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COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES

Thirty-third Session

Rome, 9–13 July 2018

**FOLLOW-UP TO THE DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF
THE THIRTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON
FISHERIES, ROME, 11-15 JULY 2016**

Executive Summary

At its Thirty-second Session in July 2016, COFI made a number of decisions and recommendations to the Secretariat and Members. This information paper summarizes actions taken, in collaboration with Members and relevant agencies, to address the principal decisions and recommendations directed to the Secretariat. In the attached table, the "Para" coheres with the paragraph number of the report of the Thirty-second Session of COFI (COFI/2018/Inf.6).

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ACTION TAKEN TO FOLLOW UP DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS BY COFI 32

No	Para	Matters to be followed up	Status ¹			Action Taken
			C	O	N	
Agenda Item 4: State of world fisheries and aquaculture and progress in the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and related instruments						
1	12	The need for the development of international guidelines on post-harvest losses was stressed by some Members and FAO was urged to continue its work in this field.	X			A seed project implemented to develop a pilot Fish Loss and Waste policy guidance information Repository website. Extending the scope including documenting information for other stakeholders who have an interest in fish loss and waste reduction would require a sustained funding support.
2	13	It requested FAO to continue improving the web-based questionnaire and related information systems.	X			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Further improvements were made to the existing web-based questionnaire on the monitoring of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and related instruments (CCRF questionnaire) including modifications of existing sections as well as the addition of new sections to the questionnaire. - Implemented a new version of the web-based questionnaire on the monitoring of the implementation of Article 9 (Aquaculture Development) and the results of which being reported to the Sub-Committee on Aquaculture. - An on-line, tailor-made questionnaire monitoring the implementation of Article 11 (Post-harvest Practices and Trade) has also been launched to align the fish trade questionnaire with the main COFI one.
3	14	The Committee agreed that the data and information submitted through the Code questionnaire could be used by Members for reporting on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators and Aichi Biodiversity Targets, for which supplementary questions could be added, as necessary. In using the data for ad hoc reports and assessments, the Committee called upon FAO to consider confidentiality aspects in consultation with the Members concerned, as appropriate.	X			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - COFI Bureau members were briefed on methodology for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicators 14.b.1 and 14.6, and related Tier upgrade proposals. Workshop conducted to explore 14.b/14.b.1 and e-Learning. - Supplementary questions that have been added to the CCRF questionnaire were introduced to facilitate future reporting on SDG indicators and Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Furthermore, a pilot indicator tool has been developed within the existing questionnaire framework to automatically formulate 14.6.1 and 14.b.1 indicator scores based upon respondent responses.
4	18	The Committee requested FAO to draw up efficient climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies for	X			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FAO Technical Paper 530 on the Impacts of Climate Change in Fisheries and Aquaculture is being updated and extended. - Report on “Addressing Fisheries and Aquaculture in National Adaptation Plans” to be published in April as a

¹ C: Completed; O: Ongoing; N: Not yet started

		the fisheries and aquaculture sectors.		<p>supplement to FAO's publication on Addressing agriculture, forestry and fisheries in National Adaptation Plans (FAO 2017).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continued to provide Members with updated scientific knowledge on climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and adaptation and mitigation specific to the sector. - Co-organized an international symposium on "climate change impacts on the world's oceans". - Produced a global report on damage and loss from climate and non-climate related disasters onto agriculture including a case study on fisheries and aquaculture. - Supported countries in their sharing of adaptation and mitigation experiences and priority setting through regional consultations and the first global conference on adaptation in the sector in addition to direct assistance through field projects. - Conducted case studies to gain understanding and learn from country experiences in aquaculture insurance with a view to assisting countries in formulating aquaculture insurance programmes. - Developed global guidelines to improve risk mapping for early warning and preparedness in aquaculture. - Continued to support the integration of the sector into broader national climate change planning processes, such as National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). To this end, guidelines on addressing fisheries and aquaculture in NAPs were developed. Awareness raising activities were carried out through participation in international fora on climate change, such as the co-organization of Oceans Days during the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the International congress on climate change and fisheries co-organized by Conxemar and FAO. - Supported the integration of climate change into broader development processes, FAO is in the process of developing a theory of change on the climate change, vulnerability and poverty nexus in coastal communities, coastal areas and Small Islands Development States (SIDS) to support member countries in the implementation of SDGs, specifically in relation to reduce the exposure and vulnerability of the poor and most vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters.
5	19	Some Members reiterated their request for mistakes concerning the assessment of certain species in SOFIA to be corrected, and other Members asked FAO to avoid using the previous SOFIA categories on stock status in their communications.	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A more transparent yet objective approach was taken to stock status classification in those cases where official stock assessments were lacking. In some cases, the relevant national authorities were contacted to corroborate internal FAO assessment to provide additional information and/or analysis. No responses were received therefore the internal FAO assessments were deemed correct. - An informal expert consultation was performed to discuss current nomenclature in stock status classification. In order to minimize the perceived negative connotation of the full-fished category, the term was replaced by 'maximum

