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(Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint

and Supply Vessels (FAO Global Record), the PSMA global capacity development portal, and a global information exchange system (GIES) to support the implementation of the PSMA; and

(g) support travel to relevant PSMA meetings, including the meetings of the Parties and subsidiary working groups, and relevant Global Record meetings.

Since its inception, the Programme has delivered the following capacity development activities:

(i) formulation of national strategies and action plans for the implementation of the PSMA and complementary international instruments to combat IUU;

(ii) support to align national policies and legislation with the requirements of the PSMA and complementary international instruments to combat IUU fishing;

(iii) support to review and update MCS systems and procedures in line with the PSMA and complementary international instruments to combat IUU fishing;

(iv) in-country judicial training in one developing State, in-country port inspection training in one developing State, a sub-regional workshop on flag State performance to five States, and a sub-regional MCS training;

(i)

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Capacity development in support of the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) implementation

FAO supports capacity development and awareness raising for governments, small-scale fisheries organisations, including regional small-scale fisheries organizations, and other stakeholders with a view to advance and promote the participatory implementation of the SSF Guidelines through its SSF Umbrella Programme and multi-donor mechanism, related funding provided by Sweden, Norway, and the Global Environment Facility. Partners included the Coastal Fisheries Initiative, Too Big To Ignore Global Partnership for Small-Scale Fisheries, International Ocean Institute Southern Africa, One Ocean Hub, UN Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, African Women Fish Processors and Traders Network, Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations, Fédération des ² … Š ‡ — ” • ” – ‹ • ƒ • • † ‡ ï … ‡ ƒ • • † ‹ ‡ • á ‘ • ˆ ± † ± ” ƒ – ‹ ‘ • ˆ ” ‹ … ƒ ‹ • ‡ † ‡ • ” ‰ ƒ la pêche artisanale, Wageningen University and Research, and the Marine and Freshwater Research Institute.

Support has been provided on matters related to capacity development and awareness raising with respect to small-scale fisheries governance, the SSF Guidelines implementation, the National Plan of Action in support of SSF Guidelines implementation (NPOA-SSF), and other relevant instruments, and the 2022 International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture (IYAFA) Global Action Plan. These activities included the following:

- engagement of small-scale fisheries actors in policy processes through the International Planning Committee Working Group on Fisheries and the Advisory Group of the Global Strategic Framework for SSF Guidelines implementation;
- policy review in Togo and Ecuador, within the framework of the UN Decade of Family Farming; and development and implementation of NPOA-SSF in Tanzania, Namibia, Madagascar, Senegal and Malawi;
- development of legal guidance documents: and
- trainings for government officials on the SSF Guidelines implementation and related guidance, in countries in Africa and Asia; development of related e-learning courses, to be released in 2022;
- development of a new policy and legal database entirely dedicated to small-scale fisheries, the SSF-LEX (subset of FAOLEX), to be launched in 2022;
- delivery of a webinar for strengthening the protection of human rights of small-scale fishers and the realizing multiple SDGs; and development.

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- Ongoing activities to support EAF fisheries management plan implementation in various countries (including, amongst others: Tanzania, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo, Benin, Sénégal, Tunisia)

Furthermore an EAF Course and EAF IMT Training of trainers are planned for August 2022.

SECTION VIII- MARITIME SAFETY AND SECURITY AND FLAG STATE IMPLEMENTATION

OPERATIVE PARAGRAPH 117

Advancing the social protection agenda in the fisheries sector

FAO, in adherence to the 2021 COFI Declaration for Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture, the SSF Guidelines and the Agenda 2030, in addition to supporting the ILO 2007 Working in Fishing Convention (No. 188) and the ILO 2012 Social Protection Floors Recommendation (No. 202), is working towards advancing the social protection agenda in the fisheries sector. To achieve the latter objective, FAO, with the financial support from Norway, has developed and delivered the following capacity building activities:

