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para la  
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## COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES

Twenty-sixth Session

Rome, Italy, 7-11 March 2005

**MEDIUM TERM PLAN 2006-11 AND PRELIMINARY  
PROGRAMME OF WORK PROPOSALS FOR 2006-07: MAJOR  
PROGRAMME 2.3 FISHERIES**

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## INTRODUCTION

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1. As was done at previous sessions, the Committee is invited to carry out its forward-looking review of planned activities under Major Programme 2.3: Fisheries. At the last session, both the applicable section of the Medium Term Plan 2004-09 and a supplementary document were before the Committee for this purpose. It may be recalled that the Programme Committee recommended that, besides the longer term perspective offered in the Medium Term Plan document, this type of discussion in the Technical Committees should also benefit from specially prepared documents. These would contain tables indicating changes in resources from the approved budget for the current biennium to the proposed level for the next biennium, based on the assumptions in the MTP, and narratives on activities foreseen in the next biennium.
2. While the experience of the last session would appear to have been satisfactory, it may be noted that, in line with the concept of a rolling Plan, the MTP 2006-11 document considered by the Council in November 2004 focused, as far as technical programmes are concerned, only on new or substantially changed entities since the previous Plan. However, the pertinent sections from the published Medium Term Plan 2006-11 may not be sufficient for the Technical Committees to render advice on priorities for the next biennium in their respective areas, which would be taken into account in the formulation of the PWB 2006-2007.
3. Therefore, the present document seeks to present under each programme of Major Programme 2.3 Fisheries:
  - detailed information on all the applicable entities expected to be active during the period of coverage of the MTP 2006-11; and
  - narratives on the main substantive thrusts for the biennium 2006-07 and proposed resource shifts over the approved budget for 2004-05 – based on the real growth assumption used in the MTP 2006-11.
4. The attention of the Committee is drawn in particular to those entities that are new or have been substantially changed since the previous MTP (entity 231A2 and entities under Programme 2.3.3). The Committee is invited to review and comment on these new and changed entities, and to make recommendations on the programme priorities which would be taken into account in the finalisation of proposals for the Programme of Work and Budget 2006-07 for Major Programme 2.3 Fisheries.

## MAJOR PROGRAMME 2.3: FISHERIES

Programme Title	PWB	MTP 2006-11		
	2004-05 Total POW	2006-07 POW (ZRG)	Real Growth Resources	2006-07 POW (RG)
231 Fisheries Information	7,056	7,056	300	7,356
232 Fisheries Resources and Aquaculture	11,719	11,760	500	12,260
233 Fisheries Exploitation and Utilisation	9,412	9,281	500	9,781
234 Fisheries Policy	10,816	10,074	500	10,574
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,003</b>	<b>38,171</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>39,971</b>

### Areas of Emphasis for 2006-07

Major Programme 2.3 will continue to address the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF), the International Plans of Action (IPOAs) endorsed by COFI and Council, and other international instruments which provide the framework for national policies to pursue responsible and sustainable development in fisheries and aquaculture. The Major Programme covers a broad range of advisory and other services related to the management, development, marketing and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources. It will actively contribute to meet the goal of the World Food Summit and the Millennium Declaration of halving hunger by 2015. In this context, it is important to highlight the relevance of small-scale and artisanal fisheries. The activities of this sub sector are often targeted on supplying fish and fishery products to local and domestic markets, and for subsistence consumption. Consequently a great importance will be given to activities aiming to increase the contribution of small-scale fisheries to Food Security and Poverty Alleviation.

The prime emphasis on the implementation of the CCRF found echo in the priority on fisheries given in other relevant international instruments such as the Plan of Implementation adopted by the Johannesburg Summit in 2002. The ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture will be developed further and the contributions of inland fisheries and aquaculture to food security will be enhanced. Current information systems will be adapted to new needs. FAO will assist with elimination of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing through implementation of better management practices, including Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS). Measures to reduce the negative impacts of fishing on the environment will be identified. Overall priority will be given to capacity building, particularly for small-scale fisheries development and in the area of fish trade, quality and safety. Finally, partnerships with regional fisheries bodies and national centres of excellence will be expanded in support of the newly adopted Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries.

The Major Programme will continue to devote a substantial part of its resources to support the field programme and the FAO regional fishery commissions and to respond to member countries' requests. Several changes have been introduced to the programme structure and are explained further under the applicable programmes. The main ones are summarized, as follows:

- a revised entity 231A2 Support to the Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries; and
- substantial rearrangement of the structure of Programme 2.3.3, including new entities, to reflect the results of recent evaluations.

