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between Cabo de São Tomé (RJ) and Rio Grande (RS), on the way to Chuí?" were presented, explaining the effects of climate change on purse seine fisheries targeting true sardines (*Sardinella brasiliensis*). They observed effects of the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) on fishing landings, as well as the possible tropicalization effect of the sardine, i.e. its movement further south due to the warming of surface waters in the southern region of the country.

Recommendation 4/2023 of the 1st Ordinary Meeting of the Southeast/South Pelagics CPG deals with "Revising the True Sardine Management Plan, including adaptive management models and the effects of climate change on fisheries". The Brazilian Ministries of Fisheries and Aquaculture and of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA) act together to

c) Actions needed to strengthen sustainable fisheries management in the light of climate change, including by addressing specific challenges faced by developing countries through capacity building in accordance with Part VIII of the Agreement

In light of Recommendation 4/2023 of the 1st Ordinary Meeting of the Southeast/South Pelagics CPG we believe that strengthening sustainable management in light of climate change include enhancing technology transfer and South-South cooperation, developing institutional, research, management and implementation capacities for ecosystem-based management, informed by relevant knowledge on the adverse effects of climate change on fisheries. Therefore, we favor holding workshops to exchange experiences on drawing up Management Plans and their implementation, as well as technical visits with this finalized. Addressing the impacts of climate change on fisheries must consider the cumulative effects of these phenomena, taking into account not only environmental but also socio-economic aspects. To deal with these challenges, it is essential to adopt a precautionary, ecosystem approach, taking into account the complex interaction between environmental, socio-economic and cultural factors. In addition, sustainable fisheries management needs to incorporate economic, social and cultural aspects, ensuring that the measures adopted are socially just, culturally sensitive and economically viable.

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In addition to that complexity, Brazil develops its plans in line with the guidelines of the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Fisheries, thus ensuring that the actions and public policies built for the various types of fishing are guided by the premises of interdisciplinarity, relating ecosystem services to human well-being and with sustainability as the guiding principle. It is clear that climate change represents a pressing challenge for national fishing activities, requiring innovative and integrated approaches to tackle it. In this context, the practices to be adopted by the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture should aim not only to mitigate the impacts of climate change on fishing, but also to promote adaptive and ecosystem-based management that ensures the sustainability of ~~Ministry of Fisheries~~ ~~Ministry of Environment~~ for the country and the communities that depend on it.

The TICSP-17 can provide State