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Food and
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Продовольственная и
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Organización
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para la
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COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES

Thirtieth Session

Rome, Italy, 9-13 July 2012

**Follow-up to the Recommendations of the
Twenty-ninth Session of the Committee on Fisheries,
Rome, Italy, 31 January - 4 February 2011**

Executive Summary

At its Twenty-ninth Session in 2011, COFI made a number of recommendations to the Secretariat and Members. This informational document summarizes actions taken by the FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, in collaboration with Members and relevant agencies, to address the principal recommendations directed to the Secretariat.

In the attached table, the "Para" coheres with the paragraph number of the report of the Twenty-ninth Session of COFI (COFI/2012/Inf.6)

**PRIORITY MATTERS REQUIRING ATTENTION BY THE FISHERIES AND
AQUACULTURE DEPARTMENT AND ACTION TAKEN**

No.	Recommendations	Para	Actions Taken
	Agenda item 4		Progress in the Implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and the related instruments
i	Agreed that additional efforts were required to broaden and deepen the implementation the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (the Code) and its associated instruments	7	<p>- Continued to promote the implementation of the Code and related instruments so as to give full effect to the Code including organization of a Regional Policy and Planning Workshop on the implementation of the Code in the Caribbean in Barbados, December 2011, aiming at achieving improved fisheries management and utilization in the Wider Caribbean Region.</p> <p>- Participated actively in developing a draft of revised System of Environmental-Economic Accounts (SEEA) under the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) and ensured as much as possible the concepts utilized in SEEA, especially on the component of fish resources, to be in line with those in the Code and UNCLOS.</p>
ii	In relation to the Code's implementation: noted the importance of incorporating the Code's principles into national policy and legislation to promote a solid base for the long-term sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture;	8(a)	<p>- Encouraged countries to embrace the Code and its best practices and to use them as a foundation for national policy and as a base for the revision of fisheries related legislation. (see action vii as well).</p> <p>- Planned a number of advocacy seminars with partners in reaction to COFI requests. The first one took place in Oslo in March 2012.</p>
iii	underscored the importance of using information collected from the Code's questionnaire to identify implementation challenges, linkages to FAO's technical assistance programme, and to quantify and assess progress and results achieved	8(c)	<p>- The international donor community is encouraged to take note of information contained in the consolidated Code responses as a means of formulated their bilateral and multilateral development assistance programmes.</p> <p>- In the modifications to the CCRF aquaculture questionnaire, the impact assessment of FAO's direct assistance to the member State is considered with additional questions on FAO assistance related to Article 9.</p>
iv	underlined the need for FAO to continue to promote the implementation of the international plans of action (IPOAs). In particular, the Committee recognized the threats posed to sustainable fisheries by illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and fleet overcapacity	8(h)	<p>- Promotes the implementation of the IPOA-IUU and in particular urges countries to draft and revise their NPOAs-IUU. In addition, FAO seeks to foster the implementation of other instruments that support national, regional and international action against IUU fishing.</p>

v	requested FAO to prepare a report on the extent of the implementation of the 1999 FAO International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (IPOA-Sharks), and the challenges being faced by Members in implementing the instrument, for presentation to the Thirtieth Session of COFI	8(j)	Sent a separate questionnaire on this particular IPOA and a report of the outcome is available as a reference document.
vi	Requested FAO support in capacity-building to implement the ecosystem approach to inland fisheries	9	- Convened an expert workshop in December 2011, to develop a strategy for improved assessment of inland fisheries that includes ecosystems. - As follow-up to the workshop FAO and partners organized a special session on inland fisheries at the World Fisheries Congress in May, 2012
vii	The Committee stressed the need for well-targeted capacity development activities to be continued and strengthened. This should include, inter alia, technical assistance to support the implementation of the IPOAs and the EAF and EAA. Encouraged initiatives to facilitate technology transfer to developing countries and regional workshops to promote the Code's implementation	9	- Carried out pilot implementation projects in different regions in order to enhance the implementation of an ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture (EAF/EAA) with extra-budgetary funding (e.g. Norway-funded EAF Nansen and Sweden-funded Global Programme), strongly focusing on capacity building of local and national stakeholders and government institutions to develop and implement management plans within an ecosystem approach. In some case studies implementation of EAF/EAA has been addressed jointly due to the strong interactions. - A toolbox for facilitating implementation of the EAF has been developed and available both on line and as a paper version.
viii	Welcomed the positive results of the 2010 pilot test of the electronic Code questionnaire and agreed that it should be implemented for the 2012 COFI Session	11	There were a number of "teething" problems with the use of the electronic questionnaire. These problems will be reported to COFI in document (COFI/2012/3) together with options for improvement.
ix	Encouraged the continuation of the ongoing collaboration between FAO, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in relation to safety at sea	12	- A new safety standard for small fishing vessels, "Safety recommendations for decked fishing vessels of less than 12 metres in length and undecked fishing vessels", has recently been completed and is in the process of being published. - A new FAO/ILO/IMO guidelines to assist competent authorities in the implementation of voluntary instruments on the design, construction and equipment of fishing vessels of all types and sizes (Implementation Guidelines), has also been completed. The document was approved by IMO