## PROGRAMME 2.3.1: FISHERIES INFORMATION

Prog. Entity	Time Frame	Title	PWB	MTP 2006-11		
			2004-05 Total POW	2006-07 POW (ZRG)	Real Growth Resources	2006-07 POW (RG)
231A2	2004-2009	Support to the Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries (Strategy-STF) through FIRMS and other FIGIS Partnerships	1,001	1,001	100	1,101
231P1	Continuing	Provision of Fisheries Information and Statistics	4,922	4,922	50	4,972
231S1	Continuing	Advice and Technical Support to Member Nations and Regional Fisheries Bodies	1,133	1,133	150	1,283
<b>Total</b>			<b>7,056</b>	<b>7,056</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>7,356</b>

### Areas of Emphasis for 2006-07

The adoption of the Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries (Strategy-STF) by COFI and the Council and its endorsement by the UNGA has provided a framework for improving the quality and coverage of fishery information and statistics collected at the national level and analysed and utilized at the national, regional and global levels. The Strategy-STF involves development partner agencies, national authorities, regional fishery bodies and FAO in a joint effort to build capacity to collect, analyse and report information and data as a basis for more effective policy-making and management of capture fisheries in order to ensure sustainable use of fisheries within ecosystems. Under programme entity 231P1 emphasis will be given to improving the quality of fishery information and statistics compiled and disseminated by FAO, whereas programme entity 231A2 aims at more systematic reporting of information from the national to the regional and global levels so as to provide policy makers and the public with more comprehensive, reliable and timely information and statistics. Capacity building through national and regional technical assistance is supported under programme entity 231S1 and, more significantly, through the FishCode-STF project with extra-budgetary funds to be actively sought from donors.

Under real growth conditions, the implementation of the Strategy-STF will be facilitated, with a particular focus on the improvement of the quality of fishery statistics at the national level which would in turn enhance regional and global statistics disseminated by regional fishery bodies and FAO. It would be possible to retain the post of Fishery Statistician (Fishing Fleets) to the benefit of fishing fleet statistics and allowing FAO to disseminate vessel authorization information in support of the FAO Compliance Agreement.

### 231A2: Support to the Strategy for Improving Information on Status and Trends of Capture Fisheries (Strategy-STF) through FIRMS and other FIGIS Partnerships

#### *Development problem to be addressed:*

5. In the context of the globalization of issues related to governance and trade in natural resources, there is a deficit of reliable information. Comprehensive, objective and timely information and increased awareness would facilitate and stimulate more effective policy making, sectoral planning, management and, consequently, fishing practices.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

6. Direct involvement of, and improved coordination between information owners (national and regional centres of excellence) in the development and maintenance of an integrated worldwide information system is a guarantee of better quality information. Advanced information technology, the development of communication standards for information exchange and the new impetus due to the adoption of the Strategy - STF, will facilitate the needed partnerships.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

7. The international community (producers, processors, traders, consumers, support industries and the public at large) are the ultimate beneficiaries. The intended benefits are effective policy making, sectoral planning and fisheries management which result in sustainable use of fishery resources.

***Objective(s)***

8. Increased awareness of key fisheries issues and trends and their inter-relationship with other aspects of integrated natural resource management; and better informed public debate in support of sustainable management of fisheries resources at the national and international levels, based on improved international fishery information standards and quality.

***Major Output(s)***

- Enhanced FIGIS functionalities compatible with WAICENT, and modules and workflows for the integration and updating of data
- Coordination, technical and other support to the FIGIS/FIRMS Partnership and to information provider partners
- Comprehensive multi-disciplinary Geographical Information System (GIS)-based database on fisheries integrated in FIGIS

**231P1: Provision of Fisheries Information and Statistics*****Development problem to be addressed:***

9. Members require current, comprehensive, and accurate fisheries information and statistics for policy making, sectoral planning and management, but often fisheries information is lacking, unreliable, incomplete or outdated. As a result, many fisheries policies and practices are not compatible with sustainable use.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

10. The availability and use of comprehensive and standardized fishery information and statistics will facilitate more effective policy making, sectoral planning and management in support of sustainable fisheries use, resulting in improved practices at national and international levels.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

11. Increased and sustainable fishery production, utilization, food security and livelihoods, sustainable ecosystems and protection of the environment will benefit key stakeholders including producers, processors, traders, support industries, consumers and fishing communities as well as the public at large.

*Objective(s)*

12. Availability of comprehensive, standardized global fisheries information and statistics and wide use by governments and other stakeholders to promote awareness of key fisheries issues and trends in support of decision-making, as well as to serve policy formulation in the sector.

*Major Output(s)*

- Development of norms, standards, guidelines, arrangements and procedures for enhanced collection, storage, dissemination and sharing of fisheries information
- Fisheries information and library services
- Development and promotion of norms, standards, arrangements and procedures for enhanced collection, storage, processing, dissemination and sharing of fishery statistics
- Collation, analysis and dissemination of global and regional fishery statistics

### 231S1: Advice and Technical Support to Member Nations and Regional Fisheries Bodies

13. As this entity largely represents on-demand services to Members which by their nature are difficult to plan in advance, no formulation of rationale and objective is provided.

