



منظمة الأغذية  
والزراعة  
للأمم المتحدة

联合国  
粮食及  
农业组织

Food  
and  
Agriculture  
Organization  
of  
the  
United  
Nations

Organisation  
des  
Nations  
Unies  
pour  
l'alimentation  
et  
l'agriculture

Organización  
de las  
Naciones  
Unidas  
para la  
Agricultura  
y la  
Alimentación

## COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES

### Twenty-seventh Session

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### ACHIEVEMENTS OF MAJOR PROGRAMME 2.3 FISHERIES 2004-2005

The present document contains for the information of the Committee, the extract of the Programme Implementation Report 2004-2005 (PIR), concerning Major Programme 2.3 Fisheries. It is recalled that PIR is a Conference document, designed to provide synthetic information to the Governing Bodies on achievements in the past biennium.

The reported achievements for the Major Programme are preceded by a recapitulative table on implementation results in financial terms, including related field activities. Annex 1 summarized the completion status of planned and unplanned outputs in the Programme of Work and Budget.

It may be noted that the entire text of the PIR is available for consultation from FAO's Internet Web-site, at the following address: <http://www.fao.org/pir> at the same address, a more detailed data-base can be consulted on the planned outputs for the 2004-2005 biennium, and their implementation status.

On March 12, 2005 the Fisheries Department organized a Ministerial Meeting attended by Representatives of 121 countries among which 45 Ministers.

The Meeting addressed two major issues: (i) The tsunami and its impact on the coastal communities in the Indian Ocean and how to address the medium and long-term needs of these communities with a view to the recovery and reconstruction of the fisheries and aquaculture sectors in the countries concerned (Tsunami Rehabilitation Plan) and (ii) Combating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU) and the Promotion of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance as Key Components in the Sustainable Development of Fisheries.

At the end of a fruitful debate on the two issues, the Ministerial Meeting adopted two Declarations which can be found at:

[http://www.fao.org/fi/nems/events/detail\\_event.asp?event\\_id=24537](http://www.fao.org/fi/nems/events/detail_event.asp?event_id=24537)

## Major Programme 2.3: Fisheries

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	47,222
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	75
<b>Final Programme of Work</b>	<b>47,297</b>
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	47,263
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	34
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	0.2%
Field Programme	US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	36,906
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	16,839
TCP delivery	7,458
<b>Total Field Programme delivery</b>	<b>61,204</b>
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	1.3
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	5,274

180. During the biennium activities were intensified by the Fisheries Department to develop and manage fisheries and aquaculture on a long-term sustainable basis within the framework of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) and other related international, regional and national fishery instruments. Tremendous efforts were made in emergency relief and rehabilitation following the Tsunami disaster at the end of 2004.

### Programme 2.3.1: Fisheries Information

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	7,573
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	175
<b>Final Programme of Work</b>	<b>7,748</b>
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	7,740
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	8
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	2.3%
Field Programme	US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	1,477
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	0
TCP delivery	94
<b>Total Field Programme delivery</b>	<b>1,571</b>
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	0.2
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	330

### Achievements

181. This programme provides comprehensive information and statistics on fisheries and aquaculture to Members in support of analysis, policy-making and planning, under the framework of the Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture

Fisheries (Strategy-STF), adopted by the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) and the Council and endorsed by the UNGA in 2003. Although global in scope, the programme relies extensively on formal and informal collaboration with regional fishery bodies (e.g. GFCM, CIFA, CECAF, APFIC, IOTC, WECAFC, RECOFI<sup>27</sup>) and other institutions. The most significant achievements were:

