



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

The Science-Policy interface: linking global to local scales

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What is FAO

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**



What do we do




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.**

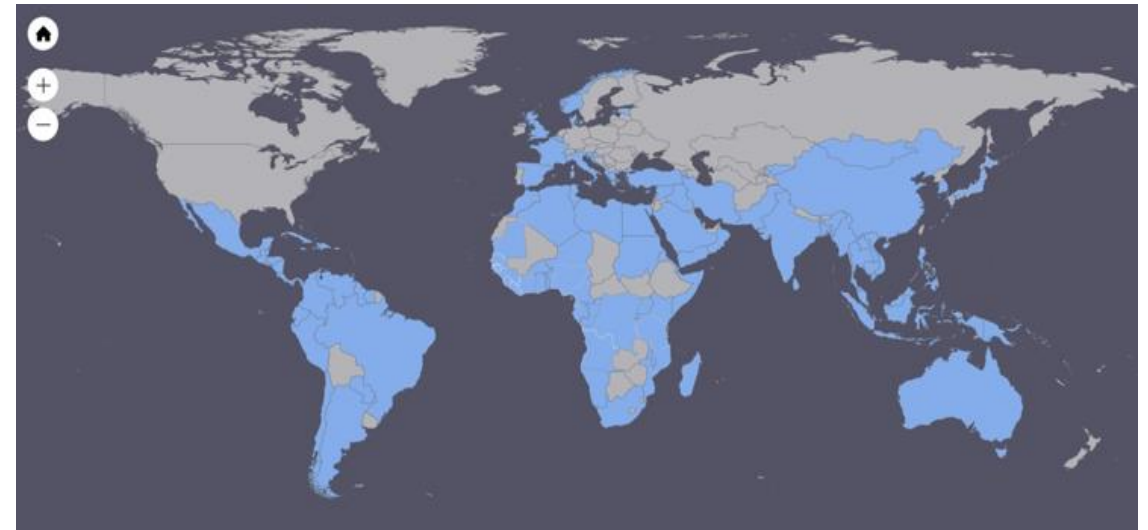
How do we do it

Science -- Policy



FAO – Fisheries and Aquaculture Department

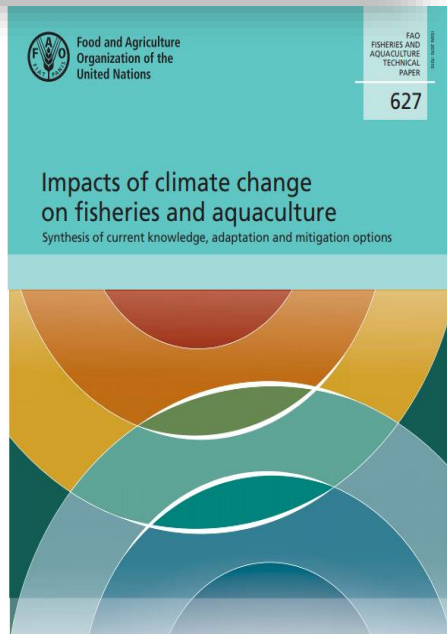
- 285 staff (including consultants)
- ~200 fisheries and aquaculture active projects and programmes, world-wide (see map)
- Total delivery ~USD 40-50 million per year (+USD 23 m Regular Programme).
- Fisheries officers based in the FAO decentralized offices, i.e. 7 in Africa, 5 in Asia, 1 in Europe, 5 in Latin America and 3 in the Near East



