



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)¹

PROJECT TYPE: FULL-SIZED PROJECT

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: LDCF, SCCF

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Enhancing Climate Change Resilience in the Benguela Current Fisheries System		
Country(ies):	Angola, Namibia and South Africa	GEF Project ID:²	
GEF Agency(ies):	FAO	GEF Agency Project ID:	619123
Other Executing Partner(s):	Benguela Current Commission (BCC)	Submission Date:	August 31, 2012
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (months):	60
Name of parent program (if applicable): ➤ For SFM <input type="checkbox"/>		Agency Fee:	472,500

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK³:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-Financing (\$)
CCA-1	<p>Outcome 1.1: Mainstreamed adaptation in broader development frameworks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas</p> <p>Outcome 1.2: Reduced vulnerability in development sectors</p> <p>Outcome 1.3: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas</p>	<p>Output 1.1.1: Adaptation measures and necessary budget allocations included in relevant frameworks</p> <p>Output 1.2.1: Vulnerable physical, natural and social assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability</p> <p>Output 1.3.1: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability</p>	<p>SCCF</p> <p>LDCF</p>	<p>1,340,000</p> <p>750,000</p>	<p>4,680,000</p> <p>2,000,000</p>

¹ It is very important to consult the PIF preparation guidelines when completing this template.

² Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

³ Refer to the reference attached on the Focal Area Results Framework when filling up the table in item A.

CCA-2	<p>Outcome 2.1: Increased knowledge and understanding of climate variability and change-induced risks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas</p> <p>Outcome 2.2: Strengthened adaptive capacity to reduce risks to climate induced economic losses</p> <p>Outcome 2.3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level</p>	<p>Output 2.1.1: Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated</p> <p>Output 2.1.2: Systems in place to disseminate timely risk information</p> <p>Output 2.2.2: Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction measures</p> <p>Output 2.3.1: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities.</p>	SCCF	1,538,000	5,300,000
			LDCF	872,000	2,270,000
Sub-Total				4,500,000	14,250,000
Project management cost ⁴				225,000	400,000
Total project costs				4,725,000	14,650,000

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To build resilience and reduce vulnerability of the Benguela Current marine fisheries systems to climate change through strengthened adaptive capacity and implementation of participatory and integrated adaptive strategies in order to ensure food and livelihood security.

Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
1. Integrating fisheries climate change considerations into fisheries policies and planning as well as into broader inter-sectoral development and climate change policies and programmes.	TA	<p>1.1 Regional and national authorities, as well as major stakeholder groups, informed of vulnerabilities across the region to predicted impacts of climate variability and change</p> <p>Indicator: Risk information disseminated to target stakeholder groups (men and women) and regional and national authorities (as defined in the LDCF/SCCF AMAT)</p>	<p>1.1.1 Participatory and integrated vulnerability assessments of fisheries and fishery-dependent communities undertaken for all three countries and results disseminated</p> <p>1.1.2 Adaptation actions identified and prioritized with broad stakeholder involvement for at least 50% of the most vulnerable fishery systems.</p>	SCCF	1,470,000	6,196,000
				LDFC	830,000	2,650,000

⁴ GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project.

		<p>1.2 Climate change adaptation in fisheries and fishery-dependent communities mainstreamed into broader sectoral, food-security and climate change frameworks in all of the three countries</p> <p>Indicator: Number of national and regional policies that incorporate climate change adaptation in fisheries (target to be defined during project preparation)</p>	<p>1.1.3 Vulnerability assessment and planning processes incorporated into the Benguela Current Commission SAP and in the planning and managing frameworks of the National Authorities in all three countries to ensure vulnerability assessments and relevant adaptation plans and actions are updated every 3-5 years</p> <p>1.2.1 Gaps and opportunities for mainstreaming climate change adaptation in fisheries into national and regional food security, development, climate change and related policies identified in consultation with decision-makers. Draft policies, or addenda to existing policies, submitted to the National Authorities and BCC for adoption</p> <p>1.2.2 Working through the multi-sectoral BCC and its national member Ministries, opportunities will be created for inter-agency/inter-sectoral communication and joint discussion on vulnerabilities and adaptation requirements and strategies, including participatory workshops; thereby strengthening cross-sectoral collaboration and facilitating multi-disciplinary cooperation to anticipate and respond to adaptation needs</p>			
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2. Piloting of improved climate-resilient fisheries practices.	TA	<p>2.1 Vulnerability to climate change and variability reduced in local, small-scale fisheries and fishing communities identified as being at high risk, considering all stages from production through to post-harvest and trade</p> <p>Indicator: Vulnerability and risk perception index disaggregated by gender has increased from 1/2 (extreme/high vulnerability) to 3/4 (medium/low vulnerability) in targeted fishing communities</p>	<p>2.1.1 Based on outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2, stakeholder- and community-based adaptation action plans, incorporating local monitoring and surveillance systems, piloted in at least six high-risk local fisheries or communities.</p>	SCCF	960,000	2,477,000
		<p>2.2 National and regional institutions are prepared and have the capacities for integration of climate change adaptation (CCA) in fisheries in practice, based on thorough consultative planning processes</p> <p>2.3 Strengthened institutions and frameworks for effective monitoring and early warning to facilitate contingency planning at the regional and national levels</p>	<p>2.2.1 Management plans developed or strengthened to incorporate monitoring and adaptive response to climate variability and change in at least 3 national or regional fisheries.</p> <p>2.3.1 Existing national and regional frameworks for monitoring, processing and disseminating information on extreme weather events and climate-induced risks in fisheries (e.g. incidence of Benguela Niños, low oxygen events, severe storms) analysed, in collaboration with national agencies and the BCC, and any existing gaps and limitations identified and addressed.</p>	LDCF	540,000	1,060,000

3. Capacity building and promotion of improved climate-resilient fisheries practices	TA	3.1 At least 50% of stakeholders and other affected individuals have moderate to high understanding and awareness (as defined in the SCCF/LDCF AMAT disaggregated by gender) of likely adverse impacts of climate change and variability on the fishery sector and appropriate response measures	3.1.1 Targeted, user-friendly information on impacts, risks and vulnerability to climate change and variability and adaptive responses has been produced and disseminated to national and regional stakeholders, and to local communities in the most highly vulnerable areas.	SCCF	320,000	894,000
		3.2 Local, national and regional institutions have strengthened capacity to reduce vulnerability to climate-induced risks through inclusion of adaptation into fisheries and multi-sectoral planning and management processes	3.2.1 Knowledge and understanding of at least 300 stakeholders from communities strengthened through targeted training on climate change risks and best adaptation practices in fisheries 3.2.2 Knowledge and understanding of at least 150 stakeholders from government, universities, non-governmental organizations and industry strengthened through targeted training on climate change risks and best adaptation practices in fisheries 3.2.3 Results and best-practices arising from pilot and other project activities synthesised and shared within Benguela Current fisheries stakeholders, other African Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs), regional fisheries bodies (RFBs) and economic communities (RECs), NEPAD Agency and other African high-level technical and policy fora	LDFC	180,000	383,000

4. Monitoring and Evaluation	TA	4.1 Project implementation based on results-based management monitored and continually evaluated to ensure successful achievement of project objective, outcomes and outputs.	4.1.1 Project monitoring system established and functioning efficiently to provide systematic information on progress in meeting project outcome and output targets, and adjustment of approaches as required to ensure this	SCCF	128,000	413,000
		4.2 Application in future planning and operations of project findings and lessons learned facilitated	4.1.2 Midterm and final evaluations conducted 4.2.1 Project-related "best-practices" and "lessons-learned" assessed, published and disseminated 4.2.2 Website developed and maintained to share experiences and to facilitate awareness creation and information dissemination	LDCF	72,000	177,000
Sub-Total					4,500,000	14,250,000
Project management Cost					225,000	400,000
Total project costs⁴					4,725,000	14,650,000

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	FAO	Grant	150,000
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	500,000
Executing partner	Benguela Current Commission (BCC)	Grant	80,000
Executing partner	BCC	In-kind	700,000
National Government	Angola	In-kind	5,000,000
National Government	Namibia	In-kind	3,000,000
National Government	South Africa	In-kind	5,000,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	20,000
Bilateral Aid Agency	BCC/ECOFISH project	In-kind	100,000
Bilateral Aid Agency	BCC/NansClim project	In-kind	100,000
Total Co-financing			14,650,000

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY (IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Funds	Focal Area	Country Name	(in \$)		
				Project amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c=a+b
FAO	SCCF	Climate Change	Namibia	1,512,500	151,250	1,663,750
FAO	SCCF	Climate Change	South Africa	1,512,500	151,250	1,663,750
FAO	LDCF	Climate Change	Angola	1,700,000	170,000	1,870,000
Total Grant Resources				4,725,000	472,500	5,197,500

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1. THE GEF FOCAL AREA OR SCCF/LDCF STRATEGIES:

The project is consistent with the “*Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund [LDCF] and the Special Climate Change Fund [SCCF]*”. In particular, by assessing the vulnerability of fisheries and fishery-dependent communities, piloting appropriate climate-resilient fisheries practices and building adaptive capacity at all levels from local and national (local, national and regional), the project will contribute to the achievement of CCA Objective 1: *Reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level* and CCA Objective 2: *Increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level* and their associated outcomes. In conformity with these strategies, the project will build resilience and reduce vulnerability of the Benguela Current marine fisheries systems by facilitating strengthened adaptive capacity at all levels from local and national to regional.

A.1.2. FOR PROJECTS FUNDED FROM LDCF/SCCF: THE LDCF/SCCF ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND PRIORITIES:

Country ownership: The three countries of the Benguela Current region, Angola, Namibia and South Africa, ratified the UNFCCC in 2000, 1995 and 1997, respectively, and are classified among the non-Annex 1 parties. These countries have developed and submitted their National Communications. Angola has also prepared a National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). They are therefore entitled to benefit from the SCCF Fund for the implementation of priority measures identified in their respective climate change strategies while Angola is also eligible for funding from LDCF. In implementing priority interventions identified in the NAPA and National Communications, the project is consistent with the Conference of Parties (COP-9) and also satisfies criteria outlined in UNFCCC Decision 7/CP.7 and GEF/C.28/18.

The project concept has been developed ensuring a high degree of country ownership and conformity with their programs and policies. It focuses on adaptation, which is the priority of both SCCF and LDCF. It will pursue an holistic approach to addressing vulnerabilities in the fisheries sector and increasing resilience. The project will address several of the priority areas of the two Funds, in particular support to capacity building including institutional capacity, food security, natural resource management, and support in implementation of Angola’s NAPA.

Compliance with programme and LDCF/SCCF Fund policies: The project complies and draws its focus from urgent needs identified in the NAPA and National Communications which are directly relevant for supporting national development goals.

Institutional Synergy and Coordination: The project activities will be primarily implemented through the Benguela Current Commission (BCC), the pre-eminent body in the region with a mandate and responsibility for coordinating activities related to cross-sectoral and ecosystem-wide management of the shared marine resources of the region, including undertaking relevant research. The BCC is an inter-governmental organization and works with the national authorities in the three member countries responsible for key sectors

using and impacting on the marine environment. It has been established to achieve regionally defined objectives related to, amongst others, fisheries utilization and management, conservation of marine biodiversity, minimizing and correcting environmental impacts from activities such as marine prospecting, mining and dredging and the exploration and development of oil and gas fields, and others, as outlined in the BCC Interim Agreement and the Strategic Action Plan (SAP). Angola, Namibia and South Africa will sign a binding legal instrument within the next few months that will establish a comprehensive framework to facilitate the implementation of an ecosystem approach to the conservation and development of the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem. The project is focused on strengthening the capacity of the BCC, the national agencies that it works with, and other local, national and regional entities in the Benguela Current region to reduce vulnerability and to strengthen the capacity at all scales for adaptive management and decision-making in the face of climate change. This will include assessing and understanding the vulnerability of fisheries and dependent communities at different scales and monitoring of climate variability and change.

Modalities of the institutional coordination will be detailed in the project document prepared during the PPG phase with the full participation of key stakeholders in each country including GEF OFP, UNFCCC FP, regional, national and provincial Government, private sector, civil society, research and other development partners.

A.2 NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PLANS OR REPORTS AND ASSESSMENTS UNDER RELEVANT CONVENTIONS, IF APPLICABLE, I.E. NAPAS, NAPS, NBSAPS, NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS, TNAS, NIPS, PRSPS, NPFE, ETC.:

The project builds on and is consistent with the perspectives, priorities and particular concerns of Angola, Namibia and South Africa in relation to fisheries, the marine environment and climate change. These have been presented as follows:

- **Angola** submitted its National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) in December 2011 and its Initial National Communication to the UNFCCC in January 2012, identifying vulnerability and adaptation in fisheries as one of its main priorities. Fisheries contribute 7.8% of the Angolan GDP and the NAPA and National Communication identify fisheries as being among the most vulnerable sectors. Important threats particularly relevant to marine fisheries that were identified include sea level rise, changes in the Benguela Current, as well as changes in wind frequency and intensity. It is recognized in the NAPA that changes to the Benguela Current may have implications for inshore fisheries, dependent communities and for the fishing industry as a whole. The NAPA further notes that there is currently insufficient knowledge, scientific research, or data to be able to assess the specific amplitude of likely impacts on water, soil, forests or coastal zones. Furthermore, there is insufficient data and technical capacity available in climate monitoring to be able to produce legitimate and timely forecasts, early warnings or long-term projections. Lastly, to address these issues, the NAPA lists a number of priority actions, including the need to study the vulnerability of fisheries, create early warning systems (e.g. for flooding and storms), and soil erosion control. The NAPA includes Project 4: "Study the vulnerability of the fisheries sector to climate change and current modifications" as the fourth highest ranked priority action in a list of 15 priorities identified in its preparation.
- **Namibia** adopted a national climate change policy in October 2011 (*ref: National policy on climate change for Namibia, Government of the Republic of Namibia*), which notes the potentially catastrophic impacts on livelihoods caused by the reliance of the majority of the population on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, livestock management and fishing. To address climate change uncertainty, Namibia sets out to: promote integrated fisheries and marine resources management; encourage any other approach that leads to sustainable management and utilization of fisheries and marine resources; and strengthen and encourage integrated coastal zone management plans for the protection of marine life. Namibia's Second National Communication to the UNFCCC from July 2011, recognizes the significant contribution of its commercial fishing and fish processing sectors to the economy in terms of employment, export earnings, and contribution to GDP and also notes that its participation in the BCC has contributed towards attaining sustainable fisheries, including rebuilding fish stocks. Lastly, Namibia's Third National Development Plan recognizes the importance of the impacts of environmental/climatic change on marine capture fisheries production. In addressing such impacts, one of the goals of the Plan is to strengthen joint management of shared fish stocks between Namibia, South Africa and Angola through the BCC.
- **South Africa** notes in its Second National Communication to UNFCCC of November 2011 that the coastal and marine environment around southern Africa is one of the most varied in the world. With

regard to the South African part of the Benguela, some of the anticipated effects of climate change include increased seasonal storm activity and anticipated sea level rise. It is further recognized that South Africa has experienced significant declines in catches and the loss of many species both as a result of over-fishing, and due to the natural migration of fish populations related to environmental changes. Subsistence fishing and other marine resource harvesting practices, although small and localized compared to some other national sectors, constitute important coastal subsistence livelihoods. In responding to climate change impacts, the Communication suggests that sound integrated ecosystem management practices will be key as they contribute to increasing resilience. In a presentation by the South African Department of Environmental Affairs during the UNFCCC COP 17 Ocean's Day, South Africa proposed some further actions to address climate change from an African coastal and ocean perspective, recognizing that both local and regional actions are required. Noting that decision-making on climate issues needs to be underpinned by regular and timely reports of observations, the proposed actions included assessing coastal vulnerability around South Africa, implementing early warning systems for ocean and coastal hazards, enhancing observing and reporting capabilities around the coasts of Africa, as well as instituting effective governance and legislation.

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

B.1. DESCRIBE THE BASELINE PROJECT AND THE PROBLEM THAT IT SEEKS TO ADDRESS:

The Problem

The Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME) spans some 30 degrees of latitude, extending from Angola's Cabinda Province in the north, to just east of Port Elizabeth in South Africa. It is one of the world's richest marine ecosystems and supports an abundance of life; sustaining both artisanal and large-scale fishery activities which contribute to local food security and employment for hundreds of thousands of people in areas of limited alternatives, and serve as important drivers of economic development. Angola's fisheries are very important for domestic food supply (90% of fish produced is sold in the domestic market) and, especially small-scale, artisanal fisheries are the main or sole means of livelihoods and food provision for a large part of the population in coastal areas. Namibia does not have a well-developed artisanal fishery because of the harsh coastal environment and its fisheries are primarily commercial but still provide essential employment, livelihoods and cheap sources of protein for Namibia and neighbouring countries. Fisheries are the third largest contributor to the country's GDP. In South Africa, while making a small percentage contribution to GDP, fisheries also provide essential benefits to coastal populations and economies, often in areas with very limited alternative sources of livelihood. South Africa has well developed high value large-scale fisheries, small-scale, artisanal fisheries and economically important recreational fisheries.

Despite, or because of, their social and economic importance, the fisheries sectors in the three countries are facing a number of serious challenges to ensuring sustainable use of the productive but vulnerable marine resources that support them. These include over-exploitation of resources by fisheries, impacts on the aquatic ecosystems from land and aquatic resource use within other sectors including coastal zone development and offshore mining and oil and gas extraction, and a highly variable and changing climate. All three countries have demonstrated the ability to manage their fisheries but the available capacity is heavily stretched and needs urgent strengthening to cope with the growing pressures on resources and ecosystems, the additional demands of implementation of an ecosystem approach, and the challenges of climate change and variability. In addition, joint management of important transboundary and shared fish in the region has yet to be achieved.

The region has a good history of scientific research which, in particular, has provided valuable information on the biological status of commercially important species and the ecosystems supporting these fisheries. Considerably less attention has been given to understanding the social and economic characteristics and contributions of the fisheries, particularly the small-scale, artisanal fisheries and the challenges that they face. The current governance frameworks have tended to be top-down and science-driven which has been a contributory factor in over-fishing and generated some of the challenges faced by the management agencies in achieving sustainable fisheries. There is an urgent need, recognised in the countries, to strengthen participatory and adaptive co-management within the framework of ecosystem approaches. This will be an essential component in building human and ecological resilience to the climate change and variability that is already impacting the region.

In the BCLME, biophysical variability and trends have already led to changes in surface water temperatures, an increased frequency of Benguela Niños and other such intrusions of warm, nutrient-poor water from

southern Angola, an increase in winds in the summer months, a general decline in oxygen concentration, and sea level rise. Changes in the aquatic food web have also been identified, including: distributional shifts of important fish species away from the normal fishing grounds, for example in South Africa and Angola; likely decreases in abundance and production of some species; as well as a shift to a less productive regime in the northern Benguela, believed now to be dominated by gobies, jelly fish and horse mackerel.

The high degree of natural and typically unpredictable variability and the possibility of unprecedented large-scale environmental changes which could affect the system profoundly, compound existing pressures on fisheries and those dependent on them. The likely impacts are still uncertain and little is known at present about the vulnerabilities of the fishery sectors and dependent communities to climate change impacts directly on aquatic systems as well as impacts on other systems such as human health and land and water resources. However, there is growing evidence of changes taking place. For example, the distribution of *Argyrosomus coronus*, a socially and economically important fish species in northern Namibia and southern Angola, has been found to be shifting to the south, almost certainly as a result of increasing temperatures. If sustained, this will lead to important negative impacts on coastal fishing communities in southern Angola while Namibian coastal and recreational fisheries could begin to experience better catches. In both cases this will require adaptive changes in management and use. In South Africa, an eastward shift in the distribution of important inshore fishery resources including West Coast rock lobster, sardine and anchovy on the continental shelf has been observed in the past decade, generating significant economic and planning challenges for the affected fisheries. In Namibia, there has been a trend of warmer sea surface temperatures in the Northern Benguela ecosystem which could be a contributory factor in the declines observed in some fish stocks in recent years.

These indicators of change taking place demonstrate the urgency of assessing the vulnerability of the different fisheries and fishing communities to ongoing climate change and variability and taking steps to increase the resilience of those considered most vulnerable. In a region already facing serious challenges in terms of poverty and food insecurity, with likely gender-specific differences, the countries must be well-prepared to minimize the risks to fisheries and fish production and to take advantage of any positive impacts that will arise from climate change and variability.

The Baseline Programme

Notwithstanding the threats and challenges to sustainable development of the marine fishery resources of the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem, the region has a reasonable to good record of effective management of fisheries and other human uses of marine goods and services. However, the three countries that share the ecosystem face increasing demands and pressure on already stretched capacity coupled with an ongoing loss of skilled personnel, especially in Namibia and South Africa, which give rise to considerable concern.

The Benguela Current Commission provides a vehicle for the three member countries to cooperate in implementation of an ecosystem approach to fisheries and cooperative management of biodiversity and ecosystem health. Signatories to the Interim Agreement were the Ministers of Fisheries, Urbanisation and the Environment and Petroleum of Angola, the Ministers of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Environment and Tourism, and Mines and Energy of Namibia, and the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism in South Africa. The BCC is therefore in an excellent position to facilitate and coordinate work on climate change and fisheries, ensuring good communication and cooperation with the national authorities responsible for other users of the marine ecosystem. The overall goal of the BCC Science Plan is to “ensure optimal and sustainable utilization of the resources of the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem while restoring, maintaining and conserving the ecological integrity of the system” and it is recognized in the Plan that climate change is an important potential threat to that goal. The Science Plan focuses on the implementation of an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF), which is directly linked to adaptation to climate change. Any efforts to implement one have to incorporate the other, a principle being followed by the BCC.

There are also several fisheries-specific international projects taking place in the region that are directly relevant to this project proposal. They include the following:

- The FAO/Norway EAF-Nansen Project is working with the BCC in implementation of a review and tracking for an ecosystem approach to fisheries management, integration of the human dimension of EAF into fisheries management in the region, and institutional arrangements that support an ecosystem approach to fisheries management. Climate change pervades all of these activities. A new, 3-year transition phase of the Project started on 1 January 2012 and includes a new activity specifically on climate change.
- The Norad-funded NansClim project is focusing directly on climate change and variability in the region and its expected outcomes include suggestions for marine ecosystem indicators, future

scenarios of climate effects on marine resources, and regional capacity building on ecosystem effects of climate change and variability.

- ECOFISH is a project supported by the European Commission and is being coordinated by the BCC with participation by scientists and fisheries managers in the three countries and specialists from the Technical University of Denmark. Its overall aim is to develop a new framework for the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) in the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME). While not explicitly focusing on climate change, it will have to give serious attention to climate change and variability in order to fulfill this aim.
- The NEPAD Agency – FAO joint fisheries programme (NFFP) is supported by funding from SIDA. The programme includes three components of which one is “Component C: Vulnerability of fishers, fish farmers and their communities is reduced through development and implementation of community based Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and CC adaption plans, and strategies addressing climate change at the national and regional levels”. Based on inclusive stakeholder consultations, priority needs across the African continent identified under Component C include strengthening policy integration at regional and national levels and improved collaboration and coordination of DRM and CCA in fisheries and aquaculture, and identification and utilization of best practices on integration of DRM and CCA. Although providing an overall programme of priority areas, current funding is limited and, therefore, limited national level work will be funded directly by the NFFP. The detailed implementation plan is still under development but the proposed project will support and be supported by activities funded under the NFFP. Equity and gender will be important considerations in the project activities.

The Government of Angola is implementing a number of actions to support development of sustainable artisanal marine fisheries and aquaculture in inland water bodies. With financing from the African Development Bank, the Government has created 10 Artisanal Fisheries Support Centres along the marine coast and shall construct 4 and rehabilitate 2 artisanal fish landing sites/centres to reduce post harvest losses and improve access to markets. In total 16 landing sites will receive assistance with respect to fishery resource and fishery infrastructure management. In addition, the Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) system and the fisheries statistical system for improving the sustainable management of Angolan fisheries are being reinforced. At the moment, there is limited understanding and inclusion of climate change vulnerability reduction in these actions. This is one of the gaps that will be addressed by the proposed project.

The government of Namibia endeavors to responsibly manage living aquatic resources to ensure a conducive environment for the fishing and aquaculture sector to prosper. In June 2012, the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources organized and hosted a National Fisheries Conference, Olupale Leeshi, that brought together all stakeholders in the fisheries and aquaculture sector to develop a blueprint for sustainable development which provides a good indication of its commitment to responsible fisheries for the benefit of the country as a whole. The government supports research on the state of commercially important stocks which is used to advise decision-makers on total allowable catch limits, and its oceanographic monitoring program provides regular data on marine oxygen, temperature and other important parameters needed to understand the Benguela ecosystem. The government implements a value addition, employment and marketing policy through the recent development of 25 fish processing facilities, market expansion efforts and a fully operational MCS system. The government’s strategy has identified the sector’s climate change vulnerability as a strategic issue and has commenced actions to decrease the sector’s vulnerability to change, such as through the promotion of relevant dialogue among stakeholders, contingency planning, conducive environments to withstand external factors affecting operations and fisheries management plans based on EAF principles. Namibia continues to monitor environmental variability and to make use of marine protected areas and other management tools to support the resilience of harvest fish species within the framework of an ecosystem approach. Namibia is also working toward a national approach to climate change adaptation in Namibia, which would include agricultural adaptation, aquaculture, rain-water harvesting, water demand management and protection of watershed areas. The proposed project will benefit from the fisheries, oceanographic and biological research, support its use in understanding and reducing vulnerability of the sector and will support inclusion of fisheries-specific needs and best-practices in national climate change efforts.

The mid-term strategic plan of the government of South Africa strives to promote the management, monitoring and sustainable use of marine living resources and the development of South Africa’s fisheries sector. The government, through the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, has a good record of responsible management of its fishery sector, with a particular emphasis on sustainable use of resources and is committed to the implementation of an ecosystem approach to fisheries. Over the next five years, South African fisheries management will continue to conduct fishery-specific research to inform the setting of total allowable

catches and effort in 22 fishing sectors; will implement a stock recovery strategy for 4 major species; will finalize and implement the small-scale subsistence fisheries policy; broaden the scope of the aquaculture sector; develop and implement a stakeholder engagement strategy; develop and finalize a fisheries charter; develop and implement the Integrated Fisheries Security Strategy to ensure better compliance, monitoring and enforcement efforts; and promote job creation and sustainable economic livelihoods. Climate change is explicitly recognized as a challenge limiting fisheries ability to contribute to key government imperatives of sustainable use of marine living resources and ensuring food security. The proposed project will support the government's planning and implementation efforts through a better understanding of the fisheries socio-ecological system's vulnerability to climate change and inform on ways to climate proof fisheries management and investment efforts.

The baseline provides a good platform for catalytic intervention to lead to major on-the-ground progress. The general threats are largely understood by the three beneficiary countries and the project responds to priorities in the NAPA from Angola, the Namibian National Policy on Climate Change, and priorities described in the National Communications to UNFCCC of those two countries and South Africa. What is missing, however, is a targeted and comprehensive effort to assess the vulnerability of the coastal population to climate change, focusing on fisheries-dependent communities, and to initiate actions to reduce the vulnerability of those most at risk, including through the provision of the knowledge and tools essential for this purpose. To effectively address climate change and variability risks in the region, and as agreed by participants from the three countries at a November 2011 regional workshop organized by the BCC on "Climate change implications for fisheries of the Benguela current region: making the best of change",⁵ there is urgent need for:

- 1) Better understanding of the vulnerability of the human and aquatic systems to climate change and variability within the Benguela Current fisheries systems;
- 2) Coordinated and collaborative actions to decrease vulnerability of the human and aquatic systems and broader progress toward sustainable development in the Benguela Current fisheries systems;
- 3) Integrated and participatory processes to support the fisheries and aquaculture sectors to reach consensus on vulnerabilities and appropriate adaptation actions within national and regional climate change and development priorities and strategies;
- 4) Pilot projects to explore options and demonstrate best practices and tools that can be used for implementing practical actions for adaptation to climate-induced change;
- 5) Capacity building to support the participation of the Benguela Current fisheries and aquaculture sectors within national, regional and global climate change discussions and actions; and
- 6) Building on the existing political commitment and integrated institutional arrangements of the BCC, to facilitate and coordinate a regional programme on climate change adaptation in the BCLME region.

B. 2. INCREMENTAL / ADDITIONAL COST REASONING: DESCRIBE THE INCREMENTAL (GEF TRUST FUND) OR ADDITIONAL (LDCF/SCCF) ACTIVITIES REQUESTED FOR GEF/LDCF/SCCF FINANCING AND THE ASSOCIATED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS (GEF TRUST FUND) OR ASSOCIATED ADAPTATION BENEFITS (LDCF/SCCF) TO BE DELIVERED BY THE PROJECT:

The countries of the Benguela Current region have demonstrated that they are aware of the risks brought about by climate change and variability and are beginning to take steps to address those threats. They are being supported in these efforts by the Benguela Current Commission and by a number of directly relevant projects. However, the preceding sections of this document have revealed that the progress that is taking place has been slow, with much still at the level of intention rather than action, and that it is very fragmented in terms of the institutions involved, the sectors and regions being addressed, and activities that are planned or taking place. The net result is that the countries are not responding adequately to changes that are already taking place and are poorly prepared for the ongoing change still to come.

This project is designed to build on this fertile but still under-developed ground and will provide essential additional benefits to enable the BCC and its member countries to pull together and build on what is already known and activities currently underway. It will help to synthesize and coordinate the disjointed initiatives

⁵ Climate change implications for fisheries of the Benguela Current region: making the best of change. FAO/Benguela Current Commission Workshop, 1–3 November 2011, Windhoek, Namibia. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Proceedings. No. 27, Rome, FAO, 2012.

currently underway and provide impetus to implement the plans and concepts already in place. It will help to formalize the consideration of climate change in fisheries in planning and development both within the sector and in inter- and multi-sectoral plans, ensuring the issues are not overlooked and lost in the midst of other competing concerns. While the progress currently being made by the countries and at the regional level is encouraging in many respects, without the additional impetus and focus this project will bring, it is highly likely that the negative impacts of climate change in the region will continue to grow without appropriate response. Climate change and variability would then add even more to the other existing stresses, finally resulting in major losses in livelihood and food security to people ill-prepared to adapt and cope.

Component 1. “Integrating fisheries climate change considerations into fisheries policies and planning as well as into broader inter-sectoral development and climate change policies and programmes” will add to the existing initiatives in the region by ensuring that all relevant authorities and stakeholders are well informed and aware of the vulnerabilities of the different fisheries and fishing communities across the region. Working with all stakeholders, adaptation actions will be identified for the most vulnerable fishery systems. This knowledge and awareness, which will include addressing gender-specific features, will be channelled into the planning processes at regional and national levels to ensure that it is taken into account in national and regional policy and management, both within the fisheries sectors and in broader local, national and regional actions in connection with poverty alleviation, food security and development. These outputs and outcomes will represent a major step forward compared to the fragmented and non-specific information that is currently available and will give impetus to the limited progress made to date in increasing resilience and reducing vulnerability within the fisheries sector.

Component 2. “Piloting of improved climate-resilient fisheries practices” will demonstrate that real progress in strengthening resilience is possible and feasible in the three countries and highlight the benefits that result. Working with communities at local level and with national and regional fisheries, with full involvement of stakeholders, it will measurably reduce vulnerability to climate change and variability in selected pilot fisheries and empower the stakeholders to maintain and build on the improvements that have been made in the future. In doing so, it will transfer knowledge and expertise from the currently limited number of specialists in the region to the people and institutions who are most at threat and need to take action. The outcomes that will result from the project will include greater resilience amongst the more vulnerable local fisheries and fishing communities, and implementation of national and regional management plans that are aware of and respond to significant climate change and variability in a way that minimises negative impacts and makes optimal use of any positive impacts. In addition, the project will result in regional and national early warning systems, supported by monitoring programmes, that will inform and enable adaptive responses to changes taking place. The net result will be healthier and more resilient marine ecosystems being harvested by fisheries and communities in selected pilots who will also be aware of the threats to their livelihoods from climate change and equipped to mitigate and adapt to them, thereby increasing their longer-term security and general well-being.

Component 3. “Capacity building and promotion of improved climate-resilient fisheries practices” will complement the first two by reinforcing and widely disseminating the awareness and knowledge of vulnerability and approaches to adaptation to climate change, and ensuring a body of stakeholders, across all interest-groups and functional roles, able to maintain and build-on the knowledge gained and the practical progress made through the pilot studies. This will broaden and deepen the existing capacity on climate change vulnerability and adaptation in the region and contribute to ensuring that resilience is strengthened in fisheries and fisheries-dependent communities wherever climate change is, or could be, a significant threat to ecosystems and to the people dependent on them. This component will also help to reinforce the existing national and regional efforts to improve fisheries management and rebuild over-exploited stocks by ensuring that climate change and variability, currently generally overlooked in fisheries in the region, is included as an important factor driving change and adaptive action is taken as required.

Component 4. “Project monitoring and evaluation” (M&E)” will provide the project with the specific M&E system that will be needed in order to ensure effective implementation. This will result in rigorous monitoring of project indicators, including AMAT indicators in order to ensure that the project achieves its objective and will include midterm and final evaluations which will identify the main findings and lessons learned for application in the future. The project will also ensure that the results and best-practices identified during implementation will be widely available and readily accessible. In addition to publication and dissemination of the main findings, a project website will be developed and maintained to contribute to maximizing overall impact and incremental benefits.

Adaptation Benefits: (i) regional and national authorities, as well as the major stakeholder groups presented below, have knowledge and understanding of vulnerabilities of fisheries and fishing dependent communities to

climate change and variability across the region; (ii) climate change adaptation in fisheries and fishery-dependent communities mainstreamed into broader sectoral, food-security and climate change frameworks in the three countries (iii) vulnerability to climate change and variability reduced in at least six local fisheries and fishing communities identified as being at high risk through implementation of community or fisheries adaptation action plans and establishment of local surveillance and monitoring systems; (iv) strengthened adaptive capacity of local, national and regional institutions through targeted training on climate change risks and best adaptation practices in fisheries.

B.3. DESCRIBE THE SOCIOECONOMIC BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED BY THE PROJECT AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS, INCLUDING CONSIDERATION OF GENDER DIMENSIONS, AND HOW THESE WILL SUPPORT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT BENEFITS(GEF TRUST FUND) OR ADAPTATION BENEFITS (LDCF/SCCF). AS A BACKGROUND INFORMATION, READ “MAINSTREAMING GENDER AT THE GEF.”:

As explained in Section B1, marine fisheries make important social and economic contributions in all three countries. There are an estimated 102 fishing communities along Angolan’s 1 650 kilometre coastline, made up of artisanal fishers and others involved with associated activities on land. The total number of people involved in artisanal fishing activities is estimated at 130 000 to 140 000 but this still does not include individuals involved in buying, processing, distribution and marketing of fish. In addition, fisheries contribute approximately 7.8% of the Angolan GDP. While fishing at sea is largely done by men, women are involved in some shore-based fishing and make up the majority of the fish processors, sellers and traders, including cross-border trading into neighbouring countries.

Namibia has a very different structure in its fisheries. Approximately 6.5% of the country’s population, or 100 000 people, live on the coast and most of these people live in the main coastal centres of Swakopmund, Walvis Bay, Luderitz, Oranjemund and in Henties Bay. Many of them are directly or indirectly dependent on living marine resources for their livelihoods. About 14 000 people are thought to be employed in the formal marine fishing industry. Women are an important part of the workforce in the processing factories. The sector has contributed between 4 and 5% to the country’s GDP in recent years and had an estimated value of US\$ 372.2 million in 2005.

The fishery sector in South Africa covers the full range of scales from subsistence to high-value commercial fisheries. A total of approximately 26 000 people are employed in the sector, most in the commercial fisheries. There are approximately 34 communities engaged in subsistence or informal fishing along the Benguela part of South Africa’s coastline, comprising 2 438 households and 2 373 informal fishers. As in the other two countries, women are mainly engaged in post-harvest activities. The contribution of fisheries to the national GDP was estimated to be US\$ 322.5 million in 2008.

These numbers give an indication of the importance of fisheries along the Benguela coastline and the social and economic disruption that could result if the sector is not well-prepared for the likely impacts of climate change. By reducing vulnerability through developing and implementing adaptation strategies in the social-ecological fisheries systems of the BCLME, the socio-economic benefits will be made more secure. At both national and local levels, increased awareness, strengthened adaptive capacity, early warning systems and improved intra- and inter-agency collaboration and communication (e.g. in relation to distribution information/warnings) will contribute towards early active responses aimed at reducing the risks to peoples’ lives and livelihoods. This will need to take into account the very diverse socio-economic situations of the different interest groups across the three BCLME countries, from the artisanal and subsistence fishing communities to the employees of high-value commercial fisheries. In addition the benefits obtained from fisheries and the risks imposed by climate change differ in important respects according to gender. The project will include in-depth analysis of the situation of both genders, providing a solid basis for developing actions to address the potentially different needs of men and women under the project.

B.4 INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVES FROM BEING ACHIEVED, AND IF POSSIBLE, PROPOSE MEASURES THAT ADDRESS THESE RISKS TO BE FURTHER DEVELOPED DURING THE PROJECT DESIGN:

Risk	Level of risk	Mitigation strategy
Inability to develop and implement a sufficiently holistic vulnerability assessment methodology, resulting in a failure to detect more obscure vulnerabilities in the fisheries systems.	Low	Considering the diverse nature of the fisheries systems in the three countries, much effort will be put into broad and comprehensive considerations of impacts and vulnerabilities. The participative processes employed should ensure that all aspects are covered.
Insufficient time dedicated by collaborating and partner organizations and agencies to successfully implement the project components.	Low	During the project preparation phase, time availability and commitments will be discussed among the participating organizations and agencies to ensure that none is carrying a heavier burden than it can sustain.
Inadequate participation by all stakeholder groups to identify and prioritize adaptation needs in a sufficiently objective manner.	Medium	Careful attention will be given to ensuring the involvement of all relevant stakeholders at an early stage and throughout the project implementation process. This will facilitate consideration of all points of view and balanced, objective prioritization.
Some stakeholders (e.g. small-scale fishers) lack sufficient negotiation strength vis-à-vis others.	Medium	The project will clearly indicate the contributions of the sector to food and livelihoods security and economic development and build the capacity of sector partners to advocate in broader planning discussions. Meetings, workshops and other consultative events will be professionally facilitated to ensure full and fair participation and influence.
Climate-induced events, such as shifts in shared stocks, occur faster than the project is able to prepare and plan for	Medium	The project is aiming to build the capacity of fishers, communities, and regional management to better deal with the current climate variability including extremes and future climate change through adaptation and resilience-building practices. The vulnerability assessment will identify any particularly urgent cases which can then be targeted in the pilot studies and other activities.

B.5 IDENTIFY KEY STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT INCLUDING THE PRIVATE SECTOR, NGOS, CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS, LOCAL AND INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, AND THEIR RESPECTIVE ROLES, AS APPLICABLE:

Key stakeholders	Roles
Fishers and fish processing workers (from small-scale as well as industrial fisheries) represented by CSOs, NGOs, trade unions etc from each of the countries. The specific partners will be identified during the project preparation phase.	Participation and support in Components 1-3.
Fishing companies/cooperatives including processing sectors represented by the relevant industry associations active in the three countries. The specific partners will be identified during the project preparation phase.	Participation and support in Components 1-3.
National government representatives, including resource managers and scientists, from fishery, environment and climate change Ministries or Departments, in particular, the Department of Fisheries of Angola, the Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources in Namibia, and the Departments of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and of Environmental Affairs in South Africa.	Facilitation and participation in Components 1-3. Participation and support in Component 4.

Representatives from regional and local government from fishery and other relevant Departments in each of the three countries. The details will depend, in part, on the sites selected for pilot studies which will be done during project preparation.	Facilitation of Components 1-3. Participation and support in Component 4.
National scientists and experts in economics, natural and social science, climate experts, development experts, etc. from universities and other research bodies in the region	Participation and support in Components 1-3.
Inter-governmental organizations: BCC, NEPAD Agency, SADC, FAO, UNDP	BCC will coordinate the implementation of the project through its role as the executing agency, with support from the GEF implementing agency FAO. Other organizations will participate as partners in Components 1-3.
NGOs, CSOs., Specific partners will be identified during the project preparation phase.	In addition to NGOs and CSOs already referred to in this list, environmental NGOs and other relevant NGOs and CSOs will be invited to participate in and support Components 1-3.
Other extractive and service sectors e.g. mining industry, oil and gas industry, tourism.	Will be invited to participate in and support Components 1-3. In addition, there will be a need for specific multi-sectoral consultations and discussions in Components 1 and 2 and particular efforts will be made to involve these sectors in those events.

B.6. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:

The proposed project would be coordinated by BCC (as executing agency), with the assistance of FAO as GEF implementing agency. Collectively, these organizations have close existing and historical links with the relevant government agencies, NGOs, CSOs, fishing industry and other stakeholders in the BCLME region. In addition, one or both organizations are already involved in the main related initiatives underway and planned in the region. These linkages will greatly facilitate coordination. Using and extending these networks where necessary during the Project Preparation phase, the project will reach out to and liaise with all key related initiatives to ensure partnerships and good coordination.

Key initiatives that the proposed project will need to work with include:

- EAF-Nansen Programme: including the related human dimensions project;
- NEPAD-FAO Fisheries Programme: particularly in relation to its climate component;
- ECOFISH: which is aimed at developing a new framework for the ecosystem approach to fisheries in the BCLME;
- NansClim: building on the climate change research it is currently carrying out;
- WWF South Africa: building on its work in relation to Ecological Risk Assessments with regard to EAF implementation in the major fisheries of BCLME;
- National statutory institutes in Angola, Namibia and South Africa: building on their collaboration to date;
- Relevant Departments at local universities and parastatal institutes, such as the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in South Africa, University of Namibia, Agostinho Neto University, Angola; and
- The BCC Science Programme: building on its environmental monitoring and research to date.

Furthermore, Namibia is currently implementing the Africa Adaptation Programme-Namibia Project (AAP-NAM Project, funded by the Government of Japan through UNDP), which has established a national adaptation framework and coordination mechanism within the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. The intended outcomes of this project fit well with the established national adaptation framework and policy outcomes in particular can be fed into the established set-up to achieve optimal policy impacts.

During the project preparation phase, a formal coordination mechanism will be established between BCC, FAO and other supporting and partner organizations, departments and agencies. Respective roles will be clearly defined. Preliminary discussions between these organizations are already underway.

C. DESCRIBE YOUR AGENCY'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:

FAO, with 191 member countries, is the United Nations agency with competency in all areas of fisheries and aquaculture and enjoys a worldwide reputation for the quality and effectiveness with which it is fulfilling this mandate. FAO has a long and successful track record of building capacity and promoting regional collaboration in fisheries through its normative programmes, country offices, FAO regional fisheries bodies, and through cooperation with other non-FAO regional fisheries bodies, other IGOs, UN Agencies and others. It has also led global work on implementing the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, an ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture and has produced codes of practices and standards related to product safety and responsible trade, including guidelines for the ecolabelling of fish and fishery products. The Organization is currently engaged in developing Voluntary Guidelines on Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries through a global, participatory process. FAO has worked closely with Angola, Namibia and South Africa on fisheries for decades and with the BCC since its inception. FAO and the BCLME Project, with GEF funding, collaborated on the very successful project "Ecosystem Approaches for Fisheries Management in the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem" (2004-2006) and the Organization is currently engaged with the BCC in several projects within the EAF-Nansen Project. Other joint activities between FAO and the three countries take place almost continuously and FAO has very good relationships with the fisheries Ministries and Departments in the three countries.

Furthermore, FAO is contributing to bringing fisheries and aquaculture into the climate change discussions at a national, regional and global level. This has included release of a Policy Brief on building adaptive capacity⁶, an FAO Expert Workshop on Climate Change Implications for Fisheries and Aquaculture in 2008⁷ and a global review of climate change implications for the sector in 2009⁸. In 2009, FAO helped to form the Global Partnership for Climate, Fisheries and Aquaculture (PaCFA)⁹, a voluntary grouping of 23 international organizations and sector bodies sharing a common concern for climate change interaction with global waters and living resources and their social and economic consequences. With FAO support, the PaCFA has been raising awareness of issues relating to oceans, fisheries and aquaculture within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) processes. FAO is currently engaged in a number of projects and activities around the world towards strengthening adaptation and mitigation of climate change in fisheries and aquaculture including through the project "Climate Change, Fisheries and Aquaculture: Understanding the Consequences as a Basis for Planning and Implementing Suitable Responses and Adaptation Strategies funded by the Government of Japan, the EAF-Nansen Project and the NEPAD Agency – FAO Fisheries Project. Furthermore, climate change is always an important consideration in planning and implementation of an ecosystem approach to fisheries and therefore enters into all of FAO's extensive normative and field-based programmes of work on EAF.

The mandate of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Department of FAO is to facilitate and secure the long-term sustainable development and utilization of the world's fisheries and aquaculture resources. With respect to the GEF International Waters Program, FAO's areas of comparative advantage include its key responsibility for the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries; enhancing institutional, planning and management capacity for sustainable fisheries; sustainable and ecosystem-based fisheries management, including in particular technical and normative measures for the reduction of environmental impact of fisheries.

FAO has multi-disciplinary competence at the global level in all thematic areas of marine and freshwater fisheries in general and its Fisheries and Aquaculture Department is well staffed with internationally-recruited specialists at the headquarters in Rome as well as in the regional and country representations.

⁶ FAO. 2007. Building adaptive capacity to climate change. Policies to sustain livelihoods and fisheries. New Directions in Fisheries – A Series of Policy Briefs on Development Issues, No. 08. Rome. 16 pp.

⁷ FAO. 2008. Report of the FAO Expert Workshop on Climate Change Implications for Fisheries and Aquaculture, Rome, 7–9 April 2008. FAO Fisheries Report No. 870. Rome. 2008. 32 pp.

⁸ FAO. 2009. Climate change implications for fisheries and aquaculture: overview of current scientific knowledge. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Paper. No. 530. Rome. 212 pp.

⁹ Current members of the PaCFA are the BCC, CBD, EBCD, FAO, IAEA, ICAFIS, ICES, ICFA, IFAD, ISDR, NACA, NACEE, NEPAD, OECD, OSPESCA, PICES, SEAFO, SPC, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO-IOC, World Bank and WorldFish Center.

C.1 INDICATE THE CO-FINANCING AMOUNT THE AGENCY IS BRINGING TO THE PROJECT:

FAO will provide the following indicative co-financing: US\$ 150 000 grant from the FAO Technical Cooperation Programme Facility and Trust Fund Projects, and US\$ 500 000 in-kind.

C.2 HOW DOES THE PROJECT FIT INTO THE GEF AGENCY'S PROGRAM (REFLECTED IN DOCUMENTS SUCH AS UNDAF, CAS, ETC.) AND STAFF CAPACITY IN THE COUNTRY TO FOLLOW UP PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION:

The proposed project objectives are coherent with FAO's overall strategic objectives, which include:

- Sustainable management of fisheries and aquaculture resources;
- Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources and improved responses to global environmental challenges affecting food and agriculture;
- Enabling environment for markets to improve livelihoods and rural development;
- Improved food security and better nutrition; and
- Gender equity in access to resources, goods, services and decision-making in rural areas.

Furthermore, the project objectives are also in line with FAO Climate Change Strategy and the FAO Adapt Programme, of which the six priority action areas for adaptation (in agriculture, forestry and fisheries) are as follows:

1. Development and application of data and knowledge for impact assessment and adaptation;
2. Support and improvement of governance for climate change adaptation;
3. Building of livelihood resilience to climate change;
4. Targeted approaches for conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity;
5. Identification, support and application of innovative technologies; and
6. Improved disaster risk management (DRM).

The project is directly in line with the 5-year FAO Strategy for fisheries, aquaculture and climate change¹⁰.

This project will also contribute to the UNDAF of the three countries, in the following ways:

In the case of **Angola** (UNDAF 2009-2013), it will contribute to *Support Area 1 Governance, justice and data for development* – primarily in relation to establishment of disaster contingency plans. It will also be in line with contributions under *Support Area 4 Sustainable economic development*, particularly with regard to design and implementation of programmes for adaptation to climate change and ecosystem resilience.

With regard to **Namibia**, a new UNDAF is forthcoming in response to the new National Development Plan (NDP 4). However, in terms of UNDAF 2006-2010, the project will primarily contribute to *UNDAF Outcome 2.4 Strengthened national/regional capacities for humanitarian emergency response management* – primarily in relation to: 1) support to capacity building of national, regional and sub-regional institutions in emergency management and preparedness, including the development of emergency plans; 2) assistance in the formulation of Vulnerability Assistance Committees; and 3) support to line ministries and other institutions in capacity development for humanitarian crisis prevention and recovery as well as support to capacity building for coordination of disaster risk management.

The project will contribute to South Africa's UNDAF (2007-2010) *Outcome 1 - Democracy, good governance administration are strengthened* through the support of participatory planning and management processes; *Outcome 3 - Strengthened South African and sub-regional institutions to consolidate the African Agenda, promote global governance and South-South co-operation* through support to regional shared natural resource

¹⁰ FAO Strategy for fisheries, aquaculture and climate change: Framework and aims 2011–16. ftp://ftp.fao.org/fi/brochure/climate_change/stragegy_fi_aq_climate/2011/climate_change_2011.pdf

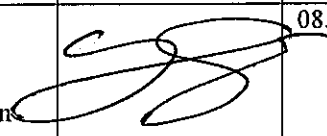
PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the country endorsement letter(s) or regional endorsement letter(s) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Dr. Carlos Avelino Manuel CADETE	National Director of Statistics, Planning and Studies Office	Ministry of Environment, Angola	
Mr. Teofilus NGHITILA	Director of Environmental Affairs	Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Namibia	08.30.2012
Mr. Zaheer FAKIR	Acting Deputy Director- General Department of Environmental Affairs	Ministry of Water and Environmental Affairs, South Africa	08.31.2012

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF criteria for project identification and preparation.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Garry Smith, OIC Investment Centre Division Technical Cooperation Department FAO Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00153, Rome, Italy		08.31.2012	Cassandra De Young Fishery Planning Analyst	+3906 5705 4335	Cassandra.deyoung@fao.org
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