




# SEAFDEC Regional Workshop: SALT Implementation of Comprehensive Seafood Traceability Principles

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# SALT Objectives

1. Expand **accessible, interoperable and electronic catch documentation and traceability (eCDT)** for wild capture fisheries and aquaculture.
2. Increase the **capacity of seafood-producing countries to adopt** catch documentation and traceability systems to strengthen fishery management and verify fisheries data.
3. Increase **incentives and capacities for the seafood industry to adopt** electronic traceability to ensure the legality of wild-caught fisheries products in their supply chains.
4. Identify ways in which the implementation of electronic catch documentation and traceability can **support human and labor rights for all seafood workers, food security, livelihoods and well-being.**



Partnership - *USAID, Packard, Moore, and Walton Family Foundations*

When: FY2018-2023  
Award: \$5M

# FROM BAIT TO PLATE

## Uncovering the Seafood Supply Chain: The Power of Using Electronic Catch Documentation and Traceability (eCDT)

### 1 HARVEST / CAPTURE

At sea, fishers enter catch and human welfare data. This information, acquired by vessel-monitoring and other data capture technology, travels to a central database via cellular or satellite connection. More information is added at each step of the seafood's journey.

### 2 PORT

Fishing license and catch documentation (e.g., size, volume and location) are checked and certified. Data is captured by buyers and brokers at point of sale using smartphone or tablet applications.

### 3 PROCESSING AND SHIPMENT

Authorized catch is sent for processing, and the associated data travels along with it. As processors fillet, can, and transform the product, additional data is captured. Product is then dispatched to destination country for sale.

### 4 BORDER INSPECTION

Customs agents review product's electronic information, associated documentation, and inspect the seafood to ensure the catch complies with import regulations.

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### END CONSUMER

Seafood is available for consumers at home and in restaurants after a long journey that can only be fully known through eCDT.

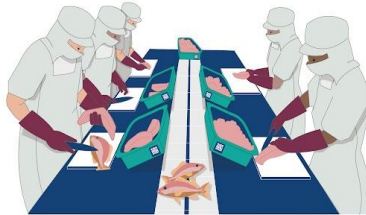
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### WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MARKET

Companies access product information to flag traceability and illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing risks and help assess sustainability claims. Labels provide customers with information on the seafood.