- . The launching of the FishCode-STF project (supported by funds from Japan, Norway and the USA) dedicated to implementation of the STF (see box).
- . Work to improve the quality of statistics and information in line with the Strategy-STF was continued with the introduction of more detailed classifications for species and commodities, through statistical development utilising ARTFISH, enhancements to FIGIS and FAOSTAT2, through the FIRMS and ASFA Partnerships, the CWP<sup>28</sup> and library networks.
- . FIRMS Partnership was established and a system developed to assemble the world's most authoritative and comprehensive information on status and trends of fisheries and fishery resources from ten regional fishery bodies (RFBs) and other intergovernmental agencies (supported by arrears funding).
- . Work on the development of the world's first inventories of fisheries and fishery resources as required by the Strategy-STF was intensified and completed for about half of the world's marine waters.
- . Methodologies for describing and appraising national fishery statistical methodologies were developed by the FishCode-STF project.
- . The preparation and publication of two volumes of guidelines for designing data collection and sharing systems for co-managed fisheries, contributing as lead authors to the fishery section of the Food Chapter in the UN Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, finalisation of the Handbook of Fishery Statistical Standards (CWP - HFSS) for publication on the Web, and leading preparation of Part 1 of the *State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture* (SOFIA).
- . A marked growth in use of FIGIS, based on analysis of usage statistics and as noted by an auto/evaluation undertaken in 2004.
- . The ASFA database reached one million records, usage continued to grow and a professional librarian association rated again ASFA as the world's premier bibliographic database for aquatic sciences and fisheries.
- . Hosting of the 31<sup>st</sup> Annual Conference of the International Association of Aquatic and Marine Science Libraries and Information Centres (IAMSLIC) which gave extensive exposure to Fisheries Department information outputs and activities, particularly in relation to the Code of Conduct.

### Regional impacts

182. Regional impacts were observed under some global programmes. The ASFA Partnership expanded with new partners for Indonesia, IOTC, Mauritania, SPC, Senegal, Iran

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<sup>27</sup> General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM), Committee for Inland Fisheries of Africa (CIFA), Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF), Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC), Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC), Regional Commission for Fisheries (RECOFI)

<sup>28</sup> Approaches, Rules and Techniques for Fisheries statistical monitoring (ARTFISH); Fisheries Global Information System (FIGIS); Corporate Database for Substantive Statistical Data (FAOSTAT); Fisheries Resources Monitoring System (FIRMS); Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts database (ASFA); Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP)

and Nigeria. The FIRMS Partnership expanded with CCAMLR, EUROSTAT, NAFO and SEAFDEC<sup>29</sup> joining.

183. In the Asia-Pacific region, technical input was provided to a regional project on "Strengthening capacity in fishery information gathering" with Laos, Cambodia, Thailand and Timor-Leste. In partnership with SEAFDEC, technical advice was given for the collection and analysis of the ASEAN countries. Through APFIC, technical advice was provided on fisheries information and statistics, particularly as they relate to "trash fish". A regional TCP on "Addressing the quality of information on inland fisheries" was initiated and implemented. A regional fishery statistics workshop for southeast Asian countries was held by the FishCode-STF project in collaboration with SEAFDEC. In China, technical assistance and financial support was given to undertake two pilot sample surveys on fishery statistics collection in major ports, and a Chinese version of the "Guidelines for routine collection of capture fishery data" was published.

184. In the South Pacific subregion, support was provided for the improvement of statistics on coastal and subsistence fisheries and aquaculture and a joint SPC/FAO regional training workshop on fisheries management and statistics was held. A TCP on "Strengthening coastal fisheries legislation" in the Pacific Island States of Micronesia was implemented and a joint SPC/WPRFMC/FAO regional workshop on fisheries legislation and community-based fisheries management was held with a fishery statistics session as part of the programme. There was a study on improving data collections and fishery statistics in the Federated States of Micronesia.

185. In Latin America, a TCP was implemented which had a component to enhance the fishery statistics in Guatemala and the project helped to establish a data base and protocols to raise information at selected small scale fisheries' landing places. Another TCP was implemented to strengthen fisheries and aquaculture statistics in Brazil, and a review was conducted at the request of the Government of Argentine on strengthening statistics system in support of fisheries management.

186. In the African region, technical assistance was delivered to selected countries for capacity-building in fishery statistics collection, processing and analysis through expert missions and workshops in Angola and Sao Tome. Georgia was assisted in the implementation of statistical systems for artisanal fisheries. A national workshop on statistical methodologies was conducted for Lebanon.

#### **Extrabudgetary resources**

187. France provided an APO to work on FIGIS/FIRMS. The UK Department for International Development (DFID)/MRAG provided funds for the preparation and publication of the guidelines for designing data collection and sharing systems for co-managed fisheries. The ASFA trust fund obtained contributions for its enhancement, particularly in developing countries, from the ASFA Publisher for royalties on its sale. The project "Training in fishery statistical information management" was implemented in Vietnam.

