provinces as well in those provinces with hydrographical basis that justifies landing fishing; The women during these activities, take over the domain from men. The men (fisher men) are responsible for catching. However, all the processing of fish is taken over by women., including the running of the vessels and its input (fishing gear), racks to dry fish and fishing conservation in the cooperatives</p> <p>The fishing communities organisation transformed into cooperatives, in other words it is women who have responsibilities to develop cooperatives. More women are coordinating cooperatives than men along the Angolan coast.</p> <p>The men are limited to fishing only. The women developed capacity due to a demand. Several interventions were developed i.e. process fish offal into fish meal that are done exclusive by women.</p> <p>The above aspects prove the importance of women in the social and economic domains under this project.</p> <p>In Namibia, there be increased support to women in post-harvest through establishing Namibia Women Fish Processors and Traders Network. This will be a platform for women across Namibia to source markets, share information, etc.</p> <p>In South Africa there was no formal gender analysis done. However, from knowledge of working with the different communities, women's involvement in fisheries is primarily in post-harvest phases.</p>

Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	YES	Promotion of women and youth in fisheries and aquaculture value chain. South Africa assisting Namibia and Angola in establishing AWFISHNET Chapters
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):	yes	Output2.1 Community-based adaptation action plans developed and piloted in high-risk fisheries and fisheries-dependent community Output3.1 CCA information disseminated to relevant stakeholders
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	Yes	This includes supporting them to participate more in fish harvesting. And effort can be registered here
b) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	Participation in committees, etc
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	NO	
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	NO	
Staff with gender expertise	NO	
Any other good practices on gender	NO	

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval <u>during this reporting period.</u>	
<p>Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.</p>	<p>No, the project has developed a VA method to assess commercial fisheries and an Adaptation manual. The tools were shared with stakeholders. The VA method will be published as a FAO publication. Other project reports produced by consultants are verified and approved in-country and placed on the BCC webpage. Various platforms were used to share information with stakeholders. In addition, the project is in the process of compiling a BCC publication on best practices and lessons learned. The latter will be placed on the BCC website.</p>
<p>Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.</p>	<p>Yes, in draft form. A communication strategy has been compiled by the project. A draft Communication policy for the BCC was compiled. However, very little work has been done on the said draft, subsequent to the resignation of the Communication expert.</p>
<p>Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.</p>	<p>Ms. Aina Petrus is the first female marine aquaculturist in Namibia, involved in the culturing of oysters and abalone within the Bay of Lüderitz. She is also the Chairperson of AWFISHNET Namibia Chapter – a women in fisheries and aquaculture association, which was launched in June 2022.</p> <p>The marine aquaculture sector in Namibia is small and has been growing sub-optimally in relation to the potential and expectations for economic growth, job creation and poverty reduction. It remains a high priority for the Namibian Government and even more so now as a viable climate change adaptation option in the Benguela Fisheries System.</p> <p>Although it is considered a high priority, Ms. Petrus expressed how challenging it is in Namibia to obtain an aquaculture license. The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism requires any aquaculture venture to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment and Environmental Management Plan for its operation. "The process is costly and lengthy as we do not have money or funding to undertake an EIA and EMP for each and every species we want to culture with" says Ms. Petrus. The new entrants need to source an Environmental Practitioner to conduct the EIA for them, and upon receipt of an Environmental Clearance Certificate from MEFT, they can commence with setting up and operationalizing mariculture. "We have been waiting and still waiting for our aquaculture license since 2019. But even though you receive your ECC, your aquaculture license, another challenge becomes allocation of plot in the AquaPark.</p>

	<p>The Ministries, Municipalities and Namport are not speaking to each, it is very bad for us. We don't know what to do" she said.</p> <p>In order to address her concern which has been a barrier for her operation since 2016, the project in collaboration with implementation partners took the opportunity to address the issue through developing a generic EIA and EMP for three towns (Lüderitz, Walvis Bay and Swakopmund). The project invited all partners involved in the sector – Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Environment, NAMPORT, the Aquaculture Association, Municipalities and Town Councils of the three towns to discuss this issue. The meeting concluded on developing an EIA and EMP for the three towns, which will allow each operator to use the generic EIA/EMP and conduct only their own operational management plan to obtain the aquaculture license. "We are so happy about this process, it has reduced a burden from us as an industry, said Mr. Koos (Aquaculture Association Chair)."</p> <p>We are expecting to improve the socio-economic benefits of the town through increasing employment, income generation, economic growth of the towns, and reduce alcohol and drug abuse amongst the community members.</p> 
<p>Please provide links to related website, social media account</p>	<p>Website: www.benguelacc.org Twitter: @BCLME_FRCC</p>
<p>Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.</p>	<p>https://www.erongo.com.na/fishing-ero/national-plan-of-action-for-small-scale-fisheries-to-be-launched2022-06-07</p> <p>https://farmersreviewafrica.com/namibia-launches-plan-to-support-small-scale-fisheries/</p> <p>https://www.benguelacc.org/towards-a-regional-dialogue-to-build-resilience-and-adaptation-in-artisanal-fisheries-and-aquaculture-in-southern-africa/</p>

	<p>https://www.benguelacc.org/south-african-national-action-plan-development-team-workshop/</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O1c_H3UCrxQ</p>
<p>Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's Name and contact details</p>	<p>No Communication Expert, the PIU has been focal points for knowledge management</p> <p>Dr. Ben van Zyl – ben@benguelacc.org</p> <p>Ms. Katrina Hilundwa – katrina@benguelacc.org</p>

12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.

If applicable, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities.

Do indigenous peoples and or local communities have an active participation in the project activities? If yes, briefly describe how.

All the communities that were selected for the project in the three countries have participated actively through the implementation of rapid vulnerability assessments and identification of adaptation options and development of Community-based Adaptation Plans.

They have participated as well through regional/ national exchanges, where they exchanged knowledge, experiences, information and discussed areas for collaboration, opportunities to trade amongst each other and improve their livelihoods.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²³	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2023	Actual Amount Materialized at closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
National Government	Angola	In-kind	5 000 000	305,700	305,700	305,700
National Government	Namibia	In-kind	5 000 000	5,093,037	5,093,037	5,093,037
National Government	South Africa	In-kind	5 000 000	438,250	438,250	438,250
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	960 000	898,468	796,332	898,468
IGO	BCC	In-kind	3 000 000	188,974	188,974	188,974
Other Multi-lateral Agency	ECO Fish	In -kind	100 000	0	0	0
Civil Society Organization	GULLS	In-kind	100 000	101,200	101,200	101,200
Civil Society Organization	Masifundise	In-kind	6 000	0	0	0
TOTAL			19 166 000	7,025,629	6,923,493	7,025,629

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement

²³ Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development Objectives Rating. A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Project is expected to achieve or exceed all its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”
Satisfactory (S)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only some of its major global environmental objectives)
Unsatisfactory (U)	Project is expected not to achieve most of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits)
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, any of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

Implementation Progress Rating. A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project’s components and activities is in compliance with the project’s approved implementation plan.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice
Satisfactory (S)	Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.
Unsatisfactory (U)	Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

Risk rating. It should assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
High Risk (H)	There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
Moderate Risk (M)	There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk.
Low Risk (L)	There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks.