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**ANALYTICAL RESULTS OF RESPONSES BY FAO MEMBERS AND
REGIONAL FISHERY BODIES AND AQUACULTURE NETWORKS
TO THE 2019 QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE CODE OF CONDUCT FOR
RESPONSIBLE FISHERIES IMPLEMENTATION IN AQUACULTURE**

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Table 1. FAO Members responding to the CCRF in aquaculture web-based questionnaire in the 2015, 2017 and 2019 surveys

Region	Member	2015	2017	2019
Africa (AF)	Algeria			✓
	Angola	✓		✓
	Benin	✓		
	Botswana			
	Burkina Faso		✓	
	Burundi		✓	
	Cabo Verde			
	Cameroon			✓ L
	Central African Republic			
	Chad			
	Comoros			
	Congo, Democratic Republic of the			
	Congo, Republic of			
	Côte d'Ivoire	✓	✓	✓ L
	Equatorial Guinea		✓	✓
	Eritrea			
	Eswatini			✓
	Ethiopia			
	Gabon			
	Gambia	✓		✓ L
	Ghana	✓		✓ L
	Guinea			✓ L
	Guinea-Bissau	✓		
	Kenya			✓ L
	Lesotho			
	Liberia			
	Madagascar	✓		
	Malawi			✓ L
	Mali	✓		✓ L
	Mauritania		✓	
	Mauritius	✓		✓
	Morocco	✓		✓
	Mozambique	✓		
	Namibia		✓	✓
	Niger			
	Nigeria		✓	✓ T, L
	Rwanda			
	Sao Tome and Principe			
	Senegal	✓	✓	✓ L
	Seychelles	✓	✓	✓
	Sierra Leone	✓		
	South Africa		✓	✓
	South Sudan	✓	✓	✓ L
Tanzania, United Republic of				
Togo			✓ L	
Tunisia			✓	
Uganda			✓ L	
Zambia			✓	
Zimbabwe			✓ L	
Asia (AS)	Bangladesh	✓	✓	✓ T, L
	Bhutan			✓
	Brunei Darussalam			

	Cambodia	✓		
	China	✓	✓	✓ T
	India	✓	✓	✓ T, L
	Indonesia		✓	✓ T
	Japan	✓	✓	✓ T
	Kazakhstan			✓
	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of			✓ L
	Korea, Republic of			
	Lao People's Democratic Republic			
	Malaysia		✓	✓ T
	Maldives	✓	✓	✓
	Mongolia			
	Myanmar	✓	✓	✓ T
	Nepal			✓ L
	Pakistan			✓ L
	Philippines			✓ T
	Singapore	✓		✓
	Sri Lanka	✓		✓
	Thailand	✓	✓	✓ T
	Timor-Leste			
	Uzbekistan			
	Viet Nam	✓	✓	✓ T
Europe (ER)	Albania			
	Andorra			
	Armenia			
	Austria	✓	✓	✓
	Azerbaijan		✓	✓
	Belarus			
	Belgium			✓
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	✓	✓	✓
	Bulgaria		✓	
	Croatia		✓	✓
	Cyprus	✓	✓	✓
	Czechia	✓	✓	✓
	Denmark			
	Estonia	✓	✓	✓
	European Union			
	Faroe Islands		✓	✓
	Finland			
	France			
	Georgia		✓	✓
	Germany	✓	✓	✓
	Greece	✓	✓	✓
	Hungary		✓	✓
	Iceland		✓	
	Ireland			
	Israel			
	Italy			✓
	Latvia		✓	✓
	Lithuania	✓	✓	✓
	Luxembourg			
	Macedonia, North			
	Malta		✓	✓
	Moldova, Republic of			
	Monaco			
	Montenegro			

	Netherlands	✓	✓	✓
	Norway	✓	✓	✓ T
	Poland	✓		✓
	Portugal	✓	✓	✓
	Romania			
	Russian Federation	✓	✓	✓
	San Marino			
	Serbia		✓	✓
	Slovakia	✓	✓	
	Slovenia	✓	✓	
	Spain	✓		✓ T
	Sweden	✓		✓
	Switzerland		✓	✓
	Turkey	✓		✓ T
	Ukraine		✓	
	United Kingdom		✓	
Latin America and the Caribbean (LC)	Antigua and Barbuda			
	Argentina	✓	✓	✓
	Bahamas		✓	
	Barbados			
	Belize			✓
	Bolivia			✓
	Brazil	✓	✓	✓ T
	Chile	✓	✓	✓ T
	Colombia	✓	✓	✓
	Costa Rica	✓		
	Cuba	✓	✓	✓
	Dominica			✓
	Dominican Republic	✓		✓
	Ecuador	✓	✓	✓ T
	El Salvador	✓		✓
	Grenada	✓		
	Guatemala	✓	✓	✓
	Guyana			✓
	Haiti			
	Honduras			
	Jamaica			
	Mexico	✓	✓	✓ T
	Nicaragua			✓ L
	Panama	✓		✓
	Paraguay	✓	✓	
	Peru		✓	✓
	Saint Kitts and Nevis	✓	✓	
	Saint Lucia			
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	✓	✓	✓
Suriname				
Trinidad and Tobago	✓	✓	✓	
Uruguay	✓	✓	✓	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	✓	✓	✓	
Near East (NE)	Afghanistan			
	Bahrain			
	Djibouti			✓
	Egypt	✓	✓	
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)		✓	✓ T
	Iraq	✓		✓
	Jordan		✓	✓

	Kuwait	✓	✓	
	Kyrgyzstan			✓ L
	Lebanon		✓	✓
	Libya			✓
	Oman	✓	✓	✓
	Qatar			✓
	Saudi Arabia	✓	✓	✓
	Somalia			
	Sudan			✓ L
	Syrian Arab Republic			
	Tajikistan			
	Turkmenistan			
	United Arab Emirates			
	Yemen			
Northern America (NA)	Canada	✓	✓	✓
	United States of America	✓	✓	✓ T
Southwest Pacific (SP)	Australia			
	Cook Islands			✓
	Fiji		✓	✓
	Kiribati			
	Marshall Islands			
	Micronesia (Federated States of)			
	Nauru			
	New Zealand		✓	✓
	Niue			
	Palau			✓
	Papua New Guinea			✓ L
	Samoa		✓	✓
	Solomon Islands			✓ L
	Tokelau			
	Tonga	✓		✓
	Tuvalu		✓	✓
Vanuatu		✓		
Total=197 Members (100%)		71 (36%)	78 (40%)	113 (57%)

T = Submission received from main aquaculture producer (excluding aquatic plants) with more than 200,000 tonnes in 2017 (n=20)

L = Submission received from aquaculture producer (excluding aquatic plants) in the group of low-income food-deficit countries (LIFDCs) (n=24)

Table 2. Submission rates of web-based questionnaire responses from FAO Members by region, 2019

Region	Number of Members	Number of submissions	Submission rate
Africa (AF)	49 (25%)	25 (22%)	51%
Asia (AS)	25 (13%)	18 (16%)	72%
Europe (ER)	50 (25%)	27 (24%)	54%
Latin America and the Caribbean (LC)	33 (17%)	21 (19%)	64%
Near East (NE)	21 (11%)	11 (10%)	52%
Northern America (NA)	2 (1%)	2 (2%)	100%
Southwest Pacific (SP)	17 (9%)	9 (8%)	53%
Total (Global)	197 (100%)	113 (100%)	57%

Table 3. Average scores of FAO Members' self-assessment on implementation performance by region, 2019