- two sessions in the Small-Scale Fisheries Forum hosted by the General Fisheries Commission ^‘” – Š ‡ ‡ † ‹ – ‡ ” ” ƒ • ‡ ƒ • ‘ • ò ‘ … ‹ ƒ Ž ” ‘ – ‡ … – ‹ ‘ • ã ™ Š ƒ – ‹ • ‹ – ƒ • † ^‘” ƒ … … ‡ • • ó ƒ • † -Scale Fisheries organization can promote community-based • ‘ … ‹ ƒ Ž ’ ” ‘ – ‡ … – ‹ ‘ • ^‘” • ‡ • „ ‡ ” • ó â
- three course modules for the International Training Center of the ILO Social Security Academy, relating to social protection in rural areas, building responsive systems in the context of Covid-19; responsive systems in the fisheries sector; and social protection in the fisheries and aquaculture sector;
- two training sessions on social protection in the fisheries sector, respectively as part of GFCM LEX regional training session in Spain, and the workshop of the GFCM MAVA project towards a region-wide legal framework for the conservation of the Mediterranean living and marine resources and ecosystems;
- addressing the climate change sSSF

building materials[1] were developed in close collaboration with the Bay of Bengal Programme Intergovernmental Organization (BOBP-IGO) and the FISH Safety Foundation for trainers on safety at sea and for small-scale fishers, and training workshops were conducted. An on-line platform with training resources for safety at sea professionals in the Caribbean was introduced, which is also being used by safety trainers in other regions. FAO also continued the promotion of formal and voluntary accident and fatality reporting system for fisheries in the Caribbean. In 2020/2021 FAO developed a ò•ƒ”‹–‹•‡ ”—Ž‡• “for small-scale ...ƒƒ‡ ˆ which aims to train and increase awareness among small-scale fishers to the maritime traffic rules.

The FAO World review of capture fisheries and aquaculture insurance 2022, estimates that only 16 percent of the global motorized fishing vessels operates with insurance coverage.[3] The number of fishing vessels covered by marine hull insurance is estimated at around 450 000 worldwide. Insurers, re-insurers and insurance brokers indicated that their underwriting experiences in fishing vessel insurance have generally been good over the period 2009 2019. While large-scale industrial fishing vessels can purchase insurance cover on the international ma 1 t3 541.9 T,a 1 t3 (s)-nyan r sglobal 2 0 612

challenge in terms of actual capacity for many developing countries to estimate the indicator and report in ways globally comparable.

Faced with this challenge, FAO developed methodologies for stock assessment applicable in data-limited situations, which resulted in the development of an e-Learning course on SDG Indicator 14.4.1,

from 3/5 to 4/5 over this period. On the basis of their reporting for SDG indicator 14.6.1, States have thus made good progress overall in carrying out the recommended measures to combat IUU fishing, with close to 75 percent scoring highly in their degree of implementation of relevant international instruments in 2020 compared to 70 percent in 2018. SIDS, faced with particular challenges in fully implementing these instruments due to vast marine areas under their jurisdiction, registered a medium level of implementation both in 2018 and in 2020. The same level of implementation was found in least developed countries (LDCs) between 2018 and 2020, which often face challenges to implement these instruments. In terms of regional groupings, most have either remained at the same level of implementation or improved, the exception being Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand) and Sub-Saharan Africa.

As part of the FAO Programme to implement the PSMA, a n

information. In addition, the GIES also incorporates Application Programming Interphases (APIs) to enable automatic connection with regional and national systems electronic port State measure (ePSM) systems. Further developments envisaged for the GIES may include, information on the advance request of entry, advanced user management and facilities for creating regional or national ePSM systems (multitenancy functionality) fully compatible with the standards in the GIES.

As regards transshipment in fishing related operations, the international community has expressed concerns about the risks that transshipment may contribute to IUU fishing. FAO conducted a global study on transshipment regulations, practices and control mechanisms and an in-depth study to support the development of guidelines on best practices concerning transshipment. That in-depth study served as the basis for developing draft voluntary guidelines for the regulation, monitoring and control of transshipment, and to convene an expert consultation to review the draft, followed by a member-led negotiation process through the convening of a technical consultation. FAO convened an Expert Consultation on 11 to 15 October 2021 which developed a draft voluntary guidelines for the regulation and m,12(a)10(ti)-3(on ET Qs-127(reg)5(i(12)-95(ul)(s)6(hi)-dev) ETT Qs4(83

based on data previously provided by governments and international organizations, there is no need for additional reporting to FAO.

—•–ƒ‹•ƒ„Ž‡ ˆ‹•Š‡”‹‡•ï …‘•–”‹„—–‹‘• –‘ ƒ– somewhat, from 0.12 percent in 2011 to 0.10 percent in 2019. In SIDS and LDCs, it is 0.46 percent and 0.88 percent respectively. The value of sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in some countries has increased significantly. For example, in Comoro, the rate increased from 4.5 percent in 2011 to 7 percent in 2019.