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<sup>29</sup> South Pacific Commission (SPC); Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT); Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO); Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC)

### Project Launched to Improve Monitoring of Status and Trends of Fisheries

To promote and support implementation of the STF, the FishCode-STF project was launched in late 2004 supported by funding from Japan, Norway and the USA. The project aims at developing inventories, methodologies and operational guidelines for improved status and trends reporting, including in the use of small-scale fisheries and Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF). Field activities of the project aim at capacity-building in developing countries, improvement of national fisheries monitoring systems and strengthening RFBs in respect of fisheries information.

During 2005 the Project has co-organised three major international meetings jointly with other agencies, including one regional workshop for South-East Asia (with SEAFDEC), one global workshop on the role of RFBs in Strategy-STF implementation (with CWP), and one global workshop on interdisciplinary assessments for small-scale fisheries (with WFC).

## Programme 2.3.2: Fisheries Resources and Aquaculture

Regular Programme		US\$000
	Programme of Work	12,358
	Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	370
	<b>Final Programme of Work</b>	<b>12,728</b>
	Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	12,718
	Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	10
	Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	3.0%
Field Programme		US\$000
	Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	11,655
	Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	1
	TCP delivery	2,649
	<b>Total Field Programme delivery</b>	<b>14,305</b>
	Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	1.1
	Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	1,870

### Achievements

188. Programme 2.3.2 assists Members in ensuring the sustainable contribution of marine and inland water fisheries and aquaculture to food supply, food security and general economic growth with due regard to the state of resources and the ecosystem. During the 2004-05 biennium, the programme was largely implemented as planned.

189. Regarding marine capture fisheries, the programme contributed to:
- . Better identification of resources, including a catalogue of the sharks of the world, and development of global information systems such as FIGIS and FIRMS.
  - . Adaptation and integration of resources assessment methodology, for example in relation to risk assessment for listing fishery species in CITES<sup>30</sup>, and development of Bayesian methods in stock assessment.
  - . Implementation of the ecosystem approach to fisheries, including production of technical guidelines and analysis of interactions between turtles and fisheries.

<sup>30</sup> Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

- . Improved global monitoring of the world marine fishery resources, such as: updated review of the state of world marine fishery resources; review of highly migratory, straddling and high seas stocks as an input to the 2006 UN Conference on the Fish Stock Agreement.
190. Regarding inland capture fisheries and aquaculture, the programme contributed to:
- . The development of an improved conceptual basis for responsible development, including responsible use of alien species; review of cage culture; use of world seeds resources; habitat rehabilitation in inland fisheries, surveillance and zoning for aquatic diseases, biosecurity guidelines for shrimp hatcheries and, more generally, interactions between aquaculture and fisheries.
  - . The further development of databases and assessment methods through GIS<sup>31</sup> and Web-based information systems; useful biodiversity in rice/fish farming; the Aquatic Animal Pathogen and Quarantine Information System (AAPQIS), developed with the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific (NACA); and DIAS, the Database on Introductions of Aquatic Species.
  - . Monitoring and reporting at global scale, focusing on a series of regional reviews (40 National Aquaculture Legislation Overviews, 120 National Aquaculture Systems Overviews and 30 aquaculture species fact sheets).

### **Regional impacts**

191. In Africa, activities on cage culture have raised awareness and promoted this farming system. The result of the regional aquaculture development review for African region has been used by the AfDB to develop a regional programme to promote aquaculture business in the region. Assistance has been provided in resources assessment particularly off West Africa, new projects have been prepared, and funding located, for continuation of the activities in support of the improved assessment and management of fisheries and the furthering of the ecosystem approach to fisheries in the coming years. Close collaboration has also been developed with other GEF-funded projects under a large marine ecosystem context.

192. In the Asia-Pacific region, studies have been conducted on: the framework for fisheries management in Cambodia; development of best practices in shrimp aquaculture and work on species introduction in shrimp culture; emergency intervention on diseases in koi carp project (Indonesia); a review of stock enhancement practices in the inland water fisheries; organic aquaculture (Vietnam); rice field biodiversity and nutrition (Lao PDR and Thailand); large marine ecosystem management in the Bay of Bengal; and regional review of aquaculture. Assistance was also provided in assessing the impacts of the Tsunami as well as in the relief and rehabilitation activities.

193. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the programme has generated strong interest in rice-cum-fish farming systems. Assistance has been provided towards implementation of the ecosystem approach to fisheries in the Lesser Antilles, the International Plan of Action (IPOA) on Sharks and EAF in general.