Question (measure) /region	AF	AS	ER	LC	NE	NA	SP	Global
PART 1. ESSENTIAL MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS AND MEASURES	3.32	3.56	3.97	2.95	3.65	4.53	2.57	3.44
1. Aquaculture policy (107)	3.83	3.67	3.81	3.45	3.80	5.00	2.43	3.65
2. Aquaculture development plan (111)	3.48	3.67	4.08	2.57	3.82	4.00	3.13	3.50
Regulatory measures to support aquaculture development:	2.65	3.35	4.02	2.82	3.32	4.59	2.16	3.18
3. Access rights to land and water bodies (111)	3.54	3.56	4.15	3.43	3.90	4.50	3.00	3.68
4. Registration of aquaculture farms and hatcheries (110)	3.17	3.67	4.15	2.81	3.80	5.00	2.25	3.45
5. Zonation (area for aquaculture, or aquaculture systems or for species culture) (105)	2.58	3.18	3.16	2.33	3.50	3.00	1.63	2.77
6. Carrying capacity (limits set on density) (108)	2.38	2.88	3.28	2.24	3.00	3.50	1.78	2.67
7. Environmental assessment and monitoring (108)	2.79	3.50	4.31	2.95	3.56	4.50	2.63	3.39
8. Effluents (106)	2.38	3.11	4.15	2.76	2.75	5.00	2.14	3.08
9. Feeds (environmental impact, quality, food safety issues) (107)	2.28	3.47	3.92	2.67	2.90	5.00	1.75	2.98
10. Seed (as environmental issue e.g. source – wild, hatchery) (106)	2.60	3.35	4.04	2.57	3.00	4.00	2.75	3.11
11. Water abstraction (104)	2.17	3.44	4.00	2.81	3.00	5.00	1.25	2.99
12. Use of alien species along the lines of FAO's or OIE's guidelines or CBD provisions (including potential transboundary issues) (106)	2.78	3.47	4.38	3.24	3.44	5.00	2.63	3.46
13. Movement (within country and across borders) of live animals along the lines of FAOs or OIE's (111)	2.84	3.41	4.41	3.14	3.70	5.00	2.11	3.42
14. Impacts on biodiversity (110)	2.96	3.22	4.04	3.05	3.10	5.00	2.25	3.28
15. Escapes (104)	2.25	2.56	3.12	2.29	3.00	4.50	1.88	2.59
16. Stocking and restocking (107)	2.09	3.18	3.85	2.33	3.33	5.00	2.88	2.97
17. Food safety, (along the lines of CODEX Alimentarius) (107)	2.91	4.00	4.46	3.38	3.50	5.00	2.00	3.58
18. Use of drugs, chemicals and other substances (109)	2.13	3.67	4.52	3.00	3.33	4.50	1.63	3.25
19. Fish health management along the lines of FAO or OIE (110)	3.21	3.33	4.37	3.00	3.60	4.50	2.25	3.46
PART 2. SUPPORT MECHANISMS THAT FACILITATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGULATORY MEASURES	2.69	3.19	3.48	2.50	2.89	3.77	2.27	2.93
20. Government monitoring, data collection and analysis system on aquaculture (112)	3.00	3.50	3.81	3.10	3.20	4.00	2.22	3.27
21. Consultation with stakeholders in formulating the Aquaculture Policy and/or Aquaculture Development Plan (111)	4.16	4.12	4.19	3.71	3.50	5.00	3.22	3.95
22. Participation of farmers associations in sector development and management (107)	3.39	3.53	3.85	3.29	3.00	4.50	2.56	3.43
23. Aquaculture is integrated in coastal development and management plans (98)	2.65	3.00	3.36	2.35	3.11	3.00	3.11	2.90
24. Aquaculture is integrated in watershed management or land use development plans (105)	2.23	2.83	3.27	2.15	3.75	3.00	1.89	2.68
25. Integration of aquaculture in community development planning (110)	2.60	3.44	2.81	2.29	3.40	3.50	2.44	2.79
26. Ecosystems functions are considered in aquaculture planning and development (e.g. wildlife sanctuary, water quality improvement, recreational, as well as greenhouse gas mitigation, carbon sequestration) (111)	2.72	3.11	3.93	2.71	2.56	4.00	2.67	3.08
27. There is an incentive system for farmers to restore or rehabilitate resources degraded by their aquaculture activities (e.g. mangrove, other forests, salt marshes, abandoned lands, polluted water bodies, degraded soil) (88)	1.90	2.24	2.56	1.42	2.33	3.00	0.43	1.92

28. Practices are adopted that lead to improvement in the sustainability of aquaculture farms (i.e. better management practices or BMPs, good aquaculture practices or GAPs, codes of practice, etc.) (109)	2.83	3.65	3.35	2.76	3.00	4.50	2.44	3.08
29. Application of the polluter-pays principle (104)	1.68	2.47	3.78	2.52	2.89	4.50	1.38	2.64
30. Investment in aquaculture research (109)	2.41	3.06	3.52	1.76	1.90	4.00	2.22	2.63
31. Investment in aquaculture extension and training (110)	2.60	3.39	3.42	2.29	2.33	3.00	2.44	2.84
32. Investment in infrastructure and facilities that support aquaculture development (109)	2.75	3.17	3.37	2.19	2.63	3.00	2.44	2.83
PART 3. ENHANCING MECHANISMS THAT IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ABOVE INSTRUMENTS AND MEASURES	1.73	2.75	3.36	2.14	2.63	3.60	1.69	2.49
33. Mechanisms are in place to ensure that livelihoods of the local communities are benefited and not adversely impacted when developing aquaculture (104)	2.74	3.29	3.58	2.68	2.90	4.00	3.33	3.11
34. There are voluntary certification system/s that promote the practice of responsible aquaculture (102)	1.64	2.76	3.58	1.84	2.11	5.00	1.33	2.40
35. Farms are covered by government assistance scheme in case of disasters (100)	0.85	2.65	2.64	1.53	2.63	2.00	1.89	1.99
36. Farmers have access to institutional credit (102)	1.87	3.06	3.42	2.71	3.50	3.50	1.14	2.72
37. Aquaculture farmers have access to commercial insurance (99)	1.55	2.00	3.58	1.94	2.00	3.50	0.75	2.23
PART 4. THE LEVEL/DEGREE OF CAPACITY OF THE STATE TO SUPPORT THE MEASURES	2.59	3.43	3.72	2.46	2.79	4.14	2.52	3.01
38. Capacity of the national research system to provide knowledge, information, technology, advice to policy, planning and management (112)	2.67	3.44	3.74	2.29	3.09	4.00	2.67	3.04
39. Capacity of the extension systems to disseminate and utilize the outputs from the national or external research systems in support of aquaculture development (110)	2.46	3.47	3.69	2.48	2.55	4.00	2.56	2.95
Specific capacity on:	2.66	3.36	3.73	2.63	2.73	4.42	2.33	3.04
40. Health management (111)	2.70	3.72	4.15	2.95	3.09	4.50	2.33	3.31
41. Environmental management (111)	2.96	3.28	4.30	2.76	3.36	5.00	2.67	3.35
42. Food safety (111)	3.17	4.06	4.44	3.33	3.45	5.00	2.00	3.62
43. Conflict management (107)	2.91	2.83	3.15	2.62	2.11	3.50	1.89	2.76
44. Preparedness to respond to disasters (109)	2.22	3.24	3.30	2.10	2.60	4.50	2.56	2.72
45. Preparedness to manage the risk impacts from climate change (106)	2.00	3.06	3.04	2.00	1.78	4.00	2.56	2.50
Average of 4 parts (equal weight)	2.58	3.23	3.63	2.51	2.99	4.01	2.26	2.97

Rating scales used in the questionnaire are: "0" is No or None. If the instrument or measure or mechanism is present, rate the effectiveness and extent of its enforcement or implementation: Use 1 for very low effectiveness and extent of implementation or enforcement, 2 for low, 3 for moderate, 4 for high and 5 for very high.

Numbers in parentheses are the numbers of responses answering with a score (0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5). The rest were answered 'not applicable' (n.a.) or had no answer (blank).

Low scores (0–2.00) are in colour highlights.

Table 4. Comparison of average scores of FAO Members' self-assessment on implementation performance between the 2017 and 2019 surveys

Group of measures/region	AF	AS	ER	LC	NE	NA	SP	Global
Number of Members	49 (25%)	25 (13%)	50 (25%)	33 (17%)	21 (11%)	2 (1%)	17 (9%)	197 (100%)
Number of submissions used	8 (13%)	10 (16%)	21 (33%)	13 (21%)	5 (8%)	2 (3%)	4 (6%)	63 (100%)
Sample size	16%	40%	42%	39%	24%	100%	24%	32%
PART 1. ESSENTIAL MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS AND MEASURES								
2017	3.25	3.62	4.09	3.22	3.43	4.57	3.49	3.65
2019	3.59	3.71	3.91	3.02	3.70	4.53	2.89	3.59
2019-2017	0.34	0.09	-0.18	-0.20	0.27	-0.04	-0.61	-0.06
PART 2. SUPPORT MECHANISMS THAT FACILITATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGULATORY MEASURES								
2017	3.60	3.38	3.66	2.67	2.97	3.92	3.74	3.35
2019	2.96	3.40	3.44	2.54	3.54	3.77	3.21	3.17
2019-2017	-0.64	0.02	-0.23	-0.13	0.58	-0.15	-0.53	-0.17
PART 3. ENHANCING MECHANISMS THAT IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ABOVE INSTRUMENTS AND MEASURES								
2017	2.36	3.03	3.42	2.09	2.78	4.10	2.77	2.86
2019	2.32	3.32	3.29	2.18	3.22	3.60	2.55	2.90
2019-2017	-0.04	0.30	-0.13	0.09	0.43	-0.50	-0.22	0.04
PART 4. THE LEVEL/DEGREE OF CAPACITY OF THE STATE TO SUPPORT THE MEASURES								
2017	3.11	3.29	3.87	2.74	2.82	4.44	3.29	3.34
2019	2.72	3.54	3.76	2.75	3.26	4.14	3.46	3.33
2019-2017	-0.39	0.24	-0.12	0.02	0.43	-0.31	0.17	-0.01
Average of 4 parts (equal weight)								
2017	3.08	3.33	3.76	2.68	3.00	4.26	3.32	3.30
2019	2.90	3.49	3.60	2.62	3.43	4.01	3.03	3.25
2019-2017	-0.18	0.16	-0.16	-0.06	0.43	-0.25	-0.30	-0.05

Submissions from the same Members who responded both in the 2017 and 2019 surveys (total of 63 submissions) were used in the analysis.