			<p>in 2011 and then forwarded to ILO and FAO for consideration, as appropriate, for timely publication.</p> <p>- Continued assisting IMO in accelerating the entry into force of the 1993 Torremolinos Protocol with the development of a new draft Agreement on the implementation of the Protocol, which would be adopted at a diplomatic conference scheduled in South Africa, October 2012.</p>
	Agenda item 5		Decisions and recommendations of the 12th session of the COFI Sub-Committee on Fish Trade
x	<p>Referred the Report of the Expert Consultation to Develop an FAO Evaluation Framework to Assess the Conformity of Public and Private Ecolabelling Schemes with the FAO Guidelines for the Ecolabelling of Fish and Fishery Products from Marine Capture Fisheries, Rome, 24–26 November 2010, to the Thirteenth Session of the Sub-Committee on Fish Trade for further guidance and follow-up action, including consideration of the need to convene a Technical Consultation on this matter</p>	13(b)	<p>- 13th Sub-Committee on Fish Trade considered the Report of the Expert Consultation. Some Members of the Sub-Committee on Fish Trade recommended the adoption of the evaluation framework. Other members felt that the evaluation framework was not ready for adoption and would benefit from a pilot program to test its applicability.</p> <p>- The Sub-Committee agreed that at this stage it was not necessary to convene a further Expert Consultation or Technical Consultation on this matter.</p>
xi	<p>Agreed to continue FAO collaboration with the World Trade Organization (WTO) on issues related to trade in fish and fishery products, and in particular the ongoing negotiations on fisheries subsidies</p>	13(d)	<p>- Continued to collaborate with the WTO and participated in the fisheries subsidies negotiations as an observer and coordinated and provided FAO technical input as required.</p>
xii	<p>Technical aspects related to trade and management should be considered by the FAO Expert Advisory Panel for Assessment of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) listing proposals for commercially-exploited aquatic species in accordance with the existing terms of reference;</p>	14(a)	<p>- The next FAO Panel will take place after 30th COFI and we will make an effort to implement the requirements stipulated by COFI.</p>
xiii	<p>FAO should initiate work to develop international best</p>	14(b)	<p>- 13th Sub-Committee on Fish Trade agreed on terms of reference for further work to be carried</p>

