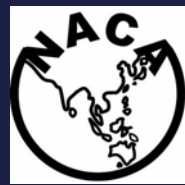


SEAFISH for Justice: Aquaculture meeting
Bali, Indonesia 17-20 May 2007

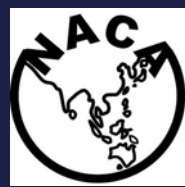


Report from the FAO/NACA Expert Workshop: Development of Guidelines on Aquaculture Certification

Rohana Subasinghe, Simon Funge-Smith and Jesper Clausen
The Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations (FAO)

Michael J. Phillips and Koji Yamamoto
Network for Aquaculture Centers in Asia-Pacific (NACA)

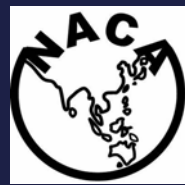




Presentation overview:

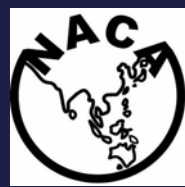
- ❖ Introduction to FAO and NACA
- ❖ Process of developing the International Shrimp Principles
- ❖ Development of International Guidelines for Certification of Aquaculture
 - The process
 - The progress
 - The way forward





The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

- **FAO** is an intergovernmental organization under the United Nations and was founded in 1945
- **Serving** both developed and developing countries, FAO acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy
- **FAO have** focused special attention on developing rural areas, home to 70 percent of the world's poor and hungry people
- **Achieving food security for all** is at the heart of FAO efforts - to make sure people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives

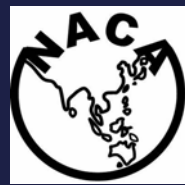


The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

FAO mandate is to raise levels of nutrition, improve agricultural productivity, better the lives of rural populations and contribute to the growth of the world economy

Fisheries and Aquaculture Department of FAO

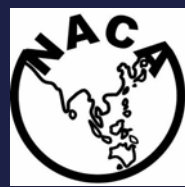




Network of Aquaculture Centers in Asia-Pacific (NACA)

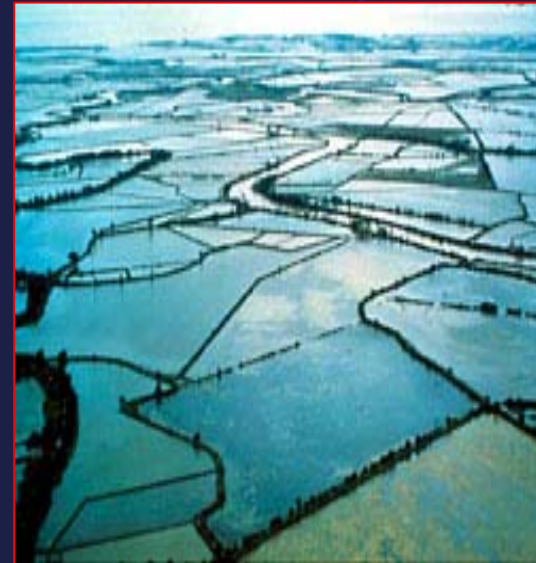
- **NACA is an intergovernmental** organization that promotes rural development through sustainable aquaculture
- There are currently **17 member** countries from the Asia-Pacific region in NACA
- The **core activities of NACA** are:
 - Capacity building through education and training
 - Collaborative research and development through networking among centers and people
 - Development of information and communication networks
 - Policy guidelines and support to policies and institutional capacities
 - Aquatic animal health and disease management
 - Genetics and biodiversity

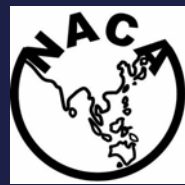




Network of Aquaculture Centers in Asia-Pacific (NACA)

- **The vision of NACA:** Seeks to improve rural income, increase food production and foreign exchange earnings and to diversify farm production. The ultimate beneficiaries of NACA activities are farmers and rural communities