					sustainably fished' (which is more in line with the concept of Maximum Sustainable Yield used by FAO to classify stocks).
6	20	The Committee highlighted the importance of safety at sea in the fisheries sector and expressed its satisfaction with the close collaboration between FAO and the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO).	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The effective cooperation between FAO, ILO and IMO is ongoing. Four years ago, FAO agreed to IMO's request to provide assistance in developing and conducting regional seminars on the implementation of the 2012 Cape Town Agreement. So far, eight seminars have been held including San Jose, Costa Rica, April 2015; Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, December 2016; Rarotonga, Cook Islands, September 2017; and Cape Town, South Africa, October 2017. - FAO participated in the 4th Session of the IMO Sub-Committee on Implementation of IMO Instruments (III 4) at IMO Headquarters on 25–29 September 2017. The Meeting, which was also attended by ILO, considered in detail the recommendations from the Third Session of the FAO/IMO Ad Hoc Working Group on IUU Fishing and Related Matters, including those related to safety and health at sea in the fisheries sector. - A Fishery and Aquaculture Response in Emergency (FARE) training course updated and finalized with specific reference to improving safety at sea in a post-disaster context.
7	21	The Committee welcomed the offer of the United States of America (USA) to fund an expert workshop to review the findings of recent international marine mammal bycatch workshop.	X		FAO conducted the Expert Workshop on Means and Methods for Reducing Marine Mammal Mortality at its headquarters on 20–23 March 2018.
Agenda Item 5: Decisions and recommendations of the Fifteenth Session of the COFI Sub-Committee on Fish Trade, Agadir, Morocco, 22–26 February 2016					
8	24	The Committee expressed support for the capacity-building activities of FAO on post-harvest and market access issues, in particular for small-scale producers and processors in developing countries	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity development activities on both appraising the dynamics of losses and shaping sustainable solutions by using a value chain approach have been held, some are focused on specific production patterns, such as the operations using gillnet and trammel net gears in tropical countries while others cut across multiple supply chains. The support from the Save Food Initiative can be underscored, especially in current assistance to India, Egypt in addition to the FAO's assistance in other fishing nations such as the Amazonia river basin riparian countries. - The FMM/GLO/103/MUL (Enable women to benefit more equally from agri-food value chains) is one of several projects of the 2016–2017 biennium that have been instrumental in empowering women to enhance their economic autonomy. - Continued its capacity building activities to member countries through support in the implementation of Codex Guidelines and Codes of Practice and Standards to assist member countries to meet major market requirements and comply with Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) requirements and traceability requirements including support to Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supported the implementation of food safety standards and food control systems in the fishery sector to meet international requirements has been provided to Bangladesh, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, the Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam and Ukraine. - Supported the organization of international courses and conferences such as the "Advanced course on safety assessment of seafood products", in collaboration with the Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Zaragoza and the biannual "World Seafood Congress". - Workshop on SDG 14.b organized and e-learning course available online.
9	26	The Committee welcomed the increased cooperation between the Sub-Committee on Fish Trade and the Sub-Committee on Aquaculture and called for further strengthening this cooperation.	X		A representative of each Sub-Committee attended the sister Sub-Committee meetings and presented a paper on the work of the respective Sub-Committee. The two Secretariats have undertaken regular planning meetings and are implementing joint and relevant activities.
10	29	The Committee underlined the importance of trade in fisheries services and welcomed the work of FAO on conducting a literature review on the subject, including on aquaculture services.	X		The issue of "trade in fisheries services" was present in the agenda of the last two COFI-FT meetings. Following a request of the last meeting in Korea, an expert consultation was held in March to identify the framework, scope, and strategy for strengthening FAO's work on fish trade to better include measures to promote international trade in services and the formulation of recommendations to improve the participation of developing countries.
11	30	The Committee noted the importance of including social and labour conditions into the agenda of the Sub-Committee.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The SC:FT in 2017 discussed social sustainability issues in fisheries value chains and the link to trade. As recommended by SC:FT, FAO is currently exploring opportunities to develop a guidance document to assist fish value chain actors in the implementation of existing relevant instruments, criteria and measures covering responsible business conduct, human rights and international labour standards. - Poverty and vulnerability assessed and social protection schemes recommended in identified countries.
12	31	The Committee highlighted the importance of reducing food waste and losses, in particular in the post-harvest value chain, and welcomed further work in this area.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Previous work on raising a better understanding of the fish loss and waste's contextual occurrence informed loss reduction interventions, with small-scale fisheries at the heart of the assistance in developing countries in Africa (e.g. Volta Basin riparian countries, DR Congo, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, etc.), Asia (e.g. Indonesia), and Latin America. - Workshop on Fish Loss Assessment was given to competent authorities in Ukraine. Fish Loss Assessment conducted in the Sea of Azov and Sea of Odessa region in Ukraine under the project GCP/UKR/003/NOR. - Workshops on fish silage production and utilization was conducted at Bangladesh, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam under FAO Project "Strengthening capacities, policies and national action plans on prudent and

					responsible use of antimicrobials in fisheries” (FMM/RAS/298/MU).
13	32	The Committee emphasized the importance of resilience throughout the seafood value chain, especially for the small-scale sector and vulnerable coastal States and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the face of natural disasters and climate change.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three regional workshops on effective fish trade and sustainable development are being organized for the Pacific, Caribbean and AIMS countries to assist SIDS bridge the knowledge gap on fish trade issues through information sharing and technical assistance. - Presented the issue of ciguatera fish poisoning, emphasizing the importance of establishing risk management options for member countries to the 11th Session of the Codex Committee on Contaminants in Foods. The committee requested scientific advice to FAO and WHO to carry out a risk assessment of ciguatoxins and a review of existing analytical methods for ciguatoxin detection and quantification.
14	34	The Committee requested FAO to continue its collaboration with CITES in order to support implementation of CITES requirements.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Represented at CITES Conference of Parties, Standing Committee and Animals Committee in 2016 and 2017 and will continue to be represented in 2018. Collaborative work of FAO and the CITES Secretariat includes providing science-based assessments to advise decision-makers, in regards to the species listing process. - Raised awareness and develop capacity, processes and tools to assist Members implement the requirements of CITES for species that have been listed (EP/INT/227/UEP CITES-FAO). - Ongoing collaboration with CITES in SLC/WECAFC area on sharks and queen conch. Collaboration on sturgeon in CACFish area is to be re-established.
15	35	Once again, some Members recommended that the work of the Panel be funded by the FAO Regular Programme. Some Members also supported the exploration of alternatives for the possible funding mechanism of the Panel to ensure an equitable contribution from a diversity of FAO Members to the Panel.	X		Liaised with CITES country delegations and FAO Members to highlight the cost implications of running the Expert Panel, in order to receive their financial support, and support in supplying participants for the Expert Panel Meeting. New formal requests for funding of the 6th Expert Panel, which will sit in early 2019, will be sent out in mid-2018.
16	36	Some Members encouraged FAO to conduct comprehensive reviews on the impacts caused by CITES listings on conservation and management of fishery resources, as well as on socio-economics of regional communities. However, this was opposed by some Members and there was no overall consensus.	X		FAO and CITES work collegiately under Article 15 b) to try to understand the practical application of CITES listings across the full ‘seascape’ of fisheries activity. This has resulted in a collegiately written scientific publication, including authors from 8 different South East Asian countries, which has just been accepted by the high impact journal ‘Fish and Fisheries’.

17	37	The Committee expressed support for the collaboration of FAO with other international organizations and arrangements, including CITES, Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) and World Trade Organization (WTO) on trade issues in general, and on fisheries subsidies, in particular.	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presented the work on histamine control and sampling plans for histamine to the 48th Session of the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene (CCFH). In response to the recommendations from the CCFH48, FAO commissioned a study to review the global incidence of histamine poisoning attributed to salmon species to allow the CCFH to decide on inclusion, or otherwise, of the species in a table of those fish linked to histamine poisoning. - Provided ad hoc advice to Codex electronic working group (EWG) on methylmercury in fish, where the maximum limits are under discussion. - Continued providing support jointly with WHO for risk assessment of <i>Vibrio</i> spp in seafood with the objective of supporting countries to implement the international standards of Codex on control of <i>Vibrio</i> spp in seafood. - Developed a new table of nitrogen factors for certain fishery products that includes the data that was part of CODEX STAN 166-1989 and other statistical information from available data from peer-reviewed publications. - Jointly with WHO published a technical paper on Toxicity Equivalency Factors for Marine Biotoxins as a request by Codex Alimentarius. - Jointly with WHO developed the “Technical guidance for the development of the growing area aspects of bivalve mollusc sanitation programmes”, in line with the Codex Code of Practice for Fish and Fishery Products. - Continues the work to support other international organizations, particularly WTO and UNCTAD, in the area of trade in fish and fishery products, including fisheries subsidies. In this regard, an FAO staff was seconded to the WTO Secretariat to provide technical inputs in connection with the current negotiations on fisheries subsidies. - A set of joint-organized events are being carried out on a constant basis with UNCTAD and UNEP in order to discuss trade opportunities and challenges of fish and fishery products for developing countries, under the SDG’s umbrella.
18	38	Many Members expressed concern on unilateral measures and requirements, including private, national and regional standards, which could not be consistent with international law and represent WTO inconsistent technical barriers to trade.	X	Being sponsored by the Japan Trust Fund, FAO is in the process to develop a Good Practices Guideline/Template for Establishing Voluntary Certification (Eco-label) Schemes. This is part of the efforts to provide reference to developing countries to ensure that schemes developed will be more in line with international laws and norms.
Agenda Item 5.1: Catch Documentation Schemes				
19	48	The Committee authorized the Technical Consultation to: i) resume its session again as soon as possible and address and resolve the two outstanding paragraphs; ii) finalize the Guidelines; and	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Technical Consultation was resumed and the two outstanding paragraphs address. - The Guidelines were submitted to the FAO conference in its 40th session in July 2017 and officially adopted.

