



FAO-related instruments for global fisheries governance: a review

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CONTENT

- FAO COFI and its subcommittees
- Regional fisheries arrangements
- Instruments to combat IUU fishing
- Small-scale fisheries Guidelines
- Non-FAO Binding Fisheries Instruments

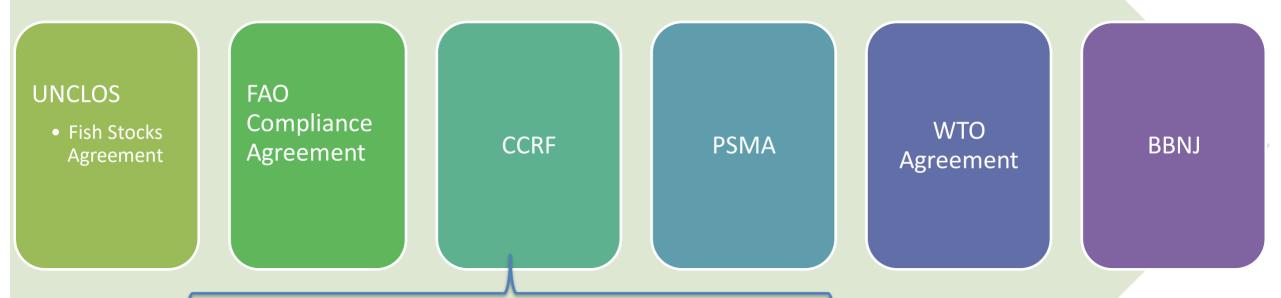


Global Governance Framework for Fisheries continues to grow

Instruments associated to the Code include:

Voluntary Guidelines and International Guidelines

International Plans of Action



FAO-COFI and Blue Transformation – Member led



OBJECTIVE 1

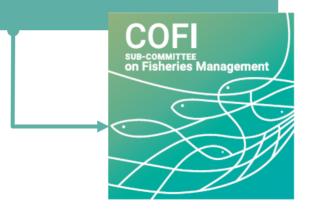
Sustainable aquaculture intensification and expansion satisfies global demand for aquatic foods and distributes benefits equitably.





OBJECTIVE 2

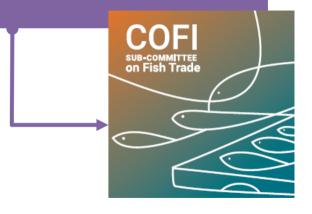
Effective management of all fisheries delivers healthy stocks and secures equitable livelihoods.





OBJECTIVE 3

Upgraded value chains ensure the social, economic and environmental viability of aquatic food systems.



Regional arrangements – workhorses of regional governance



WHAT do RFBs require? And what role will they play moving forward?

- Technical, administrative, financial, normative support.
- Collaboration and consultation among on common concerns.
- Joint activities.
- Enforcement support.
- Data collection and sharing.
- Stock assessments
- IUU fishing
- May require new RFBs (and strengthen existing ones) given their increasingly expanded role.



Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing – a global issue



Fishing and fishing-related activities conducted in contravention of national and international law, including other international obligations



Non-reporting, misreporting or under-reporting of information on fishing operations and their catches



