



COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES

Thirty-fifth Session

5–9 September 2022

FAO'S PROGRAMME OF WORK IN FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE UNDER THE FAO STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

Executive Summary

This document provides an overview of FAO's achievements in fisheries and aquaculture in the 2020–2021 biennium and a perspective on FAO's work in the fisheries and aquaculture sector during 2022–23 in the context of the FAO Strategic Framework 2022–2031 and its 2022–2023 biennial theme: *Agriculture Food Systems Transformation: from Strategy to Action*. In addition, global development and trends that are likely to influence FAO's work in fisheries and aquaculture are presented.

The document is complemented by: Follow-up to the decisions and recommendations of the 34th Session of COFI (COFI/2022/SBD.1) as well as the report of the 34th Session of COFI (COFI/2022/INF/6), also available for information.

Suggested action by the Committee

The Committee is invited to:

- review and comment on FAO's achievements in the field of fisheries and aquaculture and the linkages with the Programme Priority Areas of the FAO Strategic Framework 2022–31;
- advise on the global and sectoral developments and trends identified; and
- provide guidance on the main priorities for FAO's work in fisheries and aquaculture in the context of Blue Transformation.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The 42nd Session of the FAO Conference endorsed the Strategic Framework 2022-31¹ which guides all of FAO's work— and approved the budgetary appropriations for the 2022-23 biennium². The strategic narrative guiding the FAO Strategic Framework 2022-31 supports Agenda 2030 through the transformation to MORE efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agrifood systems for *better production, better nutrition, a better environment* and a *better life*, leaving no one behind.
2. FAO will implement the Strategic Framework through 20 Programme Priority Areas (PPAs), which articulate FAO's thematic, technical comparative advantage and competency to deliver (see Annex 1). The *four betters* and 20 PPAs are anchored in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Division (NFI) leads the PPA on *Blue Transformation (BP2)* and co-leads the PPA on *Small Scale Producers' equitable access (BP4)* and *Reducing loss and waste (BN4)*. While fisheries and aquaculture are prominent in these three PPAs, technical support for the sector is provided across the twenty PPAs, ensuring a comprehensive presence of fisheries and aquaculture across the entire Strategic Framework.
3. The Organization will use a systems approach, considering social, economic and environmental development dimensions, and addressing the relevant trade-offs. Action at the country level is at the core of the transformative nature of Agenda 2030, and the PPAs act as a pathway towards achieving the SDGs in alignment with national priorities.
4. The four cross-cutting accelerators – technology, innovation, data and complements (governance, human capital and institutions) – focus efforts in all of FAO's programmatic interventions to fast-track progress and maximize prospects for contributing to the SDGs while minimizing trade-offs. The cross-cutting themes of gender, youth and inclusion are embedded across all of FAO's work to operationalize the principle of leaving no one behind.
5. In parallel, the structure of the [NFI Division](#)³ has changed to reflect the FAO Strategic Framework and the PPAs. A redesigned website, better reflecting the work of the Division and facilitating access to relevant data and tools, will be launched in 2022 to reflect these changes.
6. Since Director-General Dr QU Dongyu took office in August 2019, FAO has undergone deep and transformative changes to ensure that it is prepared to face the challenges that lie ahead. FAO has introduced a modular and flexible structure that allows for optimal cross-sectoral collaboration and aims for a stronger and coordinated focus on the SDGs. Among the changes introduced: the new Office of Innovation to consolidate and strengthen FAO's innovative spirit; the new Office of SIDS, LDCs and LLDCs,⁴ to ensure that the special needs of these vulnerable populations and countries are met; the new Office of SDGs which coordinates the corporate engagement in the 2030 Agenda follow-up and review; and FAO's new position of Chief Scientist which ensures the robustness, breadth and independence of scientific approaches in FAO's work.
7. During 2020-21, FAO fully aligned its country-level planning with the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) process, thus building on UN Development System (UNDS) repositioning efforts to collectively support country ownership and address national SDG priorities and gaps. FAO's country-level process also contributes to shaping the formulation of the UNSDCF, thus ensuring that agrifood systems transformation concerns and related SDGs are well integrated and prioritized in the UN common planning documents.
8. In the 2022-23 biennium, FAO will continue to maximize impact at the country level through a number of strategies, key corporate initiatives and actions. Two new corporate strategies, the FAO science and innovation strategy and the Strategy on climate change 2022-2031, were endorsed by the FAO Council at its 170th Session to support the implementation of the FAO Strategic Framework 2022-31. A Global action framework for the implementation of the FAO Science and Innovation

¹ FAO Strategic Framework 2022-31, C 2021/7 available at <https://www.fao.org/3/ne577en/ne577en.pdf>

² Report of the Conference of FAO, C 2021/REP available at <https://www.fao.org/3/ng170en/ng170en.pdf>

³ <https://www.fao.org/fishery-aquaculture/en/>

⁴ Small Island Developing States (SIDS); least developed countries (LDCs); land-locked developing countries (LLDCs).

Strategy has been developed to drive the Strategy's implementation⁵. The Global Action Framework will guide the development of regional action plans, responding to the call by the Regional Conferences to consider local, national and regional circumstances and differences.

9. FAO will continue to maximize impact at the country-level through the Hand-in-Hand Initiative, FAO's evidence-based, country-led and country-owned initiative and will continue to facilitate the World Food Forum (WFF), an independent, youth-led global network of partners.

10. FAO will continue to mitigate the immediate impacts of COVID-19 while strengthening the longer-term resilience of livelihoods, moving towards a green recovery, and transforming agrifood systems through the COVID-19 Response and Recovery Programme supported by the Food Coalition. In follow up to the UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) held during the UN General Assembly in 2021, which set the stage for global agrifood systems transformation, the UN Secretary-General tasked FAO as the host for the Coordination Hub of the follow up activities, on behalf of the UN system

11. This document first provides an overview of achievements in the fisheries and aquaculture in the 2020-21 biennium. It then outlines key global and sector specific developments and trends, in the context of the *four betters* and highlighting related SDG targets, which will influence FAO's future work in fisheries and aquaculture. The last section lays out the priority areas of FAO's work in fisheries and aquaculture during 2022-23 and beyond, in the context of FAO strategic narrative and roadmap to Blue Transformation.

12. The Committee on Fisheries (COFI) is invited to provide comments on the content of this document, in particular providing guidance on technical priorities for future work in line with the FAO Strategic Framework 2022-31, the Medium-Term Plan 2022-25 and the PPAs.

II. ACHIEVEMENTS IN FAO'S WORK IN FISHERIES & AQUACULTURE IN 2020-2021

FAO's new ways of working, modalities and programmes

13. FAO has shifted towards greater agility and efficiency based on an improved programmatic approach. This includes the theory of change and results pathways established in the twenty Programme Priority Areas (PPAs) and, for aquatic food systems, the restructuring of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Division and the establishment of a Blue Transformation Programme Priority Area. These changes, which already showed results in 2020-2021 are leveraging more financial and technical assets to deliver short- and long-term impacts that ensure long term sustainability of aquatic food systems and help FAO Members achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

14. While the full impact of FAO's new ways of working will be evident over the 2022-2023 biennium, significant achievements were already visible for the previous biennium. This section summarizes the significant normative and field work results achieved by FAO, its Members and partners in 2020-2021 towards the transformation of aquatic food systems. The sustainable use of living aquatic resources and the development of aquaculture remain core elements for FAO, as showcased by their expected contribution across the programme priority areas under the FAO Strategic Framework 2022-31.

15. FAO continues to support countries in achieving the SDGs through a global transition towards sustainable fisheries and aquaculture. FAO is custodian of 21 indicators, 4 of which are under SDG 14 (14.4.1, 14.6.1, 14.7.1, 14.b.1). The achievements highlighted below reflect the satisfactory progress in achieving the targets under SDG 14, and increasing the direct contribution of aquatic foods to SDGs 1 and 2, as well as SDG 10.

⁵ COAG/2022/xx. Global Action Framework for the FAO Science and Innovation Strategy (2022-25)

16. To support these efforts, FAO implemented 207 projects on fisheries and aquaculture (65% field-based) with a budget of USD 542 million (with for 44% Global/Inter-regional projects and 24% for Article XIV bodies GFCM and IOTC), in addition to the regular Divisional budget of USD 20.8 million/year.

Key achievements in sustainable aquaculture

17. FAO provided support at all levels focused on increasing capacity, knowledge and the application of best practices that promote sustainable aquaculture development. These measures enhance the intensification and expansion of aquaculture, enhancing livelihoods, promoting food security and nutrition and lowering environmental impacts, thus strengthening Members' progress towards SDGs 2, 3, 9, 10, 14 and 15.

18. Responding to COFI's request, FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) of the People's Republic of China organized the [Global Conference for Aquaculture](#)⁶ (GCA +20), 22-25 September 2021, in Shanghai, People's Republic of China⁷. It attracted over 1 700 delegates from more than 100 countries and a diverse set of stakeholders. It included presentations and discussions of regional and thematic reviews, a global synthesis, and a participants' Declaration on Aquaculture for Food and Sustainable Development⁸.

19. The Ninth Session of the Sub-Committee on Aquaculture (SCA) recommended FAO to develop global [Guidelines for Sustainable Aquaculture](#) (GSA).⁹ To this effect, FAO has organized two expert consultations and seven regional consultation workshops. The draft GSA¹⁰ and their accompanying documents¹¹ were presented to the Eleventh Session of the SCA for discussion, comment and advice by Members on the way forward.

20. The Global Plan of Action for Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture was approved by the Regular Session of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and adopted by the 168th Session of the FAO Council, in December 2021.¹² The Global Plan of Action will be published in 2022 with activities on dissemination, capacity building and implementation scheduled to begin in 2023. The release of the Registry and first prototype information for aquatic genetic resources system provides a data-base governance framework of farmed species and aims to address the conservation, sustainable use and development of aquatic genetic resources.

21. FAO launched the Global Sustainable Aquaculture Advancement Partnership (GSAAP), with the Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences (CAFS). The GSAAP is a collaborative platform to discuss key issues and challenges facing aquaculture, and promote scientific and technological innovations. By building partnerships and facilitating knowledge and technology transfer, the GSAAP aims to unlock the contribution of aquaculture to achieve the SDGs.

22. FAO continued to support Members in policy and planning for aquaculture development, and implementation of field programmes and projects. FAO focused on capacity building activities for farmers-with a focus on women and youth, extension officers, government officials and financial institutions to enhance their capacity in doing aquaculture as business to increase the contribution of the sector to countries' food and nutrition security, employment creation, reduction of poverty and economies in a healthy environment. Recipient countries included, Algeria, Cameroon, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Mozambique, Tunisia, Türkiye and Zambia.

⁶ <https://aquaculture2020.org>

⁷ Relevant documents: COFI:AQ/XI/2022/6; COFI:AQ/XI/2022/SBD.6; COFI:AQ/XI/2022/SBD.7-13; COFI:AQ/XI/2022/INF.15

⁸ COFI:AQ/XI/2022/INF.15 (<https://aquaculture2020.org/declaration/>)

⁹ Additional information on GSA can be found by visiting the GSA website (www.fao.org/in-action/gsa/en/).

¹⁰ COFI:AQ/XI/2022/2.1

¹¹ See documents: COFI:AQ/XI/2022/INF.9; COFI:AQ/XI/2022/INF.10; COFI:AQ/XI/2022/SBD.2; COFI:AQ/XI/2022/SBD.3

¹² See CGRFA-18/21/Report, par. 58 <https://www.fao.org/3/nh331en/nh331en.pdf> and CL 168/REP, par. 38 <https://www.fao.org/3/nh512en/nh512en.pdf>

23. On health management and biosecurity FAO began implementing the Progressive Management Pathway for Improving Aquaculture (PMP/AB) as recommended by COFI 34. Highlights include two virtual dialogues: [Fish-Vet Dialogue](#)¹³ and the [Tilapia health: quo vadis](#)¹⁴ and a number of publications¹⁵. Four trust fund projects and a number of FAO national and interregional Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) projects are providing support on various aspects of health management and biosecurity in several countries.¹⁶

Key Achievements in Sustainable Fisheries

24. FAO support focused on increasing capacity, knowledge and the application of best practices that ensure sustainable fisheries. These measures focused on fisheries management at all scales, implementing the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and associated instruments and ensuring resilient livelihoods. These achievements strengthened Members' progress towards SDGs 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 14 and 15.

25. FAO continues to report on the status of fisheries resources, and its long-term monitoring of assessed marine fish stocks reveals a complex picture. As highlighted in the 2022 edition of the State of the World Fisheries and Aquaculture report¹⁷, the percentage of fish stocks (by number) that are exploited at biologically sustainable levels has declined from 90 percent in 1974 to 64.6 percent in 2019, a drop of 1.2 percent from 2017. Nevertheless, biologically sustainable stocks account for 82.5 percent of the 2019 fishery landings, a 3.8 percent improvement from 2017.

26. FAO continued to promote the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) for the sustainable management of fisheries, particularly through direct projects and programmes (e.g., EAF Nansen Programme, Mediterranean Fisheries Management Support Projects) or other national/international initiatives. These experiences led to varying levels of success and changes in fisheries management practices. FAO also completed regional EAF reviews for [Latin America](#)¹⁸ and the [Mediterranean](#)¹⁹ and is developing reviews for the Southwest Indian Ocean, the South and Central Eastern Atlantic to identify the lessons learned and good practices on EAF that will inform future efforts for capacity development.

27. The EAF-Nansen Programme focused on supporting EAF implementation and management of shared stock fisheries in 10 African countries,²⁰ with the further development or setting up of fisheries management cycles. The programme also prepared marine debris mitigation measures and EAF management plans for the beach seine fisheries of Cote d'Ivoire, Benin and Togo. Other EAF-NANSEN achievements included the development of Assessment Tools for data poor situations and the use of indicators. It also developed [the EAF implementation monitoring tool – EAF-IMT](#)²¹ to

¹³ <http://infofish.org/Fish-VetDialogue/>

¹⁴ <http://infofish.org/tilapia/index.php>

¹⁵ PMP/AB: <http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb0560en>; <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb0582en>
<http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb0582en>; <http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb0745en>

Disease strategy manuals as part of emergency preparedness: <https://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/CB7293EN/>;
<https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb2119en/>; <http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb1645en/>

AMR in aquaculture: <https://www.asianfisheriessociety.org/publication/archivedetails.php?id=volume-33-special-issue-understanding-antimicrobial-resistance-in-aquaculture&q=1>

COVID-19 and aquatic health related article: <https://www.asianfisheriessociety.org/publication/abstract.php?id=1291>

¹⁶ Angola, Colombia, Ghana, Indonesia, Malawi, Namibia, the Philippines, Viet Nam, Zambia and countries bordering Lake Victoria (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda)

¹⁷ FAO 2022. *The State of the World Fisheries and Aquaculture. Towards Blue Transformation*. Rome, FAO. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc0461en>.

¹⁸ Defeo, O. y Vasconcellos, M. 2020. Transición hacia un enfoque ecosistémico de la pesca - Lecciones aprendidas de pesquerías de América del Sur. FAO Documento técnico de pesca y acuicultura No 668. Roma, FAO <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb2229es>

¹⁹ Vasconcellos, M. and Únal, V., eds. 2021. Transition towards an ecosystem approach to fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea – Lessons learned through selected case studies. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Paper No. 681. Rome, FAO <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb8268en>

²⁰ Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo, Tanzania, The Gambia, Senegal, Mauritania, South Africa, Namibia and Angola

²¹ FAO. 2021. Ecosystem approach to fisheries implementation monitoring tool – A tool to monitor implementation of the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) management. User manual. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb3669en>

monitor the degree of implementation of EAF. Tool implementation is being expanded to African, Caribbean and Mediterranean regions.

28. Based on a consultative process, [a diagnostic tool for implementing an ecosystem approach to fisheries through policy and legal frameworks](#)²² was developed and a series of 5 online regional workshops were carried out with representatives from 30 countries in Africa and South-east Asia. Currently 31 national EAF Legal Reports are being finalized and published. In parallel to these activities, the study on [legislating for an ecosystem approach to fisheries was revisited](#).²³

29. Efforts to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing continued. As of May 2022, there were 71 Parties to the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA), including five new Parties since COFI 34. FAO's Global Programme to support the implementation of the PSMA has been in place since 2017. It has received more than USD 27 million²⁴ in funding of which USD 11 million was mobilized during the previous biennium. The programme has supported 48 developing states, including six new states since COFI 34, in their implementation of the PSMA. Additional capacity development materials and guidelines have published since COFI 34.^{25 26 27}

30. FAO also launched the [Pilot Phase of the Global Information Exchange System \(GIES\)](#)²⁸ to support the implementation of the PSMA and established a Help Desk for backstopping for Parties. The pilot is expected to continue and report advances to the [PSMA Technical Working Group on Information Exchange](#) (TWG-IE)²⁹ planned for late 2022. FAO also launched a [Global Capacity Development Portal](#)³⁰ to provide a comprehensive picture about projects assisting Members and regions in improving their capacities to combat IUU fishing.

31. The uptake and the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines)^{31 32} continued with a focus at the national level. This included the development and implementation of National Plans of Action in support of the implementation of the SSF Guidelines in Tanzania, Namibia, Madagascar, Senegal and Malawi, as well as activities focused on women empowerment in small-scale fisheries in five African countries. This incorporated mapping women organizations and gender transformative trainings.

32. A major achievement is the [Illuminating Hidden Harvests: the contribution of small-scale fisheries to sustainable development](#)³³ study by FAO, Duke University and WorldFish. Key findings included new estimates on the global contributions of small-scale fisheries. These were based on data compiled through 58 country and territory case studies and involving contributions from more than

²² FAO. 2021. A diagnostic tool for implementing an ecosystem approach to fisheries through policy and legal frameworks. Rome <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb2945en/>

²³ FAO. 2021. Legislating for an ecosystem approach to fisheries – Revisited – An update of the 2011 legal study on the ecosystem approach to fisheries. FAO EAF-Nansen Programme Report No. 36. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb6750en>

²⁴ March 2022

²⁵ FAO. 2021. Checklists and technical guidelines to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. Volume I: a consolidated checklist of coastal, flag and port State responsibilities to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb5992en>

²⁶ FAO. 2021. Checklists and technical guidelines to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. Volume II: a legal checklist of the main duties and responsibilities of coastal, flag and port States, and internationally agreed market-related measures to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. Rome <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb6186en>

²⁷ FAO. 2022. Understanding and implementing catch documentation schemes – A guide for national authorities. FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries No. 14. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb8243en>

²⁸ <https://www.fao.org/port-state-measures/news-events/detail/en/c/1403823/>

²⁹ <https://www.fao.org/port-state-measures/meetings/technical-working-groups/en/>

³⁰ <https://www.fao.org/iuu-fishing/capacity-development/en/>

³¹ FAO. 2015. Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication. Rome <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/14356EN>

³² FAO. 2021. SSF Guidelines uptake and influence: A pathway to impact. Rome <https://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/CB7657EN/>

³³ <https://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/ihh/en/#:~:text=Illuminating%20Hidden%20Harvests%20is%20a,to%20inform%20policy%20and%20practice.>

800 researchers and experts. Five hundred people attended a [webinar](#)³⁴ in November 2021 that highlighted key findings. The full study will be launched in 2022.

33. Inland fisheries account for more than 30% of small-scale fisheries. FAO released a number of studies on inland fisheries in specific countries and regions and developed guidance for [data collection systems and methodologies for inland fisheries of Europe](#)³⁵. FAO supported several countries with project implementation, strategy development, data and information collection systems and capacity building for inland fisheries.³⁶

34. On social protection and decent work, FAO promoted dialogue between national government entities and organizations, supported the design or revision of public policies and the extension of social protection programmes to the fisheries sector, increased evidence base on the role of social protection and decent work in improving the socio-economic and environmental conditions of the sector, raised awareness of the importance of eliminating child labour, and generated workspaces to design actions and alternatives that benefit fishers and fish-workers in Colombia, Paraguay and Tunisia.

35. FAO assessed the [techno-economic performance of the main global fishing fleets](#),³⁷ including 103 (semi-) industrial fishing fleets from 20 major fishing nations, and concluded that investments in (semi-) industrial fishing vessels and fishing operations are generally profitable and that marine capture fisheries are a financially viable economic activity. A fisheries infrastructure assessment tool (FIAT) was developed in partnership with the World Bank and the Global Network to support the capacity of small-scale fishers to access financial services (CAFI SSF Network).^{38,39}

36. The [world review of capture fisheries and aquaculture insurance 2022](#)⁴⁰ showed that 450 000 fishing vessels worldwide are covered by marine hull insurance but 95% of small-scale fishing vessels operate uninsured. Also, a course on [safety in the fishing industry, with a focus on small-scale fishers](#)⁴¹ was deployed in the Caribbean, Near East and Northern Africa, and the Pacific islands. FAO published an [online fishing vessel design database \(FVDD\)](#)⁴² with more than 200 fishing vessel designs to provide naval architects and boat builders worldwide with vessel design examples for their use, replication and modification, and to increase safety of small-scale vessels.

Key achievements in Sustainable Trade and Value Chains

37. FAO provided support at all levels focus on upgrading value chains, reducing loss and waste, enhancing livelihoods and improving trade and market conditions. These measures build sustainable trade and value chains, enhancing livelihoods, promoting food security and nutrition and ensuring access and availability, thus strengthening Members' progress towards SDGs 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 12, 14 and 17.

38. FAO continued to highlight the importance of aquatic foods for nutrition and food security. Highlights include the [UN Nutrition discussion paper on the role of aquatic foods in sustainable healthy diets](#)⁴³ and a scoping review of [locally-procured fish in school feeding programs](#).⁴⁴ FAO and its partners also looked at the role of [aquatic foods in food systems](#)⁴⁵, on the [nutrient composition of local fish species](#),⁴⁶ and on the [potential of aquatic foods to reduce food and nutrition insecurity and tackle malnutrition in all its forms, based on transformative scenarios](#).⁴⁷

³⁴ <https://www.fao.org/webcast/home/en/item/5322/icode/>

³⁵ Vehanen, T.; et al. 2020. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Paper No. 649. <https://doi.org/10.4060/ca7993>

³⁶ South Sudan, Tanzania, Mauritania, Guyana, Balkans

³⁷ Van Anrooy, R., et al. 2021. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Paper No. 654. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4900en>

³⁸ https://www.rfilc.org/event_organizer/cafissf-network/

³⁹ <https://www.linkedin.com/in/cafi-ssf-network-388253191/>

⁴⁰ Van Anrooy, R., et al. 2022. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Paper No. 682. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb9491en>

⁴¹ <https://www.fao.org/fishing-safety/en/>

⁴² <https://www.fao.org/fishery/en/collection/vesseldesign>

⁴³ UN Nutrition. 2021. https://www.unnutrition.org/wp-content/uploads/FINAL-UN-Nutrition-Aquatic-foods-Paper_EN_.pdf

⁴⁴ Ahern, M.B. et al. *Foods* **2021**, *10*(9), 2080; <https://doi.org/10.3390/foods10092080>

⁴⁵ Simmance, F. A., et al. (2022). *Fish and Fisheries*, *23*, 34–53. <https://doi.org/10.1111/faf.12597>

⁴⁶ Moxness Reksten A, (2020). *Foods*. 2020 May 14; *9*(5):629. <https://doi.org/10.3390/foods9050629>

⁴⁷ Golden, C.D. et al. *Nature* volume 598, pages 315–320 (2021). <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-021-03917-1.pdf>

39. On international trade and markets, FAO collaborated with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to support countries with trade related aspects of SDG 14, with the World Customs Organization (WCO) to develop a specific joint publication to streamline the classification of fisheries and aquaculture products in international trade and with the World Trade Organization (WTO) to build capacity on the application of the international framework related to trade of fisheries and aquaculture products.

40. The [GLOBEFISH multi-donor project](#)⁴⁸ continued to develop new publications and online tools to reduce information asymmetries in fisheries and aquaculture markets and trade. This includes information on fish prices, market profiles, trade flows and non-tariff measures. FAO and the World Customs Organization (WCO) published Harmonized System codes for fish and fish products to facilitate aquatic food product classification⁴⁹.

41. To strengthen local and national value-added practices FAO developed a variety of research reports, good practice guides and manuals on fisheries and aquaculture traceability, certification, geographic indication, post-harvest handling technologies, by products and blue ports development. The [Fish4ACP](#)⁵⁰ project developed a value chain analysis and action plan for five countries and its methodology was further applied in projects involving twelve other countries, including Papua New Guinea, Barbados, Kiribati, Turkey, Italy, Tunisia, Lebanon, St. Lucia, and Uzbekistan.

42. On food loss and waste, FAO published a variety of knowledge resources on food loss and waste reduction in fish value chains,⁵¹ including a global knowledge hub, a food loss and waste and gender assessment methodology. It also implemented a multi-dimensional approach to reduce losses and waste in Sri Lanka, Colombia and Tanzania.

43. For food safety, major achievements include the development of guidance for the implementation of aquatic biotoxin monitoring programmes^{52,53} and Bivalve Sanitation programmes,⁵⁴ as well as [import notifications for fisheries and aquaculture products](#)⁵⁵ in [FishStatJ](#).⁵⁶

Key achievements in fisheries and aquaculture cross-cutting thematic areas

44. FAO is the global provider of fishery and aquaculture statistics, and during the biennium has continued to collect data on aspects such as capture and aquaculture production, fisheries commodities production and trade, fishers and fish farmers, fishing vessels and apparent fish consumption. FAO has also continued to provide cross-disciplinary knowledge and enhance the capacity of Members in the collection of fishery and aquaculture through the provision of standards, guidelines, tools, expertise and trainings on fishery and aquaculture statistics and information systems, including through the Intersessional work of the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP)⁵⁷, of which FAO is the Secretariat.

45. In collaboration with the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the medium-term fish projections included in the annual [OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook](#)⁵⁸ publication were released in the years 2020, 2021 and 2022, as well as a joint data collection for employment in the fisheries and aquaculture is under development.

⁴⁸ <https://www.fao.org/in-action/globefish/globefish-home/en/>

⁴⁹ FAO and WCO. 2021. HS Codes for Fish and Fish Products – Harmonized System. Nomenclature 2017 Edition. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb3813en>

⁵⁰ <https://www.fao.org/in-action/fish-4-acp/en/>

⁵¹ <https://www.fao.org/flw-in-fish-value-chains/resources/en/>

⁵² FAO. 2021. [Risk profile - Group B Streptococcus \(GBS\) – *Streptococcus agalactiae* sequence type \(ST\) 283 in freshwater fish](#). Bangkok (also available at <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb5067en>)

⁵³ E-learning course on [monitoring and Preventing Ciguatera Poisoning](#) and [FAO/WHO Report of the Expert Meeting on Ciguatera Poisoning](#)

⁵⁴ E-learning courses on Bivalve mollusc sanitation: [Growing area risk profile](#) and [Growing area assessment and review](#)

⁵⁵ <https://www.fao.org/fishery/en/knowledgebase/207>

⁵⁶ <https://www.fao.org/fishery/en/topic/166235>

⁵⁷ <https://www.fao.org/cwp-on-fishery-statistics/en/>

⁵⁸ <https://www.agri-outlook.org>

46. To support SDG 14.4 reporting, FAO organized a series of [regional online training workshops](#)⁵⁹ attended by more than 700 participants from 111 countries, an [e-learning course](#)⁶⁰ and an online platform. At national level, FAO built fisheries and aquaculture statistics capacity in sixteen countries⁶¹. It also finalized and deployed the *Calipseo* fisheries statistics and management information system in three Caribbean countries.

47. New databases and information systems developed and published included the [FIRMS Tuna Atlas](#),⁶² the [Vessels' design database](#)⁶³, the [OpenASFA](#)⁶⁴ bibliographic abstract records, the pilot of the [Aquatic Genetic Resources Information System](#) (AquaGRIS),⁶⁵ and the pilot of a web-based application for collecting data on fish nutrient composition (UFish2). Around 400 fisheries and aquaculture publications were released through the corporate publication system.

48. FAO completed many of the planned actions under [FAO's Biodiversity Strategy](#)⁶⁶ (and [Action Plan](#)⁶⁷) and in contribution to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework. It is currently formulating draft actions for a draft 2024-27 plan that will be considered by technical committees prior to the FAO Council next year. FAO also hosted a 3 day [Artificial Intelligence for a Digital Blue Planet forum](#)⁶⁸, which attracted over 800 registered participants and presented 40 demonstrations of on-going digital innovations in fisheries and aquaculture.

49. FAO supported Members in noting the commercially exploited aquatic species proposed for listing under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and assisted countries in formulating their vulnerable species management plans. FAO led a [study](#) that showed that the overall number of direct export transactions of Appendix II CITES-listed marine species reported by CITES Parties increased sevenfold from 1990-2016, and how trade has changed through time.⁶⁹

50. On climate change, a number of climate change adaptation field projects have supported countries and communities to better understand, respond and cope with climate change impacts. The climate change field programme is expanding and has raised over USD 10 million across six adaptation projects operating at global, regional or national scale.

51. FAO, in partnerships with its Members, reinforced efforts to raise awareness on the need to achieve gender equitable fishery and aquaculture value chains, through the incorporation of gender in normative⁷⁰ and technical work, as well as the organization of international events in the context of the International Women's Day and International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture (IYAFA 2022). The [Gender and food loss in sustainable fish value chains in Africa](#)⁷¹ report provides guidance on integrating gender concerns into food loss interventions within the fish value-chains. FAO also provided support to national initiatives such as the empowerment of coastal women in

⁵⁹ <https://www.fao.org/sustainable-development-goals/events/detail/en/c/1455022/>

⁶⁰ <https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=502>

⁶¹ Benin, Cambodia, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominica, Ghana, Grenada, Lebanon, Liberia, Suriname, Nigeria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Zambia, with work initiated also in Bangladesh, Panama and Saint Lucia.

⁶² <https://www.fao.org/fishery/en/collection/firms-tuna-atlas?lang=en>

⁶³ <https://www.fao.org/fishery/en/vesseldesign/search>

⁶⁴ <https://www.fao.org/fishery/en/openasfa>

⁶⁵ <https://www.fao.org/aquatic-genetic-resources/activities/aquagris/en/>

⁶⁶ FAO. 2020. FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors. Rome

<https://doi.org/10.4060/ca7722en>

⁶⁷ FAO. 2021. 2021-23 Action Plan for the Implementation of the FAO Strategy on Mainstreaming Biodiversity across Agricultural Sectors. Rome <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb5515en>

⁶⁸ The full playlist of Artificial Intelligence for a Digital Blue Planet presentations is available on the [FAO YouTube channel](#) (<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLzp5NgJ2-dK72rgBePlkQoD1gMTjNEJHs>)

⁶⁹ Pavitt, A., Malsch, K., King, E., Chevalier, A., Kachelriess, D., Vannuccini, S. & Friedman, K. 2021. CITES and the sea: Trade in commercially exploited CITES-listed marine species. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Paper No. 666. Rome, FAO <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb2971en>

⁷⁰ Gender equality and equity considerations were mainstreamed in the first draft of the Guidelines for Sustainable Aquaculture (GSA) as well as in the Shanghai Declaration 2021

⁷¹ Randrianantoandro, A., Ward, A. and Safa Barraza, A. 2022. Gender and food loss in sustainable fish value chains in Africa. Sustainable Fish Value Chain Development Series No. 1. Rome, FAO. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb8399en>

Oman's processing sector. FAO and OECD are actively collaborating on the collection of sex-disaggregated employment data for the primary sector of fisheries and aquaculture.

Achievements in COVID-19 response

52. Uncertainty continues regarding the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on global food systems and health, economic and social development. The FAO COVID-19 task team focused on assessing the impacts of COVID-19 on fisheries and aquaculture, formulating policy briefs and reports, developing partnerships and communicating with and assisting Members in their recovery through its technical cooperation programme⁷² and voluntary funding.

53. FAO synthesized evidence on the effects of the pandemic at different regional and local levels and on specific value chains^{73 74 75 76 77} to inform development of appropriate recovery strategies. It produced two reports^{78 79} highlighting the role of social protection in recovery. FAO contributed to policy briefs on the impact of COVID-19⁸⁰, and in partnership with WorldFish published a [brief describing the impact of the crisis on aquatic food systems](#).⁸¹

54. A regularly updated [webpage](#)⁸² and webinars,⁸³ provide up to date information on the impact of COVID-19 on fisheries and aquaculture value chains and international trade.

Gaps and Lessons Learned

55. FAO continuously assesses how it delivers its programmes and initiatives to identify gaps or lessons that may improve the support it provides to Members - particularly in the context of achieving the SDGs. Over the past decade, decision makers have become more aware of the opportunities provided by aquatic food systems to achieve the SDGs, reduce poverty and achieve food security and nutrition. FAO realized that it required a clear pathway and common framework to address all the issues affecting aquatic food systems, and ensure higher efficiency and more significant sustainability outcomes.

⁷² E.g. TCP/FIJ/3801 and TCP/TUR/3801/C1

⁷³ FAO. 2021. The impact of COVID-19 on fisheries and aquaculture – A global assessment from the perspective of regional fishery bodies: Second assessment – November 2020. Rome <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb5269en>

⁷⁴ FAO and INFOFISH. forthcoming. Resilience and seizing opportunities: Small-scale fisheries and aquaculture businesses that thrived during the COVID-19 pandemic in South and Southeast Asia

⁷⁵ FAO. 2021. Impact de la crise covid-19 sur les secteurs de la pêche et de l'aquaculture dans quatre pays du Maghreb. Tunis. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb3001fr>

⁷⁶ Algeria: <http://www.fao.org/3/cb3001fr/cb3001fr.pdf>; Libya: <https://www.fao.org/3/cb4420en/cb4420en.pdf>; Mauritania: <http://www.fao.org/3/cb2998fr/cb2998fr.pdf>; Morocco: <http://www.fao.org/3/cb2997fr/cb2997fr.pdf>; Tunisia: <http://www.fao.org/3/cb3174fr/cb3174fr.pdf>

⁷⁷ Yuan, Y., Yuan, Y.M., Dai, Y., Miao, W. and Yuan, X. 2022. Preliminary investigation on the impact of COVID-19 on aquaculture in China: A case study on farmed tilapia and channel catfish sector. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Circular No. 1243. Rome. FAO. <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/fr/c/CB7868EN/>

⁷⁸ FAO. 2021. The role of social protection in the recovery from COVID-19 impacts in fisheries and aquaculture. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb3385en>

⁷⁹ FAO. 2021. Economic inclusion and social protection to reduce poverty: Fisheries and aquaculture. FAO COVID-19 Response and Recovery programme Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb2639en>.