CENTRAL DATABASE

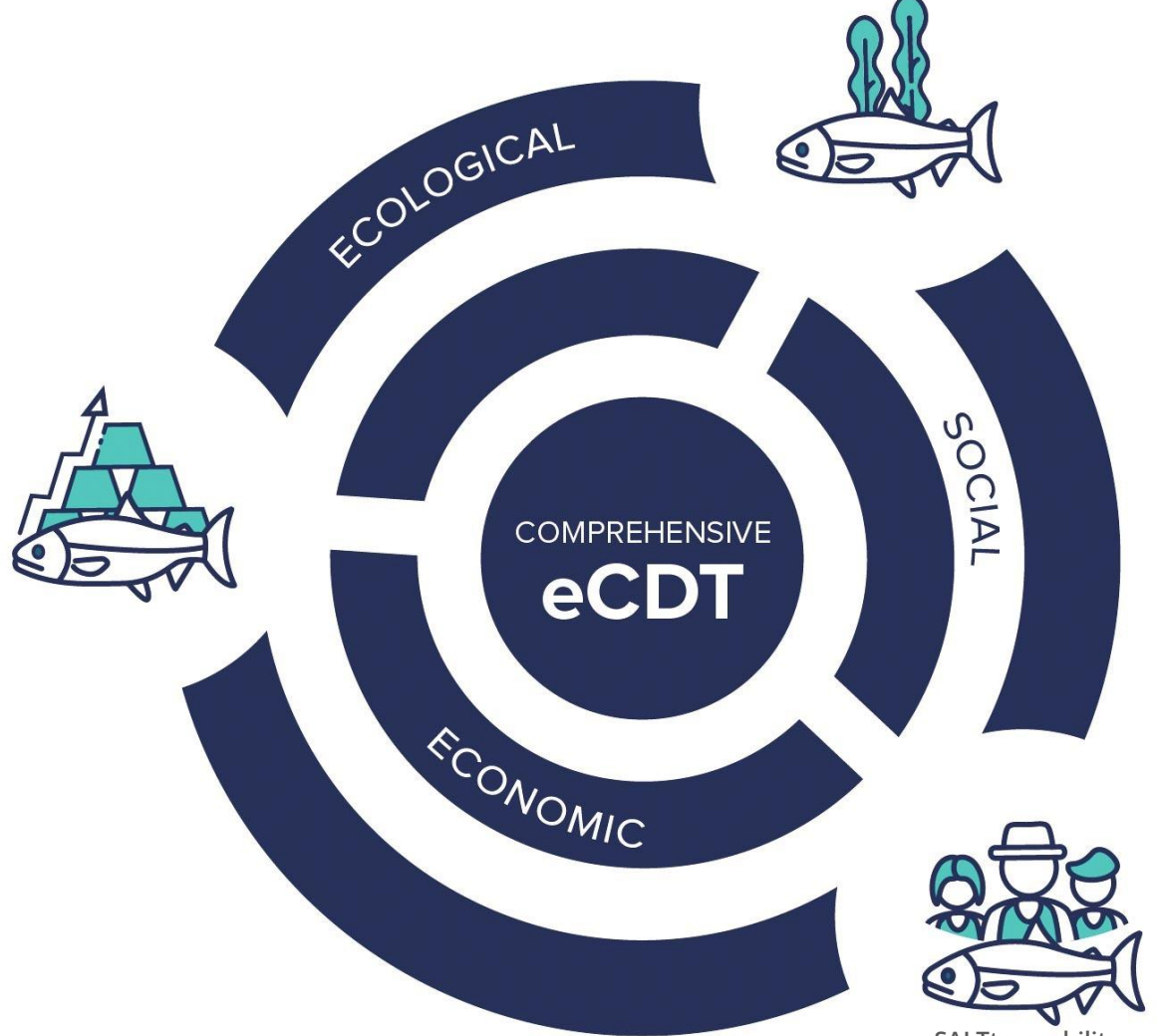


Credit: Seafood Alliance for Legality and Traceability

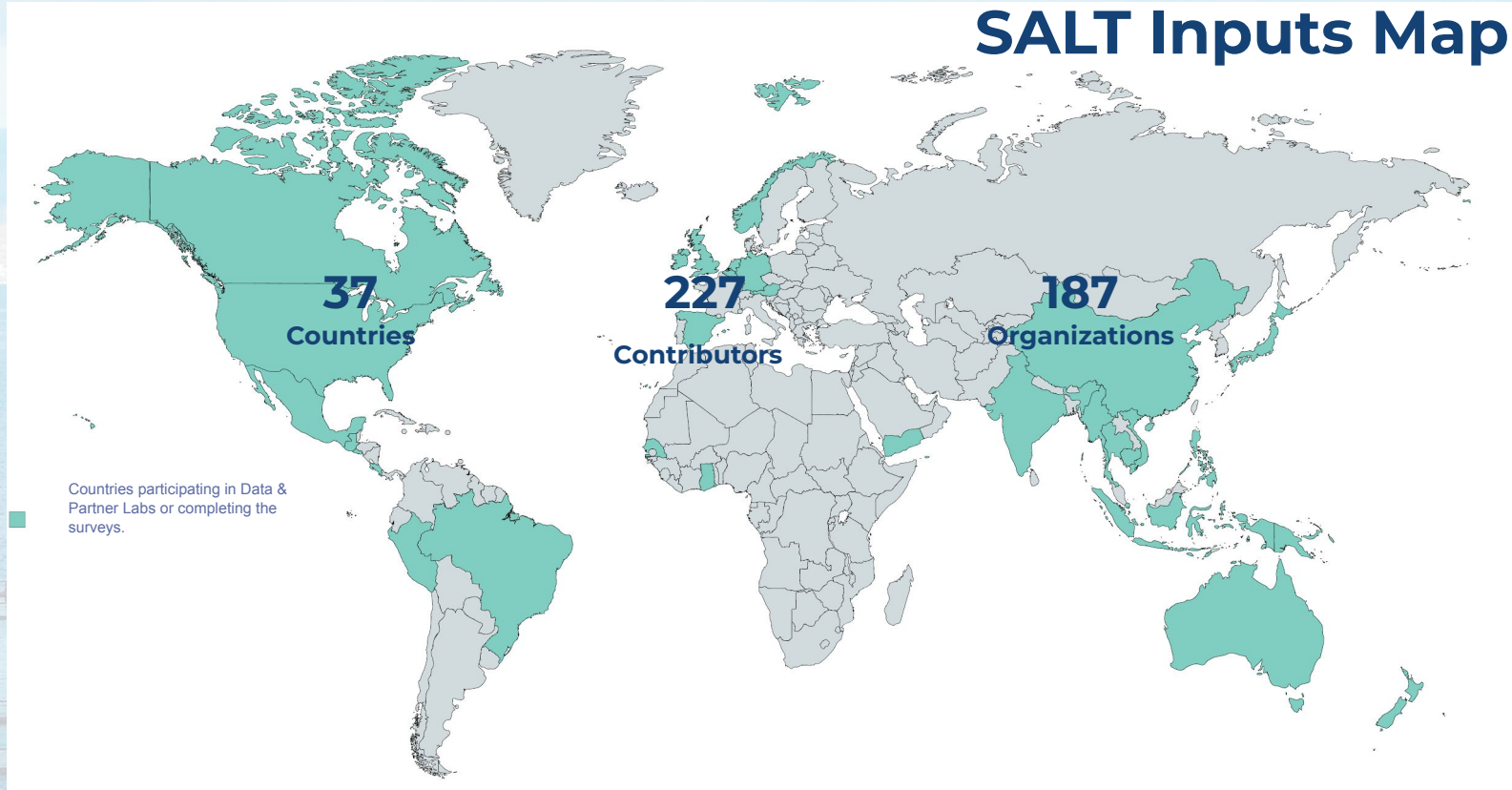
Adapted from USAID Oceans and Fisheries Partnership



