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THE USAID OCEANS AND FISHERIES PARTNERSHIP CATCH DOCUMENTATION AND TRACEABILITY SYSTEM

The USAID Oceans and Fisheries Partnership (USAID Oceans) works to strengthen regional cooperation to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing, promote sustainable fisheries, and conserve marine biodiversity in the Asia-Pacific region.

OVERVIEW

The USAID Oceans and Fisheries Partnership (USAID Oceans) Catch Documentation and Traceability (CDT) system will help answer the questions of who, what, when, where, and how fish are captured, landed, processed, transported, and ultimately brought to market. The CDT system will be an electronic, transparent, auditable trail of information and data that documents a catch's path through the entire seafood supply chain, from bait to plate. The CDT system will include information about fishing licenses and permits, fishing vessel monitoring, catch verification, and chain of custody for the catch—from the fishing vessel to the point of sale. The system will be an interoperable, open-source, and transparent system that takes advantage of available technologies, such as satellite Automatic Identification System, barcoding or radio-frequency ID tags, and mobile technologies.

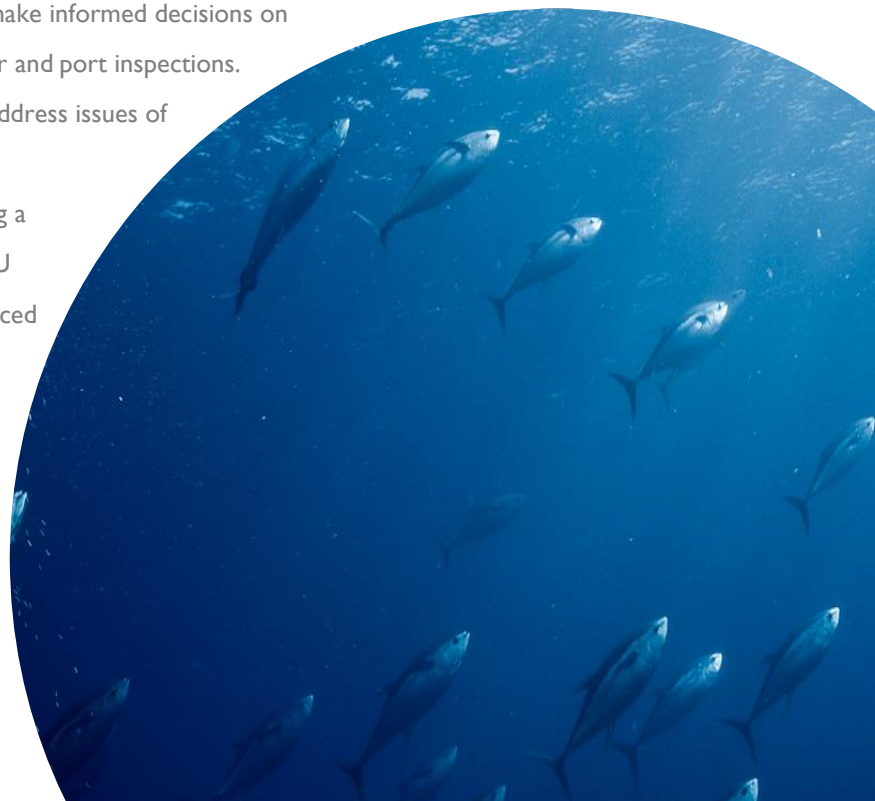
COMBATTING ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED, AND UNREGULATED (IUU) FISHING AND UNSUSTAINABLE FISHING

USAID Oceans' CDT system will inform the governance and science of sustainable catch and fisheries management and serve as a deterrent for IUU fishing. A CDT system fills a fisheries data gap by providing a means to collect, analyze, and communicate the environmental, economic and governance data necessary for sustainable management of fisheries. The accurate, verifiable data produced through the CDT system will empower fishers to report catch and plan future trips; allow scientists to better understand fisheries dynamics; and assist government regulators to make informed decisions on fisheries management, enforcement actions, trade, border and port inspections.

With this data, governments will be better equipped to address issues of overcapacity in fisheries and to combat IUU fishing.

Furthermore, requiring seafood to be fully traceable using a transparent CDT system reduces the incentives for IUU fishing by serving as a deterrent to bringing illegally sourced fish into supply chains and to market.