	practices guidelines for traceability of fish and fishery products in order to facilitate coherence of different traceability systems;		out in relation to the consideration and development of best practice guidelines for traceability.
xiv	FAO should continue to provide input to improve the classification of fish and fishery products in the World Customs Organization's Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (Harmonized System) and provide technical assistance to developing countries implementing new Harmonized System codes	14(c)	- Presented, in March 2012, a joint proposal to World Customs Organization (WCO) for the revision of the codes related to agriculture, forestry and fisheries for HS2017. The modifications for fish and fishery products have the aim to further enhance the capacity of the Harmonized System (HS) to monitor the fishery trade flows. FAO is also working with United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) to modify fishery component of Central Product Classification (CPC) to introduce the same level of detail as HS2012 and separation of aquaculture and capture origins of products.
xv	FAO should monitor and analyse the impact of international trade in fish and fishery products on food security	14(d)	- Initiated, with assistance from NORAD, a comprehensive value-chain analysis of international fish trade with an impact assessment on the small-scale sector in developing countries. The objective of the project is to achieve a more comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of the relevant value-chains in international fish trade, including the assessment of their impact on food security.
xvi	Requested FAO to study the possibility of funding under the Regular Programme the FAO Expert Advisory Panel for Assessment of CITES listing proposals for commercially-exploited aquatic species	15	- The Sub-Committee on Fish Trade emphasized that FAO work related to CITES be financed through Regular Programme Funds. While in principle this is recognized by the Council and by the Department, due to the difficult current financial situation, CITES related activities, including the Expert Advisory Panel, continue to depend on extra-budgetary funding, exclusively by Japan so far, but preferably by other Members as well in the future.
	Agenda item 6		Decisions and recommendations of the 5th session of the COFI Sub-Committee on Aquaculture
xvii	Recommended that more emphasis should be given to FAO's work towards the development of aquaculture in Africa, Latin America, small island developing States (SIDS) and Central Asia and the Caucasus and Near East	18	- Continued its efforts in promotion of aquaculture development in Africa and the Latin America especially through Aquaculture Network of the Americas (RAA) and Aquaculture Network of Africa (ANAF). FAO and ANAF discussed about the possibility of holding a Regional Workshop to identify capacity building needs for aquaculture data collection and monitoring in alignment with the Strategy-STA as well as a corresponding regional project.

			<p>- Co-organized with SPC a regional scoping workshop on development of a Pacific regional aquaculture cooperation programme in Fiji, October 2011, reviewed the present status and the issues, identified challenges, analyzed advantages and constraints, and finally, came up with a draft regional aquaculture strategy.</p> <p>- Organized a Scoping Workshop on Regional Cooperation Programme for Responsible Aquaculture and Fisheries Development in the Central Asian and Caucasian countries in China, June 2012, in order to develop a roadmap for revitalizing aquaculture and fisheries development in the region and explore areas for cooperation.</p>
xviii	Recommended that in the future FAO Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) greater priority be given to the Fisheries and Aquaculture Department for its work on aquaculture	19	- Aquaculture is now the Departmental Impact Focus Area.
xix	Recommended that the new reporting questionnaire on aquaculture be simplified, finalized and implemented	20	- Improved the questionnaire, developed an instruction manual and conducted testing trials in several countries and regions, which showed that answering is a simple process with the manual. The countries also judged the new questionnaire as a valuable self assessment tool. The global implementation of the new questionnaire will start in 2012
xx	Recommended that FAO develop an evaluation framework to assess the conformity of public and private certification schemes with the FAO aquaculture certification guidelines	23	- With financial assistance from the EU, FAO is currently exploring the development of a framework for conformity assessment and benchmarking the certification guidelines. The work is initiated following 6th Sub-Committee on Aquaculture held in South Africa, March 2012.
xxi	Underscored the necessity for improving biosecurity in aquaculture and strongly recommended that assistance be provided to address the two fast spreading diseases of Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS) in freshwater fish in Southern Africa and Infectious Myonecrosis Virus in shrimp in Southeast Asia	24	- A number of biosecurity-related TCPs and TCP facilities have been either recently completed or are expected to be approved in this biennium such as TCP/INS/3301 Project formulation on Infectious myonecrosis virus (IMNV) emergency and contingency plan; and TCP/RAS/3306 Support to regional training for capacity building in laboratory diagnosis and surveillance programmes for IMNV in ASEAN member countries. An inter-regional programme to strengthen biosecurity governance and capacities for dealing with a serious shrimp disease IMNV involving 9 countries (Brazil, China, Indonesia, India, Mexico, Thailand, Venezuela and Viet Nam) is also in the process of approval. No further work was carried