Table 5. Comparison of global and group of main aquaculture producers' scores on implementation performance, 2019

Question (measure) /region	Top 20* (n=20)	Global (n=113)	+/-
PART 1. ESSENTIAL MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS AND MEASURES	3.65	3.44	0.21
1. Aquaculture policy	4.00	3.65	0.35
2. Aquaculture development plan	3.45	3.50	-0.05
Regulatory measures to support aquaculture development:	3.51	3.18	0.33
3. Access rights to land and water bodies	3.85	3.68	0.17
4. Registration of aquaculture farms and hatcheries	3.85	3.45	0.40
5. Zonation (area for aquaculture, or aquaculture systems or for species culture)	3.30	2.77	0.53
6. Carrying capacity (limits set on density)	3.10	2.67	0.43
7. Environmental assessment and monitoring	3.75	3.39	0.36
8. Effluents	3.30	3.08	0.22
9. Feeds (environmental impact, quality, food safety issues)	3.55	2.98	0.57
10. Seed (as environmental issue e.g. source – wild, hatchery)	3.65	3.11	0.54
11. Water abstraction	3.37	2.99	0.38
12. Use of alien species along the lines of FAO's or OIE's guidelines or CBD provisions (including potential transboundary issues)	3.60	3.46	0.14
13. Movement (within country and across borders) of live animals along the lines of FAOs or OIE's	3.84	3.42	0.42
14. Impacts on biodiversity	3.10	3.28	-0.18
15. Escapes	2.58	2.59	-0.01
16. Stocking and restocking	3.25	2.97	0.28
17. Food safety, (along the lines of CODEX Alimentarius)	4.20	3.58	0.62
18. Use of drugs, chemicals and other substances	3.85	3.25	0.60
19. Fish health management along the lines of FAO or OIE	3.55	3.46	0.09
PART 2. SUPPORT MECHANISMS THAT FACILITATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGULATORY MEASURES	3.37	2.93	0.44
20. Government monitoring, data collection and analysis system on aquaculture	3.80	3.27	0.53
21. Consultation with stakeholders in formulating the Aquaculture Policy and/or Aquaculture Development Plan	4.20	3.95	0.25
22. Participation of farmers associations in sector development and management	3.90	3.43	0.47
23. Aquaculture is integrated in coastal development and management plans	3.50	2.90	0.60
24. Aquaculture is integrated in watershed management or land use development plans	3.10	2.68	0.42
25. Integration of aquaculture in community development planning	3.10	2.79	0.31
26. Ecosystems functions are considered in aquaculture planning and development (e.g. wildlife sanctuary, water quality improvement, recreational, as well as greenhouse gas mitigation, carbon sequestration)	3.35	3.08	0.27
27. There is an incentive system for farmers to restore or rehabilitate resources degraded by their aquaculture activities (e.g. mangrove, other forests, salt marshes, abandoned lands, polluted water bodies, degraded soil)	2.50	1.92	0.58
28. Practices are adopted that lead to improvement in the sustainability of aquaculture farms (i.e. better management practices or BMPs, good aquaculture practices or GAPs, codes of practice, etc.)	3.85	3.08	0.77
29. Application of the polluter-pays principle	2.95	2.64	0.30
30. Investment in aquaculture research	3.15	2.63	0.52
31. Investment in aquaculture extension and training	3.25	2.84	0.41
32. Investment in infrastructure and facilities that support aquaculture development	3.15	2.83	0.32
PART 3. ENHANCING MECHANISMS THAT IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ABOVE INSTRUMENTS AND MEASURES	3.11	2.49	0.63
33. Mechanisms are in place to ensure that livelihoods of the local communities are benefited and not adversely impacted when developing aquaculture	3.20	3.11	0.09
34. There are voluntary certification system/s that promote the practice of responsible aquaculture	3.30	2.40	0.90
35. Farms are covered by government assistance scheme in case of disasters	3.00	1.99	1.01

36. Farmers have access to institutional credit	3.47	2.72	0.76
37. Aquaculture farmers have access to commercial insurance	2.60	2.23	0.37
PART 4. THE LEVEL/DEGREE OF CAPACITY OF THE STATE TO SUPPORT THE MEASURES	3.45	3.01	0.44
38. Capacity of the national research system to provide knowledge, information, technology, advice to policy, planning and management	3.55	3.04	0.51
39. Capacity of the extension systems to disseminate and utilize the outputs from the national or external research systems in support of aquaculture development	3.40	2.95	0.45
Specific capacity on:	3.41	3.04	0.36
40. Health management	3.85	3.31	0.54
41. Environmental management	3.35	3.35	0.00
42. Food safety	4.20	3.62	0.58
43. Conflict management	2.95	2.76	0.19
44. Preparedness to respond to disasters	3.15	2.72	0.43
45. Preparedness to manage the risk impacts from climate change	2.95	2.50	0.45
Average of 4 parts (equal weight)	3.40	2.97	0.43

Rating scales used in the questionnaire are: “0” is No or None. If the instrument or measure or mechanism is present, rate the effectiveness and extent of its enforcement or implementation: Use 1 for very low effectiveness and extent of implementation or enforcement, 2 for low, 3 for moderate, 4 for high and 5 for very high.

* List of the main aquaculture producers’ submissions used in the analysis is in Table 1.

Table 6. Comparison of global and group of LIFDCs' average scores of implementation performance, 2019

Question (measure) /region	LIFDC* (n=24)	Global (n=113)	+/-
PART 1. ESSENTIAL MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS AND MEASURES	2.77	3.44	-0.67
1. Aquaculture policy	3.17	3.65	-0.48
2. Aquaculture development plan	2.96	3.50	-0.54
Regulatory measures to support aquaculture development:	2.19	3.18	-0.99
3. Access rights to land and water bodies	3.22	3.68	-0.46
4. Registration of aquaculture farms and hatcheries	2.67	3.45	-0.78
5. Zonation (area for aquaculture, or aquaculture systems or for species culture)	1.74	2.77	-1.03
6. Carrying capacity (limits set on density)	1.83	2.67	-0.84
7. Environmental assessment and monitoring	2.43	3.39	-0.96
8. Effluents	1.60	3.08	-1.48
9. Feeds (environmental impact, quality, food safety issues)	2.17	2.98	-0.81
10. Seed (as environmental issue e.g. source – wild, hatchery)	2.17	3.11	-0.95
11. Water abstraction	1.73	2.99	-1.26
12. Use of alien species along the lines of FAO's or OIE's guidelines or CBD provisions (including potential transboundary issues)	2.32	3.46	-1.14
13. Movement (within country and across borders) of live animals along the lines of FAOs or OIE's	2.17	3.42	-1.25
14. Impacts on biodiversity	2.30	3.28	-0.98
15. Escapes	1.71	2.59	-0.87
16. Stocking and restocking	2.09	2.97	-0.88
17. Food safety, (along the lines of CODEX Alimentarius)	2.57	3.58	-1.01
18. Use of drugs, chemicals and other substances	1.91	3.25	-1.33
19. Fish health management along the lines of FAO or OIE	2.59	3.46	-0.87
PART 2. SUPPORT MECHANISMS THAT FACILITATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGULATORY MEASURES	2.33	2.93	-0.60
20. Government monitoring, data collection and analysis system on aquaculture	2.58	3.27	-0.68
21. Consultation with stakeholders in formulating the Aquaculture Policy and/or Aquaculture Development Plan	3.78	3.95	-0.17
22. Participation of farmers associations in sector development and management	3.46	3.43	0.03
23. Aquaculture is integrated in coastal development and management plans	2.11	2.90	-0.79
24. Aquaculture is integrated in watershed management or land use development plans	1.86	2.68	-0.82
25. Integration of aquaculture in community development planning	2.54	2.79	-0.25
26. Ecosystems functions are considered in aquaculture planning and development (e.g. wildlife sanctuary, water quality improvement, recreational, as well as greenhouse gas mitigation, carbon sequestration)	2.39	3.08	-0.69
27. There is an incentive system for farmers to restore or rehabilitate resources degraded by their aquaculture activities (e.g. mangrove, other forests, salt marshes, abandoned lands, polluted water bodies, degraded soil)	1.45	1.92	-0.47
28. Practices are adopted that lead to improvement in the sustainability of aquaculture farms (i.e. better management practices or BMPs, good aquaculture practices or GAPs, codes of practice, etc.)	2.57	3.08	-0.52
29. Application of the polluter-pays principle	1.32	2.64	-1.33
30. Investment in aquaculture research	1.95	2.63	-0.68
31. Investment in aquaculture extension and training	2.08	2.84	-0.75
32. Investment in infrastructure and facilities that support aquaculture development	2.17	2.83	-0.67
PART 3. ENHANCING MECHANISMS THAT IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ABOVE INSTRUMENTS AND MEASURES	1.67	2.49	-0.82
33. Mechanisms are in place to ensure that livelihoods of the local communities are benefited and not adversely impacted when developing aquaculture	2.57	3.11	-0.54
34. There are voluntary certification system/s that promote the practice of responsible aquaculture	1.32	2.40	-1.08
35. Farms are covered by government assistance scheme in case of disasters	1.45	1.99	-0.54

36. Farmers have access to institutional credit	1.78	2.72	-0.93
37. Aquaculture farmers have access to commercial insurance	1.23	2.23	-1.01
PART 4. THE LEVEL/DEGREE OF CAPACITY OF THE STATE TO SUPPORT THE MEASURES	2.42	3.01	-0.60
38. Capacity of the national research system to provide knowledge, information, technology, advice to policy, planning and management	2.46	3.04	-0.59
39. Capacity of the extension systems to disseminate and utilize the outputs from the national or external research systems in support of aquaculture development	2.42	2.95	-0.54
Specific capacity on:	2.37	3.04	-0.67
40. Health management	2.45	3.31	-0.85
41. Environmental management	2.59	3.35	-0.76
42. Food safety	2.73	3.62	-0.89
43. Conflict management	2.27	2.76	-0.48
44. Preparedness to respond to disasters	2.23	2.72	-0.50
45. Preparedness to manage the risk impacts from climate change	1.95	2.50	-0.55
Average of 4 parts (equal weight)	2.30	2.97	-0.67

Rating scales used in the questionnaire are: “0” is No or None. If the instrument or measure or mechanism is present, rate the effectiveness and extent of its enforcement or implementation: Use 1 for very low effectiveness and extent of implementation or enforcement, 2 for low, 3 for moderate, 4 for high and 5 for very high.