# Comprehensive Electronic Catch Documentation and Traceability (eCDT)

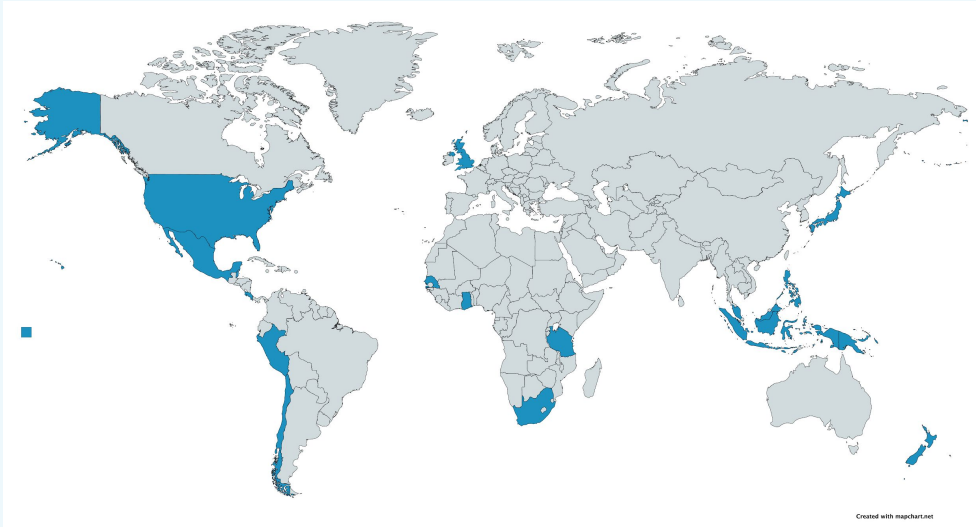


# SALT Inputs Map

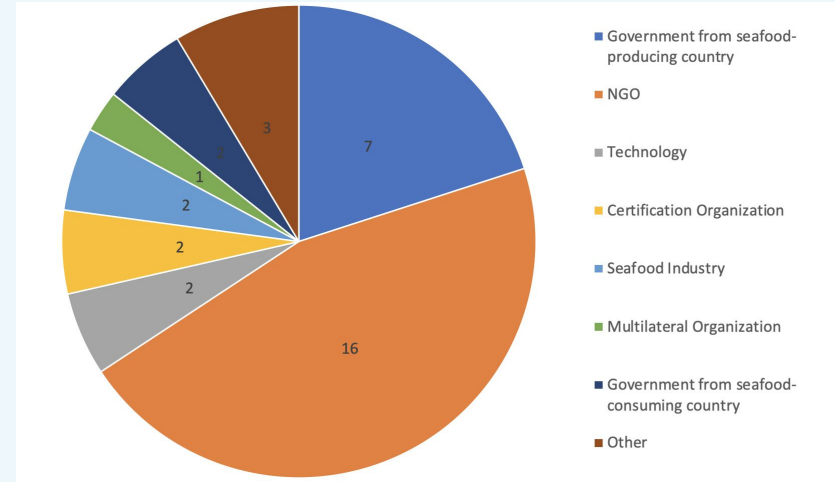


Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, El Salvador, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Thailand, United States, United Kingdom, Vietnam, Yemen