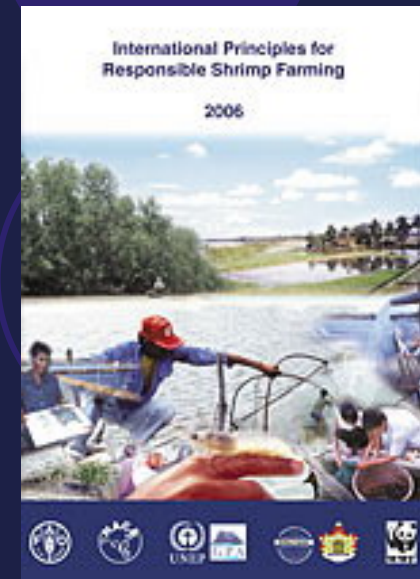


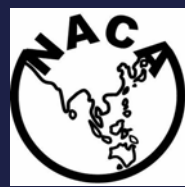
Process and background for developing the International Shrimp Principles

The Consortium on *Shrimp Farming and the Environment* was formed in 1999

- FAO
- NACA
- WWF
- World Bank
- UNEP (Joined in 2004)

The **objective** of this global program was to identify issues around shrimp farming and broadly advise on better management practices (BMP) of the shrimp farming sector



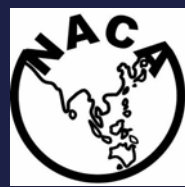


Process and background for developing the International Shrimp Principles

Major issues and challenges to be addressed have been:

- Development of BMP
- **Social equity**
- **Strong focus on small-scale farmers**
- Environmental sustainability
- Food safety aspects of aquaculture
- Role of aquaculture in food security

Many of the issues and challenges are interlinked!!



Process and background for developing the International Shrimp Principles

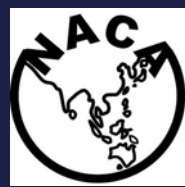
Outcome from the program has been synthesized into the International Principles for Responsible Shrimp Farming.

These principles address issues associated with:

- **Technical**
- **Environmental**
- **Social and economic**
- **Special focus on small-scale farmers**



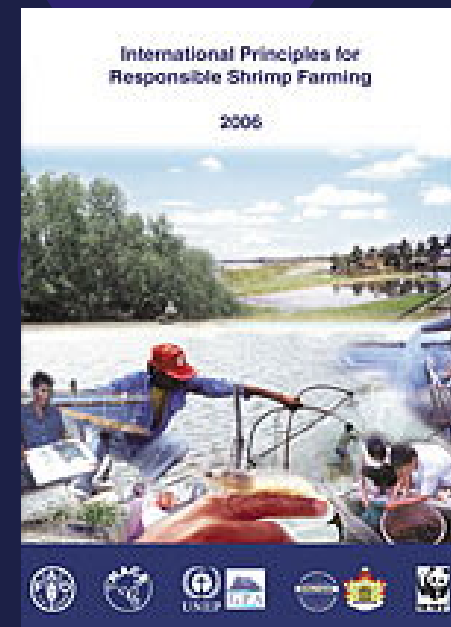
The International Principles is an attempt to provide an overarching international framework for improving the sustainability of the shrimp farming industry.

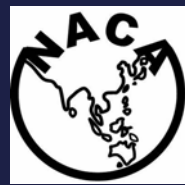


Process and background for developing the International Shrimp Principles

Main Principles

- Principle 1: Site selection
- Principle 2: Pond design
- Principle 3: Water management
- Principle 4: Brood stock management
- Principle 5: Feed management
- Principle 6: Health management
- Principle 7: Food safety
- Principle 8: Social Equity



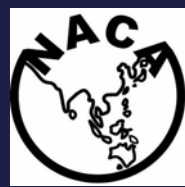


Process and background for developing the International Shrimp Principles

Third Session of the Committee on Fisheries Sub-Committee on Aquaculture was held in New Delhi, India, 4-8 September, 2006

The Sub-Committee stated that there was a need for more globally accepted norm for aquaculture production, which could provide more guidance and serve as a basis for improved harmonization and facilitate mutual recognition and equivalence of aquaculture certification schemes



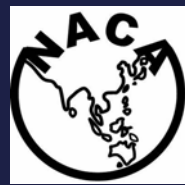


Development of International Guidelines for Certification of Aquaculture

Requested FAO to convene an Expert Consultation and/or workshops which would assist in elaborating norms and reviewing the diverse options and relative benefits of these approaches

Encouraged FAO to play a lead role in facilitating the development of guidelines which could be considered when national and regional aquaculture standards are developed

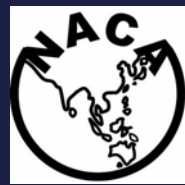




Development of International Guidelines for Certification of Aquaculture

Why International guidelines?