		iii) submit the Guidelines to the FAO Conference in its fortieth session in July 2017 for final adoption.			
20	49	Members highlighted the need to be informed of the next meeting of the Technical Consultation and to receive the working documents translated in all FAO official languages well in advance in order to allow the necessary analysis and preparation by the country representatives.	X		The relevant meeting documents were distributed on the FAO website and through the FAO member gateway well in advance.
Agenda Item 6: Decisions and Recommendations of the Eighth Session of the COFI Sub-Committee on Aquaculture, Brasilia, Brazil, 5–9 October 2015					
21	56	The Committee also expressed the need for close collaboration between WG-AqGR and the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA).	X		FAO completed the Report on the State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, in close consultation with both the COFI WG-AqGR and the Inter-governmental Technical Working Group on AqGR of the CGRFA.
22	57	The Committee welcomed the increased cooperation between the Sub-Committee on Fish Trade and the Sub-Committee on Aquaculture and called for further strengthening of this cooperation.	X		(See Item 9)
23	59	The Committee stressed the need for improving aquaculture production efficiency and requested the assistance of FAO in establishing sustainable aquaculture development, particularly in SIDS.	X		<p>Increasing aquaculture production efficiency through better use of feeds and seeds and improved biosecurity was supported through numerous projects particularly in Africa, Asia-Pacific, and Latin-America and the Caribbean.</p> <p>The agenda of COFI:SCA IX included a special event on aquaculture in the Small Island Developing States (SIDS): Blue Growth Opportunities for SIDS in a changing climate.</p> <p>FAO developed an Interregional Initiative for SIDS to serve as its main delivery mechanism in support of the Global Action Programme.</p> <p>The Micronesian Association for Sustainable Aquaculture (MASA) was formed to support regional coordination within and among SIDS.</p> <p>The COFI:IX:SCA endorsed the FAO Blue Growth Initiative, and appreciated the past and on-going programmes of work supported by FAO towards Sustainable development of Aquaculture in SIDS, especially the project "Towards A Caribbean Blue</p>

				<p>Revolution” in the Caribbean region, the Micronesia Association for Sustainable Aquaculture in the Pacific region, and the project "Adoption of efficient and climate-smart agriculture practices in African SIDS".</p>
24	60	<p>The Committee underlined the need for enhancing youth and women employment, capacity development in aquaculture, farmer networks, access to markets, biosecurity, addressing occupation and safety hazards, and requested the assistance of FAO in these areas.</p>	X	<p>FAO is implementing a subregional project called “Promoting Agricultural Diversification to Reduce Poverty, Fight Malnutrition and Enhance Youth Employment Opportunities in Eastern Africa”</p> <p>Through a subregional project in six West African countries, which aims at "creating agribusiness employment opportunities for youth through sustainable aquaculture systems and cassava value chains", FAO promotes models for sustainable and decent jobs for youth by facilitating "mentorship" in Côte d'Ivoire, vertically integrated chain activities in Ghana, development of structuring activities in Guinea-Bissau and Burkina Faso, and start-up activities driven by a good professional environment and market dynamism in Nigeria and Senegal.</p> <p>FAO provided or contributed to extension services on different subjects (e.g. on good shrimp aquaculture practices, aquaculture feed manufacturing practice, fish disease and biosecurity, conducting aquaculture as a business, etc.), and through different approaches. Some interventions target primarily core farmers and extension workers, through training courses, workshops, study tours, field visits and other activities, while other interventions support the FFS approach to participatory education through season-long field based activities, aiming to facilitate experimentation and problem solving, leading to learning through direct experience.</p> <p>FAO conducted a series of training workshops on "conducting aquaculture as a business", primarily in Africa, under various national and regional projects. These workshops aim to improve farmers' skills in business planning and financial management.</p> <p>FAO generates and disseminates knowledge and experiences through technical papers, guidelines, manuals, factsheets and other publications. FAO develops tools or models to help improve technical and economic performance of aquaculture.</p> <p>Technical assistance on biosecurity and aquatic animal health was provided during the intersessional period through various mechanisms at different levels.</p> <p>The range of assistance on biosecurity included awareness and dissemination of the current state of knowledge and development of national action plans for acute hepatopancreatic necrosis disease; and surveillance and emergency preparedness for infectious myonecrosis virus (inter-regional); development of national and regional</p>

					<p>strategies on aquatic animal health and biosecurity frameworks; emergency disease investigation and capacity-building on risk analysis for aquatic animal movement, aquatic epidemiology, active surveillance and emergency preparedness.</p> <p>An ongoing project "Strengthening Capacities, Policies and National Action Plans on Prudent and Responsible Use of Antimicrobials in Fisheries" has two components, namely: (i) aquaculture (participating countries: China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Viet Nam); and (ii) fish product safety and quality (participating countries: Bangladesh, the Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam).</p>
25	63	Many Members requested the assistance of FAO to provide guidance on the production of good quality, environmentally-friendly and economically-sustainable fish feeds.	X		Technical assistance on feed and seed production and environmental monitoring were provided during the intersessional period through various mechanisms, such as projects implemented under the Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) and projects/activities funded by donors and FAO regular funding, prioritized through FAO's Strategic Programme 2 on Sustainable Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
26	64	Many Members requested the assistance of FAO to provide guidance on the production of good quality, environmentally-friendly and economically-sustainable fish feeds.	X		With financial assistance from the Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the European Commission, FAO embarked on developing a series of Compliance Manuals for Small-scale Aquaculture Certification, with the objective of providing targeted technical assistance and knowledge to small-scale aquaculture farmers on how to comply with certification standards based on the four minimum substantive criteria of the FAO Technical Guidelines on Aquaculture Certification.
Agenda Item 7: Combatting illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing					
27	67	The Committee encouraged Parties to the PSMA to convene an inception meeting as soon as possible, to address various aspects of the implementation of the PSMA and to establish the ad hoc working group under Article 21, and called on FAO to establish points of contact for reporting and electronic exchange of information.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The first meeting of the Parties to the PSMA and the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group established by the Parties under Article 21 of the Agreement (the Part 6 Working Group) were held in Oslo, Norway, from 29 to 31 May 2017 and from 1 to 2 June 2017, respectively. The meeting of the Parties agreed to create a Technical Working Group (TWG) to deal with technical matters such as information exchange. - The first meeting of the TWG is to be held in London, UK, from 16-18 April 2018. The second meeting of the Part 6 working group is to be held in FAO HQ, Rome, from 5 to 6 July 2018 back-to-back with COFI as requested by the Parties. - FAO is developing an FAO-IUU fishing website to organize all information relevant to the combat against IUU fishing, including a renewed PSMA website.
28	68	The Committee noted that both Parties and non-Parties to the PSMA required capacity development assistance. In this regard, the Committee called for support	X		- Sweden, Korea, the EU, Norway, and the USA provided funding towards FAO's global capacity development Programme to assist developing States and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), both Parties and non-Parties to the PSMA, in the implementation of the Agreement. Earmarked funding has also been provided to support the

