

Vulnerability assessment of fishing communities

What are the impacts of climate change on
the Madagascar communities dependent on fisheries?
What can be done about it?

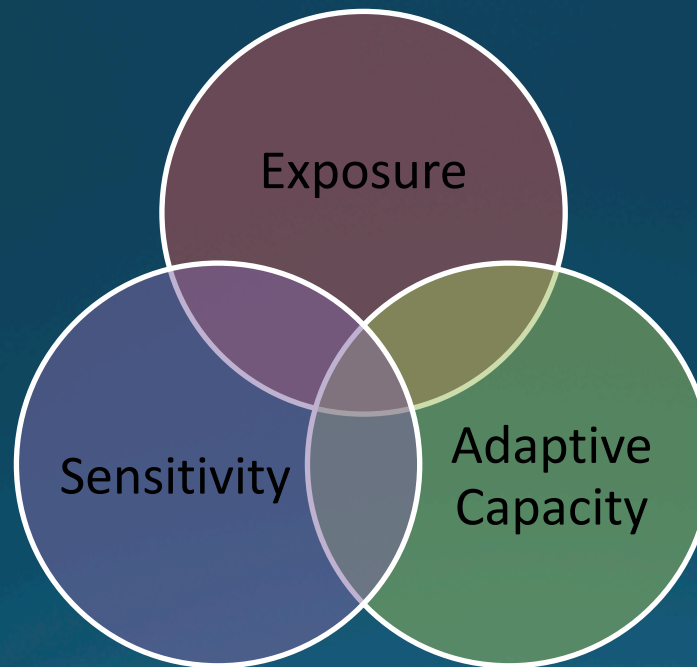
Convenors:

Éva Plagányi and Ingrid van Putten, CSIRO Oceans & Atmosphere (Australia)
Tom Chaigneau, Exeter University (United Kingdom)

From a climate change perspective (according to the IPCC) vulnerability is:

“the degree to which a system is susceptible to, or unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes”

Vulnerability has three components:



Understand these better for Madagascar
in the context of the use of a changing marine environment

Vulnerability can be shown in many ways - it is:

multi-dimensional

(e.g. physical, social, economic, environmental, institutional, and human factors define vulnerability);

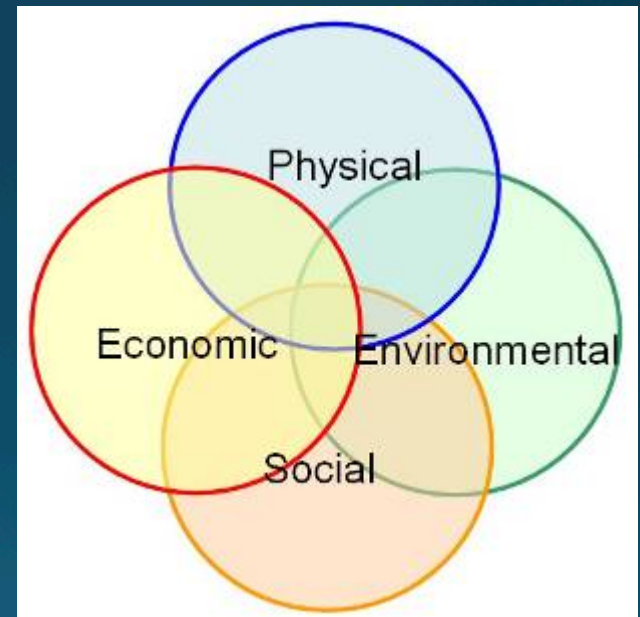
dynamic

(e.g. vulnerability changes over time);

scale-dependent

(e.g. vulnerability can be expressed at different scales from human to household to community to country resolution;