As part of the SSF Umbrella Programme, FAO has been working to support the implementation of the SSF Guidelines and related instruments that recognize and protect access rights for small-scale fisheries. This work includes the delivery of a virtual workshop for countries in Asia, held in 2021, focused on the SDG14b and its associated indicator 14.b.1. Additionally, FAO developed and published , through which countries and relevant stakeholders can assess the level of alignment of national policy and legal instruments with the SSF Guidelines and other relevant instruments relevant to small-scale fisheries. Under the Coastal Fisheries Initiative, the assessment of laws and policies using the diagnostic tool Šƒ• „‡‡• …ƒ””‹‡† ‘—– ˆ‘” ƒ„‘ ‡”†‡á ‡•‡‰ƒŽ ƒ•† Ø–‡ †ï ˜‘‹”‡á ”‡•– in 2022.

OPERATIVE PARAGRAPH 29

Following the recommendations contained in the Manila Declaration, the Global Partnership on Marine Litter (GPML) was launched in June 2012 at Rio+20 in Brazil and seeks to protect human
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health and the global environment by the reduction and management of marine litter. The GPML is a global partnership gathering international agencies, governments, NGOs, mittaenc(Gc-4(c)-4(or ET Q q 0.00

The 45th Session of the Group of Experts on the Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection (GESAMP) (17-20 September 2018, Rome, Italy) supported the establishment of a working group on sea based sources of marine litter including fishing gear and other shipping related litter (GESAMP Working Group 43), sponsored by FAO and IMO and in partnership with UNEP. The Working Group 43 (WG43) was established in April 2019 and held its first virtual meeting to develop a work plan and timeline of deliverables as set forth in its Terms of Reference. In 2021, the WG43 published a report on the sources, level and impact of marine litter, their relative contributions, the impacts of different seabased sources of marine litter and data gaps.

The EAF Nansen Programme has a comprehensive Science Programme comprising 11 themes. Theme 6 covers the occurrence and impacts of marine litter and microplastics on marine ecosystems, and theme 8 includes the potential impact of microplastics on seafood safety. The distribution of seafloor marine litter (recovered in demersal trawls), floating microplastics and microplastics in fish has been studied off the West and East coasts of Africa and in the Bay of Bengal, off Myanmar. These studies include the determination of the polymer composition using advanced analytical techniques at the Marine Research Institute (Norway). Currently there is no evidence that microplastics pose a threat to seafood safety. It is certain that marine litter has a significant social and economic impact on a number of fisheries, being most clearly demonstrated for the artisanal beach seine fishery in the Gulf of Guinea. In 2021 the EAF-Nansen Programme initiated a study to identify and quantify marine Ž‹ – – ‡ ” ƒ • • ‘ … ‹ ƒ – ‡ † ™ ‹ – Š – Š ‡ „ ‡ ƒ … Š • ‡ ‹ • ‡ ˆ ‹ • Š ‡ ” ‹ ‡ • ‹ • ‡ • ‹ • á Ø – ‡ † the economic, social and ecological impacts. This included surveying litter on the beaches where beach seine fisheries were carried out, examining and recording the contents of the seine nets and interviewing representatives of the fishing community to assess the impact. The overall aim is to identify potential measures to reduce the impact on the fishing communities, working with local and regional partners to implement these. In addition, large quantities of seafloor litter have been observed offshore in this region, in part reflecting a lack of adequate land-based waste management infrastructure. One aspect of these studies is to identify and quantify the proportion of litter generated by the fishing sector, particularly in regions that are generally data-poor, thus contributing to wider aspects of FAO's interests and obligations in reducing ALDFG.

FAO was invited to join the Plastic Waste Partnership (PWP) launched in November 2019 and led by the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions. The goal of the Partnership is to foster sound management of plastic waste at the global, regional and national levels, and prevent and minimize their generation, including in the marine environment. FAO will contribute with relevant information and provision of technical advice, as well as the sharing of lessons learned from its ongoing activities within the EAF-Nansen programme (data collection and processing) and the GloLitter Partnerships Programme (see operative paragraph 293).

