



fisheries areas network
farnet

Sailing towards 2020



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FLAGs, Climate Change and the Energy Transition

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What I want to do

- Briefly profile some example FLAGs
- Issue 1: What physical and ecological changes in marine and coastal areas might arise from climate change
- Issue 2: How can we assess the impacts
- Issue 3: Adapting to climate change and its consequences
- Issue 4: Mitigating climate change (not renewables)
- Issue 5: Mitigating climate change (renewables)
- Issue 6: What is the role for FLAGs
- Conclusions

FOUR EXAMPLE FLAGS



What do we learn from these

- Very big differences in fisheries sector: Portugal's Oeste has 28 fisherman for every one in Norfolk
- Big differences in impact of global economic crisis
- Big differences in local economies: from oil and gas to tourism to ...well, not much
- Big differences in physical threat of climate change: Norfolk v high risk area; Aberdeenshire less so
- Big differences in coastal and maritime renewables: offshore renewables big in the North Sea; coastal on-shore quite strong in all cases
- Adaptive challenges differ greatly from FLAG to FLAG

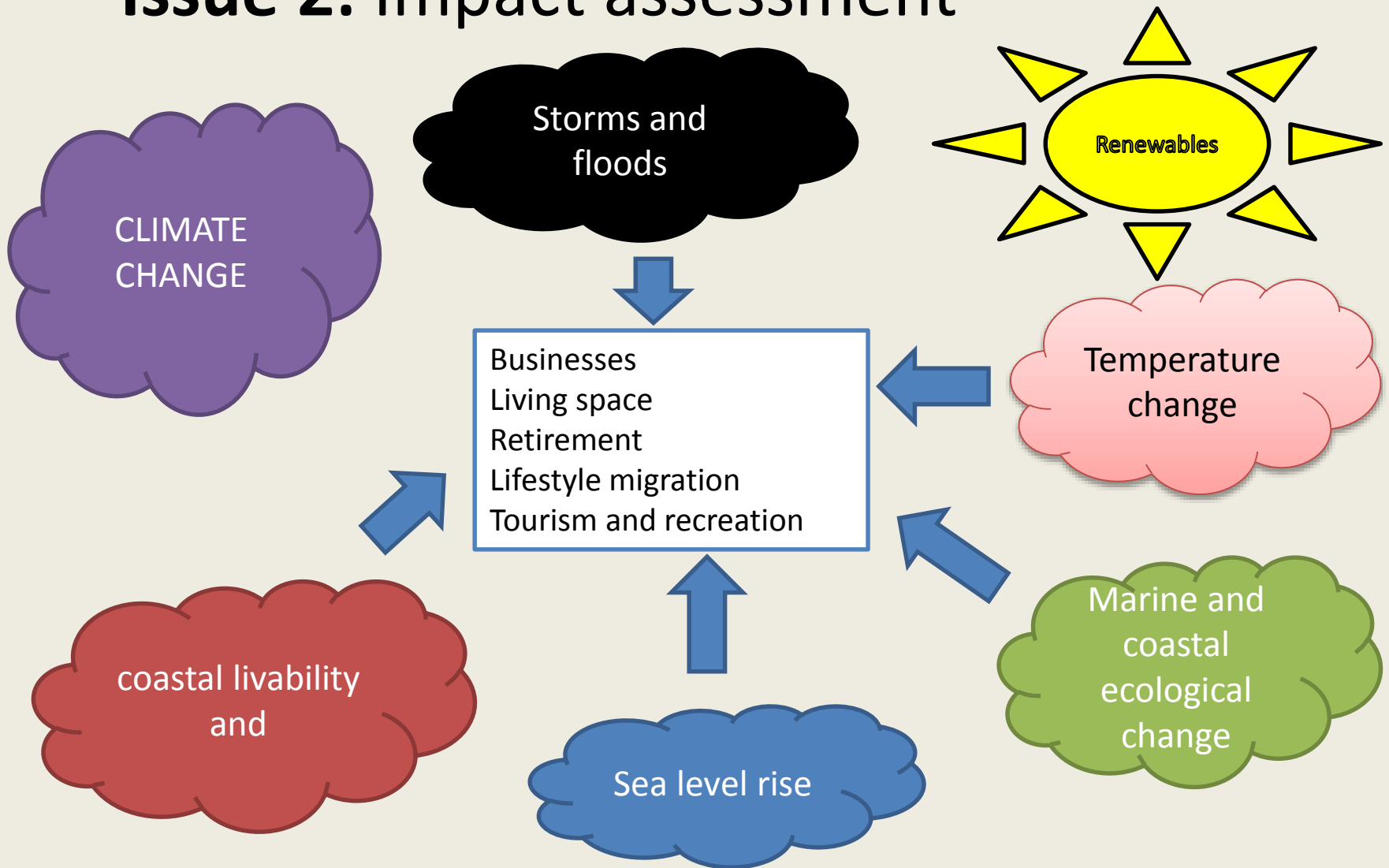
SIX KEY ISSUES TO CONSIDER

Issue 1 : Physical and ecological changes arising from climate change



- Water warming and acidity
- Greater flooding, inundation and storm risk
- Major changes in fish populations- loss of productivity of many fisheries; gains in a few
- Increased risk of new disease, algal blooms and hypoxia
- **Irreversible** changes in coastal and marine ecosystems

Issue 2: Impact assessment



Think about both fisheries livelihoods and coastal 'livability'

Issue 3: Adapting to climate change



- Some opportunities but more generally constraints
- Individual vs collective responses – governance – who takes responsibility?
- The poor/disadvantaged often are most affected
- Tourism on the move?
- Altering ecologies that are hard to influence positively

Issue 4: Mitigation (excluding renewables)

"Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council
...recognise the importance of mitigation through reducing our emissions but equally of the need to adapt to the changes that will take place."

- Firm level action- finding the 'low hanging fruit'
- Re-equipping with energy efficient capital items (incl boats) Sunflower fuelled boats in SW France!
- Household actions to mitigate CC by behaviour change in transport, food, leisure
- Linking to wider projects e.g. transition towns and municipal action

Issue 5: Renewable energy production and servicing



- Wind, tidal, wave and solar power possibilities
- But ownership or labour and ports for servicing?
- A complex geography of opportunity - regulation + grid issues
- Green island place-making (Bornholm, Samsoe, Orkney, El Hierro (Canaries) etc.)

Issue 6 Is this something for FLAGs to engage with?

- FLAGs can give guidance and support on adaptation and mitigation and create more focus on it as an issue
- FLAGs can support the renewable energy transition
- FLAGs can enable and support the wider transition processes in fishing and coastal communities
- ...but FLAGs must broker with other public bodies and NGOs to create opportunity

Conclusions

- Yes, many facets to consider
- But may not be uppermost in the minds of fisheries and coastal communities.....
- Until they are reminded by an extreme event like a devastating storm
- And impact and opportunity will be very variable from one place to another
- FLAGs can show the way



...and remember the three Rs

- Assess **Risks** of climate change on fisheries and coastal communities thoroughly
- Increase **Resilience** of communities and fisheries through:
 - cost-effective climate adaptation and mitigation and
 - sustainable place making
- Consider **Renewables** as a key development option

An example in video



Let's sail
towards 2020!



#sailing2020

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