The Science-Policy interface: linking global to local scales

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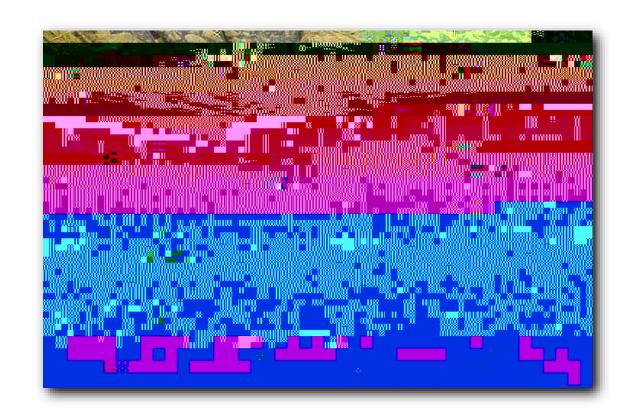
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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

194 Member Countries, two associate members and one member Organization

Headquarters in Rome, Italy

Presence in more than 130 countries





FAO's Mandate

Achieving food security for all and making sure people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives.

Science -- Policy

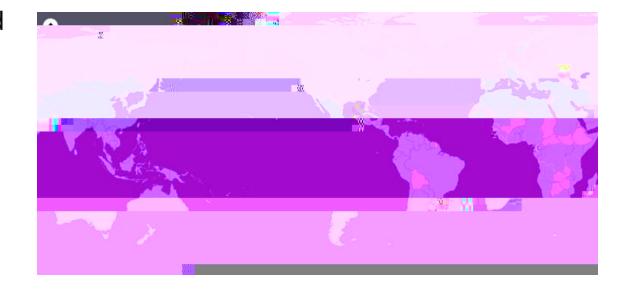
2. 3. 4. 5. Developing Providing Putting Providing Sharing information Capacities Policy a meeting know-how, within reach place for Support skills and nations expertise

285 staff (including consultants)

~200 fisheries and aquaculture active projects and programmes, world-wide (see map)

Total delivery ~USD 40-50 million per year (+USD 23 m Regular Programme).

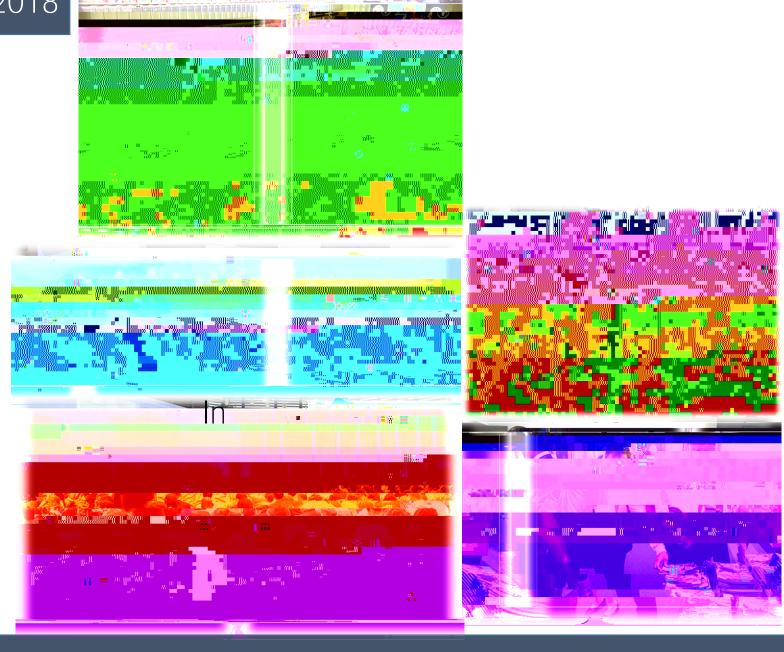
Fisheries officers based in the FAO decentralized offices, i.e. 7 in Africa, 5 in Asia, 1 in Europe, 5 in Latin America and 3 in the Near East