Low scores (0–2.00) are in colour highlights.

* List of the low-income food-deficit countries’ submissions used in the analysis is in Table 1.

Table 7. Average scores of Members' self-assessment on their usage of FAO guidelines, tools and assistance in implementing CCRF in aquaculture by measure, 2019

Question (measure)/region	AF	AS	ER	LC	NE	NA	SP	Global
PART 1. ESSENTIAL MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS AND MEASURES	2.56	2.87	1.97	2.29	3.57	0.57	1.85	2.41
1. Aquaculture policy (95)	2.86	2.78	1.90	2.90	4.00	0.50	1.83	2.61
2. Aquaculture development plan (101)	2.96	2.83	1.95	2.38	3.63	0.50	2.14	2.54
Regulatory measures to support aquaculture development:	1.86	3.01	2.05	1.59	3.07	0.71	1.57	2.09
3. Access rights to land and water bodies (89)	1.84	2.71	1.90	1.18	2.83	0.50	1.38	1.89
4. Registration of aquaculture farms and hatcheries (94)	1.68	2.71	1.65	1.47	3.00	0.50	1.25	1.84
5. Zonation (area for aquaculture, or aquaculture systems or for species culture) (91)	2.40	2.75	1.81	1.68	3.80	0.50	1.50	2.13
6. Carrying capacity (limits set on density) (90)	1.74	2.41	1.50	1.47	2.17	1.00	1.57	1.76
7. Environmental assessment and monitoring (93)	1.68	2.83	2.10	1.56	2.83	0.50	1.86	2.03
8. Effluents (87)	1.57	2.67	2.12	1.22	2.00	0.50	1.14	1.79
9. Feeds (environmental impact, quality, food safety issues) (89)	1.68	3.12	1.94	1.50	3.00	1.00	1.63	2.04
10. Seed (as environmental issue e.g. source – wild, hatchery) (88)	2.05	2.76	2.00	1.53	3.00	1.00	1.50	2.06
11. Water abstraction (77)	1.14	3.07	2.20	0.94	2.67	0.50	0.86	1.75
12. Use of alien species along the lines of FAO's or OIE's guidelines or CBD provisions (including potential transboundary issues) (87)	2.17	3.56	2.33	1.80	3.83	1.00	2.43	2.48
13. Movement (within country and across borders) of live animals along the lines of FAOs or OIE's (92)	2.15	3.41	2.53	1.90	3.83	0.50	2.13	2.48
14. Impacts on biodiversity (94)	2.05	3.00	2.10	1.74	3.00	1.00	1.75	2.18
15. Escapes (85)	1.33	2.67	1.79	1.16	2.50	0.50	1.38	1.67
16. Stocking and restocking (91)	1.58	2.71	2.05	1.05	3.43	0.50	1.00	1.85
17. Food safety, (along the lines of CODEX Alimentarius) (91)	2.19	3.88	2.18	2.25	3.67	1.00	2.00	2.57
18. Use of drugs, chemicals and other substances (93)	1.79	3.39	2.30	2.20	3.17	0.50	1.25	2.31
19. Fish health management along the lines of FAO or OIE (94)	2.57	3.50	2.32	2.35	3.50	1.00	2.00	2.63
PART 2. SUPPORT MECHANISMS THAT FACILITATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGULATORY MEASURES	1.98	2.64	1.93	1.56	2.51	0.54	1.69	1.97
20. Government monitoring, data collection and analysis system on aquaculture (96)	2.05	2.53	2.14	1.89	2.86	0.50	1.67	2.11
21. Consultation with stakeholders in formulating the Aquaculture Policy and/or Aquaculture Development Plan (99)	2.91	3.13	2.05	2.57	3.57	0.50	2.11	2.62
22. Participation of farmers associations in sector development and management (95)	2.30	2.82	2.00	1.95	4.00	0.50	2.00	2.25
23. Aquaculture is integrated in coastal development and management plans (86)	2.06	2.44	2.00	1.33	1.50	0.50	1.89	1.87
24. Aquaculture is integrated in watershed management or land use development plans (89)	1.58	2.56	1.68	1.11	1.33	0.50	1.56	1.64
25. Integration of aquaculture in community development planning (95)	1.90	2.88	1.65	1.70	2.29	0.50	1.67	1.95
26. Ecosystems functions are considered in aquaculture planning and development (e.g. wildlife sanctuary, water quality improvement, recreational, as well as greenhouse gas mitigation, carbon sequestration) (94)	2.00	2.65	2.21	1.89	1.50	0.50	1.67	2.04

27. There is an incentive system for farmers to restore or rehabilitate resources degraded by their aquaculture activities (e.g. mangrove, other forests, salt marshes, abandoned lands, polluted water bodies, degraded soil) (71)	1.73	2.06	1.73	0.72	3.50	1.00	0.43	1.46
28. Practices are adopted that lead to improvement in the sustainability of aquaculture farms (i.e. better management practices or BMPs, good aquaculture practices or GAPs, codes of practice, etc.) (97)	2.13	3.35	2.11	1.95	3.43	0.50	2.00	2.35
29. Application of the polluter-pays principle (78)	1.56	2.47	2.06	1.12	2.00	0.50	1.13	1.69
30. Investment in aquaculture research (93)	1.55	2.53	1.68	1.42	1.71	0.50	1.89	1.75
31. Investment in aquaculture extension and training (95)	2.04	2.67	1.89	1.53	2.80	0.50	2.11	2.04
32. Investment in infrastructure and facilities that support aquaculture development (91)	1.91	2.29	1.94	1.06	2.17	0.50	1.89	1.81
PART 3. ENHANCING MECHANISMS THAT IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ABOVE INSTRUMENTS AND MEASURES	1.77	2.33	1.76	1.22	1.98	0.50	1.52	1.72
33. Mechanisms are in place to ensure that livelihoods of the local communities are benefited and not adversely impacted when developing aquaculture (88)	2.20	2.69	1.94	1.47	2.29	0.50	1.78	2.02
34. There are voluntary certification system/s that promote the practice of responsible aquaculture (88)	2.00	2.50	2.06	1.53	2.00	0.50	1.67	1.93
35. Farms are covered by government assistance scheme in case of disasters (83)	1.82	2.44	1.60	1.05	1.60	0.50	1.89	1.69
36. Farmers have access to institutional credit (76)	1.39	2.25	1.75	1.18	2.20	0.50	1.50	1.62
37. Aquaculture farmers have access to commercial insurance (77)	1.44	1.75	1.47	0.87	1.80	0.50	0.75	1.32
PART 4. THE LEVEL/DEGREE OF CAPACITY OF THE STATE TO SUPPORT THE MEASURES	2.15	2.99	2.08	1.81	2.24	0.50	1.91	2.15
38. Capacity of the national research system to provide knowledge, information, technology, advice to policy, planning and management (93)	2.14	3.00	2.10	1.89	2.00	0.50	2.13	2.18
39. Capacity of the extension systems to disseminate and utilize the outputs from the national or external research systems in support of aquaculture development (90)	1.95	2.94	2.05	1.75	2.60	0.50	1.75	2.09
Specific capacity on:								
40. Health management (95)	2.33	3.31	2.29	1.80	2.71	0.50	2.00	2.34
41. Environmental management (95)	2.38	2.94	2.24	1.85	2.29	0.50	1.63	2.22
42. Food safety (94)	2.90	3.50	2.60	2.20	2.86	0.50	2.50	2.70
43. Conflict management (83)	2.24	2.47	1.78	1.61	1.60	0.50	1.13	1.86
44. Preparedness to respond to disasters (89)	2.25	2.94	1.74	1.56	1.67	0.50	1.88	2.01
45. Preparedness to manage the risk impacts from climate change (91)	2.05	3.06	1.84	1.68	1.57	0.50	2.00	2.03
Average of 4 parts (equal weight)	2.11	2.71	1.94	1.72	2.57	0.53	1.74	2.06

Rating scales used in the questionnaire are: 0=not used at all; 1= very minimally; 2=minimally moderately; 3=moderately; 4=highly; 5= very highly or extensively used/supported by FAO

Numbers in parentheses are the numbers of responses answering with a score (0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5). The rest were answered 'not applicable' (n.a.) or had no answer (blank).

Low scores (0–2.00) in both implementation performance (refer to Table 3) and usage of FAO assistance are in colour highlights.