⁸⁰ Policy briefs:

- [Going fishing - Access to and management of fisheries resources during the COVID-19 pandemic](#)
- [Selling the fish - Access to markets for small-scale fisheries during the COVID-19 pandemic](#)
- [Inclusive social development and decent work for enhancing small-scale fisheries resistance to the COVID-19 pandemic](#)

⁸¹ FAO. 2021. Aquatic food systems under COVID-19. Rome <https://www.fao.org/3/cb5398en/cb5398en.pdf>

⁸² <https://www.fao.org/fishery/en/topic/covid19>

⁸³ Webinars:

- [FAO and INFOFISH. 2021. Swimming with the tide Seizing opportunities for resilience. A webinar focusing on the preliminary findings of a FAO INFOFISH study \(30 November 2021\)](#)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VQJ4zxVC5UA>
- EAFE Conference 2021: FAO-EAFE-IIFET plenary panel discussion (October 2021)
- Impacts of COVID-19 in Europe and Central Asia <https://www.fao.org/europe/events/detail-events/en/c/1365630/>
- FAO. 2020. Webinar Series for Europe and Central Asia: Impacts of COVID-19 on fisheries and aquaculture in Europe and Central Asia <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gt7M5zFtbUg>
- Globefish. 2020. The impacts of COVID-19 on Fish Trade <https://www.fao.org/in-action/globefish/news-events/details-events/en/c/1312195/>

56. The sudden shock of the COVID-19 pandemic and its significant impact on the fisheries and aquaculture sector required more consolidated work from the Organization in line with its mandate. For fisheries and aquaculture, FAO developed a Blue Transformation roadmap⁸⁴, to align, coordinate and guide its work on fisheries and aquaculture. In line with FAO's updated approach, the Fisheries and Aquaculture Division also restructured, to align its human capacities and knowledge with the challenges and gaps it identified in the preceding decade.

57. These changes reflect a modernization of FAO's approach to fisheries and aquaculture, allowing it to use its resources more efficiently and respond more nimbly to emerging issues and challenges – without disrupting its long-term success in guiding the world's fisheries and aquaculture towards sustainability.

III. GLOBAL DEVELOPMENTS AND TRENDS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE SECTORS

58. The global trends and developments described in this section exemplify the multifaceted approaches required to transform aquatic food systems and develop sustainable fisheries and aquaculture. This complex reality requires FAO to provide support across social, economic, environmental and governance boundaries. FAO's focus on better production, better nutrition, better environment and a better life and following a programmatic approach and structure will ensure better results and also directly support achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The following trends span across the four betters, exemplifying the critical nature of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture to all areas of FAO's work.

59. As highlighted in the [2022 edition of the FAO Food Security and Nutrition in the World report](#) (SOFI 2022),⁸⁵ the world is not on track to end hunger and malnutrition in all its forms. Conflict, climate variability and extremes, biodiversity loss, as well as economic slowdowns and downturns are the major drivers slowing down progress, particularly where inequality is high. The COVID-19 pandemic made the pathway towards SDG 2 even steeper in 2021, with up to 828 million people facing hunger. At the same time, healthy diets are out of reach for around 3.1 billion people.

60. In response, the UN Secretary General convened the [UN Food Systems Summit](#)⁸⁶ on 23-24 September 2021. The Summit was the cornerstone of an 18-month global process designed to empower stakeholders to leverage the transformation of food systems to drive the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and get back on track to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In the context of the Summit, a series of coalitions were formed to support Members' interests and priorities and facilitate access to networks of knowledge and expertise. The [Coalition for Aquatic/ Blue Foods](#)⁸⁷ was created to support the realization of the full potential of sustainable blue or aquatic foods⁸⁸ to help end malnutrition and build nature-positive, equitable and resilient food systems.

61. Concurrently, the [Blue Food Assessment](#)⁸⁹ and the [High Level Panel for a Sustainable Ocean Economy](#)⁹⁰ have produced a series of high-profile, peer-reviewed papers and reports highlighting the essential role and potential of aquatic foods in healthy, equitable and resilient food systems.

62. The UN General Assembly declared [2022 the International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture](#) (IYAFA)⁹¹, highlighting the importance of small-scale and artisanal fisheries and aquaculture for our food systems. FAO is the lead agency for the year and is collaborating with over

⁸⁴ See paragraphs 70-72 for further details of the roadmap

⁸⁵ FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2021. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022. Repurposing food and agricultural policies to make healthy diets more affordable. Rome, FAO <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc0639en>

⁸⁶ <https://www.un.org/en/food-systems-summit>

⁸⁷ <https://foodsystems.community/coalitions/the-coalition-for-aquatic-blue-foods/>

⁸⁸ Blue or aquatic foods include fish, shellfish, aquatic plants and algae, captured or cultivated in freshwater or marine ecosystems

⁸⁹ <https://bluefood.earth/>

⁹⁰ <https://www.oceanpanel.org/>

⁹¹ <https://www.fao.org/artisanal-fisheries-aquaculture-2022/about/en/>

30 relevant organizations and bodies of the UN system. The year was launched in November 2021 and national IYFA 2022 celebrations have been organized in a number of regions and countries. FAO is also actively supporting implementation of the [UN Decade on Ocean Science for Sustainable Development](#)⁹² (Ocean Decade) and the [UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration](#).⁹³

63. From 27 June to 1 July 2022, Portugal hosted the second [United Nations Oceans Conference - Scaling up Ocean Action Based on Science and Innovation for the Implementation of Goal 14: Stocktaking, Partnerships and Solutions](#).⁹⁴ During the Conference which was co-chaired by Portugal and Kenya, UN Members reaffirmed the commitments made at first UN Ocean Conference⁹⁵ and recognized the central role of healthy oceans in achieving the 2030 Agenda and building resilient food systems. They stressed that actions based on science, technology, innovation, cooperation and partnerships are required to overcome challenges to SDG 14. The 2022 edition of the State of the World Fisheries and Aquaculture (SOFIA 2022) report was launched at a special event at the Conference. During the Conference, the Director General of FAO was a lead panelist in interactive dialogue iv) and provided floor statements in Plenary and interactive dialogues ii), v) and vii). It also submitted recommendations to the final Conference Declaration. The FAO Delegation spoke in forty-five side events, organizing or co-organizing fourteen of these. The Delegation participated in seventeen media interviews and had twenty formal bilateral meetings. FAO will follow-up the commitments made at the Conference, including acting as focal point for the Community of Ocean Action on Sustainable Fisheries.

64. Other ocean related events include the [One Ocean Summit](#),⁹⁶ held in France on 11 February 2022, and the [7th Our Ocean Conference](#),⁹⁷ held in Palau from 13-14 April 2022, where FAO highlighted the importance of transforming aquatic food systems for *better production, better nutrition, better environment*, and a *better life*, to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

65. The ocean was also a fundamental part of the outcomes of the [26th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change](#)⁹⁸ (UNFCCC COP26), as recorded in the [Glasgow Climate Pact](#).⁹⁹ The Pact recognizes the ocean as a contributor to building climate resilience and puts unprecedented emphasis on adaptation, urging developed countries to significantly increase their collective provision of adaptation finance to developing countries.¹⁰⁰ This is critical noting the adaptation finance gap has been worsened by the increased indebtedness of developing countries because of the COVID-19 pandemic. As in previous years, FAO engaged in multiple UNFCCC-related events ensuring discussion on fisheries and aquaculture. FAO also contributed to the [Ocean Climate Action Pathway](#)¹⁰¹ and [Ocean for Climate Declaration](#)¹⁰² under the framework of the [UNFCCC Marrakech Partnership](#),¹⁰³ as well as to the [Working Group II contribution to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change \(IPCC\) Sixth Assessment Report \(Chapter 5: Food, Fibre and other Ecosystem Products\)](#).¹⁰⁴

66. Furthermore, FAO actively supported Members in deliberations for an [international legally binding instrument under United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea \(UNCLOS\) on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national](#)

⁹² <https://www.oceandecade.org>

⁹³ <https://www.decadeonrestoration.org>

⁹⁴ <https://www.un.org/en/conferences/ocean2022>

⁹⁵ <https://oceanconference.un.org/callforaction>

⁹⁶ <https://presidence-francaise.consilium.europa.eu/en/news/one-ocean-summit-a-summit-to-take-action-against-the-threats-to-our-ocean/>

⁹⁷ <https://ourocean2022.pw>

⁹⁸ <https://unfccc.int/conference/glasgow-climate-change-conference-october-november-2021>

⁹⁹ UNFCCC, 2021. Glasgow Climate Pact. 13 November 2021. Decision -/CP.26. Preamble & paras. 58, 60, 61 (also available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cop26_auv_2f_cover_decision.pdf)

¹⁰⁰ Ibid, paras. 11, 13, 22, 26, 27

¹⁰¹ <https://unfccc.int/climate-action/marrakech-partnership/reporting-tracking/pathways/oceans-and-coastal-zones-climate-action-pathway>

¹⁰² <https://climatechampions.unfccc.int/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/The-Ocean-for-Climate-Declaration-V9-16.12.2021.pdf>

¹⁰³ <https://unfccc.int/climate-action/marrakech-partnership-for-global-climate-action>

¹⁰⁴ IPCC, 2022: Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>¹⁰⁵
<https://www.un.org/bbnj/>

[jurisdiction](#)¹⁰⁵ (BBNJ process). Given the implications this process might have on the fisheries sector, and as instructed by COFI, FAO contributed pertinent technical information on issues related to FAO's mandate to all four Intergovernmental Conference (IGC). It also facilitated information exchange with secretariats of relevant regional fishery management organizations and among Members. A fifth IGC session will be convened in August 2022 pending UNGA decision. FAO will continue providing technical information to support the BBNJ process.

67. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) processes on a [Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework](#)¹⁰⁶ are progressing and should be established by the CBD Conference of Parties in late 2022. FAO is working with Members and partners to inform the outcomes of this decadal strategy and its impact on access to, use and trade of fishery resources and aquatic environments. As requested by COFI, FAO will develop a guidance on the application of the CBD's other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) criteria in the fisheries sector and will continuously assist Members in its implementation.

68. A [landmark resolution to end plastic pollution](#) and forge a binding international agreement by 2024¹⁰⁷ was endorsed by Heads of State, Ministers of Environment and other representatives from UN Member states during the UN Environment Assembly (UNEA5.2), convened in Kenya from the 28 February-2 March 2022. The Assembly agreed to convene an intergovernmental negotiating committee to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment, which could include both binding and voluntary mechanisms. It follows a comprehensive approach that includes the full lifecycle of plastic and considers the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.

69. In June 2022, the 12th Ministerial Conference of the WTO reached a landmark [Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies](#)¹⁰⁸ that prohibits subsidies to vessels and operators engaged in IUU fishing, to activities regarding an overfished stock and to activities outside the jurisdiction of a coastal country and outside the competence of a relevant RFMO/A. FAO was designated a reference international agency to provide technical assistance and capacity building for developing countries to implement the Agreement. FAO will also be consulted for technical recommendations on matters related to the Committee on Fisheries Subsidies. The Agreement will enter into force when 2/3 (109) Members deposit their acceptances with the WTO Secretariat.

IV. PRIORITY AREAS OF WORK IN FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE IN 2022-2023 AND BEYOND

70. Aquatic foods play a crucial role in the transformation of global food systems and are critical for food security and nutrition, poverty eradication, climate change adaptation and socio-economic development. For the 2022-2023 biennium and beyond, FAO has developed a [Blue Transformation roadmap](#), aligned with the [2021 Declaration for Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture of the Committee on Fisheries \(COFI\)](#)¹¹⁰ and the FAO Strategic Framework 2022-2031, to support the transformation of aquatic food systems and maximize their contribution to the 2030 Agenda and beyond.

¹⁰⁵ <https://www.un.org/bbnj/>

¹⁰⁶ <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020>

¹⁰⁷ https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/38522/k2200647_-_unep-ea-5-l-23-rev-1_-_advance.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

¹⁰⁸ <https://docs.wto.org/dol2fe/Pages/SS/directdoc.aspx?filename=q:/WT/MIN22/33.pdf&Open=True>

¹⁰⁹ *Blue Transformation* is a targeted effort to promote innovative approaches that expand the contribution of aquatic food systems to food security and nutrition and affordable healthy diets. Achieving the objectives of Blue Transformation requires holistic and adaptive approaches that consider the complex interaction between global and local components in food systems and support multi-stakeholder interventions to secure and enhance livelihoods, foster equitable distribution of benefits and provide for an adequate use and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems.

¹¹⁰ FAO. 2021. COFI Declaration for Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb3767en>

71. The roadmap provides an overall framework to support a more harmonized and coherent programme of work for aquatic food systems across the PPAs. The three core global objectives of the [Blue Transformation roadmap](#) are as follows:



- *Sustainable Aquaculture*: Sustainable aquaculture intensification and expansion to satisfy global demand for aquatic food and distribute benefits equitably;
- *Sustainable Fisheries*: Effective management of all fisheries to deliver healthy stocks and secure equitable livelihoods;
- *Sustainable Trade and Value Chains*: Upgraded value chains to ensure the social, economic and environmental viability of aquatic food systems.

72. The work plan for the 2022-2023 biennium and beyond specifically contributes to the transformation of aquatic food systems and implements the FAO Strategic Framework through the three core global objectives of the *Blue Transformation roadmap*. This is further elaborated below, through the PPAs identified in Section I above, including but not limited to the *Blue Transformation PPA*.

Priorities for Sustainable aquaculture

73. FAO will continue to focus on the integration of aquaculture in global and regional processes, specifically through academic and professional societies as well as global and regional fora of relevance to aquaculture through enhanced engagement and communication support. This includes support to partners and stakeholders in their celebrations of IYafa, which advocates for a world in which small-scale artisanal fishers, fish farmers and fish workers are fully recognized and empowered to continue their contributions to human well-being, healthy food systems and poverty eradication through the responsible and sustainable use of fisheries and aquaculture resources.

74. FAO support for technical and operational innovations in aquaculture includes the creation of an [Aquaculture Regional Technical Platform \(AQ-RTP\)](#) in Asia¹¹¹ to share knowledge and resources that enhance efficient and responsible production and improve sector resilience. FAO also developed the Global Aquaculture Digitalization Initiative (GADI) to improve efficiency and management of energy, labour, automation and other aquaculture practices while supporting youth and women in aquaculture business development. It will be pilot tested in Asia, Africa and South America.

75. FAO will implement the GSAAP, with CAFS and other Platform partners, and strengthen the GSAAP and achieve its goals by reaching out to Members and partners.

76. FAO will launch additional FAO Reference Centres on Antimicrobial Resistance and Aquaculture Biosecurity. It will also launch and implement the Aquaculture Biosecurity Programme with a website.

¹¹¹ <https://www.fao.org/asiapacific/perspectives/rtp-aquaculture/fr/>

Table 1: Relationship between Priority Area on Sustainable Aquaculture and the PPAs, SDG targets and areas of emphasis

Programme Priority Areas (PPAs)	SDG Targets	Technical Areas of Emphasis
BP2: Blue Transformation	2.1, 2.2, 14.2, 14.4, 14.6, 14.7, 14.b, 14.c	Effective Global and regional cooperation, planning and governance to support aquaculture development Support innovative technology and management for sustainable aquaculture at all scales Facilitate implementation of sustainable aquaculture practices that minimize environmental impacts and use resources efficiently.
BP3: One Health	1.5, 3.d, 15.8	Increase capacity on biosecurity, disease control, and aquatic health management at local, national, and global levels.
BP4: Small-Scale Producers	1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 9.3,	Support small and medium-scale fish farmers' access to financing, knowledge, data and information to develop profitable aquaculture enterprises that maximize social benefits and minimize environmental impacts.
BL2: Inclusive Rural Transformation	1.1, 10.1, 10.2, 14.b	Ensure growing participation and employment of women and youth in aquaculture

Priorities for sustainable fisheries

77. FAO will continue to work with partners and Members in the application of the EAF, including the extension of the work on lessons learned to achieve optimal results in different regions and types of fisheries. This includes the development of an updated methodology to estimate and report on the FAO Index on State of Exploited Fishery Resources, in consultation with Members, and strengthening the capacity of regional fishery bodies (RFBs) to generate and share quality data on the status of stocks and fisheries, as well as on management practices.

78. Key priority areas for IUU fishing include: i) develop and implement comprehensive, robust legal and policy frameworks, including national plans of action to combat IUU fishing; ii) establish interagency cooperation and coordination mechanisms and working groups; and iii) develop and implement monitoring, control and surveillance tools and procedures, including those related to the implementation of the [PSMA Global Information Exchange System](#)¹¹² (GIES).

79. Having completed the technical consultation to endorse the draft *Voluntary guidelines for the regulation, monitoring and control of transshipment*, as requested by COFI 34, FAO will bring these to governing bodies for eventual adoption. It will also update the [FAO Global Record on Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels](#)¹¹³ to increase participation and frequency of updates. The Global Record now includes almost 12,000 vessels representing 40% of the global eligible fleet, i.e., with IMO numbers.

80. FAO remains committed to strengthening cooperation and information exchange between regional fishery management organizations (RFMOs) and regional fishery advisory bodies (RFBAs).