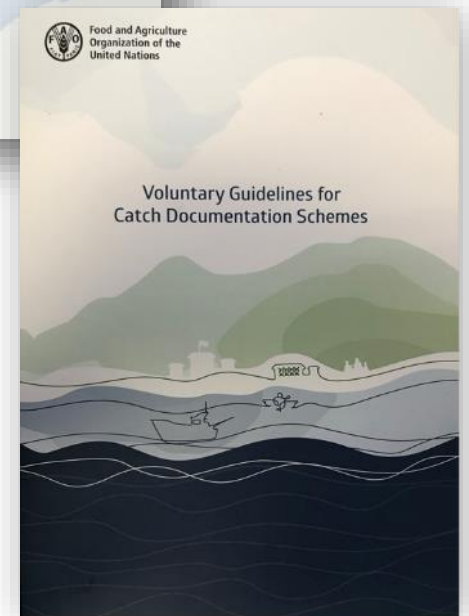
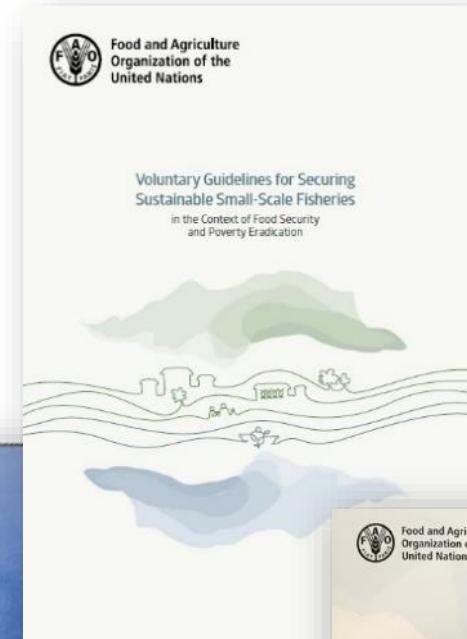


725 delegates from 124 member States/ Countries and 87 IGO/ NGO/ UN agencies





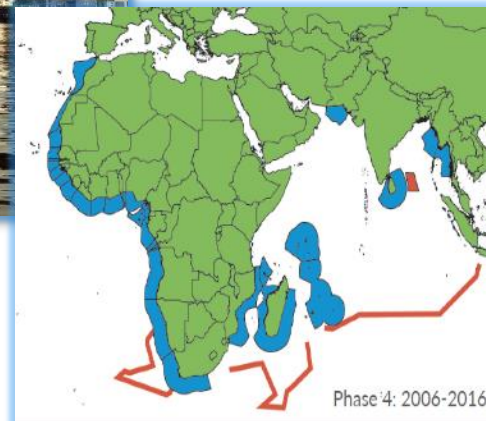
COFI ● ● ●



In 2016-2017:

- 16 Technical Papers
- 58 Reports
- 15 Proceedings
- 38 Circulars
- 73 brochures
- 60 Non-serial publications

More than 40 years of collaboration



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Norad

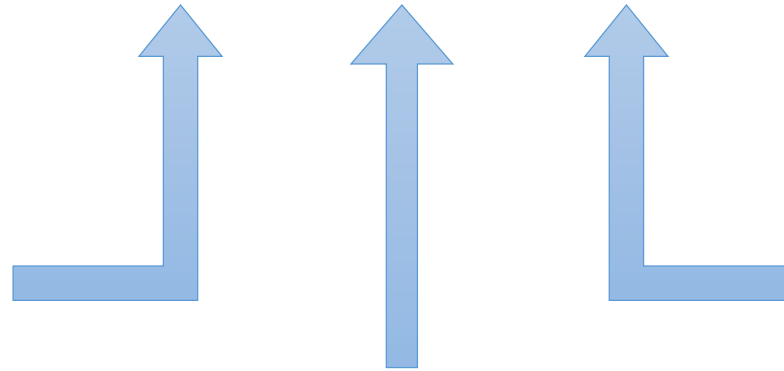


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Achieve Sustainable Fisheries Improve food and nutrition security for partner countries

Manage fisheries according to
the EAF principles



Relevant and timely scientific
advice for management



Appropriate human and
organizational capacity to
manage fisheries sustainably





National Fisheries research
and Management Institutions

Regional Fisheries
Bodies



Fisheries Data



Survey data R/V Dr Fridtjof Nansen
SCIENCE PLAN



Improved Knowledge Base

Fisheries Sustainability: Strengthening the Science-Policy Nexus *Rome, November 2019*

- 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.

Fisheries Sustainability: Strengthening the Science-Policy Nexus *Rome, November 2019*

- 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.

- **CITES Expert Panel** ----- CITES listing
- **Regional Secretariat network (RSN)** ----- RFB/RFMO
coordination and capacity building
(<http://www.fao.org/fishery/rsn/en>)
- **Projects** (Mediterranean, Common Oceans, Coastal Fisheries Initiative) --- BBNJ, Management, stock assessment
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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

“Moreover, sustainability challenges cannot wait for a slow diffusion of solutions from the scientific community that may or may not be useful”

(Kates et al. 2001, in Bednarek et al., 2018)

Thank you

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