Table 8. RFB/ANs responding to the CCRF in aquaculture web-based questionnaire in the 2019 survey

No.	Acronym	Name	Mandate					Member*
			Fisheries management	Aquaculture development	Advisory	Scientific/ research	Environmental/ biodiversity conservation	
1	AU-IBAR	African Union – Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources	✓	✓				
2	COMHAFAT	Ministerial Conference on Fisheries Cooperation among African Countries Bordering the Atlantic Ocean			✓			Angola, Benin, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo
3	COPESCAALC	Commission for Inland Fisheries of Latin America and the Caribbean		✓	✓		✓	Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Bolivian Republic of Venezuela
4	EIFAAC	European Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture Advisory Commission	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, European Union (Member Organization), Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom
5	FCWC	Fisheries Committee for the West Central Gulf of Guinea	✓	✓	✓	✓		Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Togo
6	GFCM	General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean	✓	✓	✓	✓		Albania, Algeria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, European Union (Member Organization), Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey

7	IATTC	Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission	✓			✓		Belize, Canada, China, Taiwan Province of China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, European Union (Member Organization), France, Guatemala, Kiribati, Japan, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Republic of Korea, United States of America, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
8	ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas	✓			✓		Albania, Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Cabo Verde, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Curaçao, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, European Union (Member Organization), France, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Grenada, Honduras, Iceland, Japan, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania, Mexico, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).
9	ICES	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America.
10	LTA	Lake Tanganyika Authority	✓	✓			✓	Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia.
11	LVFO	Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Kenya, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania.
12	MRC	Mekong River Commission	✓		✓	✓	✓	Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand, Viet Nam.
13	NACA	Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific		✓	✓	✓	✓	Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Hong Kong SAR and China, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives**, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam.
14	OSPESCA	Central America Fisheries and Aquaculture Organization	✓	✓		✓		Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama
15	RECOFI	Regional Commission for Fisheries	✓	✓				Bahrain, Iraq, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates

16	SEAFDEC	Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Japan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam
17	SEAFO	Southeast Atlantic Fisheries Organization	✓			✓	✓	Angola, European Union (Member Organization), Japan, Namibia, Norway, Republic of Korea, South Africa
18	SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community	No answers					American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Northern Mariana Is., Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna Is
19	SPRFMO	South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization	✓					Australia, Chile, China, Cook Islands, Cuba, Ecuador, European Union (Member Organization), Denmark (in respect of the Faroe Islands), New Zealand, Peru, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Taiwan, Province of China, United States of America, Vanuatu
20	SWIOFC	Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission	✓		✓	✓		Comoros, France, Kenya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Federal Republic of Somalia, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen
21	WORLDFISH	WorldFish	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
22	WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature					✓	

* Regional Fishery Body Secretariats' Network (FAO, 2018). Source: www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/CA0183EN

** New Member. Source: www.enaca.org

Table 9. Average scores of RFB/ANs' assessment on implementation performance of countries in their area of mandate and their own performance in supporting countries, 2019

Question (measure)	Implementation performance*	RFB/AN support**
PART 1. ESSENTIAL MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS AND MEASURES	3.38	3.33
1. Aquaculture policy	3.95 (21)	3.89 (19)
2. Aquaculture development plan	3.53 (19)	3.41 (17)
Regulatory measures to support aquaculture development:	2.66	2.69
3. Access rights to land and water bodies	3.35 (17)	2.69 (13)
4. Registration of aquaculture farms and hatcheries	3.06 (18)	3.17 (12)
5. Zonation (area for aquaculture, or aquaculture systems or for species culture)	2.35 (17)	2.73 (15)
6. Carrying capacity (limits set on density)	2.39 (18)	2.44 (16)
7. Environmental assessment and monitoring	3.06 (17)	3.21 (14)
8. Effluents	2.40 (15)	2.00 (10)
9. Feeds (environmental impact, quality, food safety issues)	2.59 (17)	2.53 (15)
10. Seed (as environmental issue e.g. source – wild, hatchery)	2.53 (17)	2.36 (14)
11. Water abstraction	1.93 (15)	1.55 (11)
12. Use of alien species along the lines of FAO's or OIE's guidelines or CBD provisions (including potential transboundary issues)	2.94 (16)	2.86 (14)
13. Movement (within country and across borders) of live animals along the lines of FAOs or OIE's	3.06 (18)	3.13 (15)
14. Impacts on biodiversity	2.65 (17)	2.88 (16)
15. Escapes	2.41 (17)	2.86 (14)
16. Stocking and restocking	2.94 (18)	3.07 (15)
17. Food safety, (along the lines of CODEX Alimentarius)	2.53 (17)	2.57 (14)
18. Use of drugs, chemicals and other substances	2.24 (17)	2.64 (14)
19. Fish health management along the lines of FAO or OIE	2.82 (17)	3.07 (15)
PART 2. SUPPORT MECHANISMS THAT FACILITATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REGULATORY MEASURES	2.44	2.70
20. Government monitoring, data collection and analysis system on aquaculture	2.89 (18)	3.00 (17)
21. Consultation with stakeholders in formulating the Aquaculture Policy and/or Aquaculture Development Plan	3.06 (18)	3.69 (16)
22. Participation of farmers associations in sector development and management	2.83 (18)	3.20 (15)
23. Aquaculture is integrated in coastal development and management plans	2.53 (17)	2.94 (16)
24. Aquaculture is integrated in watershed management or land use development plans	2.33 (15)	2.60 (15)
25. Integration of aquaculture in community development planning	2.41 (17)	2.88 (17)
26. Ecosystems functions are considered in aquaculture planning and development (e.g. wildlife sanctuary, water quality improvement, recreational, as well as greenhouse gas mitigation, carbon sequestration)	2.59 (17)	2.56 (16)
27. There is an incentive system for farmers to restore or rehabilitate resources degraded by their aquaculture activities (e.g. mangrove, other forests, salt marshes, abandoned lands, polluted water bodies, degraded soil)	1.87 (15)	1.91 (11)
28. Practices are adopted that lead to improvement in the sustainability of aquaculture farms (i.e. better management practices or BMPs, good aquaculture practices or GAPs, codes of practice, etc.)	2.50 (18)	2.88 (17)
29. Application of the polluter-pays principle	1.25 (12)	2.13 (8)
30. Investment in aquaculture research	2.53 (17)	2.21 (14)
31. Investment in aquaculture extension and training	2.41 (17)	2.71 (14)
32. Investment in infrastructure and facilities that support aquaculture development	2.50 (16)	2.42 (12)
PART 3. ENHANCING MECHANISMS THAT IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ABOVE INSTRUMENTS AND MEASURES	2.03	2.56

33. Mechanisms are in place to ensure that livelihoods of the local communities are benefited and not adversely impacted when developing aquaculture	2.67 (15)	3.00 (14)
34. There are voluntary certification system/s that promote the practice of responsible aquaculture	2.31 (13)	3.20 (10)
35. Farms are covered by government assistance scheme in case of disasters	1.79 (14)	2.56 (9)
36. Farmers have access to institutional credit	2.00 (13)	2.25 (8)
37. Aquaculture farmers have access to commercial insurance	1.64 (14)	1.78 (9)
38. Climate change adaptation measures for the aquaculture sector are in place.	1.76 (17)	2.57 (14)
Average of 3 parts (equal weight)	2.62	2.86

* Rating scales used in the questionnaire: “0” is No or None. If the instrument or measure or mechanism is present, rate the effectiveness and extent of its enforcement or implementation: Use 1 for very low effectiveness and extent of implementation or enforcement, 2 for low, 3 for moderate, 4 for high and 5 for very high.

** Rating scales used in the questionnaire: A low score (0, 1 or 2) indicates that the organization does not provide or provides very limited assistance on the specific topic. A score of 3 means the RFB/AN is providing support to some countries and with minor degree of effectiveness. A score of 4 means that the RFB/AN is making relevant efforts to support the measure in the countries with wide coverage. A score of 5 means the RFB/AN is providing full and effective support to countries in the area to implement the measure.

Numbers in parentheses are the numbers of responses answering with a score (0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5). The rest were answered ‘not applicable’ (n.a.) or had no answer (blank).

Low score (0–2.00) is in colour highlight.