# Comprehensive Traceability Consultative Committee



**Geographic Breakdown of Countries Represented in the Consultative Committee**



**Members of the Consultative Committee (n=35), disaggregated by SALT stakeholder group**

# Comprehensive eCDT Principles



**Use data to inform decision-making**



**Create a program that is electronic, interoperable, and data secure**



**Be inclusive and collaborative with stakeholders**



**Build a lasting and scalable program**

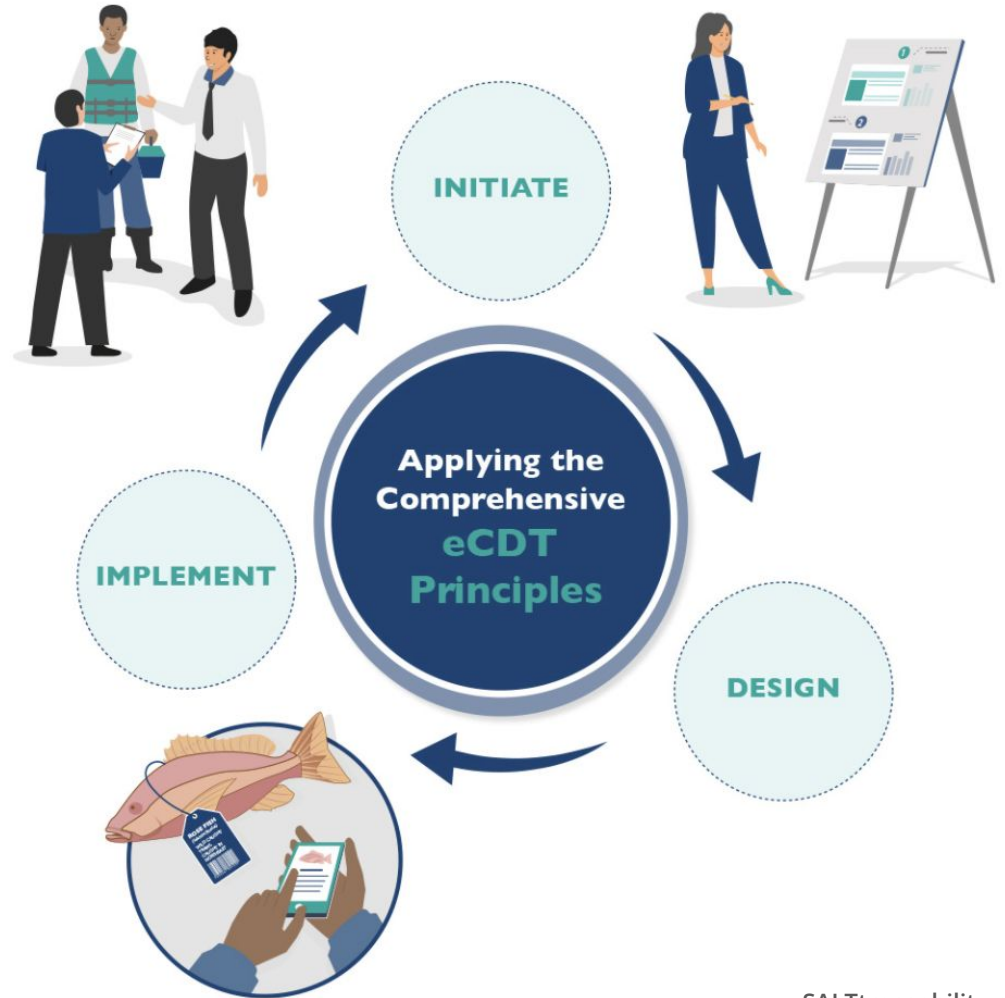


**Maximize ecological, social, and economic benefits**



**Address data and verification needs across fisheries and supply chains**

# The Pathway to the Principles





# The Pathway



INITIATE



DESIGN



IMPLEMENT



1- Define goals and scale of eCDT system

+



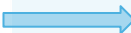
2- Learn from existing systems

+



3- Conduct research, assessment, or gap analyses on the existing systems and enabling environment to identify supporting regulatory frameworks, enforcement, and political will