*Major Output(s)*

- Advice and technical support to governments and regional fishery bodies on fishery information and statistics programmes

## PROGRAMME 2.3.2: FISHERIES RESOURCES AND AQUACULTURE

Prog. Entity	Time Frame	Title	PWB	MTP 2006-11		
			2004-05 Total POW	2006-07 POW (ZRG)	Real Growth Resources	2006-07 POW (RG)
232A1	2002-2007	Promotion of Responsible Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture	1,790	1,790	0	1,790
232A2	2002-2007	Increased Contribution of Aquaculture and Inland Fisheries to Food Security	873	873	0	873
232A3	2002-2007	Marine Fisheries Resources Identification and Biodata	973	1,065	125	1,190
232A4	2002-2007	Monitoring and Reporting on Global Marine Resources and Relevant Environmental and Ecological Changes	1,410	1,410	125	1,535
232A5	2002-2007	Assessment and Management of Fisheries Resources	1,197	1,197	0	1,197
232P1	Continuing	Global Monitoring and Strategic Analysis of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture	2,310	2,310	250	2,560
232S1	Continuing	Advice on Marine Resources and Environmental Issues	1,405	1,402	0	1,402
232S2	Continuing	Advice on Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture Development	1,761	1,713	0	1,713
<b>Total</b>			<b>11,719</b>	<b>11,760</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>12,260</b>

### **Areas of Emphasis for 2006-07**

The programme aims at a more sustainable contribution of marine and inland fisheries resources and aquaculture to food supplies, food security and general economic growth. It promotes maintenance of the resource base and the productive ecosystems it depends on. The main emphasis will be on: (1) collection and distribution of bio-ecological information on resources; (2) adaptation and distribution of resource and fisheries assessment methodologies; (3) monitoring, analysis and outlook of resources and aquaculture development; (4) identification of management practices and provision of advisory services; and (5) intensification and integration of aquaculture (particularly in LIFDCs).

Under Real Growth, it will be possible to devote more resources to the application of the ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture, following the recommendations of the 2001 Reykjavik Conference.

## **232A1: Promotion of Responsible Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture**

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

14. Significant challenges exist in most countries as to the sustainability of inland fisheries and aquaculture. There is a broad need for technical assistance and stakeholder cooperation for improving resource use efficiency and management, as well as protection of the resources and environments on which these sectors are based.

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

15. Greater national and international awareness, improved national policy environments and adequate technical capacities for sustainable inland fishery and aquaculture practices, in particular in relation to the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, should lead to overall sound sustainable management and conservation of these resources.

### *Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

16. More sustainable resource use and efficient management of inland fisheries and aquaculture will benefit governments, investors and other economic actors, vulnerable groups whose livelihoods depend on this sector, as well as consumers.

### *Objective(s)*

17. Enhanced awareness at national and international levels; promotion in national policies of the sustainable use of inland fisheries and aquaculture resources, as well as greater technical capacity of groups operating in the sector, such as civil society and producer organizations and NGOs, to manage resources according to these principles.

### *Major Output(s)*

- Methodology for management and conservation of resources used by aquaculture and inland fisheries
- Technical guidelines for implementation of Article 9 and other provisions of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries relevant to aquaculture and inland fisheries
- International norms for responsible management of aquaculture and inland fisheries

## **232A2: Increased Contribution of Aquaculture and Inland Fisheries to Food Security**

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

18. Increased fish production through aquaculture and inland fisheries is important for food security in developing countries, but realizing its significant potential in a sustainable manner requires appropriate technologies and methodologies.

*Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

19. Improved local, national and regional capacity to implement practices for the sustainable intensification of production systems in aquaculture and inland fisheries should result in a substantial increase in fish supplies.

*Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

20. Achievement of sustainable increases in production of fish and the induced rural development in inland and coastal areas will benefit principally those vulnerable groups, such as low-income households, dependent on inland fisheries and aquaculture resources for their livelihoods.

*Objective(s)*

21. Improved capacity of developing countries at the local, national and regional levels to implement efficient practices for sustainable intensification of production systems for aquaculture and inland fisheries.

*Major Output(s)*

- Studies and methodologies for improved efficiency and intensification of aquaculture and inland fisheries production systems
- Development of integrated aquaculture-agriculture farming practices for sustainable rural livelihoods

### **232A3: Marine Fisheries Resources Identification and Biodata**

*Development problem to be addressed:*

22. In Member countries, and particularly in developing countries, decision makers often lack reliable information to facilitate species identification as well as essential biological and ecological data regarding exploited marine species, which are essential basic elements to the development of the fisheries sector and the conservation and sustainable management of resources.

*Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

23. Access to, and use of improved data and statistics on exploited marine species by national governments, regional and international fisheries bodies and other key stakeholders in a position to impact on relevant policies and practices, should result in a more sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources.

*Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

24. More sustainable management of fisheries and rationalization of fishery-related activities will provide economic and social benefits to populations depending on them.



*Objective(s)*

25. National policy makers of developing countries, international and regional fisheries bodies, and other key stakeholders active in the development of the fisheries sector, will make use of a more reliable information base and improved tools for species identification and essential biological and ecological data of potentially exploited marine species.