Figure 1. Average scores of FAO Members' self-assessment on implementation performance by region, 2019

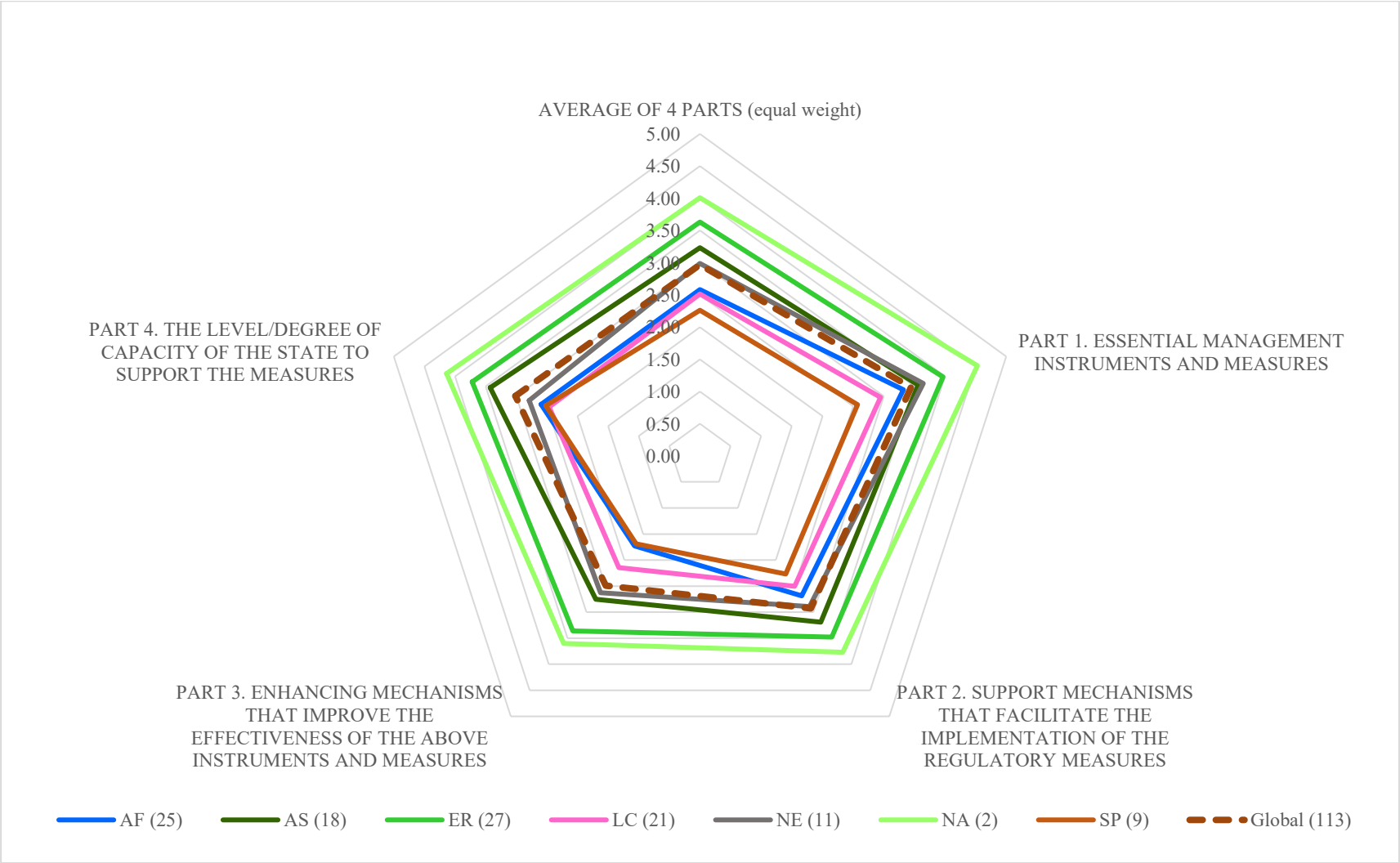


Figure 2. Average scores of each FAO Member's self-assessment on implementation performance, from high to low by group of measures, 2019

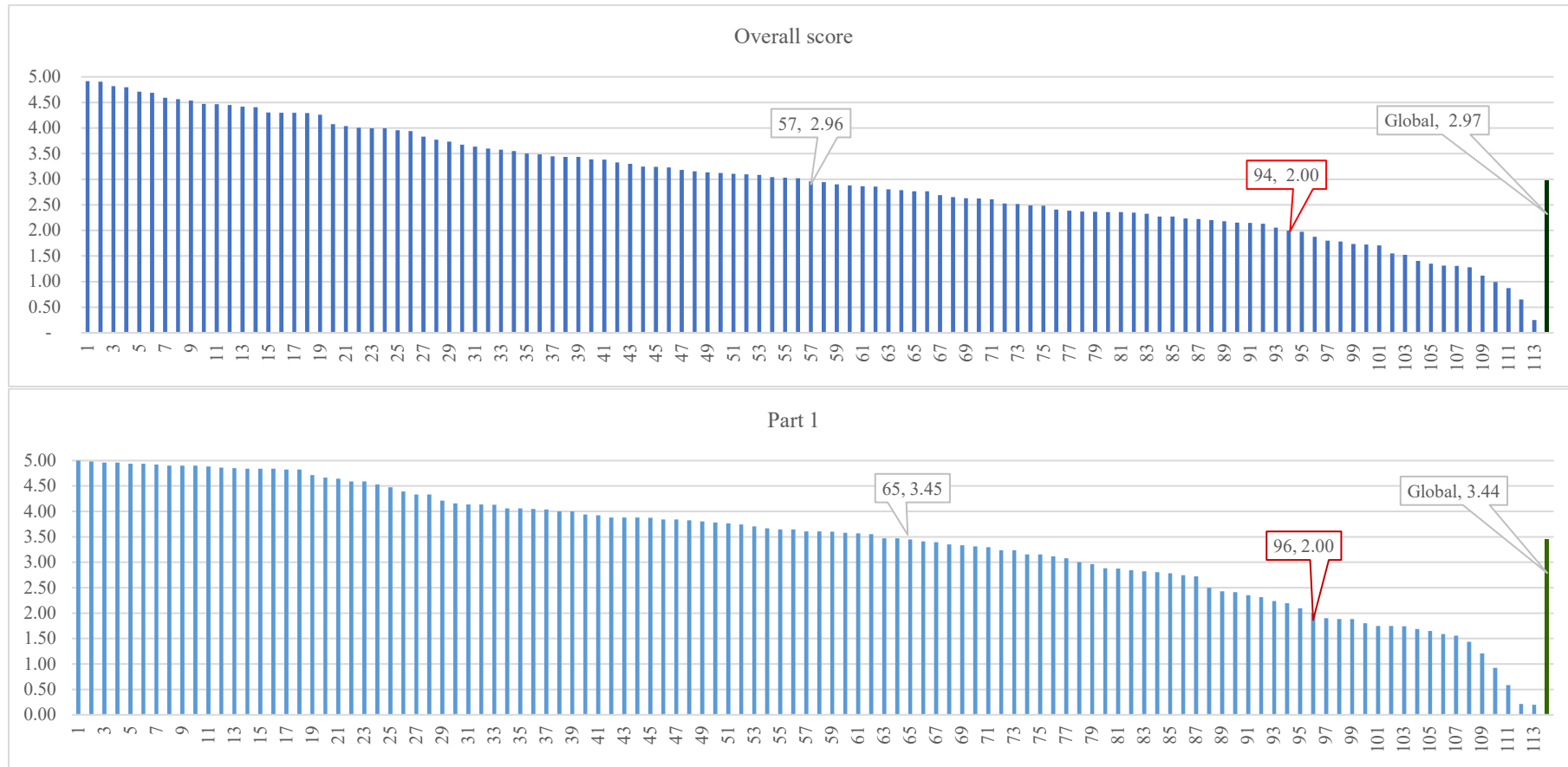


Figure 2. (continued)