+



4- Characterize the supply chain

+



5- Assess existing exposures and risks

+



6- Gather economic data to prepare for cost-benefit analysis

+



7- Be inclusive in identifying stakeholders

+



8- Communicate incentives/benefits to foster stakeholder participation

+



9- Consult stakeholders early, repeatedly, and with sensitivity to their needs

+



3- Conduct research, assessment, or gap analyses on the existing systems and enabling environment to identify supporting regulatory frameworks, enforcement, and political will

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## RELEVANT GUIDANCE

### GUIDANCE DOCUMENT



#### Assessing Fisheries in a New Era: Extended Guidance for Rapid Appraisals of Fisheries Management Systems

USAID Oceans and Fisheries Partnership (USAID Oceans)

2019

This handbook provides new and extended guidance on appraising fisheries management systems from the 1996-released Rapid Appraisal of Fisheries Management Systems Handbook.

This guide presents updated concepts and methodologies for fisheries management research that acknowledge new technology advancements and the human and gender-related aspects of fisheries.

### REPORT



#### Vietnam CDT Gap Analysis and Partnership Appraisal

USAID Oceans and Fisheries Partnership (USAID Oceans)

2018

From Oct 2017 to Feb 2018, USAID Oceans conducted a review of Vietnam's legal frameworks, management systems, and fisheries operations to assess current catch documentation & traceability capabilities, the current certification scheme being used in Vietnam's seafood industry, and good practices being used by Vietnam's tuna fisheries that can be leveraged for system implementation.



## INITIATE



## DESIGN



## IMPLEMENT

# The Pathway

## 'Initiate' Activities: Tanzania

- 1- Define goals and scale of eCDT system +
- 2- Learn from existing systems +
- 3- Conduct research, assessment, or gap analyses on the existing systems and enabling environment to identify supporting regulatory frameworks, enforcement, and political will +
- 4- Characterize the supply chain +
- 5- Assess existing exposures and risks +
- 6- Gather economic data to prepare for cost-benefit analysis +
- 7- Be inclusive in identifying stakeholders +
- 8- Communicate incentives/benefits to foster stakeholder participation +
- 9- Consult stakeholders early, repeatedly, and with sensitivity to their needs +

- Establish MOU with the government
- Define terms and goals
- Map stakeholders involved in the octopus fishery
- Assess current octopus traceability and identify gaps
- Host a co-design event to establish common goals and prioritize needs, and inform the strategy design
- Develop a Principles Strategy for design and implementation phase in Tanzania