*Major Output(s)*

- Interactive electronic archive of geographical distribution and data on marine species of commercial importance
- World, regional and national guides and catalogues on living marine resources
- Inputs to global resources information systems and FIGIS

**232A4: Monitoring and Reporting on Global Marine Resources and Relevant Environmental and Ecological Changes***Development problem to be addressed:*

26. If they are to pursue sound policies and practices, key stakeholders involved in managing and exploiting marine fisheries resources worldwide require regularly updated, standardized reporting on the state of these resources, as well as improved information on the impact of environmental and ecosystem changes on exploited resources and the marine habitat.

*Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

27. Increased capacity of public and commercial stakeholders to identify fisheries resources practices and formulate policies which explicitly take into account long-term trends and environmental and ecosystem concerns, should result in sustainable management and more efficient commercial exploitation practices.

*Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

28. Improved fisheries management, exploitation and conservation practices will provide an economic and environmental benefit to countries which pursue these practices, as well as to their populations.

*Objective(s)*

29. National planners and policy makers, international and regional bodies and key commercial concerns enabled to pursue policies and practices for sustainable use and exploitation of fisheries resources based on knowledge of underlying trends and understanding of environmental interactions.

*Major Output(s)*

- Indicators for measuring ecosystem effects on fishery resources
- Biennial review of the State of Marine Fishery Resources

**232A5: Assessment and Management of Fisheries Resources***Development problem to be addressed:*

30. Most developing countries have insufficient capacity to identify fisheries management practices that take into account local resource characteristics and environmental factors and explicitly address the objectives and risk preferences of policy makers and other key stakeholders.

*Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

31. Increased national capacity, particularly in developing countries, to identify and implement fisheries management strategies tailored to their particular requirements should lead to more satisfactory policy environment and resource use.

*Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

32. Fisheries management and conservation practices adapted to local resource conditions and stakeholder preferences will benefit all key actors in the sector, including national governments, industry, and consumers.

*Objective(s)*

33. Increased national capacity, particularly in developing countries, to identify and implement operational management strategies, policies and practices for fisheries that take into account local resource and environmental profiles and accurately reflect key stakeholder goals and preferences.

*Major Output(s)*

- Stock assessment, alternative resource management and risk assessment methodologies

### **232P1: Global Monitoring and Strategic Analysis of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture**

*Development problem to be addressed:*

34. Information on inland fisheries and aquaculture resource status and development trends, as well as national, regional and international cooperation of key stakeholders must be improved if sustainable use of these resources is to be achieved.

*Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

35. Improved national capacity for policy formulation based on solid information and analysis, and better cooperation of major stakeholders at local, national and regional levels to develop and promote sustainable inland fishery and aquaculture practices, should lead to overall sustainable management and conservation of these resources.

*Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

36. Analytical work and promotion of partnership will benefit governments, investors and vulnerable groups whose livelihoods depend on the sector.

*Objective(s)*

37. Improved national capacity to identify and pursue policies and management practices promoting sustainable development of inland fisheries, as well as enhanced regional and international coordination toward this goal.

*Major Output(s)*

- Development of architecture for global information systems and database on inland fisheries and aquaculture
- Studies, reviews and analyses of various aspects and issues of aquaculture and inland fisheries
- Support to regional fisheries and aquaculture bodies in relation to aquaculture and inland fisheries and promotion of partnership, cooperation and information exchange

- Studies and analyses on applied research and participatory extension services in aquaculture and inland fisheries in selected countries

### 232S1: Advice on Marine Resources and Environmental Issues

38. As this entity largely represents on-demand services to Members which by their nature are difficult to plan in advance, no formulation of rationale and objective is provided.

#### *Major Output(s)*

- Technical assistance to member countries in marine fishery resources issues and resource management

### 232S2: Advice on Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture Development

39. As this entity largely represents on-demand services to Members which by their nature are difficult to plan in advance, no formulation of rationale and objective is provided.

#### *Major Output(s)*

- Provision of technical information and advice on inland fisheries and aquaculture
- Provision of technical support to field project formulation and implementation in inland fisheries and aquaculture

## PROGRAMME 2.3.3: FISHERIES EXPLOITATION AND UTILIZATION

Prog. Entity	Time Frame	Title	PWB	MTP 2006-11		
			2004-05 Total POW	2006-07 POW (ZRG)	Real Growth Resources	2006-07 POW (RG)
233A1	2002-2005	Reduction of Discards and Environmental Impact from Fisheries	1,379	0	0	0
233A2	2002-2005	Sustainable Development of Small-scale Fisheries	1,495	0	0	0
233A3	2002-2005	Increased Production from Under-utilised Aquatic Resources and Low-value Catches	622	0	0	0
233A4	2002-2005	Consumption, Safety and Quality of Fish Products	1,218	0	0	0
233A5	2002-2005	Promotion of International Fish Trade	1,875	0	0	0
233A6	2006-2011	Impact of Fishing on the Environment	0	1,403	0	1,403
233A7	2006-2011	Implementation of MCS	0	888	0	888
233A8	2006-2011	Capacity Building for Small-scale Fisheries Development	0	1,327	250	1,577
233A9	2006-2011	Improved Utilization of Fish for Human Consumption	0	937	0	937
233P1	Continuing	Consumption, Safety and Quality of Fish Products	0	1,383	250	1,633
233P2	Continuing	Promotion of International Fish Trade	0	1,555	0	1,555
233S1	Continuing	Provision of Technical Support and Guidance to Member Countries and FAO Field Programme in the area of Fishery Technology	2,823	796	0	796
233S2	Continuing	Provision of Technical support and Guidance to Member Countries and FAO Field Programme in the area of Fish Utilization and Trade	0	992	0	992
<b>Total</b>			<b>9,412</b>	<b>9,281</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>9,781</b>