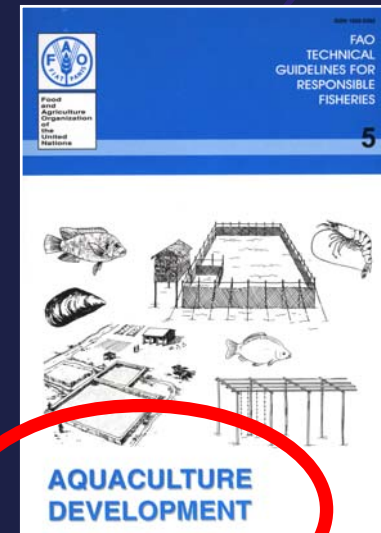
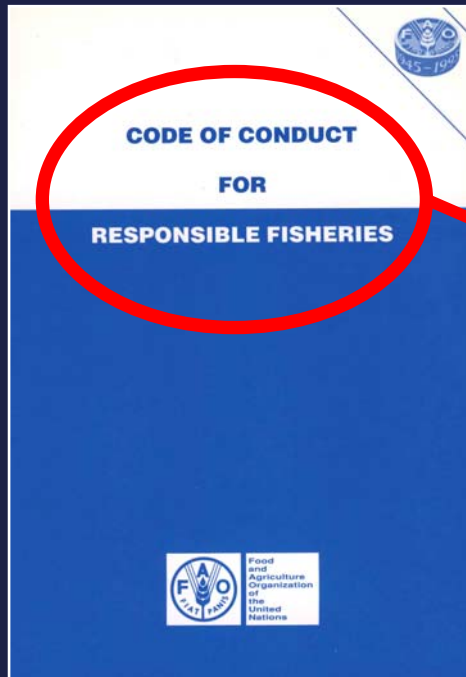
- Create an “even playing field” and involve all producers (focus on small-scale farmers)
- Ensure participation of “less vocal” stakeholders
- Increasing number of certification schemes makes it difficult for consumers and producers to choose the right scheme
- Several different approaches to certification
- Increasing consumer awareness (both in traditional developed countries and new developed/developing countries and willingness to pay (?))

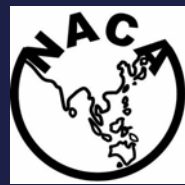


Development of International Guidelines for Certification of Aquaculture

The FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries

Article 9 – Aquaculture Development





Development of International Guidelines for Certification of Aquaculture

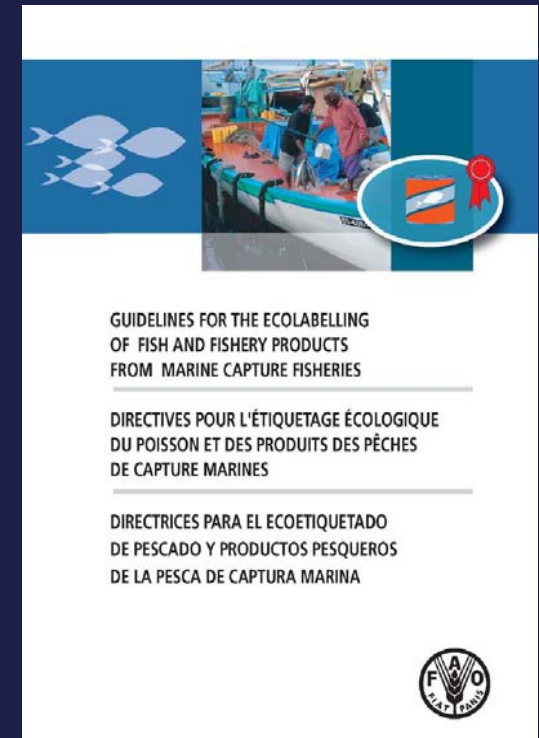
FAO have already developed Guidelines for eco-labelling of fish and fisheries products from marine capture fisheries