		to the global capacity development umbrella programme of FAO on the PSMA and related international instruments to combat IUU fishing. The Republic of Korea offered to contribute financially to this programme.			further development of the Global Record, a PSMA Capacity Development Portal to be hosted by FAO, and FAO's database on port State measures (PortLex). - SLC various national training workshops.
29	70	The Committee voiced strong support for the Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels (Global Record) and its continued development, and recognized that it could play an important role as a tool in combatting IUU fishing and supporting the implementation of the PSMA and other related international instruments.	X		- The first operational version of the Global Record was released in April 2017. In addition to the countries that participated in the Global Record's Pilot Project, several other countries have provided data on their fleets of 100 gross tonnage or 24 metres or above. FAO has called for the designation of national focal points for the Global Record. - Additional funding for the development of the Global Record has been provided by the EU and Sweden in particular for: (i) the development of guidelines and rules for the implementation of the Global Record; (ii) rendering the Global Record system operational, including the definition and implementation of standards and mechanisms for data exchange; and (iii) the management and coordination of the Global Record Programme. - SLC awareness raising on the global record – regional training workshop in 2017.
30	71	The Committee commended the progress made on the Global Record, in particular the establishment and work of the Global Record Informal Open-Ended Technical and Advisory Working Group (GRWG), specialized core working groups and pilot project, and urged broader participation, including in the provision of data by Members. Some Members encouraged the use of IMO numbers for the purpose of the Global Record.	X		- At its 30th Session, held at IMO Headquarters on 27 November – 6 December 2017, the IMO Assembly adopted a new resolution (A.1117[30]) that extends the non-mandatory application of the IMO Ship Identification Number Scheme to fishing vessels of non-steel hull construction of 100 gross tonnage and above and to all motorized inboard fishing vessels of less than 100 gross tonnage down to a size limit of 12 metres in length overall (LOA) authorized to operate outside waters under national jurisdiction of the flag State. - Experts from 31 FAO Members, RFMOs and NGOs participated in the third meeting of the Global Record Working Group, held in Rome in June 2017. - The fourth meeting of the Global Record Working Group is scheduled for 11–13 April 2018 in London, UK to focus on data exchange matters. - FAO has promoted a broader participation in the Global Record and the provision of data including the IMO number, through support to countries and awareness raising.
31	72	Some Members expressed the need for collaboration with existing vessel record initiatives, particularly the ones provided under the FAO Compliance Agreement and those of RFMOs, in order to avoid duplication.	X		- Data exchange mechanisms are being put in place to facilitate the submission of data from member States to the Global Record through RFMOs and other relevant systems already in place, particularly through the use of an automatic data exchange mechanism based on international standards and formats developed under the UN/CEFACT forum. - SLC work under WECAFC on regional vessel record.
32	73	Some Members underscored the need for an in-depth cost-	X		Sufficient funds have been secured for the continued development and implementation phases of the Global

		benefit analysis and agreement on a stable financing programme before further progressing with the Global Record's long-term operation.			Record to ensure the public release and support the participation of developing countries at this initial stage. Once Phase 1 (vessels of 100 gross tonnage and above) is in operation, a feasibility study will be carried out to assess the most effective ways to move to Phases 2 and 3.
33	74	The Committee endorsed the proposal to declare an International Day for the Fight against IUU Fishing.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The necessary procedures were taken for adoption of the proposal by the 40th Conference in July 2017. The UNGA Resolution on Sustainable Fisheries, including the proposals to proclaim the date of 5 June the International Day for the Fight against IUU Fishing (ID-IUU), was adopted in NY on 05 December 2017. - The 1st ID-IUU will be celebrated on 5 June 2018.
34	75	The Committee broadly welcomed the work of the Joint FAO/IMO Ad Hoc Working Group on IUU Fishing and Related Matters (JWG) and recommended that meetings should be more frequent and that the ILO formally joins the JWG.		X	The 4th Session of the IMO Sub-Committee on Implementation of IMO Instruments (III 4) considered in detail the recommendations from the Third Session of the FAO/IMO Ad Hoc Working Group on IUU Fishing and Related Matters (JWG), including those related to frequency of the meetings of the JWG and whether the JWG should be extended to include ILO. III 4 agreed to recommend the inclusion of ILO in the JWG and a four-year interval between sessions of the JWG, at this stage, and leaving it to the next JWG meeting to consider the views expressed in favour of a three-year interval.
35	76	Some Members noted that transnational organized criminal networks are also frequently associated with IUU fishing, but recognized that mandates of FAO and the United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) complement and supplement each other, and efforts should thus, be coordinated and not duplicated.		X	Potential areas for coordination and collaboration reflecting the two organizations' respective mandates and areas of expertise have been jointly identified. These include, as appropriate: (i) the assessment of the needs of developing States; (ii) collaboration and coordination to assist developing States in developing a legal basis and capacity to address IUU fishing and fisheries related crimes, including technical assistance and training; (iii) exchange of knowledge, methodologies and practices for conducting needs assessments, delivering training and capacity building, and developing and maintaining relevant databases and information systems; and (iv) participation in relevant awareness raising events.
36	78	Some Members referred to specific challenges that inland fisheries face with IUU fishing and that these should be urgently addressed.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FAO is currently supporting, through a TCP, the introduction of a vessel monitoring system (VMS) which is expected to assist in the monitoring of fishing operations in Lake Malawi. - The technical guidelines on methodologies and indicators for the estimation of the magnitude and impact of IUU fishing developed by FAO address the specificities of inland fishing.
37	79	The Committee supported the development of technical guidelines on methodologies and indicators by FAO for the estimation of the magnitude and impact of IUU fishing. It also called for the reliable periodic estimates of IUU fishing,	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An advanced draft of the technical guidelines on methodologies and indicators for the estimation of the magnitude and impact of IUU fishing is to be made available to COFI 33. - WECAFC working group on IUU fishing would like to test these guidelines in 2017.