194. Globally, the programme has continued to give priority to more demanding issues of particularly vulnerable deep sea and other straddling and high seas fishery resources of global interest. It has pursued the implementation of EAF in the Caribbean, South West Indian Ocean, Bay of Bengal, as well as in West and Southwest Africa and the Lesser Antilles. The programme has also initiated, in collaboration with WFC an "Approach to interdisciplinary assessment of small-scale fisheries". A global review of the state of aquaculture has been

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<sup>31</sup> Geographical Information System (GIS)

undertaken, through a series of regional reviews and a global synthesis. The document has been used by the World Bank for its concept paper on aquaculture. The increased international awareness on the state of exploitation of living marine resources and the need to promote EAF has exceeded expectations. An updated and upgraded world review of the state of world fishery resources was issued during the biennium and special attention has been requested from the UN regarding analyses of the state of highly migratory, straddling and other high seas resources, vulnerable shark and deep sea resources.

### Extrabudgetary resources

195. In general, synergies between normative and operational activities have been facilitated by various GCP projects (funded by Italy, Japan, Norway and Spain) and have been effective in enabling both the projects and related programme entities to achieve their respective goals and objectives. The programme has maintained and developed cooperation and partnership with selected universities, museums and research centres, for example for work on species identification and resources assessment. Some important activities were carried out in partnership with other international and regional organizations, governmental or non-governmental, such as IMO, NACA, WWF, IUCN, CBD, FEAP<sup>32</sup>, WFC, etc.

#### Aquaculture Networks

Responding to the recommendations by the COFI Sub-Committee on Aquaculture, consultations were undertaken to explore the potential for establishing aquaculture networks, like NACA, in other parts of the world, which was welcomed in all regions. In November 2004, the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Eastern Europe (NACEE), with a membership of 31 institutions from 13 Central and Eastern Europe countries was established. HAKI, the Hungarian Research Institute for Fisheries, Aquaculture and Irrigation became the Coordinating Institute. The establishment of such networks in Latin America and Africa is ongoing.

### Programme 2.3.3: Fisheries Exploitation and Utilisation

Regular Programme	US\$000
Programme of Work	9,882
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers	(325)
<b>Final Programme of Work</b>	<b>9,557</b>
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work	9,550
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work	7
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work	(3.3%)
Field Programme	US\$000
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery	2,203
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery	16,624
TCP delivery	2,517
<b>Total Field Programme delivery</b>	<b>21,344</b>
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery	2.2
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost	1,367

<sup>32</sup> International Maritime Organisation (IMO), Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Federation of European Aquaculture Producers (FEAP)

## **Achievements**

196. This programme supports the improvement of responsible and sustainable fish production, utilisation and trade within the framework of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. The programme aims at reducing the environmental impacts of fishing gears, reducing wastage in fisheries, promoting sustainable and effective utilisation of fisheries resources and responsible fish trade. The most significant achievements were:

- . Methodology for the assessment of discards in fisheries and re-estimation of global discards.
- . Studies on the impact of fishing gear on environment.
- . Training workshops and publications on the use of "Turtle excluder devices (TEDs) and bycatch reduction devices (BRDs)".
- . Updated guidelines to avoid incidental catch of seabirds.
- . Four regional workshops on vessel monitoring system (VMS).
- . Revised Code of Safety for fishermen and fishing vessels.
- . South Pacific regional meeting on sea safety.
- . Case studies and local/national workshops on micro-enterprise development for small-scale fishing communities and on microfinance for women.
- . Experimentation and dissemination of appropriate technologies to improve fish preservation and utilisation for human consumption.
- . Technical assistance and training in safety and quality systems, traceability and risk analysis.
- . Technical assistance and training in main trade issues of relevance to fisheries within the framework of the WTO Doha Development Round.
- . Successful organisation of the regional workshop of African fish technology experts and of the 6<sup>th</sup> World Congress of Seafood Trade and Safety.

## **Regional impacts**

197. While more focus was on aquaculture in Asia and to some extent Latin America, support in Africa was mainly on marine capture fisheries. Likewise, regional collaboration and network strengthening was the focus in Asia, while more national undertakings were implemented in Africa and the Near East.