			out on Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS).
xxii	Appreciated the establishment of regional aquaculture networks in Latin America and Africa and recommended that assistance be provided to improve their contribution to aquaculture development in those regions	26	<p>- Continued supporting RAA by assisting to the initial formulation and implementation of the programme of work through UTF funding provided by Brazil as current secretariat of the network</p> <p>- Organized two meetings with ANAF in order to review different mechanisms for consolidation; identify modalities for strengthening partnerships; ascertain practical measures to increase member country buy-in; discuss options for assistance to ANAF; provide support in making ANAF web site functional including training on national and regional staff.</p> <p>- Conducted a national consultation on the establishment of a sub-regional aquaculture network in Micronesia in 2011-2012 in preparation for a regional TCP project on the establishment of Micronesia Association of Sustainable Aquaculture (MASA).</p> <p>- Prepared a project proposal to complement the activities of Central Asian and Caucasus Regional Fisheries and Aquaculture Commission (CACFish) in order to develop networking mechanisms on aquaculture up-to-date information and technology; and enhance capacity development. Extra-budgetary funding is sought after for this project.</p>
	Agenda item 7		Progress made with regard to measures against IUU fishing
xxiii	Requested FAO to report to the Thirtieth Session of COFI concerning progress with the implementation of its capacity-development work to support port State measures	32	<p>- Initiated its capacity development programme to support members to implement the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA) in 2012. A comprehensive reference material on the Agreement has been developed for this purpose.</p> <p>- Initiated preparation of system to support data sharing and dissemination identified in the PSMA and request members to provide national contact point and a list of designated ports. FAO also plans to develop a simple information management tool to facilitate field implementation of the measure.</p>
xxiv	Requested FAO to form an open-ended working group or similar mechanism to draft terms of reference for the ad hoc working group envisioned in Article 21 of the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported	33	<p>- Convened an open-ended technical meeting to review draft terms of reference for the ad-hoc working group referred to in Article 21 of the PSMA. The outcome of the technical meeting is contained in document (COFI/2012/8). The report of the open-ended working group is also available.</p>

	and Unregulated Fishing		
xxv	Welcomed the arrangements made to convene the FAO Technical Consultation on Flag State Performance in May 2011	34	- The first session of the Technical Consultation was convened as planned. The second session took place on 5-9 March 2012. Good progress was made at the resumed session but it was not possible to complete the negotiations. COFI will be requested to advise on a recommendation made by the Technical Consultation concerning further work.
xxvi	Encouraged FAO to provide technical assistance to developing countries to support the implementation of market-related measures to combat IUU fishing	35	- Organized regional workshops to provide technical assistance to developing countries to support the implementation of market-related measures to combat IUU fishing and to inform participating countries of developments in this field.
xxvii	Indicated that the development of the Global Record should be done in a cost-effective manner, taking advantage of existing systems and information technology (IT) platforms, where possible. To achieve efficiencies, the Committee proposed that FAO further consults with other organizations, particularly IMO, IHS-Fairplay and regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs), as appropriate Indicated its preference, to support the Global Record as a long-term initiative, for the use of FAO Regular Programme funds to the extent possible, supplemented as required, by extra-budgetary funding	37	- A modest amount of extra-budgetary funding has been provided for the Global Record and this has been committed to capacity development for countries on strengthening their national registries in preparation for the Global Record. More will take place in the near future. A Global Record website exists and a newsletter has been issued. Standardized definitions in draft form have been prepared and will be shared for comment in the near future. Implementation of Phase 1 of the Global Record has been proposed as a key MCS activity in the GEF funded project on ABNJ through the project identification framework (PIF). Work within FAO to try and leverage other systems for use by the Global Record is ongoing. - Developed the information tools and framework which provide support for other instruments, including the Port State Measures Agreement and the revised High Seas Vessel Authorization Record, and have also been used to assist the tuna regional fisheries management organizations as they move toward improved management of their vessel data. Additional development and review of the framework with data in the public domain is planned for 2012. The framework is also being explored for further applications and may have a role in the context of the Global Record.
xxviii	Recognized that capacity development in the management of fisheries is an essential aspect to the assistance to be provided to developing countries for their participation in the Global Record	38	(See the paragraph above)
	Agenda item 8		Fisheries and aquaculture in our changing