		including at the regional level.			
Agenda Item 8: Role of fisheries and aquaculture in food security and the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) Follow-up: Nutrition-related implications for fisheries and aquaculture, including loss and waste of food					
38	83	The Committee unanimously endorsed the key areas of work identified for ICN2 follow-up in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.	X		This includes FAO's follow-up to the Rome Declaration on Nutrition, under the Framework for Action.
39	84	The Committee recommended developing policies and field programmes that allow countries to invest in nutrition-focused fish and aquaculture value chain development, giving particular attention to the role of small- and medium-scale enterprises.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supported member countries in developing policies and strategies to include fish products in the menus of their school meal programmes. Forums have been organized in Panama, Colombia, Uruguay, Brazil and Argentina. - Assistance in developing low cost, nutrient rich fish products for school meals have been carried out in Ghana, Uganda and Guatemala. - Recently an inter-regional TCP on developing policies and strategies on including fish in school meals was approved for Angola, Honduras and Peru. Implementation of the project will start during first trimester of 2018.
40	87	In order to promote nutrition sensitive food production, the Committee encouraged cooperation across departments within FAO, among Rome-based agencies and among state and non-state actors, including the private sector and civil society.	X		Partnerships across FAO departments, among Rome-based agencies, and among state and non-state actors (including private sector and civil society) have been bolstered to improve nutrition-sensitive food production, focusing on adopting policies for making fish production and food systems more nutrition-sensitive by enhancing and monitoring nutrition impacts of policies, promoting the production of nutritious and local fish species, and emphasizing reduction in food loss and waste.
41	88	The Committee recognized the benefits of close collaboration between COFI and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) to maximize and sustain the focus on food security, and the nutrition-focus of fisheries and aquaculture.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Secretariat of COFI collaborated closely with the Secretariats of COFO, COAG and CCP, including organization of the Joint Side Event during 158 CL in December 2017, and seeks the similar relation with the Secretariat of CFS. - During CFS 44 in 2017, a side-event was organized in order to highlight the linkages between SDG and small-scale fisheries, specifically meeting commitments and realizing the right to adequate food.
42	89	The Committee supported the development of an FAO technical guideline addressing the causes of and remedies to food losses and waste, and noted Norway's offer to contribute financially towards this.	X		(See Item 1 above)
43	90	The Committee recognized the important role of FAO in coordinating existing databases on the nutritional composition of fish and fish	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitated dialogue between the nutrition and the fisheries and aquaculture sectors to demonstrate the importance of fish in food security and nutrition. - Multiple data sources currently support indicator development in the fisheries and aquaculture sector,

		products and in addressing information gaps and research needs related to the contribution of fish and seafood to improved nutrition.			including the FAO Food Balance Sheets, which are utilized to monitor developments in overall domestic fish availability and supply utilization, and changes in species consumed. - The FAO/ INFOODS Global Food Composition Database for Fish and Shellfish provides a complete nutrient profile for 78 fish and shellfish species, and is currently being used to inform national programme's food composition tables. - FAO and WHO are building a Global Individual Food Consumption Data Tool (GIFT) to better inform agricultural and food policies and programmes and to make them more nutrition-sensitive. - The World Aquaculture Performance Indicators (WAPI) is an on-going development by FAO to collate data from many sources and generate easy access to aquaculture sector performance variables.
44	91	The Committee also acknowledged opportunities provided by the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to reinforce the nutrition-focus of fisheries and aquaculture development.	X		Increased collaboration amongst nutrition and fisheries colleagues, fostered under FAO's FSN strategies, has led to complementary approaches in nutrition-sensitive programme design, monitoring and evaluation. By designing and capturing nutritional impacts of fisheries projects, commitments under the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition as well as Agenda 2030 are greater achieved.
Agenda Item 9: Securing sustainable small-scale fisheries					
45	94	The Committee commended FAO for the SSF Guidelines implementation activities and encouraged the continuation of these, in close collaboration with all appropriate stakeholders.	X		- Under the FAO SSF Umbrella programme further activities to implement the SSF Guidelines have been carried out at international, regional and national level including: - the organization of awareness raising and information events (e.g. at the UN Ocean Conference in New York in 2017) and the production of global knowledge products (e.g. a guide on gender-equitable small-scale fisheries); - the engagement with regional organizations (e.g. workshop on human rights and gender equitable SSF with SEAFDEC); and - the strengthening of institutions and stakeholders in national processes (e.g. launch of project to develop National Plan of Action to implement the SSF Guidelines in Tanzania). - Developed a practical guide for implementation of chapter 9 of the SSF guidelines.
46	95	The Committee called for guidance on ecolabelling, market access, benefit distribution and competitiveness in the context of the SSF Guidelines implementation.	X		- The Regional Workshop on International Fish Trade, Markets and Governance was organized in Shanghai in December 2017, and the workshop provided policy briefing for major producing and exporting countries in Asia on issues related to fish trade and market access. - A concept note for technical paper on chapter 7 of the SSF Guidelines developed. National workshops focusing on chapters 7 and 8 conducted in four African countries and related guides developed. - See items 13 and 18.

47	97	The Committee strongly welcomed the inclusion of the SSF Guidelines in regional and national policies and strategies and related implementation activities, including beyond the fisheries sector, and encouraged FAO to continue these mainstreaming efforts, including the involvement of FAO regional offices and regional organizations.	X	<p>A few examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A draft law on SSF was developed under a project in Costa Rica. - COPESCAAL in Latin America had a session in which the implementation of the SSF Guidelines was included in future activities. - The SSF Guidelines informed the development of new Oak Foundation strategy on small-scale fisheries. - The Norwegian forum for development cooperation in fisheries, aquaculture and aquatic environment (FFF) annual meeting has its focus on small-scale fisheries. - The annual Development Finance Forum by the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) ("Reconstruction Credit Institute") had a focus on oceans for the first time and the SSF Guidelines are included in the conclusions.
48	98	The Committee suggested that small-scale fisheries be included as a key component in the BGI and other FAO strategic plans.	X	One of the three pillars of the BGI are Blue Communities, which include SSF Communities. The human/community dimension of BGI in the context of SSF was discussed at the KfW's annual Development Finance Forum and in a regional BG workshop in Cape Verde.
49	99 100	The Committee welcomed the development of a FAO SSF Umbrella Assistance Programme and agreed on the need for a complementary mechanism in the form of an SSF Guidelines Global Strategic Framework (SSF-GSF) to be developed with the full and effective participation of all regions and in consultation with all small-scale fisheries stakeholders.	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A zero draft of the proposed SSF-GSF was presented to the COFI bureau, further spelling out the purpose, role and structure of the SSF-GSF. - The IPC Fisheries Working Group approached FAO to support the convening of a first meeting of the related advisory group and proposed countries that could act as ad hoc 'Friends of the SSF Guidelines'. FAO is following-up in this regards. - SEC/CACFish established a WG on SSF in support of implementation
50	101	The Committee confirmed the need for further funding and welcomed the FAO SSF Umbrella Programme as a mechanism to mobilize extra-budgetary resources and encouraged Members to join Norway in supporting projects under this Programme.	X	Additional funding from Norway was secured. Complementary funding could be leveraged through Oak Foundation, with direct support to Duke University and WorldFish for the joint 'Hidden Harvest 2' project.
51	102	The Committee appreciated the commitment by some Members in supporting regional processes and the collaboration between FAO, IFAD and the civil society organizations (CSOs).	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participated at the closing event for the grant provided by IFAD to the IPC Working Group on Fisheries and supported the group to organize and attend national and regional awareness raising events. - Shared product development is being discussed with IFAD in the context of gender-equitable small-scale fisheries and indigenous people's empowerment and potential synergies in Tanzania are being explored.