### **Areas of Emphasis for 2006-07**

The Programme will give priority to: Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, impacts of fishing on the environment and capacity building for small-scale fisheries development and how it will affect the small-scale and artisanal fisheries community. In particular, international cooperation on vessel monitoring systems (VMS) will be promoted and guidance will be provided on cost-effective use of monitoring control and surveillance (MCS) assets and technologies. Studies on the physical impact of different fishing gears on the aquatic habitat will be continued and the environmental impact of marine debris and ghost fishing by lost gears will be reviewed. Guidelines and extension materials will be developed to promote the use of sustainable, cost-efficient and safe fishing operations. Support will be provided to improve utilization of fish for human consumption and thus contribute to food security. Developing countries will be supported with regard to fish marketing in a manner consistent with environmental protection and national food security objectives. For this, priority will be given to capacity building in relation to WTO agreements, safety and quality management (particularly for aquaculture) as well as activities that arise from the COFI Subcommittee on Fish Trade and relevant Codex Committees. The programme will support initiatives aiming to ensure that small-scale fisheries can respond to opportunities resulting from global trends for access to markets (promotion of appropriate technologies in processing, preservation, transport, and storage, all of which can help to increase value-added, and reduce fish spoilage and wastage).

In terms of structure, programme entities 233A1, 233A2 and 233A3 as originally designed are to terminate by end-2005, while pertinent elements are retained in the form of the new entities 233A6, 233A8 and 233A9. A completely new entity 233A7 will address the greater emphasis on MCS, including support to inter-country cooperation. Entities 233A4 and 233A5 are converted to CP status in view of the ongoing nature of the work (recoded 233P1 and 233P2). It may also be noted that the TS entity has been split for the sake of clarity, to distinguish between the two major areas of requests (233S1 and 233S2).

Real growth resources would be used to create and support partnerships between capacity-building institutions to deliver quality training materials to end users in appropriate forms, and to strengthen further regional capabilities in fish technology, risk analysis and market information access.

### **233A6: Impact of Fishing on the Environment**

#### *Development problem to be addressed:*

40. Some fishing operations cause negative impacts on the environment, including loss of biodiversity and damage to critical habitats. The UN General Assembly (GA) and the Committee on Fisheries (COFI) have called for determined global efforts to reduce discards of by-catch and incidental capture of non-target species during fishing operations. The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) has called for the application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries. The TP responds directly to these expectations.

#### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

41. Improved national fishing practices and policy will reduce discards and other negative impacts on the environment and create a basis for sustainable increases in fish production and livelihoods from capture fisheries.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

42. Sustainable increases in fish food production, conservation of aquatic resources and reduced negative effects on biodiversity and the environment will benefit governments, fishing industry and consumers, as well as vulnerable groups whose livelihood and food security depend on these resources.

***Objective(s)***

43. Improved management practices, technologies and policies to reduce adverse environmental impacts from fishing operations.

***Major Output(s)***

- Assessment of the environmental impact of fishing operations
- Global studies on the development and current status of shrimp trawling
- Promotion of environmentally-friendly fishing

**233A7: Implementation of MCS*****Development problem to be addressed:***

44. Countries face practical problems in reducing illegal, unreported and unregistered (IUU) fishing. The costs of aircraft, patrol vessels, communication systems are frequently unsustainable for fisheries and maritime administrations, resulting in weak Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) and undermining the economic returns from the fisheries. Effective protection of inshore fisheries from industrial vessels can help sustain coastal fish resources, alleviate poverty in small-scale fishing communities and foster improved food fish distribution in disadvantaged areas.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

45. IUU fishing undermines management measures, reduces benefits to fishers and fishing communities, and creates conflicts at both national and international levels. Effective MCS combats IUU, thus national MCS capacity and international cooperation will be improved through a range of technical meetings, workshops and studies and through contributions to preparation and implementation of MCS projects and national plans of action on IUU fishing.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

46. The direct beneficiaries are national fisheries administrations, in particular those in developing countries. The indirect beneficiaries are the entire range of capture fishery stakeholders and in particular small-scale fishers disadvantaged by illegal fishing activities. The anticipated direct benefits include an improvement in the state of fish stocks and sustainability of fish resources and cost savings for fisheries administrations.