SECTION X MARINE BIODIVERSITY

OPERATIVE PARAGRAPHS 260-262 -

in which ABMTs used in fisheries have led to positive and long-term biodiversity outcomes. The guidance poses questions that agencies and entities assessing potential OECM should consider, with case studies that illustrate the different approaches that can be taken for assessing whether protected areas lead to the kind of biodiversity protection that the OECM label signifies.

In parallel, FAO developed a series of shared learning workshops with the following objectives:

- To support countries, fisheries related agencies and stakeholders to understand, discuss and [illegible] related OECMs;

effectively contribute to fishery and biodiversity conservation, food security and meeting the SDGs.

OPERATIVE PARAGRAPH 277

FAO is committed to supporting responsible fisheries, including in the ABNJ and in accordance with international law, though the implementation of its Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and its associated international plans of actions and guidelines. The most relevant to deep-sea fisheries ‹• ï• •–‡”•ƒ–‹‘•ƒŽ —‹†‡Ž‹•‡• ˆ‘” sea Fisheries in the High Seas ‡’ ò–ŠDSF —‹†‡Ž‹•‡•ó –Šƒ– ™‡”‡ these support States and RFMO/As to implement paragraphs 76-95 of UNGA Resolution 61/105 (adopted December 2006). However, much of the follow-up action by States and RFMOs has focused on the protection of vulnerable marine ecosystems (VMEs) from significant adverse impacts from bottom fishing. This is achieved particularly through area closures. There has been associated work on establishing the bottom fishing footprint, exploratory fishing protocols outside of the footprint, and VME encounter protocols, that work synergistically to

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including at independent expert multi-stakeholder meetings. The DS project also conducted several studies of importance, including in relation to: (i) EAF, working closely with RFMO/As,[13] and (ii) review of the DSF in the ABNJ â ‹ ‹ ‹ ’ — „ Ž ‹ … ƒ – ‹ ‘ • ‘ • ò — Ž • ‡ ” ƒ „ Ž P r o c e s s ” a n d ‡ … ‘ • › • – ” ƒ … – ;[15] (iii) study of Monitoring Control and Surveillance[16] (MCS) and of the legal support[17] necessary; (v) a multi-authored publication on ò ‡ ‡ ocean climate change impacts on habitat, fish ƒ • † ˆ ‹ • Š ‡ ” ‹ ‡ • ó[18] The new phase of the Common Ocean Programme is starting in 2022 through which continued support will be provided to advance the management of DSF under the DS project.

FAO has also produced information on how DSF in the high seas has been affected by the COVID-19 ’ ƒ • † ‡ • ‹ … á ƒ • ’ ƒ ” – ‘ ˆ ï • ‘ ‡ ” ƒ Ž Ž ” ‡ • ’ ‘ • • ‡ ä[19]

SECTION XI MARINE SCIENCE

OPERATIVE PARAGRAPH 223

There are five FAO fisheries management instruments which address the issue of Abandoned, Lost or otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear (ALDFG):

- FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (1995) makes reference to the fact that fishing gear should be marked.
- Port State Measures Agreement to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (2009) which can be linked to intentional discarding of gear at sea.

recommendations on actions that need to be taken up in the respective regions. The report of the four regional workshops is available[21].

COFI 33 mandated FAO to develop a comprehensive global strategy to tackle issues relating to ALDFG and to support implementation of the VGMFG involving relevant international bodies and other stakeholders. COFI 34 also reiterated the necessity to continue promoting the VGMFG and its provision on capacity development at regional and national levels. In response, FAO has developed a programme of work on responsible fishing operations including action on ALDFG, bycatch, marine litter and discards (see COFI/2020/inf. 15.4[22] for more details). FAO signed a UN to UN Agreement with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to assist developing countries to address the issue of marine plastic litter from sea-based sources: the GloLitter Partnerships project[23]. The overarching goal of the project is to assist developing countries to prevent and reduce marine plastic litter from the maritime transport and fisheries sectors. GloLitter will achieve its objectives by focusing on a number of areas identified in the IMO Action Plan to Address Marine Plastic Litter from Ships, including supporting the provisions of the FAO VGMFG. The project is funded by the Government of Norway, Australia and Saudi Arabia and will run until mid-

Regional Fisheries Bodies to strengthen collaboration on issues of common interest, taking into account their different mandates and roles.

FAO and UNEP are supporting cooperation agreements in several areas of the world such as in the Gulf and Sea of Oman between the FAO Regional Commission on Fisheries (RECOFI) and the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (ROPME).