52	104	Some Members called on FAO to support the implementation of the SSF Guidelines, including through awareness raising and capacity development.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In addition to the events in Item 40, a large number of awareness raising and capacity development events has been conducted, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the first meeting of the GFCM working group on artisanal and recreational fisheries was supported as well as related follow-up activities; - A capacity development for indigenous peoples in Central America on the SSF Guidelines was carried out; - An animated video on small-scale fisheries and related challenges and opportunities was released; - An information note on the relationship between the governance of small-scale fisheries and the realization of the right to adequate food in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals was released. - SEC/CACFish established a WG on SSF in support of implementation
53	106	The Committee also suggested exploring the role of the SSF-GSF in relation to monitoring the progress of achieving the relevant SDG targets, while recognizing that the responsibility of SDG reporting lies with the countries.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - COFI Bureau received proposed SSF-GSF zero draft, which includes support to monitoring of SSF Guidelines among its functions. - Members of the global small-scale fisheries organizations participated in a first workshop on SDG 14.b/1, which highlighted the need for participatory monitoring in the context of the SDGs.
Agenda Item 9-1: Outcome of and follow-up to the Global Conference on Inland Fisheries					
54	110	The Committee took note of the Ten Steps to Responsible Inland Fisheries and requested FAO to develop a plan for their implementation.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of specific follow up actions based on the 10 steps are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Correctly value inland fisheries: Update of the FAO Fishery Circular C942 status of global inland fisheries (including economic valuation, biodiversity and employment). - Inland fisheries contributions to the Update of the global Hidden Harvests study.
55	113	The Committee requested FAO to provide best practice guidance on the management of inland fisheries, particularly within broader planning frameworks.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of a tool for use of ecosystem approach to fisheries within irrigation planning and management. - Adaption plan for the EAF for use in inland fisheries context - to be elaborated in 2018/2019. - Inland fishery emergency assessment guidelines developed. - Review of management solutions for improving or mitigating problems with water connectivity and flow in fisheries. - developed a fishery emergency rapid assessment tool (FERAT) to provide guidance to field personnel and fisheries officers on methods and tools to conduct inland fisheries assessments in the context of natural/technological and protracted/complex emergencies.
56	114	The Committee noted the difficulties faced in accurately measuring inland fisheries production and recommended the development of an effective	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve assessment: Development of a household consumption survey model for estimation of inland fishery production for data poor situations. - Basin assessments undertaken for 40 inland fisheries basins.

		methodology to monitor and assess the status of inland fisheries, to underpin their valuation, to give them appropriate recognition and to support their management. It requested that FAO develop this assessment methodology, including broader ecosystem considerations that impact inland fisheries.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comprehensive review of Climate change impact on inland fisheries. - SEC/CACFish would like to participate in the assessment method testing.
57	115	The Committee further recommended regional quantitative assessment possibly through pilot studies and workshops. It agreed that this would also contribute in monitoring the progress of achieving the SDGs and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quantitative assessment is now possible by FAO major statistical areas, but not by country groups such as Asia and Europe. - Regional assessment by land area requires country-by-country assessment, which can only be done through further development of assessment methodologies and requires a huge effort. This may also need COFI's agreement to assess fish stocks for all countries. - Some collaborative work has been carried out with world-renowned scientists to develop methods that can be used for data-poor fisheries. However, it is still a long way to go for global application.
58	116	The Committee requested the inclusion of inland fisheries in subsequent sessions of COFI.	X		Inland fisheries are to be addressed under Agenda 8.2 of COFI 33 in the context of the information baseline and assessment of the contribution of small-scale fisheries in inland and marine waters.
Agenda Item 9-2: Outcome of and follow-up to the Tenure and Fishing Rights 2015: A global forum on rights-based approaches for fisheries					
59	119	The Committee welcomed the Global Work Programme (GWP) and underlined that FAO was the appropriate forum and should serve as the neutral platform for advancing knowledge on rights-based approaches.	X		Prepared a tentative Global Work Programme titled "Advancing Knowledge on Tenure and Rights-Based Approaches in Fisheries" through frequent consultation and meetings with stakeholders brainstorming about the GWP's log frame: raised awareness and shared information about GWP with FAO's tenure groups.
60	121	The Committee underlined the important role of FAO in providing knowledge, institutional support, and assistance for developing rights-based fisheries management systems.	X		Developed the templates of questionnaire and case studies to advance knowledge and information about global case studies to be presented during the Global Conference on Tenure and User Rights in Fisheries 2018-Achieving Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.
61	122	It was recommended that the title of thematic area 5 be changed to "Fisheries rights in the context of transboundary resources".	X		Reflected in the tentative logframe of GWP.
62	123	Members recommended the creation of a database for		X	Developed questionnaire and case studies to create a repository including the information on existing Rights-

		existing rights-based management systems.			based management systems all around the world, ultimately leading up to a database.
63	125	Some Members suggested that GWP should be integrated into SSF-GSF and the VGGT.		X	GWP is independent but bridges the substances of both SSF-GSF and VGGT to realize responsible governance of tenure and sustainable management of fisheries resources on the ground.
Agenda Item 9-3: International year of artisanal fisheries and aquaculture					
64	126	The Committee endorsed the proposal for the Declaration of the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture, taking into account the existing FAO policy on the proclamation and implementation of international years, and acknowledging that this proposal needs to be further considered in all relevant FAO Governing Bodies.	X		The necessary procedures were taken for adoption of the proposal by the 40th Session of the FAO Conference in July 2017. The UNGA Resolution on Sustainable Fisheries, including the proposals of proclaim the year beginning on 1 January 2022 the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture (IYAFA), was adopted in NY on 05 December 2017.
Agenda Item 10: Global and regional processes					
Agenda Item 10-1: United Nations (UN) related matters					
65	134	The Committee highlighted the importance of the ongoing processes related to Agenda 2030 on SDGs and took note of the upcoming UN Conference to support the implementation of SDG 14 to be held in Fiji in June 2017. The Committee encouraged FAO to continue to support the preparatory process and also to support Members in the preparation of national reports on the relevant SDG targets.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Co-organized with UNCTAD and UNEP a set of joint events to allow developing countries better assess challenges and opportunities associated with reaching the targets of SDG 14.6 and SDG 14,b. - Contributed to the preparatory process for UN Ocean Conference, as well as supported Members the preparation of national reports on relevant SDG targets.
66	135	The Committee requested that FAO contribute to the upcoming review at the United Nations of the actions taken by States and RFMOs/RFBs to address the impacts of bottom fishing on vulnerable marine ecosystems in order to inform on the progress achieved in this regard.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contributed text to the review on FAO's work and provided overall comments and inputs. - Contributed to the Workshop to discuss implementation the relevant paragraphs of resolution 64/72 and 66/68 on Sustainable Fisheries, addressing the impacts of bottom fishing on vulnerable marine ecosystems and the long-term sustainability of deep-sea fish stocks (United Nations Headquarters, 1-2 August 2016) as well as hosted a side event on Deep-sea Fisheries.
67	136	The Committee welcomed the outcomes and recommendations of the joint expert meeting on Aichi target 6, and invited FAO to	X		- Collaborated with IUCN Fisheries Expert Group and the CBD Secretariat to write and include a number of questions in the CCRF Questionnaire with the specific intention of assisting reporting on biodiversity consideration in fisheries as required by Aichi Target 6.