***Objective(s)***

47. Improved national MCS capacity and international cooperation on MCS.

***Major Output(s)***

- Improvement of MCS at national level, in particular in developing countries
- Support to international cooperation in MCS

## **233A8: Capacity Building for Small-scale Fisheries Development**

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

48. Small-scale fishing communities are often ranked among the poorest. They are faced with an array of problems, including rapid population growth, migration, overexploitation of resources, lack of alternative sources of employment, displacement due to industrial development and tourism, pollution and environmental degradation. Small-scale fishing communities are highly vulnerable to the impacts of natural catastrophes and the high risks associated with fishing operations.

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

49. The TP will primarily cover the development of guidelines and extension materials and their demonstration and pilot testing together with stakeholders.

### *Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

50. Small-scale fisher communities, particularly those in developing countries.

### *Objective(s)*

51. Strengthened capacity of target groups for cost-efficient and safe fishing operations; enhanced participation in coastal management and socio-economic development; improved disaster preparedness.

### *Major Output(s)*

- Sustainable and cost-efficient fishing technologies and infrastructure
- Participatory and socio-economic approaches and methods
- Support to safety-at-sea measures
- Training and information dissemination networks
- Procedures for providing emergency assistance to fishermen

## **233A9: Improved Utilization of Fish for Human Consumption**

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

52. The widening gap between fish supply and demand and the generally acknowledged limits of production from capture fisheries reaffirm the need to improve utilization of low value fish for human consumption, reduce post-harvest losses and improve domestic distribution and marketing to improve food security in developing countries.

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

53. Improved fish handling, preservation, processing and marketing of fish, leading to an overall increase in fish food availability and better utilisation of aquatic resources.

### *Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

54. Governments, fishing industry and consumers, and particularly vulnerable groups whose livelihoods and food security depend on these resources. Benefits are increased availability of nutritious fish at affordable costs.

*Objective(s)*

55. Improved supply of fish for human consumption due to improved handling and distribution practices and reduction of post-harvest losses.

*Major Output(s)*

- Development and dissemination of appropriate technologies to reduce post-harvest losses
- Support to improved fish handling onboard during landing and distribution for domestic markets
- Promotion of fisheries contributions to food security

**233P1: Consumption, Safety and Quality of Fish Products***Development problem to be addressed:*

56. The issue of safety and quality of fish products is of great importance for many countries in the light of increased demand, consumers' safety requirements and the globalization of fish trade. Developing countries cover over 50% of this trade, whereas developed countries account for more than 80% of total imports in value terms. Safety and quality standards are expanding in conformity with the WTO agreements on sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS) and technical barriers to trade (TBT). Developing countries need to meet these requirements to maintain and strengthen their market share, and actively participate in international deliberations under the auspices of Codex Alimentarius. They require international assistance to strengthen national and regional capacities.

*Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

57. Improved capacity will be sought through training and assistance for upgraded safety and quality assurance infrastructure and organizations. FishPort, a Web-based information system covering key information on fish safety issues will be maintained.

*Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

58. Ultimate beneficiaries are fish consumers who will have access to safer and better quality fish. Other beneficiaries are communities and people involved in fishing, handling, processing and distribution because of additional employment opportunities and incomes.

*Objective(s)*

59. Improved capacity of developing countries in meeting international safety and quality requirements; reduced post-harvest losses, detentions and rejections of products from exporting developing countries; increased market shares of developing countries.

*Major Output(s)*

- Strengthening and capacity building in fish inspection and quality assurance
- Support to the work of Codex on fish safety and quality
- Assessment and management of fish safety and quality control systems
- Development and maintenance of FishPort

## **233P2: Promotion of International Fish Trade**

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

60. Fish exports contribute significantly to the economies of many developing countries as a major source of hard currency earnings and employment opportunities. These countries need assistance to consolidate their market shares in a manner compatible with environmental protection and national food security objectives and to ensure that fish trade is adequately addressed in international regulatory frameworks.

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

61. Developing countries will be assisted to participate effectively in international fish trade. Support will be provided to deliberative forum (COFI Sub-Committee on Fish Trade), and the global fish marketing network (InfoNetwork) with its ability to compile, analyse and maintain up-to-date marketing and trade information.

### *Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

62. Fishermen, workers in processing plants and distribution systems; benefits to accrue for the economy at large; improved conditions for women who are often a majority in the fish processing sector.

### *Objective(s)*

63. Improved access to fish marketing and trade information and capacity of analysts, policy makers and negotiators of developing countries to identify and effectively pursue trade opportunities.

### *Major Output(s)*

- Development and maintenance of Globefish
- Coordination and strengthening of the Fish Marketing Information Services (InfoNetwork)
- Monitoring and studies of major issues impacting fish marketing and trade
- Supervision and monitoring of the Common Fund for Commodities (CFC) funded projects
- Organization of and follow-up to biennial sessions of COFI Sub-Committee on Fish Trade
- Monitoring and advice on the impact of international fish trade on food security
- Monitoring and support to implementation of fish trade agreements

## **233S1: Provision of Technical Support and Guidance to Member Countries and FAO Field Programme in the area of Fishery Technology**

64. As this entity largely represents on-demand services to Members which by their nature are difficult to plan in advance, no formulation of rationale and objective is provided.