			climate: adaptation and mitigation measures in fisheries and aquaculture
xxix	Recommended that FAO should continue efforts to keep Members informed about the implications of climate change for fisheries and aquaculture, based on the best available scientific information and the needs of vulnerable nations and developing countries	40(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of CC impacts in Review of the State of World Marine Fishery Resources – FAO Technical Paper No. 569 - Developed template for understanding vulnerabilities of aquatic and human fishery and aquaculture systems and undertook impacts, vulnerability reviews in Latin America, Africa, Asia and Pacific regions - Based on above reviews, five regional workshops¹ were held to identify priority adaptation actions with stakeholders - Organized the APFIC workshop in May 2011² and published “The potential impact of climate change on fisheries and aquaculture in the Asian region” (RAP publication 2011/16) - Supported the Canary Current Commission’s Climate Change Working Group - Initiated Community-level vulnerability mapping and adaptation planning in Kenyan coral reef-dependent communities - Developed integrated monitoring and early warning systems in Nicaragua - Contributed to the Climate Change and Global Food Crisis Session of the Ocean : Innovation & Opportunity Symposium in Korea, September 2011 - Participated in the International Workshop on Climate and Ocean Fisheries, Cook Islands, October 2011 - Co-organized the 2nd International Symposium "Effects of Climate Change on the World's Oceans" in Korea, May 2012 - Contributed to Chapter 7 of the 5th Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) - Supported the development of SSF guidelines, in particular regarding vulnerabilities specific to the sector
xxx	Recommended that FAO should provide Members with information on possible fishing industry contributions to climate change and on	40(d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organized an Expert Workshop on Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Strategies & Methods in Seafood, Rome, Italy, January 2012 and prepared for another expert workshop on mitigation potentials and transitioning

¹ Benguela Current, Caribbean SIDS, Lake Chad Basin , Latin and Central America, Pacific SIDS, Vietnam

² APFIC/FAO regional consultative workshop. Implications of climate change on fisheries and aquaculture: challenges for adaptation and mitigation in the Asia-Pacific region. Kathmandu, Nepal, 24–26 May 2011. RAP PUBLICATION 2011/17. <http://www.apfic.org/uploads/2011-17.pdf>

	technologies and ways to reduce the sector's reliance on, and consumption of, fossil fuels, respecting the principles embodied within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Produced a manual on "Fuel savings for small fishing vessels" - Initiated case studies to estimate GHG emissions in selected fisheries and aquaculture systems - Continued efforts for collective action to address GHG emissions in seafood with industry partners - Encouraged exchange of information with IMO on energy issues and GHG emissions from fishing vessels. - Facilitated the development and adoption of Low Impact and Fuel Efficient (LIFE) fishing practices and gears - Developed water use and availability indicators for fisheries and aquaculture in the face of climate change - Studying the potential to generate income from mangroves through carbon credit sales and payments for environmental services
xxxii	Recommended that FAO should continue and strengthen support to Members and especially developing countries, particularly in relation to adaptation, including facilitating access of these countries to UN adaptation funds for fisheries and aquaculture	40(f)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adaptation project development commenced in several fisheries and aquaculture in Africa, Latin America and Caribbean, Asia and Pacific Regions such as African Great Lakes, Caribbean and Pacific SIDS, Chilean marine fisheries and aquaculture and Mekong River Basin - Published "The fisheries and aquaculture sector in national adaptation programmes of action: importance, vulnerabilities and priorities" (FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Circular. No. 1064) - Gap analysis of climate change and DRM policies, institutions and activities across the African continent(NFFP programme)
xxxiii	Recommended that FAO should help to raise the profile and awareness of the role of fisheries and aquaculture regarding food security under climate change, considering that important terrestrial food sources could be seriously affected in many areas	40(g)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contributed to the FAO/WB Climate Smart Agriculture activities including the CSA Sourcebook - Participated in the FAO/OECD Workshop on Risks and Vulnerabilities in a context of climate change - Participated in the development of the FAO-Adapt Programme - Contributed to Rio+20 Green Economy inputs - Contributed to IAEA Expert Workshop on identifying the impacts of Ocean Acidification on Food Security (Monaco, 2011) - Contributed to initiatives on fisheries and climate change in the West Indian Ocean region through consultation at national and local levels
xxxiiii	Agreed that better coordination	41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continued to support the Global Partnership on