		strengthen cooperation with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and recommended that FAO make available suitable indicators for monitoring progress towards achieving relevant Aichi targets.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaborated with CBD as a main contributor to the “Seoul Outcome”. - Actively participated in the first global conference in 2016 and played an active role during the informal working group convened in June 2017 to prepare the 2018 SOI Global Conference. - At regional level in WECAFC region collaboration is ongoing.
68	138	Some Members raised a concern on the preparation process of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List. It was suggested that FAO cooperate with IUCN regarding the listing of fisheries species on the IUCN Red List.	X		An FAO-IUCN SDG 14.4 Ad Hoc Technical Working Group convened a meeting with IUCN and CITES to build mutual understanding of the complementarity between the FAO indicator of “Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels” and the Red List (RL) and disaggregated Red List Index (RLI) and the criteria used by a range of international agencies for species status determination. This meeting and follow-up resulted in a draft scientific paper, which will be finalized at an upcoming meeting of the FAO-IUCN SDG 14.4 Ad Hoc Technical Working Group planned for end May 2018. This publication will clarify the processes and criteria used for determining species status – including that of IUCN (Red List and Red List Index).
Agenda Item 10.2: Regional Fishery Bodies (RFB) related matters					
69	139	Many Members highlighted the crucial role played by RFMOs/RFBs and noted the expansion of the RFBs network. Members called upon FAO and RFMOs/RFBs to publicize the achievements of these bodies, while recognizing that challenges remain.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supports the Secretariat of the Regional Fishery Body Secretariats’ Network (RSN) and hosted the Sixth Meeting of RSN in July 2016. The Seventh Meeting will be held in July 2018. - RSN reports and Newsletter regularly published and disseminated. - The technical document “Analytical Overview of Activities and Developments of Regional Fishery Bodies and Management Organizations” being prepared.
70	141	The Committee reiterated the calls for support to the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Caspian Sea and the Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF) and the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC) regions.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The zero-draft agreement for the establishment of a Regional Aquaculture and Fisheries Management Organization in the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden has been prepared and discussed with concerned countries. - A project outline to promote regional cooperation for fisheries research and management in the Caspian Sea region has been prepared and discussed with all riparian countries. - Technical support has been provided to COPESCAALC members to review and amend the Commission’s Agreement. - CACFish/SEC is increasing work on the Caspian sea, while SLC/WECAFC secretariat is mobilizing resources for the RFMO establishment in that region.
Agenda Item 10-3: Climate change and other environment related matters					
71	144	The Committee welcomed the proposed FAO corporate Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan and the FAO draft Strategy for Fisheries,	X		(See Item 4 above)

		Aquaculture and Climate Change for 2017–2020. The Committee recognized the important role of the Ocean on climate change and the impacts of climate change on the Ocean, fisheries and aquaculture. The Committee requested that FAO provide guidance, including a more detailed roadmap and technical guidelines on adaptive management measures in response to the impacts of climate change on fisheries resources.			
72	146	The Committee supported FAO's definition of resilience with particular reference to climate change, and expressed appreciation for the work of FAO on resilience and called on FAO to continue to support capacity development programmes aimed at strengthening resilience and disaster relief.	X		Continued to provide support to fish-dependent countries and communities through the development of knowledge products, and/or capacity building material in the areas of aquaculture insurance, spatial technology for disaster risk management, fish biosecurity, safety at sea, post disaster assessments, food chain crises.
73	147	The Committee expressed concern about the increasing problem of marine litter and microplastics.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supported the WG40 on microplastics of the Joint Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection (GESAMP) that issued a report on sources, fate and effects of microplastics in the marine environment in 2017. - In collaboration with UNEP, a review on the implications of microplastics for fisheries and aquaculture was carried out and concluded with the publication of a technical paper 615 in 2017. - A policy brief is under preparation for COFI to summarize the take-away messages for policy makers on impacts on ecosystems and implications for food safety. Publication expected in May 2018.
74	148	The Committee supported the proposed technical consultation to further develop the guidelines on marking of fishing gear. Members encouraged FAO to conduct pilot projects to avoid ghost fishing by retrieving ALDFG and on fishing gear marking in developing countries to facilitate the implementation of these guidelines.	X		Conducted the Technical Consultation on the Marking of Fishing Gear at its headquarters on 5-9 February 2018. The Technical Consultation agreed on a set of draft Voluntary Guidelines on Marking Fishing Gear that have been sent to COFI 33 for further consideration and endorsement.

Agenda Item 11: FAO's Programme of Work in fisheries and aquaculture under the FAO Strategic Framework					
75	151	The Committee reiterated its support for the BGI with its four streams of work as the means to focus the work of FAO on fisheries and aquaculture in support of food security and nutrition, poverty reduction, sustainable management of living aquatic resources, and resilience in the context of the SDGs.	X		The BGI programme of work was engaged in supporting over 20 countries in varying BGI work from supporting development of Blue Economy policies to on the ground support for innovative aquaculture production systems that are addressing food security, nutrition, poverty and resource management as well as decent work opportunities and access to innovative technologies.
76	152	The Committee endorsed the priority areas of work for 2016–2017 and emphasized the importance of the work of FAO to address IUU fishing and implementation of the PSMA, fish losses and waste in fisheries and aquaculture, strengthening regional aquaculture networks, promotion of the implementation of the SSF Guidelines, support to Members towards development of inland fisheries, as well as the FAO corporate Climate Change Strategy.	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The 1st Meeting of the Parties to the PSMA was held in Oslo, Norway, from 29 to 31 May 2017. - The 1st Meeting of the PSMA Ad Hoc Working Group (Part 6 Working Group) was held in Oslo, Norway, from 1 to 2 June 2017. - 37 countries have received technical assistance for the implementation of the PSMA through TCPs. - The global capacity development Umbrella Programme to support the implementation of the PSMA and complementary international instruments and regional mechanisms to combat IUU fishing was endorsed in December 2016. Up to 40 countries will supported under this 5-year programme which has so far received more than 12 million USD from donors. - With regard to the subject of fish losses and waste, please see the relevant progress report under item 2, which is on the same topic <p>Being sponsored by the Japan Trust Fund, FAO is in the process to develop a Good Practices Guideline / Template for Establishing Voluntary Certification (Eco-label) Schemes. This is part of the efforts to provide reference to developing countries to ensure that schemes developed will be more in line with international laws and norms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Regional Workshop on International Fish Trade, Markets and Governance was organized in Shanghai in December 2018, and the workshop provided policy briefing for major producing and exporting countries in Asia on issues related to fish trade and market access. - Also, see Item 13 regarding three regional workshops on effective fish trade and sustainable development for the Pacific, Caribbean and AIMS countries. - A concept note for technical paper on chapter 7 of the SSF Guidelines developed. National workshops focusing on chapters 7 and 8 conducted in four African countries and related guides developed. - Steps have been taken to develop and Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries training course that is specifically tailored to inland fisheries. This will contain case studies that address the different environments and context of inland fisheries in Asia, Africa South America and Central Asia, in the first instance.