### *Major Output(s)*

- Support and advice to UN or non UN agencies/organizations, Regional Fisheries Bodies, FAO Regional Offices, Member Nations and FAO units
- Project identification, design/formulation, technical appraisal, technical backstopping/monitoring
- Information base and analysis of fishing fleets and gear, and technological developments related to their operation, efficiency and safety in support of Atlas, FIGIS etc



## 233S2: Provision of Technical support and Guidance to Member Countries and FAO Field Programme in the area of Fish Utilization and Trade

65. As this entity largely represents on-demand services to Members which by their nature are difficult to plan in advance, no formulation of rationale and objective is provided.

### *Major Output(s)*

- Support to field operations, advice to other UN organizations and NGOs
- Support to fish technology research and training institutes and extension services
- Project identification, design/formulation, backstopping and monitoring in fish utilization and trade

### PROGRAMME 2.3.4: FISHERIES POLICY

Prog. Entity	Time Frame	Title	PWB	MTP 2006-11		
			2004-05 Total POW	2006-07 POW (ZRG)	Real Growth Resources	2006-07 POW (RG)
234A1	2002-2007	Coordination and Monitoring of the Implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries	1,150	1,185	0	1,185
234A4	2002-2007	Promotion of Coastal Fisheries Management	1,037	1,037	0	1,037
234A5	2002-2007	Promotion of Appropriate National/Regional Policies for Sustainable Aquaculture Development	942	942	0	942
234P2	Continuing	Global Analysis of Economic and Social Trends in Fisheries and Aquaculture	1,454	1,454	0	1,454
234P3	Continuing	Economic and Social Analysis of Fishery and Aquaculture Policy and Management	1,764	1,764	280	2,044
234S1	Continuing	Promotion and Strengthening of Regional Fisheries Bodies and Arrangements	3,645	2,868	220	3,088
234S2	Continuing	Direct Support to Countries in Fisheries Policy and Management	824	824	0	824
<b>Total</b>			<b>10,816</b>	<b>10,074</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>10,574</b>

### **Areas of Emphasis for 2006-07**

The promotion of sustainable aquaculture and coastal fisheries will be pursued, the latter through support for effective control of access to wild fish stocks and by strengthening of regional fishery bodies and arrangements. Emphasis will be put on the need to improve access of the small-scale fishers to fishery resources and fishing grounds in coastal and inland waters. In that direction, participatory resources management will be encouraged. Meanwhile, the issues affecting the conditions of the stocks, particularly overcapacity, need to be addressed and its economic and social aspects will be considered.

In the light of the expansion of aquaculture production outside Asia, it needs to be supported by national policies promoting sustainable practices, particularly in Africa but also in Latin America and the Caribbean. Further technological developments make it possible for fishers to increase their capability to exploit wild fish stocks. This results in a growing threat to capture fisheries generally and in particular to the livelihood of fisher families in many developing countries. The threat will persist until there is an effective means for controlling access to fishing grounds. Procedures and approaches for controlling access will be made available and adapted to the need of Members. Regional fishery bodies and arrangements will be supported with particular attention given to those recently established (RECOFI and SWIOC).

Taking account of the growing role of Regional Fishery Management Bodies and Arrangements, under Real Growth activities will be undertaken aiming to make these Bodies - particularly those in Africa - more effective. It would also be possible to better assess the growing interaction between fisheries and the rest of the economy, with emphasis on economic and social aspects.

## **234A1: Coordination and Monitoring of the Implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries**

### *Development problem to be addressed:*

66. In 1995, the FAO Conference adopted the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries to meet the urgent need to rationalize the fisheries sector. This project spearheads implementation of the Code, which involves, at varying degrees, all units in the Fisheries Department and associated regional teams.

### *Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

67. National and international fisheries policies and management practices that better reflect the principles of the Code of Conduct will lead to an improved and sustainable economic, social and environmental contribution of the fisheries sector.

### *Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

68. The optimization of the contribution of fisheries to achieving benefits in terms of food, employment, recreation and trade as well as ecosystem and socio-economic well-being will benefit populations throughout the world.

***Objective(s)***

69. National and international fisheries management practices, policies and legislation better reflect principles and provisions of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, specifically including gender concerns.

***Major Output(s)***

- Regular monitoring and reporting to COFI and the UN General Assembly on progress with the implementation of the Code
- Dissemination of the Code, technical guidelines, International Plans of Actions and Strategies concluded within the Code's framework
- Support to implementation of approaches for sustainable livelihoods in fishing communities

**234A4: Promotion of Coastal Fisheries Management*****Development problem to be addressed:***

70. Access to coastal fishing grounds in many countries is uncontrolled, and can often lead to over-exploitation of fish stocks, declining catches, falling incomes and worsening of living standards for fishing communities and for those serving these communities. Management plans for these areas are lacking, and where they exist, often do not prove effective.