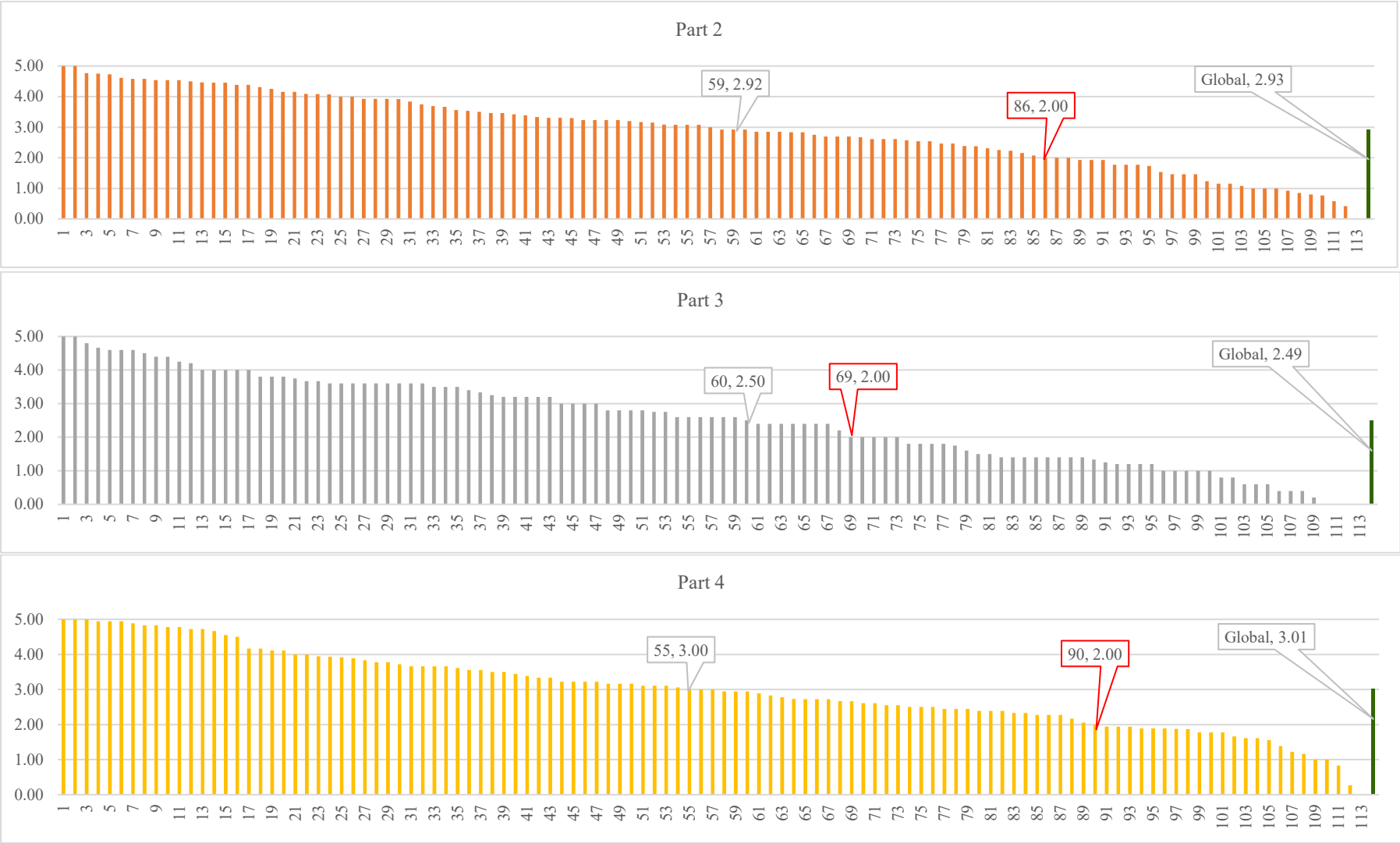


Figure 3. Overall average scores of FAO Members' self-assessment on implementation performance and usage of FAO guidelines, tools and assistance, 2019

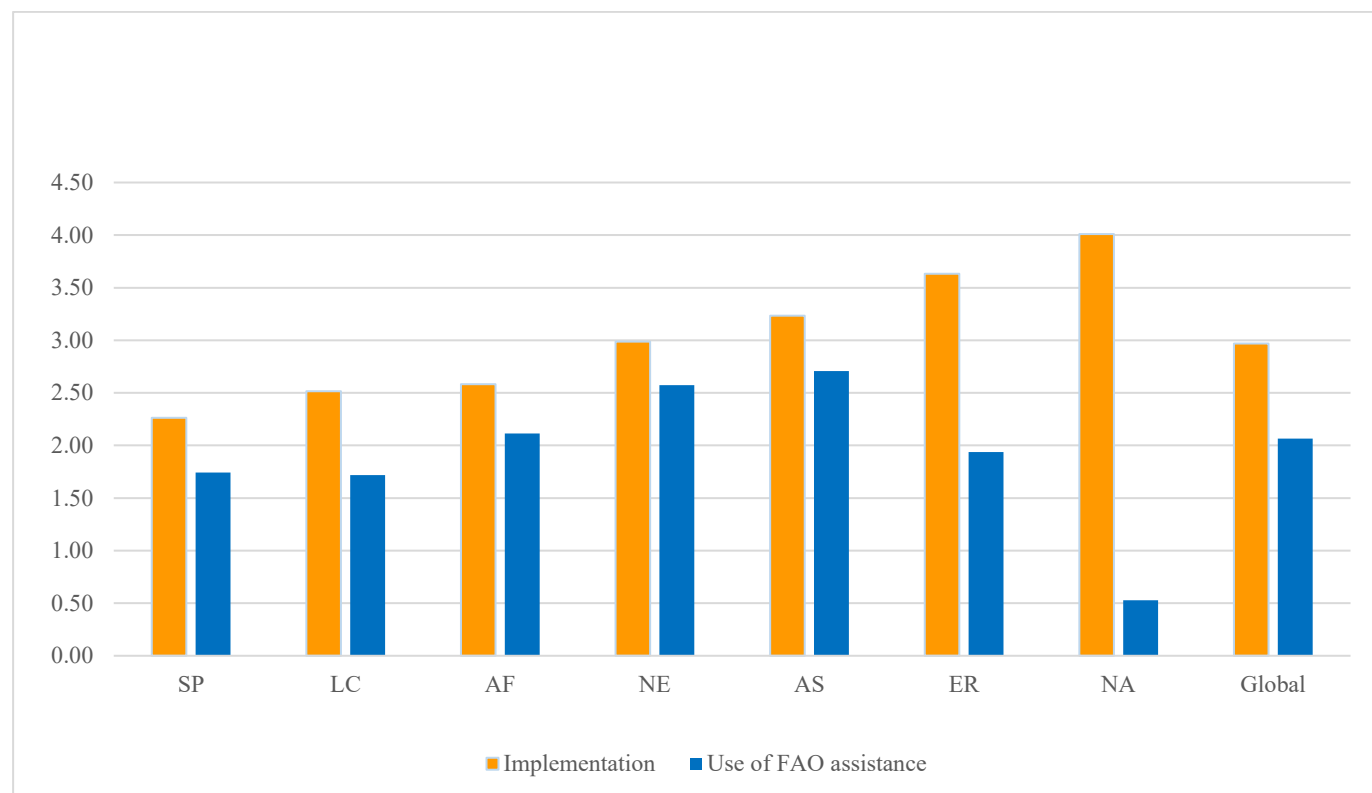


Figure 4. Average scores of usage of FAO guidelines, tools and assistance by group of measures, 2019