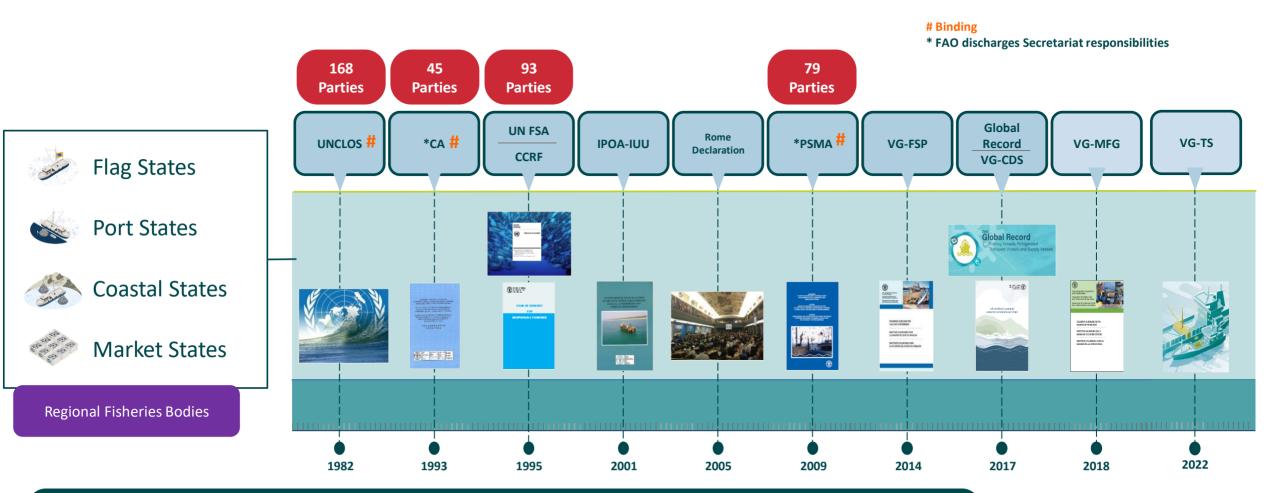
Fishing by "Stateless" vessels

Fishing in convention areas of RFMOs by non-party vessels

Fishing activities which are not regulated by States

Fishing in areas or for fish stocks for which there are no conservation or management measures

International framework to combat IUU fishing



Target 14.4. By 2020...end illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing ...

Target 14.6. By 2020... eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing

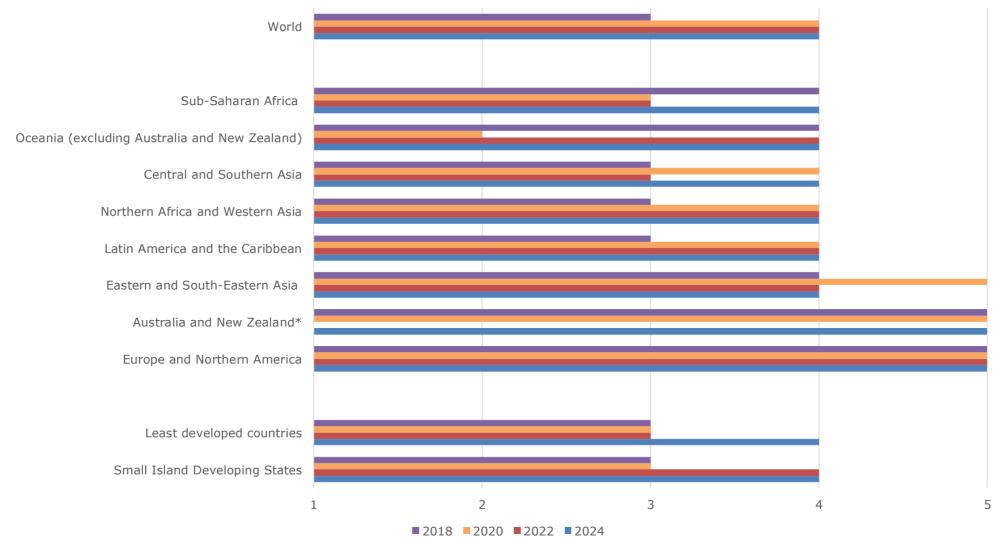
Objectives of the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures



- First binding international agreement to specifically target IUU fishing
- Main objective is to prevent vessels engaged in IUU fishing from using ports and landing their catches
- Blocks fisheries products derived from IUU fishing from reaching national and international markets
- Reduces the incentive of IUU fishing vessels to continue to operate

State of SDG Indicator 14.4.1

Progress in the degree of implementation of international instruments aimed at combating IUU fishing by SDG region



What about Small-Scale Fisheries?





Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries

in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication



Hidden Harvest Report (2023)