198. Two regional workshops on microfinance (in support of the sustainable development of inland capture fisheries and the rehabilitation of fisheries and aquaculture in Tsunami-affected countries) and a technical consultation on sea turtles conservation and fisheries were held in Asia in collaboration with national fisheries officers and representatives from financial institutions. In Africa, a consultation of fish technology experts was held in Tanzania, and a regional workshop on bycatch in shrimp trawling and the ecosystem approach to fisheries management was held in Mozambique within the framework of the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC).

199. In the Caribbean, a regional workshop was held on the use of socio-economic and demographic information in fisheries and coastal area management, including an inter-regional exposure visit of fisheries officers from the Caribbean to the Philippines and Malaysia. Preparatory work was made for the preparation of technical guidelines on good aquaculture practices and hazard analysis critical control point (HACCP) in aquaculture and their dissemination through regional workshops in Asia and Latin America. These activities resulted in increased awareness regarding the impact of fishing operations on the environment, strengthened support to small-scale fisheries, market access issues, sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS), technical barriers to trade (TBT) and traceability with greater opportunities for FAO work in this area.



200. Major contributions towards the restoration of fish production following the Tsunami which affected (end 2004) countries bordering the Indian Ocean enabled these countries to resume fishing and develop national strategies for responsible fisheries management.

#### **Extrabudgetary resources**

201. Activities under this programme were enhanced by several TCP projects in Africa, extrabudgetary resources from GEF, Sweden, the Common Fund for Commodities (CFC), the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and The Hanseatic City of Bremen, partnerships with UNIDO, WTO, WHO, and collaboration with the Fish InfoServices and the Globefish partners.

202. These resources and partnerships contributed to the implementation of normative activities related to improved safety and efficiency of small-scale fishing operations as well as in improved disaster preparedness and impact assessment in fishing communities. High levels of synergy were drawn between these activities and the emergency assistance following the Tsunami, particularly related damage assessments, fishing vessel design and construction, safety at sea, etc.

203. The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)-funded project on WTO and fisheries, enabled the organisation of three regional workshops in West Africa to address the issue of market access requirements and negotiations under the framework of WTO. Three major CFC-funded projects on fish value addition technology were implemented in Latin America, Near East and Asia and support to prepare similar projects for Africa and Near East was provided.

#### **Tsunami**

The Fisheries Department has supported affected countries in addressing the direct and indirect impacts of the December 2004 Tsunami on fisheries and aquaculture. This support has taken three forms. First, in providing technical advice and support to flash appeal projects largely aimed at rebuilding people's livelihoods by supplying critical inputs such as vessels, fishing and processing equipment and rebuilding associated service industries and infrastructure. Second, in supporting governments in the coordination of the large number of assistance agencies, mostly NGOs, in their relief and rehabilitation efforts, not least to ensure sustainable levels of fishing capacity rehabilitation and the supply of good quality equipment and facilities. Third, in assisting Tsunami-impacted countries to develop and implement longer-term strategies and projects aimed at building a sustainable future for fisheries and aquaculture resource users. This latter role is part of the ongoing work of the Fisheries Department focusing on supporting better fisheries management and aquaculture development through implementing the CCRF.

## Programme 2.3.4: Fisheries Policy

<b>Regular Programme</b>		<b>US\$000</b>
Programme of Work		11,406
Adjustments to Programme of Work arising out of Budgetary Transfers		(325)
<b>Final Programme of Work</b>		<b>11,081</b>
Expenditure against Final Programme of Work		11,074
Variance of Expenditure (Over)/Under Final Programme of Work		7
Budgetary Transfers as percent of Programme of Work		(2.8%)
<b>Field Programme</b>		<b>US\$000</b>
Extrabudgetary TF and UNDP delivery		21,571
Extrabudgetary emergency project delivery		214
TCP delivery		2,198
<b>Total Field Programme delivery</b>		<b>23,984</b>
Ratio of Field to Regular Programme delivery		2.2
Technical Support Services, professional staff cost		1,593

### Achievements

204. The programme aims at promoting the implementation of the CCRF including inland fisheries and aquaculture. It focuses on the social and economic aspects of capture fisheries and aquaculture, the analysis, development of appropriate policies and management strategies for the sector and the strengthening of governance in fisheries. The most significant achievements include:

- . The publication and dissemination of SOFIA 2004.
- . Increased awareness on negative aspects of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and the development of numbers of national plans of action to combat this blight.
- . The adoption of guidelines for the ecolabelling of fish and fishery products from marine capture fisheries.
- . Development and preparation of reviews on specific issues of particular interest globally and for the regions, particularly on the impact of commercial aquaculture on economic growth, poverty alleviation and the achievement of food security in Asia, Africa and Latin America.
- . More involvement of fishers in the fisheries management processes and strategy for increasing the contribution of small-scale fisheries to poverty alleviation and food security.
- . Establishment of new RFBs and acknowledgment of their increased role played in implementing the CCRF. Special efforts were undertaken to strengthen FAO RFBs and increase their efficiency as well as to improve and enhance cooperation between all FAO and non-FAO RFBs.
- . Successful organisation of regional and national workshops on the development of the Plan of Action on IUU and Capacity with particular emphasis on training.
- . Successful assistance provided to Members on fisheries policy and management strategy formulation, directly from headquarters or through regional or subregional offices and in coordination with FAORs where appropriate.

## **Regional impacts**

205. Many countries already cooperate regionally in fisheries matters of common concern through both FAO and non-FAO regional organizations. Where such organizations exist, and where there is a history of cooperation, efforts towards the implementation of the CCRF are a logical extension of ongoing arrangements. A regional approach may be absolutely essential in many parts of the world given the degree of shared fisheries and level of fishers migration. It is particularly important also to address the issues of access control and vessel monitoring and initiatives under the programme which have been leading to increased collaboration in this respect, particularly in West Africa.

206. Capacity-building exercises and related activities have been sponsored and carried out in 2004-05, such as raising awareness of the CCRF through workshops, meetings and special publications (e.g. SEAFDEC Region - Consultation on Regionalisation of the Code of Conduct) and also through direct assistance to countries for the development of national plans of action. Such was the case in Central America, at the level of the Organización del Sector Pesquero y Acuícola del Istmo Centroamericano (OSPESCA) as well as in several member countries of the Organización Latinoamericana de Desarrollo Pesquero (OLDEPESCA) for the development of plans of action to combat IUU fishing, to manage fleet capacity and for the management of sharks. Several workshops on the IPOA on IUU fishing were held in the different regions (Malaysia, October 2004; Trinidad and Tobago, November 2004; Fiji, August 2005; Ghana, October 2005; Egypt, December 2005).

207. Publication of studies and documents of interest for the regions was also achieved under the programme, such as by RAP on "Increasing the contribution of small-scale fisheries to poverty alleviation and food security" and "Mainstreaming fisheries co-management in the Asia Pacific", as well as the preparation of reviews on specific issues of particular interest for the regions. For the preparation of SOFIA, a number of regionally originated issues were selected, taking into account that they had become or might become of global nature.

208. During the biennium many FAO regional fishery bodies met (e.g. EIFAC, CECAF, GFCM, APFIC, CIFA, IOTC, RECOFI, COPESCAL<sup>33</sup>; WECAFC, SWIOFC). SWIOFC held its first session in April 2005 and WECAFC adopted new statutes. Meetings were also held between the Secretariats of the FAO RFBs and other RFBs (Fourth Meeting of Regional Fishery Bodies, Rome, March 2005) as well as between the Secretariats and other relevant entities (e.g. the meetings between the APFIC Secretariat and the Mekong River Commission (MRC), NACA, SEAFDEC, WFC).

## **Extrabudgetary resources**

209. Most of the extrabudgetary resources have been channelled through the FishCode Programme, including from Norway, Sweden, USA, Japan and Finland, to a wide range of field activities that are designed specifically to support the implementation of the CCRF. Other extrabudgetary funding was used to support field work, including TCP funding for activities carried out at the national level, or to provide assistance to RFBs.

210. A thematic example of activities undertaken under the programme at the national level is the assistance provided for national level planning and policy development in the field of aquaculture, where activities were made possible with TCP and extrabudgetary funding. The results and experiences gained with these activities were integrated in the normative work. In many cases, national, regional and international partners were also requested to contribute

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<sup>33</sup> European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission (EIFAC), Commission for Inland Fisheries of Latin America (COPESCAL)

(e.g. bilateral donors, NACA, INFOPECSA, World Bank and IUCN), which led to the constitution of a number of very productive partnerships, both formal and informal.

#### **Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme**

The Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP) was established as a partnership between the DFID, FAO and 25 countries in West and Central Africa.