	between UN organizations and agencies is required and encouraged FAO to improve interagency coordination and look for stronger synergies		Climate, Fisheries and Aquaculture (PaCFA) including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PaCFA Programme Framework • PaCFA partners' climate change activities • PaCFA 2012 meeting (during COFI) • PaCFA 2012 COFI side event • UN Oceans PaCFA task force • Joint workshop and project development with PaCFA partners
xxxiv	Agreed that marginalization of fisheries and aquaculture is a major problem and requested FAO to continue efforts to raise the profile of the sector, including in the preparations for the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP) 17	42	<p>- Organized a special session on African fisheries and aquaculture during the 3rd UNFCCC COP Oceans Day, Durban South Africa; presenting a Durban Fisheries Declaration</p> <p>- Participated in several UNFCCC COP 17 side events, including the "FAO Climate Smart Agriculture Day", "Ensuring Survival: Oceans, Climate, and Security" and "Ocean Acidification: The Other Half of the CO2 Problem"</p> <p>- Participated in the UNFCCC LDC Expert Group (LEG) Meetings and Workshops</p> <p>- Participated in UNFCCC Expert meeting on National Adaptation Plans</p> <p>- Provided input into preparations for FAO Regional Conferences</p> <p>- Dissemination of published resources</p>
xxxv	Noted FAO's roadmap for fisheries, aquaculture and climate change, encouraged its further development and recommended that appropriate funding be provided	44	<p>- Coordinated with relevant projects, such as NFFP, SmartFish, SIDA Global, etc.</p> <p>- Used fisheries and aquaculture Medium-term strategy in discussions with potential partners</p> <p>- Developed TCP on Adaptation of aquaculture to climate change in Central Asia and mainstreamed climate change into existing and pipeline projects</p>
	Agenda Item 9		FAO's Role for improved integration of fisheries and aquaculture development and management, biodiversity conservation and environmental protection
xxxvi	Recommended that FAO: (a) collaborates with relevant international organizations, for example, CITES, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to build and share information, create synergies and provide coherent guidance;	46	<p>- Collaborated with CITES continuously, in particular with regard to the interpretation of the listing criteria for commercially exploited aquatic species, definition of the term "introduction from the sea", management recommendations and identification guides for sea cucumbers, review the compliance with the recommendations on Caspian sturgeon stock assessment and TAC setting, attendance of relevant CITES meetings and comprehensive reporting to the Sub-Committee on Fish Trade on all these activities.</p> <p>- Collaborated with CBD on biodiversity issues in</p>

	<p>(b) continues its efforts to work with and strengthen RFBs; and</p> <p>(c) continues to collaborate with non-governmental organizations</p>		<p>fisheries including discussions related to VMEs and EBSAs.</p> <p>-Collaborated closely with UNEP in the implementation of the CCLME project, preparation of the second phase of the GCLME project and of the deep-sea project as part of the ABNJ programme, as well as has been a partner of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership</p> <p>- Continued its collaboration with other UN agencies' programmes, such as the ABNJ, UN-Ocean and Global Partnership for Oceans, coordinated actions related to ocean governance (RIO+ 20, LMEs, the MDGs (DESA), etc.) and supported UNDOALOS on its regular process of reporting on ocean and fisheries</p> <p>- Succeeded in incorporating a dedicated chapter on fish for the first time in the OECD/FAO Agricultural Outlook 2011-2020 based on the fish projection model which has been developed and is being fully integrated with the overall food projection process.</p> <p>- Worked with and strengthen RFBs, in particular through the Regional Fishery Body Secretariats Network (RSN), as well as collaborated with non-governmental organizations, in particular through the process of elaborating the Guidelines on SSF.</p>
xxxvii	<p>Recommended that FAO provide s support in capacity building and implementation of the International Guidelines on Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards and ensure that the guidelines do not become barriers to international trade</p>	50	<p>- Provided capacity building to developing countries through GEF projects where FAO is either GEF agency or GEF co-agency. Currently, these projects amount to in excess of \$43 million and address bycatch management and reduction of discards in tuna and trawl fisheries. The projects address inter alia sharks, seabirds, turtles and fish (including juveniles of target species). Additionally, capacity building on bycatch management has been enhanced through the publication of Best Practices IPOA/NPOA Seabirds³ in all FAO languages. As a precursor to capacity building, FAO has also carried out preliminary studies in individual studies on trawl bycatch in Madagascar, Nigeria, Cameroon and Guyana and carried out regional workshops in the Latin America and Caribbean region to formulate a follow up project to the successful global shrimp trawl project which concluded in 2008.</p>
	Agenda item 10		Good practices in the governance of small-scale

³ Fishing operations. 2. Best practices to reduce incidental catch of seabirds in capture fisheries. FAO Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries. No. 1, Suppl. 2. Rome, FAO. 2009. 49p.