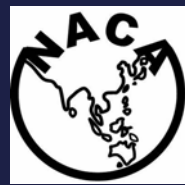
Be **consistent** with UNLOS; UNFSA; FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries; WTO

Recognise the sovereign rights of States and comply with all relevant laws and regulations

Be of a **voluntary nature** and **market-driven**

Be **transparent**, including fair participation by all interested parties





Development of International Guidelines for Certification of Aquaculture

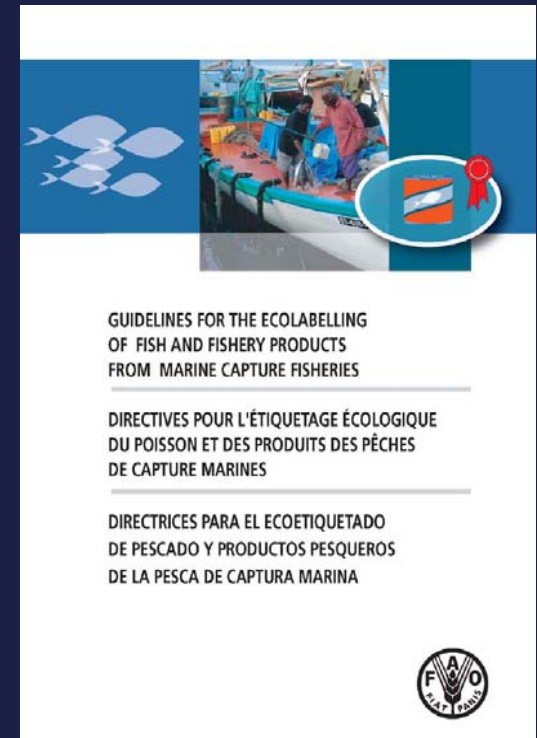
Be **non-discriminatory**, do not create unnecessary **obstacles** to trade and allow for **fair trade and competition**

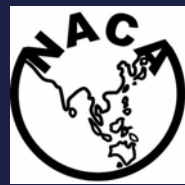
Provide the opportunity to **enter international markets**

Establish **clear accountability** for the owners of schemes and the certification bodies in conformity with international standards

Incorporate reliable, **independent auditing and verification** procedures

Be considered equivalent if consistent with these guidelines





Development of International Guidelines for Certification of Aquaculture

Be based on the **best scientific evidence** available, also taking into account **traditional knowledge** of the resources provided that its validity can be objectively verified

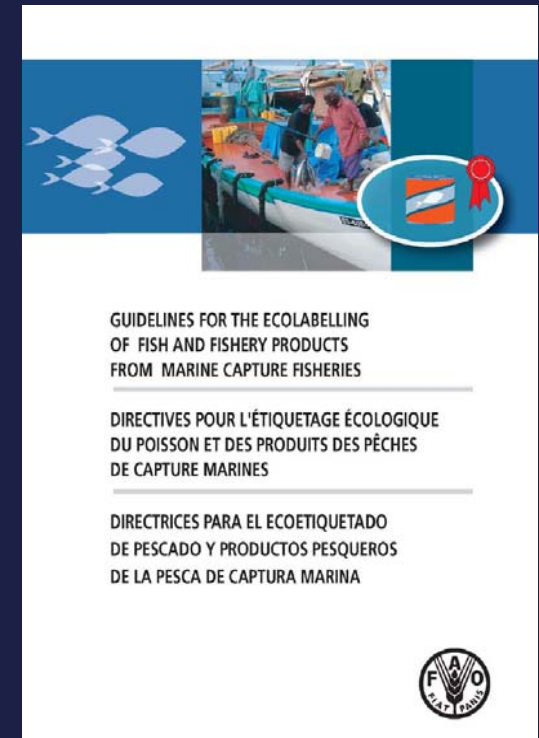
Be **practical, viable, and verifiable**