Businesses and consumers also benefit from data produced by the CDT system. Businesses can realize financial benefits from improved supply chain management, reduced catch shrinkage, be better prepared to comply with existing and forthcoming



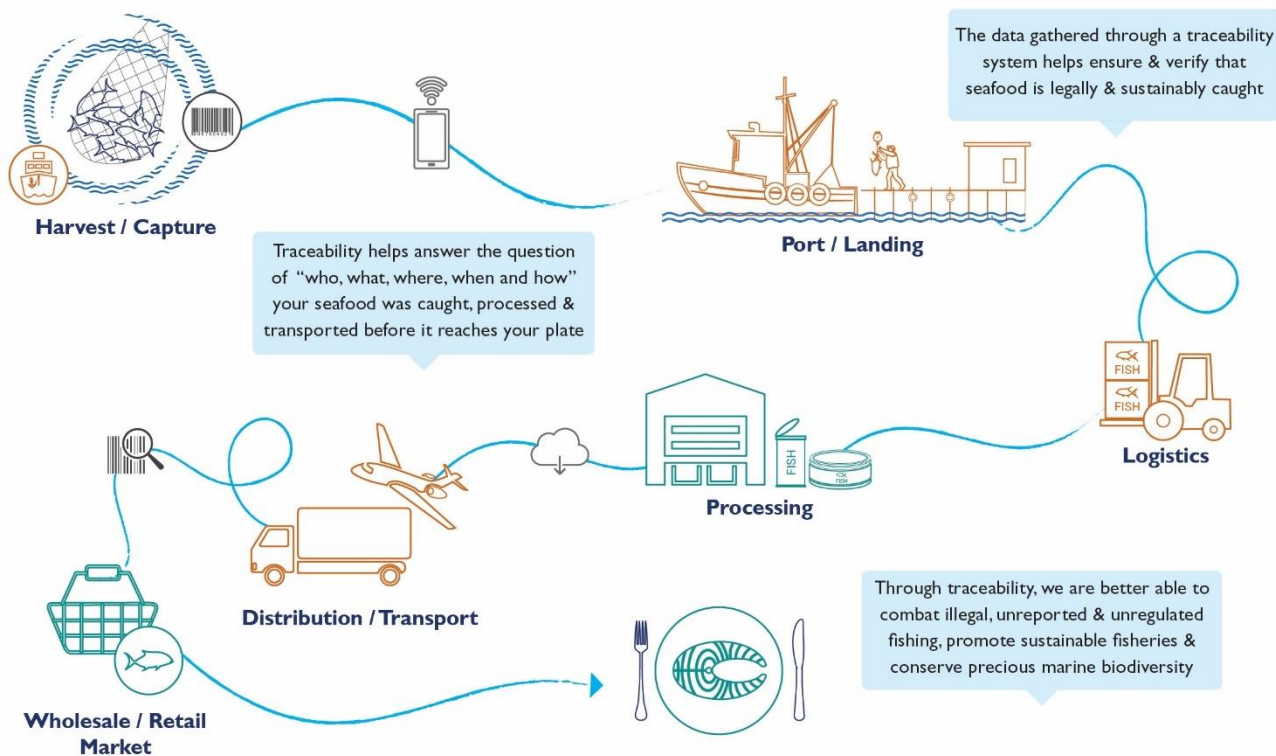
regulations on seafood traceability; as well as meet rising demand from consumers to know more about the origins of their seafood, including whether it was legally and sustainably caught and handled before it reached their plate. The information generated by the CDT system can help these consumers easily find answers to their questions.

CONSERVATION OF MARINE BIODIVERSITY IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Overfishing and destructive fishing are direct pressures on marine biodiversity, resulting in both species loss and changes in distribution. The consequent stress and loss of ecosystem integrity reduces the resilience of ecosystems and the coastal communities that depend on them. By developing and implementing a CDT, USAID Oceans will provide a means for governments and the fishing industry to better regulate fishing and enforce against IUU and overfishing, both key drivers of marine biodiversity loss. With data from the CDT, governments will be able to strengthen laws and improve natural resource management to lessen the impact of fisheries on marine ecosystems, reduce pressure on marine biodiversity, and strengthen biodiversity conservation efforts.

FROM BAIT TO PLATE

Tracing Seafood through the Supply Chain
with Catch Documentation



PARTNERS

The Oceans and Fisheries Partnership is a USAID activity, implemented by TetraTech ARD, in partnership with the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC). USAID Oceans is working with a wide range of stakeholders, including national and local governments, nongovernmental organizations, industry and the private sector, intergovernmental bodies, and others. Other partners include the Coral Triangle Initiative for Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security (CTI-CFF); the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; the U.S. Department of the Interior; the UN Food and Agriculture Organization; SSG Advisors; Verité; and the Government of Sweden. **More information may be found at go.usa.gov/3sTxG.**