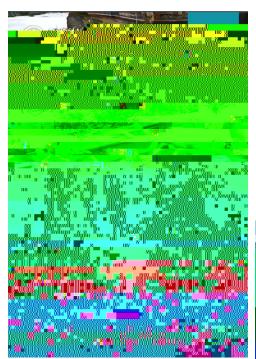






725 delegateSfrom 124 member States/ Countries and 87 IGO/ NGO/ UN agencies







16 Technical Papers

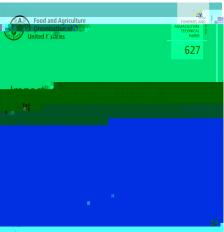
58 Reports

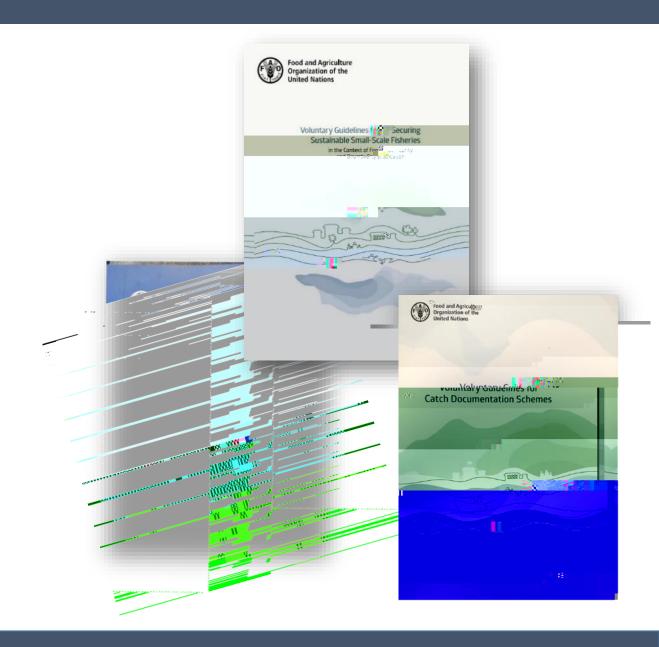
15 Proceedings

38 Circulars

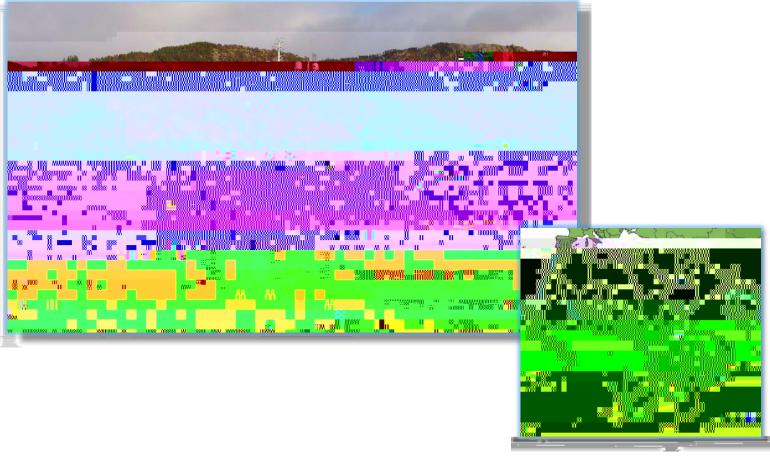
73 brochures

60 Non-serial publications













Achieve Sustainable Fisheries Improve food and nutrition security for partner countries

Manage fisheries according to the EAF principles

Relevant and timely scientific advice for management

EAF

Appropriate human and organizational capacity to manage fisheries sustainably





THE NEED: develop a new vision for capture fisheries in the 21st century, in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development a vision that better reflects the way society perceives and uses capture fisheries in the 21st century.

FAO International Symposium

THE OBJECTIVE: identify pathways to strengthen the science and policy interplay in fisheries production, management and trade, based on solid sustainability principles, for improved outcomes in practice.

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CITES Expert Panel ----- CITES listing
Regional Secretariat network (RSN) ------ RFB/RFMO
coordination and capacity building
(
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Opportunities and Challenges

Access to governments (e.g. via COFI)

Facilitating collaboration between countries (e.g. Nansen program, knowledge sharing but also transboundary management)

Political process is slow moving, achieving consensus takes time

Capacity for addressing broader scope of needs (just as with science, integrated capacity building is necessary)

Getting the context for application of capacity building right