				<p>- Substantial progress was made in contribution to the implementation of the FAO corporate strategy on climate change and the achievement of the three outcomes. Provision of technical knowledge and expertise was achieved through compilation and publication of technical publications made publicly available. FAO's strong engagement in international fora dealing with climate change contributed to raising the profile of fisheries and aquaculture in the discussions and raise awareness on the impacts of climate change on the sector, but also on potential solutions. Finally, delivery of FAO work on climate change was pursued through the field programme on climate change adaptation providing direct assistance to countries and collecting scientific data to increase the knowledge base with the support of extra-budgetary funding. Details of the work carried out is reported under item 6 of this table.</p>
77	153	The Committee underlined the critical importance of the work of FAO in collecting, analyzing and disseminating statistics on fisheries and aquaculture, and expressed interest in having FAO provide guidance on catch monitoring and reporting in support of evidence-based decision-making.	X	<p>- FAO's efforts on catch monitoring and reporting are being addressed in a section of SOFIA2018. As part of FAO's corporate statistical Quality Assurance framework FI is currently working on improving its collection/analysis/dissemination capacity. The issue of improved catch monitoring/reporting has been presented at the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (June 2017 intersessional meeting), and few follow-up actions are in progress: a CWP global standard for Reference Harmonization to facilitate electronic reporting and data exchange.</p> <p>- A Best practices document for streamlined reporting from national through to regional and global levels; a review of Statlant and its suitability to cater for possible additional data disaggregation levels (e.g. SSF, Recreational, High Seas).</p> <p>- Data Collection Frameworks and guidelines for logbook data collection are being developed in FAO RFBs including WECAFC, SWIOFC. FAO is also developing in partnerships with Global Fishing Watch and Google Earth Engine web data services and a publication on AIS-based monitoring of fishing footprint and fishing effort. FAO is developing a Scalable Software Framework for use in countries requesting integrated fisheries statistics and management information systems, as well as SmartForms, a mobile data collection software framework. Progress is also being made as part of the Fisheries and Resources Monitoring system (FIRMS) to include Catch in stock status reports as well as to integrate a new version of FAO's global Tuna Atlas in partnerships with t-RFMOs.</p> <p>- FAO is involved in building capacity for improved data collection, analysis and reporting in a number of countries.</p>
78	155	The Committee encouraged FAO to work with other international organizations, RFBs and RFMOs to advocate the positive	X	<p>- The FAO continued to support WECAFC in its reform process towards an RFMO for the Western Central Atlantic. The FAO/WECAFC Secretariat organized in 2016 – 2018 regional meetings of 8 of the eleven (joint) Working Groups (Queen conch, spawning aggregations, recreational</p>

		contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to sustainable development.			fisheries, spiny lobster, sharks, Fish Aggregating Devices, data and statistics, and on IUU fishing) and 9 regional technical workshops. Over 500 stakeholders from 30 of the 34 WECAFC members participated in its activities. The WECAFC activities received support from 54 FAO and donor funded projects in fisheries and aquaculture with a total value of USD18 million. Collaboration between CRFM, OSPESCA and the FAO-WECAFC secretariats in the Interim Coordinating Mechanism for Sustainable Fisheries is ongoing and highly successful. - EIFAAC revised its strategic goals to better align with objectives of the FAO and UN Development Agenda at their 29th Session, September 2017. Fourth Meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee of CACFish, November 2017, identified priority CACFish activities in the coming biennium for sustainable development of inland fisheries and aquaculture in Central Asia.
79	156	The Committee emphasized the value of the technical competence of FAO on fisheries and aquaculture, stressed the importance of maintaining and further strengthening that capacity, and awaited the outcome of the independent assessment of FAO's technical capacity.	X		The report on the Independent Assessment of the Technical Capacity of FAO (C 2017/26) was presented to the FAO Conference in July 2017. According to this report, the technical staff (i.e. P+ staff) allocated to the Fisheries and Aquaculture Department was reduced by 3 percent, from 75 to 73 positions.
80	157	Many Members requested FAO for an equal emphasis on field level activities in the current biennium, including field level demonstration activities and capacity building for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, in addition to its normative work that has been the focus in the 2014–2015 biennium.	X		In the 2014-15 biennium, FAO's overall total expenditure in the area of fisheries and aquaculture was USD93 million, including 50USD million or 54 percent through field projects. For the current 2018–19 biennium, the FAO Conference has approved an overall total integrated PWB of USD98 million, of which USD57 million or 58 percent should be through field projects, thus representing an increase, both in absolute and proportionate terms.
Agenda item 12: Proposal of the Republic of Korea for the establishment of an FAO World Fisheries University					
81	160	The Committee encouraged the Republic of Korea and the FAO Secretariat to cooperate and work together to agree on a roadmap for a step-by-step approach and to finalize it based on the evaluation of the results of the pilot partnership programme by the relevant FAO Governing Bodies.		X	Following this recommendation received from COFI-32, the government of Korea and FAO have jointly prepared a draft partnership agreement, based on a detailed description and budget for a pilot project to test the feasibility and desirability of a World Fisheries University under the auspices of FAO. In the meantime, while issues related to privileges and immunities of FAO staff working in Korea have held up the process since then, the government of Korea has proceeded with the establishment of a World Fisheries University on a unilateral basis.
Agenda Item 13: Multiyear Programme of Work (MYPOW) of the Committee					
82	161	The Committee approved the progress report of the	X		The progress report of MYPOW 2016–2019 and draft MYPOW 2018–2021 were prepared as COFI/2018/12.

		MYPOW 2014–2017 and the MYPOW 2016–2019.			
Agenda Item 14: Election of Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson of the Thirty-third Session of COFI					
83	162	The Committee elected Mr William Gibbons-Fly (the United States of America) as Chairperson and Mr André Loua (Guinea) as First Vice-Chairperson. Egypt, Palau, Peru, Republic of Korea and Spain were elected as Vice-Chairpersons.	X		The Chairperson of COFI 33 organized 9 meetings of COFI 33 Bureau and 3 Informal Meetings for COFI Members, with support by the Secretariat.
Agenda Item 15: Other matters					
Agenda Item 15–1: Developments in for a of importance for the mandate of COFI: for information					
84	163	The Dominican Republic, on behalf of the Central America Fisheries and Aquaculture Organization (OSPESCA), suggested that synergies and collaboration be strengthened between various bodies at national, regional and global levels, including RFBs and RFMOs.	X		The global and regional ocean processes, including RFBs and RFMOs, are to be addressed under Agenda item 8.3 during COFI 33.
Agenda Item 15–2: Any other matters					
85	1641 65	The United State of America suggested a proposal for FAO to work on transshipments and IUU fishing, covering: i) a review of current regulations and at sea transshipment practices, and consider which, if any, at sea transshipment activities should be authorized; ii) guidance on specific control mechanisms where transshipments are authorized and regulated; and iii) review at sea transshipment authorization and notification procedures, reporting and transparency requirements and other tools used to provide independent monitoring and control over transshipment. The Committee noted the United States of America proposal and provided additional suggestions regarding control mechanisms, the use of the Global Record and	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducted an Expert Workshop on Transshipment from 21–23 February 2018 in Rome. The experts reviewed a draft Global Study on Transshipment prepared by FAO, which includes the results of a global survey launched in 2017. - Implemented and launched the new web-based Global Transshipping Survey to facilitate the collection of information from Stakeholders on the operational role of transshipping in the world of capture fisheries.

		collaboration with RFMOs, and encouraged FAO to initiate work on transshipments.			
86	166	Mexico invited Members and other interested parties to join the Thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, to be held in Cancun, Mexico (4–17 December 2016), emphasizing that this meeting will also focus on the integration of biodiversity issues in fisheries and aquaculture.	X		FAO attended at the CBD CoP and apart from making interventions on elements related to Aichi Target 6 and 11, FAO took part in 6 side events.