

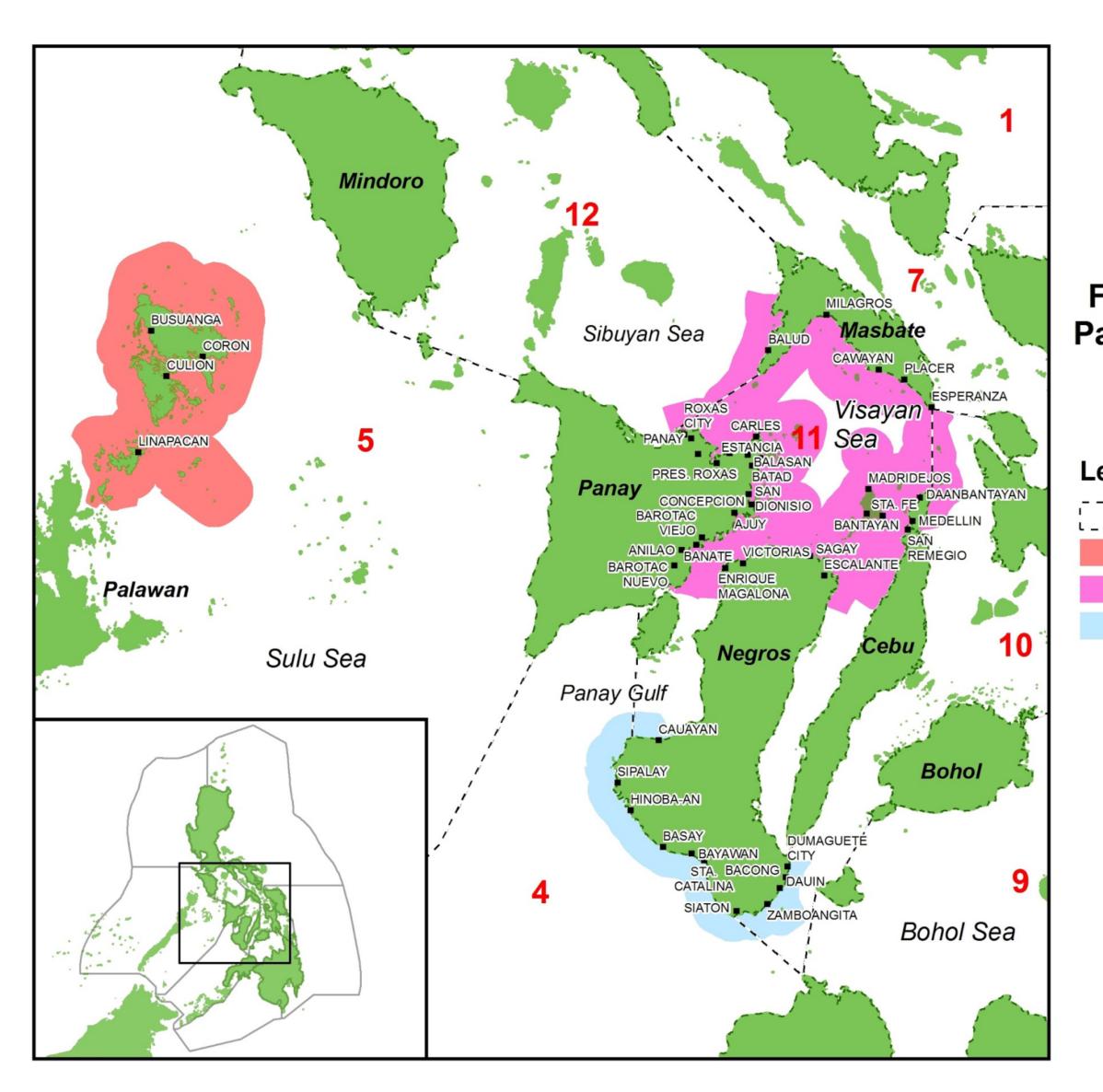
### **Project Overview**

Country: Philippines Start Date: 2018

Objective: Enhance the sustainable use and resilience of critical coastal and marine resources that provide food, livelihoods and coastal protection to communities



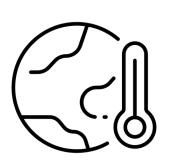
Photo taken by Hycel S. More, Dauin Marine Sanctuary, Negros Oriental, October 21, 2010



# Fish Right

# **Climate Risk Management Actions and Results**

## **Climate Risks to the Project**



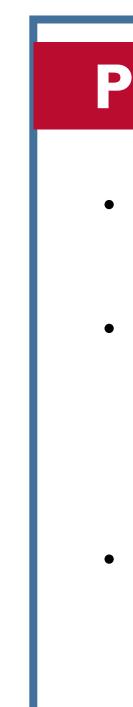
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- Increased flooding and storm surge may cause loss and damage to communities due to potential sea-level rise
- Damage to coastal habitats, declines
  in fish stocks, and destruction of boats
  and physical infrastructure in fishing
  communities due to increased incidences of
  extreme events like major typhoons

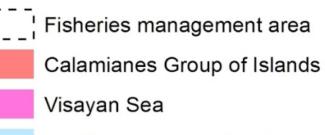






#### FishRight sites and Partner Municipalities

#### Legend



Southern Negros Island

### Climate Risk Management (CRM) Actions

- Incorporating a resilience
   objective in the program
   design
- Implementing Partner has dedicated technical staff with expertise in climate resilience
- Using ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) as a tool and aiming to implement at least 10 EbA actions into management plans
- **Reducing threats** to IUU fisheries, currently overfished

### **Project Results**

- Starting to **build a framework** on enhancing the resilience of fisheries
- USAID programming highlights the importance of sustainable use of natural resources through a resilience lens so that development gains are not reversed due to shocks and stressors
- Identifying **knowledge gaps** and developing a **plan of action** to improve fisheries resilience

## What Helped CRM Implementation?

- CRM language was incorporated in the solicitation
- Theory of Change identified that developing capacities to mainstream resilience into ecosystem-based fisheries management is one of the program's key strategic approaches
- CRM targets and indicators are included in the program



Photo taken by Ouie Sanchez, USAID Fish Right Recent fluctuations in the catch volume of nearshore fishery resources have been attributed to changes in climate variability but data is insufficient to provide evidence that this is accurate.