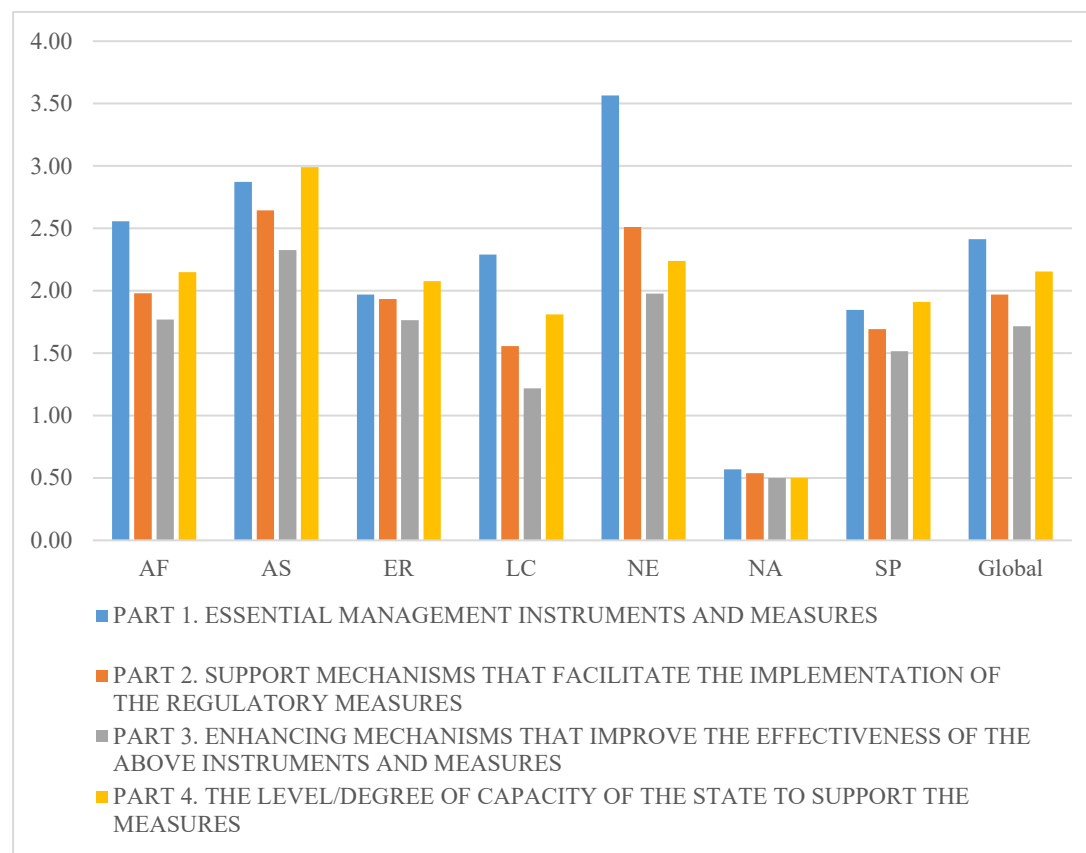
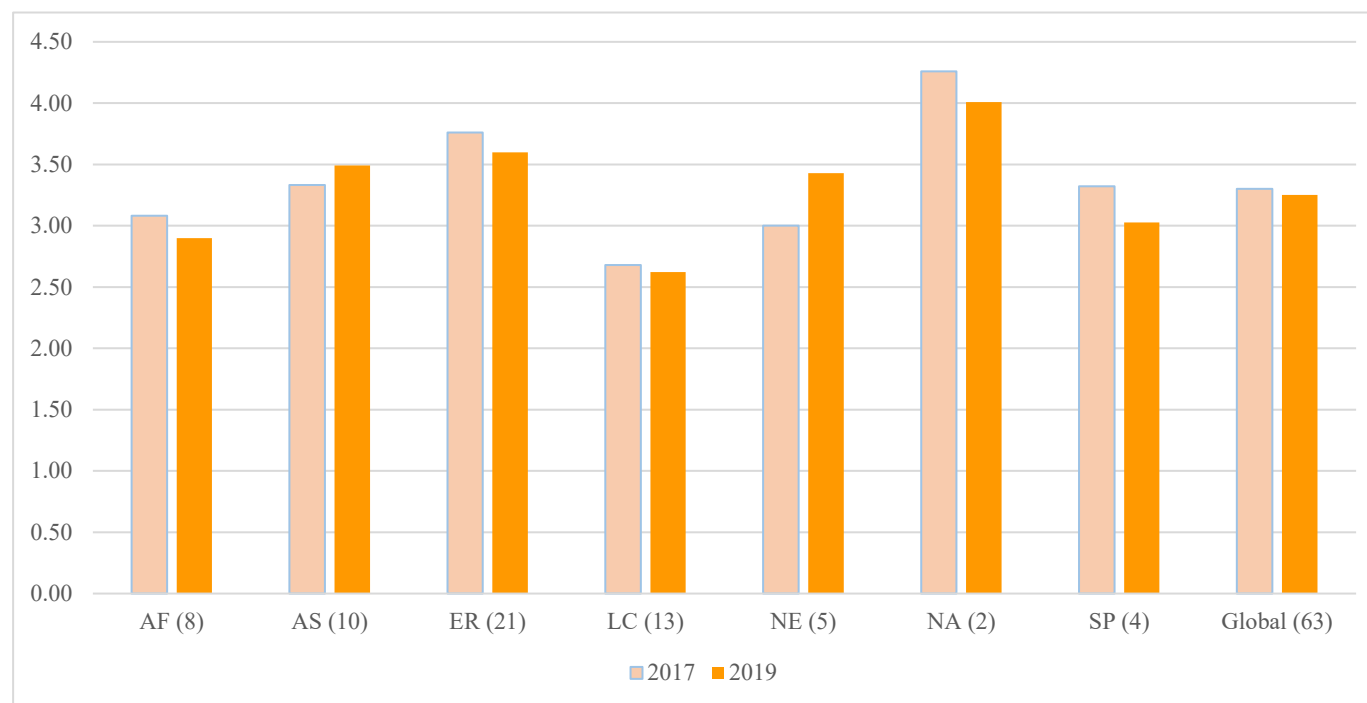
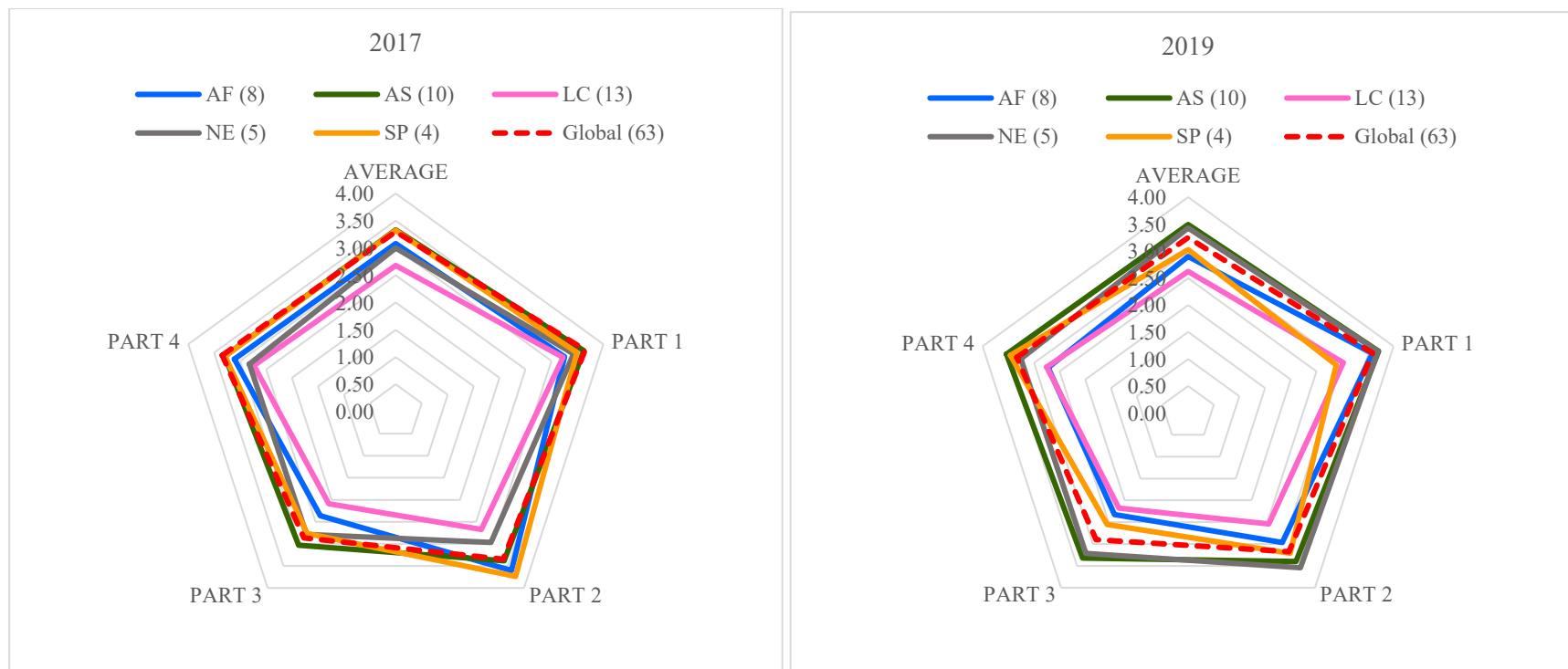


Figure 5. Comparison of overall average scores of FAO Members' self-assessment on implementation performance, the 2017 vs 2019 surveys



Submissions from the same Members who responded both in the 2017 and 2019 surveys (total of 63 submissions) were used in the analysis.

Figure 6. Average scores of FAO Members' self-assessment on implementation performance in some regions and the global levels, the 2017 and 2019 surveys



Submissions from the same Members who responded both in the 2017 and 2019 surveys (total of 63 submissions) were used in the analysis.

Figure 7. Average scores of FAO Members' self-assessment and RFB/ANs' assessment on implementation performance by group of measures, 2019

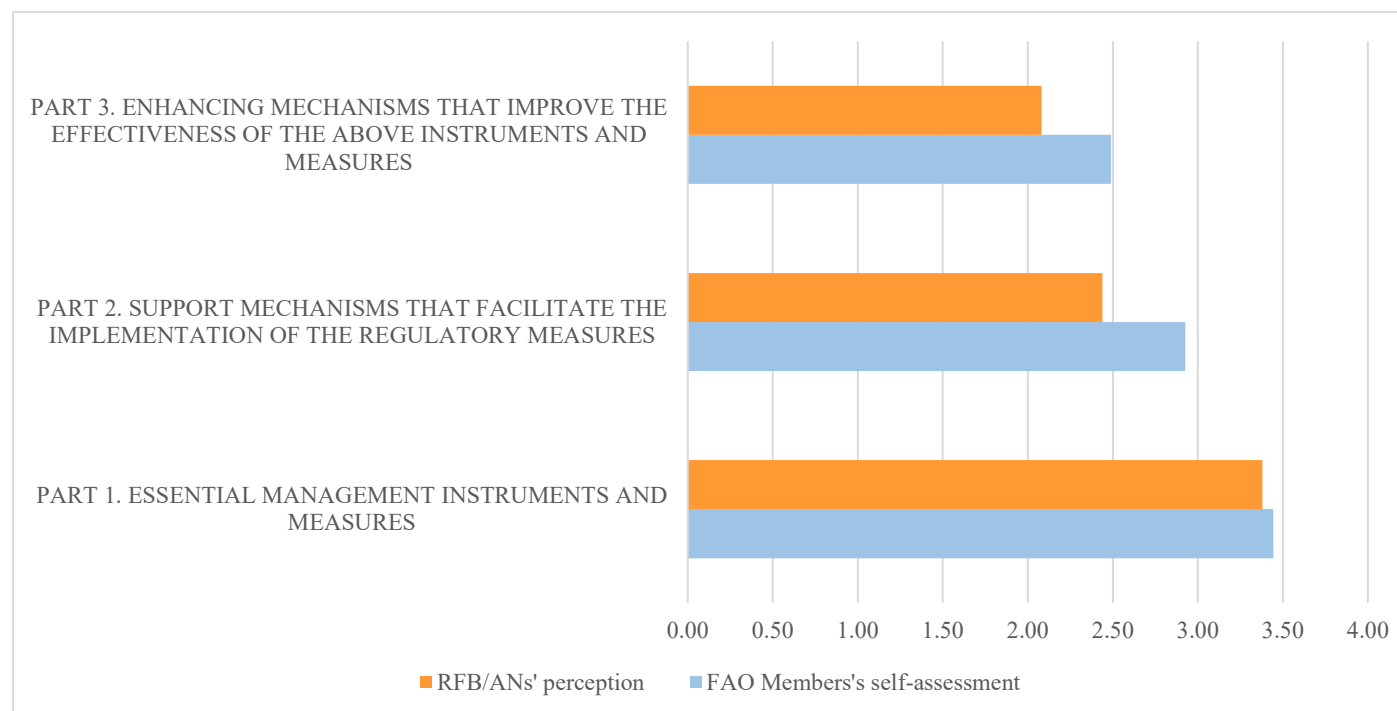


Figure 8. Average scores of RFN/ANs' assessment on implementation performance of countries in their area of mandate and their own performance in supporting the countries, 2019 (n=22)