Among other outputs, the work of the programme has provided a better and more comprehensive understanding of poverty, vulnerability and social exclusion among people engaged in fishing-related activities. It highlighted, in particular, that in order to achieve responsible fisheries, development interventions would need to address the factors that most immediately and directly threaten the sustainability of fisherfolk's livelihoods. Often, these factors are not related to their fishing activities and the status of the resource, nor are they specific to fishing communities. Rather, they apply - to a greater or lesser degree - to the poor in general, especially to the rural poor living in remote areas with little access to social services, infrastructure and markets.

#### **Arrears Project: Strengthening National Capacity to Combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing**

An arrears project supported the planning and implementation of several activities related to IUU fishing, in particular to convene a series of regional workshops to broaden and deepen the implementation of the 2001 International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IPOA-IUU).

The workshops sought to (i) raise awareness about the deleterious effects of IUU fishing and the need for countries to act in a concerted and decisive manner to combat such fishing; (ii) provide a comprehensive understanding of the IPOA-IUU, its relationship with other international fisheries instruments (e.g. 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement and the 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement) and its relevance to the fisheries situation in participants' countries; (iii) define more clearly steps that fisheries administrations should take to develop national plans of action on IUU; and (iv) share information about the merits of harmonising measures on a regional basis to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing.

**COMPLETION OF 2004-05 OUTPUTS BY MAJOR PROGRAMME: 2.3 FISHERIES**

The 2004-05 PWB identified outputs for implementation under the technical and economic programmes. In the course of programme implementation it is sometimes necessary for modifications to be made in outputs, while others may be postponed or cancelled. New outputs may also be introduced to meet changing circumstances and specific requests. The following table summarises changes that occurred by output type by programme. Information on all planned and unplanned outputs is available in C 2007/8 *Annex V* on the FAO Internet site at (<http://www.fao.org/pir>).

Type of Output	Approved in PWB	Cancelled/ Postponed	Unplanned Delivered	Total Delivered	Delivered Unmodified	Delivered Modified	Percent Delivered
<b>231 Fisheries Information</b>							
Coordination and information exchange	11	(1)	0	10	9	1	91%
Direct advice to Members; field programme support	6	0	1	7	6	1	117%
Information (products, systems, databases)	21	(3)	3	21	15	6	100%
International undertakings, agreements/conventions and standards	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Methodologies and guidelines (including pilot testing and demonstration)	6	0	0	6	4	2	100%
Studies and analyses	2	0	2	4	4	0	200%
Training (including training courses and materials)	2	0	1	3	2	1	150%
<b>231 Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>106%</b>
<b>232 Fisheries Resources and Aquaculture</b>							
Coordination and information exchange	10	0	2	12	12	0	120%
Direct advice to Members; field programme support	6	0	2	8	8	0	133%
Information (products, systems, databases)	14	0	13	27	27	0	193%
International undertakings, agreements/conventions and standards	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Methodologies and guidelines (including pilot testing and demonstration)	13	(1)	4	16	16	0	123%
Studies and analyses	19	(1)	14	32	32	0	168%
Training (including training courses and materials)	1	0	3	4	4	0	400%
<b>232 Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>156%</b>
<b>233 Fisheries Exploitation and Utilisation</b>							
Coordination and information exchange	3	(1)	0	2	2	0	67%
Direct advice to Members; field programme support	12	0	1	13	13	0	108%
Information (products, systems, databases)	7	(2)	1	6	6	0	86%
International undertakings, agreements/conventions and standards	5	0	0	5	5	0	100%
Methodologies and guidelines (including pilot testing and demonstration)	9	(1)	0	8	6	2	89%
Other	1	0	0	1	1	0	100%
Studies and analyses	13	0	0	13	10	3	100%
Training (including training courses and materials)	9	0	0	9	9	0	100%
<b>233 Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>97%</b>

**234 Fisheries Policy**

Coordination and information exchange	2	0	0	2	2	0	100%
Direct advice to Members; field programme support	2	0	0	2	1	1	100%
Information (products, systems, databases)	3	0	0	3	3	0	100%
International undertakings, agreements/conventions and standards	8	0	0	8	8	0	100%
Methodologies and guidelines (including pilot testing and demonstration)	6	(3)	1	4	4	0	67%
Studies and analyses	7	0	1	8	7	1	114%
<b>234 Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>96%</b>
<b>23 Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>118%</b>