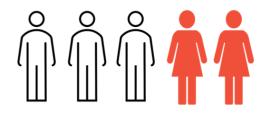
40% of global catch from SSF

6/10 tonnes managed/co-managed



492 million

people at least partially dependent on SSF

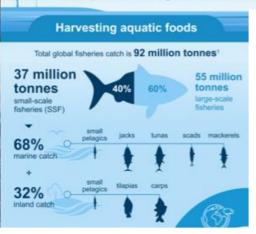


40% of SSF labour is women

77 Billion USD first sale

The contributions of small-scale fisheries to sustainable development

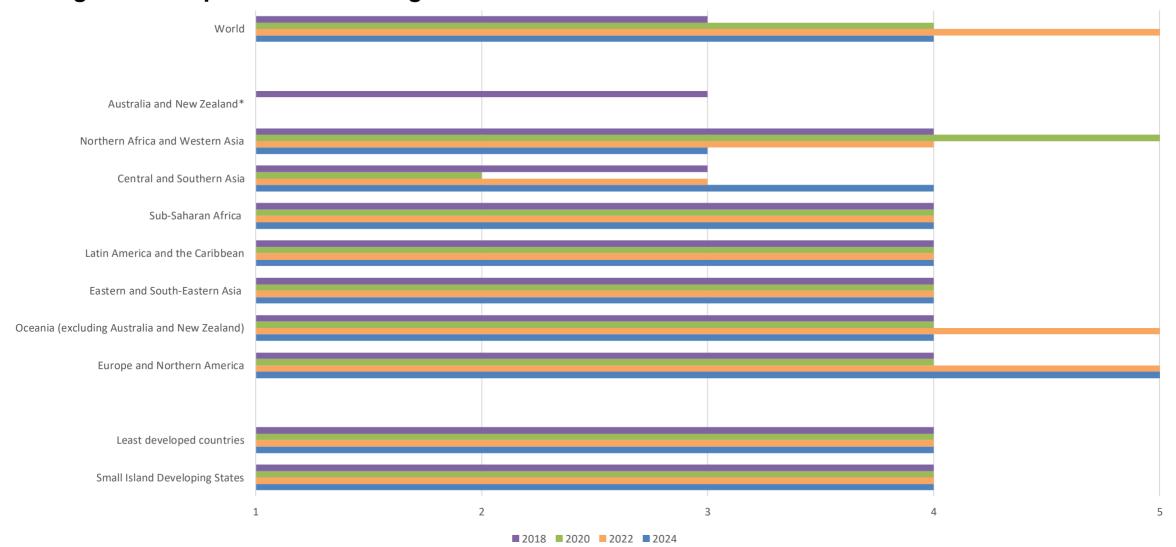
A snapshot of findings from the Illuminating Hidden Harvests (IHH) report





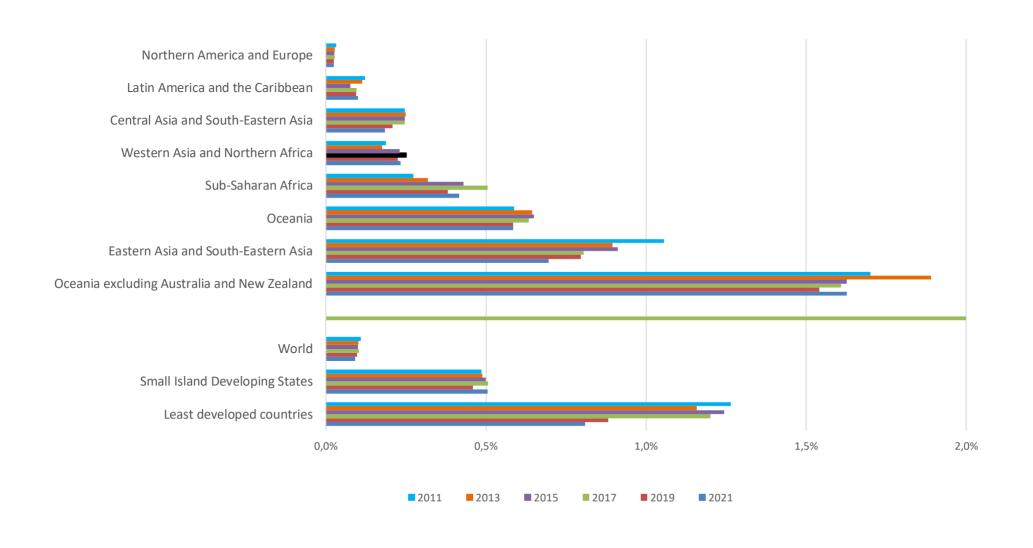
SDG INDICATOR 14.B.1

Progress in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries



SDG INDICATOR 14.7.1

Value of sustainable fisheries GDP as a proportion of GDP, by SDG regions or groupings



Novel Non-FAO Instruments (with FAO involvement)



WTO AGREEMENT ON FISHERIES SUBSIDIES



CBD GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK





UN AGREEMENT BBNJ





TRANSFORMATION IS NOT A FAO-ONLY VISION