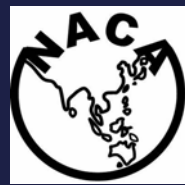
Ensure that labels communicate **truthful information**

Provide for clarity

Be based, at a minimum, on the minimum substantive requirements, criteria and procedures outlined in these guidelines

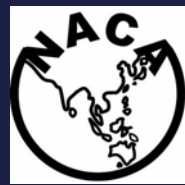
The principle of transparency should apply to all aspects of an ecolabelling scheme including its organizational structure and financial arrangements





Development of International Guidelines for Certification of Aquaculture

- The process in developing the guidelines have started.
- Attempt to get wide stakeholder participation (also from other resource users fishermen, farmers etc.)
- Development of website at: www.enaca.org (Open for comments and discussion forums)
- First Expert workshop held in Bangkok, Thailand 27 – 30 March 2007

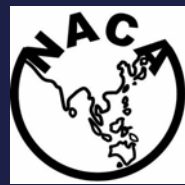


Development of International Guidelines for Certification of Aquaculture

FAO/NACA GOVERNMENT OF THAILAND Expert workshop
on guidelines for aquaculture certification

Main conclusions and action items (1):

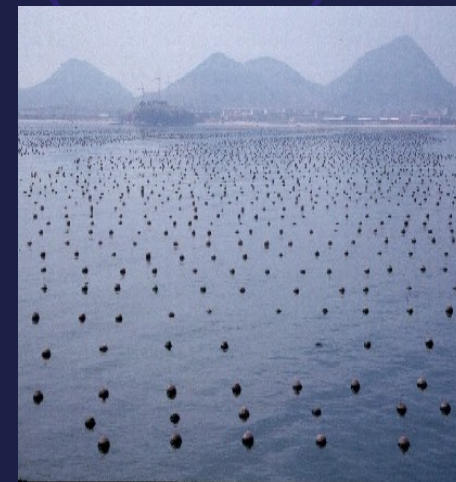
- A need to create further dialogue between Asia and Europe on certification of aquaculture products, using the ASEM aquaculture platform
- Continue to work on development of the aquaculture certification guidelines via electronic media, including email and web site. The group further suggested to mirror the existing FAO/NACA web site on other relevant web sites to ensure wider input and dialogue on the guidelines

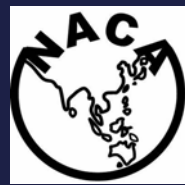


Development of International Guidelines for Certification of Aquaculture

Main conclusions and action items (2):

- Advisory Group would play an important role in development of the guidelines
- Brazilian government had showed interest to host a second workshop in Brazil in early August 2007 to gather input and experiences from the American region for development of the aquaculture certification guidelines
- Harmonization and equivalence – electronic working groups – reinforced through the drafting of the report of the workshop



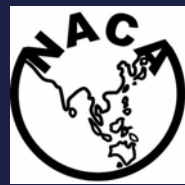


Development of International Guidelines for Certification of Aquaculture

Main conclusions and action items (3):

Broad stakeholder input to the development of the aquaculture certification guidelines is important and welcome. Participants were encouraged to share the workshop report and draft guidelines with their contacts and networks and invited to share information and feedback with the Secretariat in the development of the guidelines

The work is progressing and hopefully a preliminary guidelines document will be available in Brazil

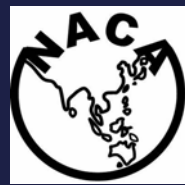


Development of International Guidelines for Certification of Aquaculture

Main issues from the Bangkok meeting was:

- Use similar format to that of Eco-labelling Guidelines for the Aquaculture Certification Guidelines
- Strong discussion on social responsibility
- Strong discussion on small-scale farmers, costs and benefits
- Strong discussion on how to bring existing programmes and investments into certification process
- Minimum substantive standards to be further studied and elaborated





Final notes

- Would like to emphasise the wide stakeholder participation process in the development of guidelines for international consensus
- How to include small-scale farmers!!??
- **Comments and input to the development of the guidelines are strongly encouraged!**

Terima kasih