***Proposed contribution to problem resolution:***

71. Better management practices and controlled access to coastal fishing grounds will lead to a more sustainable exploitation of these resources.

***Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:***

72. A sustainable balance in the harvest of coastal fish resources will benefit the environment of concerned countries and lead to improved livelihoods of fisherfolks, their families and related communities.

***Objective(s)***

73. Countries will adopt methods, practices and management plans that better control access to, and exploitation of their coastal fisheries resources.

***Major Output(s)***

- Analysis of coastal fisheries management approaches
- Global dissemination of lessons learned and methods used for planning and implementation of improved coastal fisheries management systems

**234A5: Promotion of Appropriate National/Regional Policies for Sustainable Aquaculture Development*****Development problem to be addressed:***

74. Current quantities of fish and shrimp, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, are insufficient to ensure adequate supplies of animal proteins, and wild fish stocks are already heavily exploited. Aquaculture has the potential to contribute substantially to increasing fish supplies, but past aquaculture development and management efforts by governments have been largely ineffective.

*Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

75. Favourable policies and a supportive commercial and trade environment will stimulate national and international concerns to invest in the large-scale, modern aquaculture enterprises needed to achieve a significant and rapid boost to fish supplies.

*Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

76. Access to increased supplies of fish, shellfish and molluscs, as well as increased employment in aquaculture and associated industries and services will benefit communities, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa.

*Objective(s)*

77. Improved national policies, strategies and legal and economic instruments in support of commercial aquaculture investment, development and trade that is sustainable in environmental and social terms.

*Major Output(s)*

- Reports on sustainable commercial aquaculture
- Workshops for promotion of sustainable commercial aquaculture
- Report on impacts of commercial aquaculture

**234P2: Global Analysis of Economic and Social Trends in Fisheries and Aquaculture**

*Development problem to be addressed:*

78. Continued long-term investment in the capture fisheries and aquaculture sectors is essential to ensure sustained food production levels and their economic viability. The success or failure of investment decisions largely depend upon the accuracy of information used to gauge sectoral trends and future prospects. Developing countries in particular lack sufficient resources to develop this information by themselves.

*Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

79. Improved identification and funding of services and productive assets for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture development by public and private sector stakeholders and enhanced international and regional collaboration will lead to increased and sustainable production capacity.

*Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

80. Enhanced capture fisheries and aquaculture activities and institutions through better direction of investment will benefit fisherfolks' livelihoods, as well as consumers through increased fish availability.

*Objective(s)*

81. Improved identification and funding of services and productive assets by public sector administrations and private sector enterprises for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture development; enhanced international and regional collaboration based on a more accurate and common understanding of long-term trends and emerging issues.

*Major Output(s)*

- State of the World Fisheries and Aquaculture (SOFIA)
- Projection of world fish consumption by country in 2020
- Monitoring and analysis of emerging issues with implications for fisheries and aquaculture at global, regional and national levels

### **234P3: Economic and Social Analysis of Fishery and Aquaculture Policy and Management**

*Development problem to be addressed:*

82. Exploitation of aquatic resources in many areas of the world is unsustainable, threatening long-term availability of fish supplies and sectoral employment. In order to reduce and prevent current excessive use of fish stocks, Members require assistance in developing, implementing and enforcing agreements and regulations to impose restraint on the part of fishers.

*Proposed contribution to problem resolution:*

83. International fisheries policies and instruments and appropriate national fisheries management plans, institutions and regulations will lead to increased sustainability of capture fisheries and growth of economically-viable, environmentally-safe aquaculture.

*Intended end beneficiaries and benefits:*

84. More sustainable exploitation of aquatic resources will benefit consumers, through more secure, affordable access to fish and optimized public expenditure on fish products, as well as fishers and others deriving livelihoods or economic benefits from the sector.

*Objective(s)*

85. Improved fisheries policies and instruments in support of the sustainable use of internationally shared resources and implementation of national fisheries management plans, institutions and regulations consistent with international instruments and reflecting local social and economic concerns.

*Major Output(s)*

- International instruments and guidelines concerning fisheries management and policy issues
- Consultations, workshops, and case studies in support of national policy development
- Economic and institutional policies for ecosystem-based fisheries management

### **234S1: Promotion and Strengthening of Regional Fisheries Bodies and Arrangements**

86. As this entity largely represents on-demand services to Members which by their nature are difficult to plan in advance, no formulation of rationale and objective is provided.

#### ***Major Output(s)***

- Support to FAO and non-FAO Regional Fishery Bodies and to COFI
- Liaison with UN and other Inter Governmental Organizations; monitoring of the development and implementation of international instruments related to capture fisheries & aquaculture
- Monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF), and, co-ordination of CCRF up-dating

### **234S2: Direct Support to Countries in Fisheries Policy and Management**

87. As this entity largely represents on-demand services to Members which by their nature are difficult to plan in advance, no formulation of rationale and objective is provided.

#### ***Major Output(s)***

- Advice on national policies for capture fisheries and aquaculture development and management
- Advice on issues related to management of specific capture fisheries or aquaculture sectors