81. In line with the SSF Guidelines FAO will support small-scale and artisanal fisheries (both marine and inland) by improving capacity for multi-disciplinary data collection, analysis and use; facilitating inclusive legal frameworks; and strengthening participatory approaches to decision-making, resource management, trade and livelihood development. It will also capitalize on IYAFSA 2022 to consolidate and upscale FAO's efforts in support of aquatic small-scale producers.

82. On social protection and decent work, FAO will focus on building evidence and guidance on the coverage of social protection to the fisheries sector. It will strengthen its partnership with the International Labour Organization (ILO) to jointly promote ratification and implementation of the

¹¹² <https://psma-gies.review.fao.org>

¹¹³ <https://www.fao.org/global-record/background/about/en/>

relevant international instruments on decent working condition within the framework of the [Joint Working Group in IUU fishing and related matters](#).¹¹⁴

83. FAO continues to prioritize sustainable fishing operations through the reduction and management of pollution and fishing gear impacts. This includes the development of a Framework for Conducting Risk Assessment on the Marking of Fishing Gear and a FAO technical manual to facilitate implementation of the [Voluntary Guidelines on the marking of fishing gear and for abandoned, lost and otherwise discarded fishing gears](#)¹¹⁵ (ALDFG). Priorities include a database to evaluate country level information on ALDFG and continued cooperation with the [GloLitter Partnership](#)¹¹⁶ to reduce plastic pollution from fishing and transport sectors.

84. A new five-year phase of the [Common Oceans Program](#)¹¹⁷ to address fisheries and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ funded by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) started in July 2022. It focuses on effective implementation of the EAF, control, compliance and management procedures in all tuna RFMOs, and implementation of EAF in the deep-sea RFMOs, with better spatial protection for vulnerable ecosystems. It also incorporates the negotiations for an Agreement for Sustainable Utilization and Conservation of Biodiversity in the ABNJ (BBNJ) by promoting cross-sectoral collaboration in the ABNJ and building capacity to implement future provisions of the Agreement.

Table 2: Relationship between Priority Area on Sustainable Fisheries Management and the PPAs, SDG targets and areas of emphasis

Programme Priority Areas (PPAs)	SDG Targets	Technical Areas of Emphasis
BP2 Blue Transformation	2.1, 2.2, 14.2, 14.4, 14.6, 14.7, 14.b, 14.c	Facilitate adoption and effective implementation of new and existing international instruments, regional coordination mechanisms, plans of action and guidelines, including instruments to combat IUU fishing. Build effective policies, governance structures and institutions to support sustainable fisheries Facilitate equitable access to resources and services to enhance the livelihoods of fishers and fish workers Support development and implementation of fishery management plans, strategies and measures following an EAF approach. Support development of efficient, safe, innovative and profitable fishing fleets Support EAF in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction
BP4 Small-Scale Producers;	1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 9.3,	Facilitate equitable access to resources and services to enhance the livelihoods of fishers and fish workers Support implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries
BE3 Biodiversity and ecosystem services	14.4, 15.1, 15.6	Support development and implementation of fishery management plans, strategies and measures following an EAF approach.
BL2 Inclusive Rural Transformation	1.1, 10.1, 10.2, 14.b	Ensure growing participation and employment of women and youth in aquaculture Increase capacity to access social protection, decent working conditions and safety at sea

¹¹⁴ <https://www.fao.org/iuu-fishing/tools-and-initiatives/joint-working-group-on-iuu-fishing/en/>

¹¹⁵ FAO. 2019. Voluntary Guidelines on the Marking of Fishing Gear. Directives volontaires sur le marquage des engins de pêche. Directrices voluntarias sobre el marcado de las artes de pesca. Rome/Roma <https://www.fao.org/3/ca3546t/ca3546t.pdf>

¹¹⁶ <https://www.fao.org/responsible-fishing/marking-of-fishing-gear/glolitter-partnerships-programme/en/>

¹¹⁷ <https://www.fao.org/in-action/commonoceans/en/>

Priorities for sustainable trade and value chains

85. To improve the access to markets and trade FAO will continue to disseminate up-to-date information about fisheries and aquaculture products through its GLOBEFISH project. It will continue to facilitate the insertion of producers in international markets, including the expansion of online tools and associated capacity-building actions and technical assistance.

86. FAO will continue to strengthen and upgrade fisheries and aquaculture value chains. For the 12 value chains that it supports, Fish4ACP will focus on implement the upgrading strategies and improvement programmes defined in the value chain analyses it will soon complete. Lessons learned and successes of the Fish4ACP project and other FAO value chain support initiatives will be published through a series of publications. FAO will also develop and maintain an online database on value added fishery products, providing a free and open source of information on the topic for all stakeholders.

87. Based on recommendations from COFI and the COFI Sub-Committee on Fish Trade and on inputs from stakeholders during multiple events since 2019, FAO will work with relevant organizations, private sector, academia and civil society to continue developing a Guidance on social responsibility in fisheries and aquaculture value chains.

88. FAO will continue implementation of at least 10 projects on food safety, nutrition and health, and provide scientific advice to international standards for food safety and quality. It will also deliver three additional products on nutrition: i) updates to INFOODs food composition data for fish and shellfish; ii) study on optimization of fish powder production and utilization; and iii) FAO technical paper on small fish in food systems. FAO will launch additional FAO Reference Centers on Antimicrobial Resistance and Aquaculture Biosecurity and the Aquaculture Biosecurity Programme.

89. FAO is leading the development of a Joint FAO-IAEA-IOC Technical Guidance for the Implementation of Early Warning Systems for Harmful Algal Blooms and continues the joint FAO/WHO's work on seaweed safety. In addition, progress is made in the development of FAI Technical Guidance for the Implementation of e-notification systems for food control.

Table 3: Relationship between Priority Area on Sustainable Trade and Value Chains and the PPAs, SDG targets and areas of emphasis

Programme Priority Areas (PPAs)	SDG Targets	Technical Areas of Emphasis
BP2 Blue Transformation	2.1, 2.2, 14.2, 14.4, 14.6, 14.7, 14.b, 14.c	Promote and support the development of efficient and inclusive aquatic food value chains that increase profitability and reduce food loss
BP4: Small-scale Producers	1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 9.3	Support transparent, inclusive and gender equitable value chains
BN1: Healthy diets for all	1.3, 2.1, 2.2 3.2, 3.4, 12.8, 14.b	Promote aquatic foods as part of healthy diets and their inclusion in national food security policies
BN2: Nutrition for the most vulnerable	1.3, 2.1, 2.2 3.2,	Support increased consumption of sustainable aquatic food in areas with low food and nutrition security.
BN3: Safe food for everyone	2.1, 2.2, 3.2	Support increased access to healthy, safe and high quality aquatic food
BN4: Reducing food loss and waste	2.1, 2.2, 12.3	Promote and support practices and processes to reduce fish loss and waste
BN5: Transparent markets and trade	2.b, 2.c, 10.a, 17.11	Support more efficient access of fisheries and aquaculture products to international markets

Priorities for cross-cutting fisheries and aquaculture thematic areas

90. FAO plans to continue improving the quality and coverage of fishery and aquaculture statistics with special focus on consumption statistics and the expansion of the nutritional values calculated through the Food Balance Sheets. This also includes regional workshops and a global

conference to assess the current challenges and issues faced by countries in the collection of fisheries statistics and to enhance FAO support to Members in data collection efforts.

91. 2022 marks the 70th Anniversary of FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture statistical coverage (1950-2020) and will be commemorated with different activities and publications, culminating with the release of the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture statistical Yearbook (September 2022).

92. FAO will continue its cooperation with CITES, noting that the next opportunity FAO's Expert Panel has to inform the process of consideration of new species for CITES Appendices will be at CITES COP 19, Panama (14-25 November 2022).

93. FAO will prioritize the implementation of the new FAO Climate Change Strategy and related action plan, the development of further guidance on climate change adaptation and mitigation for aquatic food sector, and the support to countries to access climate finance. Whenever relevant, FAO will provide support to the UNFCCC COP 27 & 28 hosting countries to develop adequate messages on aquatic food in the context of Blue Transformation and showcase available adaptation and mitigation tools. This also includes consolidating of the theme of aquatic foods in the UNFCCC programme of work, with a special focus on aquaculture and freshwater fisheries that are currently not sufficiently addressed in climate discussions.

94. FAO will also ensure that the *Global Action Framework for the FAO Science and Innovation Strategy (2022-25)*¹¹⁸ fully includes aquatic foods systems, noting that innovation and technology are accelerators for the FAO Strategic Framework 2022-31, and are therefore mainstreamed through each of the 20 PPAs.