# SALT Co-design in Tanzania

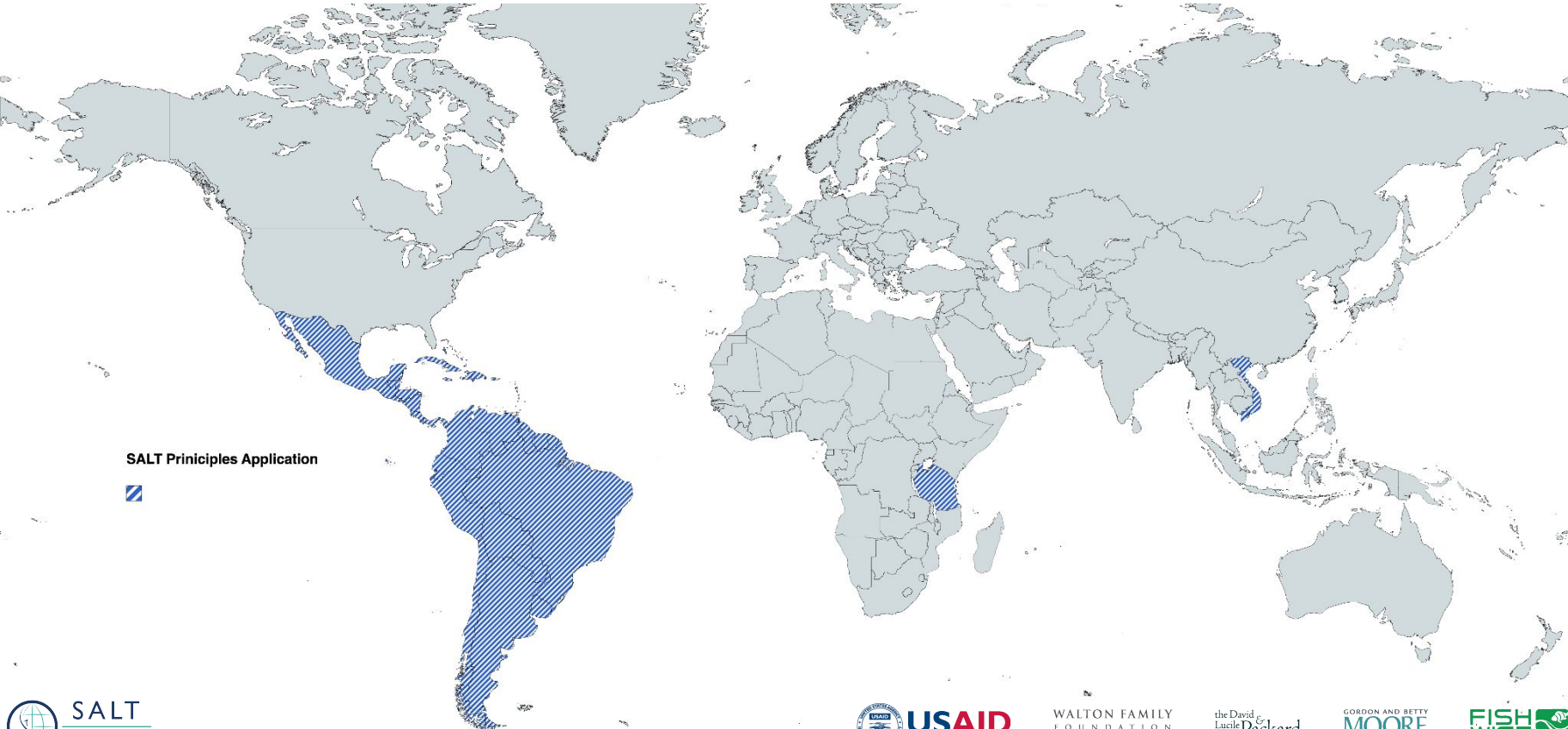
**Event Goal:** Co-design the comprehensive electronic eCDT strategy for the octopus fishery in Kilwa

## Objectives:

- Create a shared understanding of eCDT
- Co-create a shared vision for an eCDT system for the octopus fishery in Kilwa District
- Identify goals and priorities for eCDT
- Build an eCDT network that can continue to implement the strategy
- Stakeholders understand their role in eCDT implementation with 100-day and 1,000-day collaborative actions



# SALT Global Focus



SALT Principles Application





# SALT Activities in LAC

Activities to date:

- ❑ LAC Traceability Workshop (2 parts)
- ❑ **Peru:** Gov't plan of action, gap analysis, and social responsibility advisement
- ❑ **Argentina:** Presentations at regional and national workshops
- ❑ **Mexico:** Principles applied to mobile app and informed drafts of national traceability legislation
- ❑ Technical assistance (e.g., World Bank Global Knowledge Competition mentorship)
- ❑ Facilitating connections



# Transferable Lessons

- **New regulation:** Countries need to develop a regulatory framework for electronic traceability, and should coordinate regionally when doing so
- **Government engagement:** Governments will need to include traceability efforts in their agenda
- **Markets and consumer demand:** Use market requirements and consumer demands as a tool for promoting seafood traceability
- **Technology as a tool:** Increased access to technology can advance electronic traceability
- **Regional traceability challenges:** Countries face similar challenges when implementing seafood traceability

# Final Year of SALT Activities

- Codify and disseminate project learning
- Refine the Principles and the Pathway
- Build capacity and transfer knowledge through virtual and in-person training series
- Support cross-regional collaboration



# Collaboration Opportunities

## If you want to:

- Participate in an event
- Apply the Principles to your work
- Share your own resources with the SALT community
- Be put in contact with others

**Contact us!**





An aerial photograph of a small, narrow boat on a body of deep blue water. A thin rope or line extends from the top center of the frame down to the boat. The water's surface shows subtle ripples and a slight wake from the boat.

Thank you!  
Questions?

<https://www.SALTtraceability.org>

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