			fisheries
xxxviii	<p>Approved the development of a new international instrument on small-scale fisheries that would draw on relevant existing instruments, complementing the Code. The Committee agreed that the new instrument should be voluntary in nature, address both inland and marine fisheries and focus on the need of developing countries. The Committee indicated some preliminary issues to be addressed in this instrument, recommending that all stakeholders should be associated, as appropriate, with its development</p> <p>The Committee agreed that the new instrument should take the form of international guidelines, rather than an international plan of action or a new Code article</p>	56-57	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Published a “Discussion Document: Towards Voluntary Guidelines on Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries” consolidating consultation and discussion outcomes so far and constituting a reference document for the continued development of the Guidelines - Developed dedicated web pages (www.fao.org/fishery/ssf/guidelines/en) - Actively supported the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), which have so far organized 12 dedicated national consultations and one regional consultation in 2011-12. - Supported and played a strong role in in-depth government-led small scale fishery consultation processes in Cambodia and Malawi - Organized an Expert Workshop on International Guidelines on Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in Rome, February 2012, to further discuss the overall considerations and the thematic coverage of the Guidelines and to consolidate ideas put forth in the regional and national consultations - Organized regional consultations for the Near East and North Africa Region in March 2012 and for the Pacific in June 2012 - Used the opportunity of various national and regional events to raise awareness on the guidelines development process and receive feedback from a wide range of stakeholders. - Linked up with the Too Big to Ignore Network, a broad based academic network, seeking to improve and expand understanding and research on SSF
xxxix	Agreed on the need to strengthen the conditions of safety at sea in particular with regard to small-scale fisheries	59	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed several publications relevant to safety at sea with regard to SSF, available at the safety for fishermen website (http://www.safety-for-fishermen.org/en/). - Recommendations on safety at sea were prepared by the Expert Workshop in February 2012 for the Guidelines.
xl	Agreed to the establishment and implementation of a global assistance programme along the thematic areas proposed in document COFI/2011/8	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support towards small-scale fisheries is at the core of FAO’s Extra-budgetary Programme on Fisheries and Aquaculture for Poverty Alleviation and Food Security, with funding from Netherlands and Sweden through the FAO Multi-Partner Programme Support Mechanism (FMM), which has been facilitating widespread consultations for the development of the Guidelines. Additional funding is received from Korea and Norway.

			- Other aspects funded by the FMM within the SSF component included studies on tenure aspects in small-scale fisheries of Latin America and socio-economic assessments of African marine and inland small-scale fisheries.
	Agenda item 11		FAO's Programme of Work in fisheries and aquaculture
xli	Agreed to de-emphasize the convening of the Global Conference on Fleet Capacity, without prejudice to the general work on fishing capacity	63	The Global Conference on Fleet Capacity was not organized.
xlii	Did not support the proposed de-emphasis of the issues related to safety at sea for fishing vessels	63	(see ix and xxxix)
xliii	Agreed to review its practices including its rules of procedure at its Thirtieth Session in 2012	66	- Amendments to the Rules of Procedure and related changes in practices are proposed in COFI/2012/9
xliv	Agreed that FAO through its Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, and in particular the Assistant Director-General for Fisheries and Aquaculture, should play a proactive advocacy role about fisheries and aquaculture issues, within their respective mandates, through regular high-level, direct contacts with Members and stakeholders, especially with regard to promoting implementation of the Code and its related instruments, and proposing priority areas of work	67	- An advocacy programme promoting the CCRF basic elements of fisheries governance is being developed with partners and the first seminar of that kind was held in Oslo in March 2012.
	Agenda item 12		Any other matters
xlv	Approved Sri Lanka's proposal to convene an Asia Regional Ministerial Meeting entitled "Aquaculture Development for Food Security and Economic Development" and to request for FAO to be a partner in this activity, along with the Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific (NACA)	68	- FAO and NACA jointly organised the Asia Ministerial Meeting on Aquaculture for Food Security, Nutrition and Economic Development, which was held in July 2011 in Colombo, Sri Lanka, under the patronage of the Government of Sri Lanka. This first meeting of the kind was attended by 17 countries of the region, with 13 at the ministerial level, and resulted in adopting the Colombo Declaration, which outlines a strategy for regional cooperation aquaculture development In Asia.