Table 4: Relationship between Priority Area on cross-cutting elements and the PPAs, SDG targets and areas of emphasis

Programme Priority Areas (PPAs)	SDG Targets	Technical Areas of Emphasis
BP2 Blue Transformation	2.1, 2.2, 14.2, 14.4, 14.6, 14.7, 14.b, 14.c	Increasing quality and coverage of fishery and aquaculture statistics
BE 1 Climate change mitigating and adapted agrifood systems;	2.4, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b, 14.3	Promote and facilitate implementation of fisheries and aquaculture measures that strengthen climate change adaptation in aquatic food value chains
BL1: Gender equality and rural women's empowerment	2.3, 5.a, 5.c	Increase gender-responsive interventions in aquatic food value chains to ensure gender equality and women's empowerment
BL4 Resilient agrifood systems	1.3, 1.5, 2.4	Promote and facilitate effective fisheries and aquaculture practices that address ecological, social and economic objectives, consider trade-offs and build resilience to stressors

Priorities for COVID-19 recovery

95. FAO will continue to assist Members and provide up to date information on the impact of COVID-19 on fisheries and aquaculture value chains and international trade. FAO will continue to collaborate with partners to monitor how aquatic food systems have changed, identify mitigating measures that have worked in different contexts as well as documenting and disseminating how both longer-term impacts and emerging lessons can help to build resilience to the COVID-19 pandemic and future shocks or stressors.

V. TOWARDS A REINVIGORATED BUSINESS MODEL

96. FAO continues to transition towards a more inclusive and agile organization towards the implementation of the FAO Strategic Framework 2022-31 and to provide a more flexible response to global challenges related to food security and nutrition and the transformation of aquatic food systems. This requires a strengthened programmatic approach based on the Programme Priority Areas, a theory of change for each PPA and the integration of initiatives and cross-cutting areas of

¹¹⁸ *Global Action Framework for the FAO Science and Innovation Strategy (2022-25)*. COAG/2022/xx

emphasis across the Organization. It also includes improvement of country-level interventions by enhancing a one-FAO approach and programmatic resource mobilization, legal framework, budgetary and financial framework and technical support.

97. For FAO's work in fisheries and aquaculture, this includes integrating aquatic foods across FAO programmes as well as ensuring alignment between country programming, Regional Priorities/Regional Initiatives and programme priority areas. The reinvigorated business model also ensures that FAO technical support for aquatic food systems is provided by the entire Organization, thus taking advantage of the in-house expertise in a variety of topics related to aquatic food systems. A focus on innovation, technology, data and complements across all programmes, will also ensure a more effective integration and deployment of knowledge and information, ensuring the sustainability of FAO's interventions and facilitating a more modern and active approach to programme implementation.

**ANNEX 1 – Programme Priority Areas of FAO’s results architecture
Adjustments to the Programme of Work and Budget 2022-23 (CL 168/3)**

Table 1: The Four Betters and 20 Programme Priority Areas (PPAs)

PPA	Outcome Statement	SDG Targets
 BETTER PRODUCTION	<i>Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, through efficient and inclusive food and agriculture supply chains at local, regional and global level, ensuring resilient and sustainable agrifood systems in a changing climate and environment</i>	2.3, 2.4, 6.4, 14.6, 14.7, 14.b, 15.2
BP1: Innovation for sustainable agriculture production	Sustainable crop, livestock and forestry production systems that are productive, resilient, innovative and competitive, and create integrated entrepreneurial and business opportunities, inclusive of small-scale and vulnerable producers, supported through enabling technologies and policies	2.3, 2.4, 6.4, 15.2
BP2: Blue transformation	More efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable blue food systems promoted through improved policies and programmes for integrated science-based management, technological innovation and private-sector engagement	2.1, 2.2, 14.2, 14.4, 14.6, 14.7, 14.b, 14.c
BP3: One Health	Strengthened and better performing national and international integrated One Health systems for human, animal, plant and environmental health achieved through improved pest and disease prevention, early warning and management of national and global health risks, including AMR	1.5, 3.d, 15.8
BP4: Small-scale producers’ equitable access to resources	Enhanced equitable access of small-scale producers and family farmers to economic and natural resources, markets, services, information, education and technologies ensured through improved policies, strategies and programmes	1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 9.3
BP5: Digital agriculture	Accessible digital ICT technologies to enhance market opportunities, productivity and resilience integrated into agrifood systems policies and programmes, with particular focus on ensuring affordable and equitable access of poor and vulnerable rural communities	1.4, 5.b, 9.c, 17.8
 BETTER NUTRITION	<i>End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition in all its forms, including promoting nutritious food and increasing access to healthy diets</i>	2.1, 2.2, 2.c, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 12.3
BN1: Healthy diets for all	The right to adequate food established and transition towards healthy diets for national populations prioritized in integrated institutional, policy and legal environments that ensure and incentivize engagement of consumers and the private sector	1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 12.8, 14.b
BN2: Nutrition for the most vulnerable	Identifying and ending food insecurity and malnutrition for the most vulnerable individuals in all contexts made the specific focus of targeted policies, strategies and programmes developed and implemented by countries	1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2
BN3: Safe food for everyone	Integrated, multi-sectoral food safety policies and legislation across national agrifood systems adopted and implemented by governments, and capacities and awareness of value chain operators and consumers enhanced.	2.1, 2.2, 3.2
BN4: Reducing food loss and waste	Clear, specific and contextualized roadmaps to prompt and enable all actors in the food supply chain, the food environment and at consumer level to reduce food loss and waste put in place and implemented by governments and intergovernmental organizations	2.1, 2.2, 12.3
BN5: Transparent markets and trade	Improved market transparency and equitable participation in markets, global value chains and international trade achieved through policy coordination and human and institutional capacities for evidence-based decision-making	2.b, 2.c, 10.a, 17.11

PPA	Outcome Statement	SDG Targets
 BETTER ENVIRONMENT	<i>Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and combat climate change (reduce, reuse, recycle, residual management) through more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agrifood systems</i>	2.5, 12.2, 12.4, 12.5, 13.2, 14.3, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4
BE1: Climate change mitigating and adapted agrifood systems	Transformation and resilience of agrifood systems to achieve sustainability and Paris Agreement goals enabled through the establishment and implementation of climate-smart agricultural practices, policies and programmes	2.4, 13.1, 13.2, 13.b, 14.3
BE2: Bioeconomy for sustainable food and agriculture	A bioeconomy that balances economic value and social welfare with environmental sustainability promoted through formulation and implementation of integrated evidence-based policies and practices in micro and macro environments, using technological, organizational and social innovations	12.2, 12.4, 12.5
BE3: Biodiversity and ecosystem services for food and agriculture	Biodiversity for food and agriculture maintained and sustainable use, conservation and restoration of marine, terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems, and their services promoted through adoption of targeted policies and practices	2.5, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6
BE4: Achieving sustainable urban food systems	More efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable urban and peri-urban agrifood systems transformation that addresses urban poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition, enables healthy diets and catalyses inclusive and sustainable rural transformation while safeguarding the underlying natural resources base, promoted through the adoption of supportive policies and programmes, and the initiation and scaling-up of actions and investments by national and local stakeholders	1.1, 2.1, 11.a, 12.1
 BETTER LIFE	<i>Promote inclusive economic growth by reducing inequalities (urban/ rural areas, rich/ poor countries, men/women)</i>	1.1, 1.2, 1.5, 2.3, 2.a, 5.4, 5.a, 10.1, 10.2, 16.1
BL1: Gender equality and rural women's empowerment	Women's equal rights, access to, and control over resources, services, technologies, institutions, economic opportunities and decision-making ensured, and discriminatory laws and practices eliminated, through gender-responsive policies, strategies, programmes and legal frameworks	2.3, 5.4, 5.a, 5.c
BL2: Inclusive rural transformation	Inclusive rural transformation and revitalization of rural areas ensuring equal participation of, and benefits to poor, vulnerable and marginalized groups accelerated through implementation of targeted policies, strategies and programmes	1.1, 8.3, 8.5, 10.1, 10.2, 10.7, 14.b
BL3: Agriculture and food emergencies	Countries facing, or at risk of acute food insecurity provided with urgent livelihood and nutrition assistance and, adopting a humanitarian-development nexus and its contribution to peace approach, their populations equipped with appropriate capacities to better withstand and manage future shocks and risks	1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 16.1
BL4: Resilient agrifood systems	Resilience of agrifood systems and livelihoods to socio-economic and environmental shocks and stresses strengthened through improved multi-risk understanding and effective governance mechanisms for implementation of vulnerability reduction measures	1.3, 1.5, 2.4
BL5: Hand-in-Hand (HIH) Initiative	Agricultural transformation and sustainable rural development accelerated through targeting the poorest and the hungry, differentiating territories and strategies, and bringing together all relevant dimensions of agrifood systems through analysis and partnerships	1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.a, 10.1, 10.2
BL6: Scaling up investment	Transformation towards sustainable agrifood systems with large-scale impacts on reducing inequalities and eradicating poverty and hunger accelerated through increased public and private investment, and improved capacities to leverage future investments	1.b, 2.a, 10.1, 10.2, 10.b, 17.5