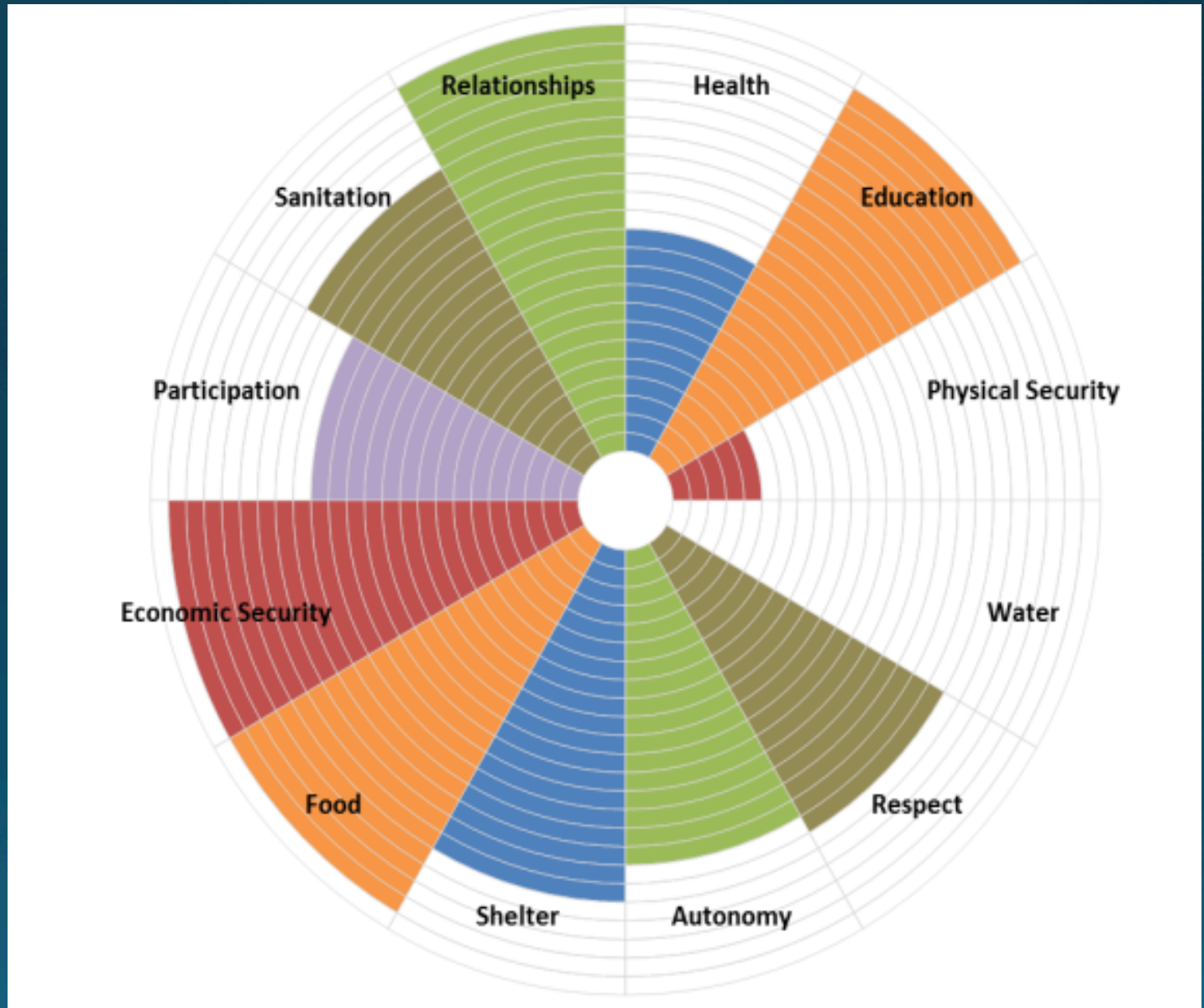
site-specific



Some preliminary results from interviews Willem et al did last week in two case study sites (Ambola & Ambotsibotsiky)

Contributions of different Ecosystem Services to Wellbeing in Mozambique

FISH



Consider three climate drivers for Madagascar

- 1** Augmentation du nombre de secheresses
- 2** Augmentation de la temperature de la mer
- 3** Augmentation de la frequence et intensite du vent

The next 25 -30 years
(the things the next generation will face when they are adults)

- 1** How will climate impacts in the marine environment affect well being?
- 2** Who will win and who will loose?
- 3** How might they respond?
- 4** What can be done to help people respond appropriately?

- 1** Comment est-ce que les impacts du changement de climat vont ils affecter le bien-etre?
- 2** Qui va gagner, qui va perdre?
- 3** Comment vont-ils reagir?
- 4** Comment accompagner les communautes dans le processus d'adaptation?