



Electronic Catch Documentation and Traceability System (eCDT) for small-scale fisheries in Peru “TrazApp”



How did TrazApp start?





1

Artisanal Fishing Formalization Requirements

Artisanal Fishers

44 161



Artisanal Vessels

16 045



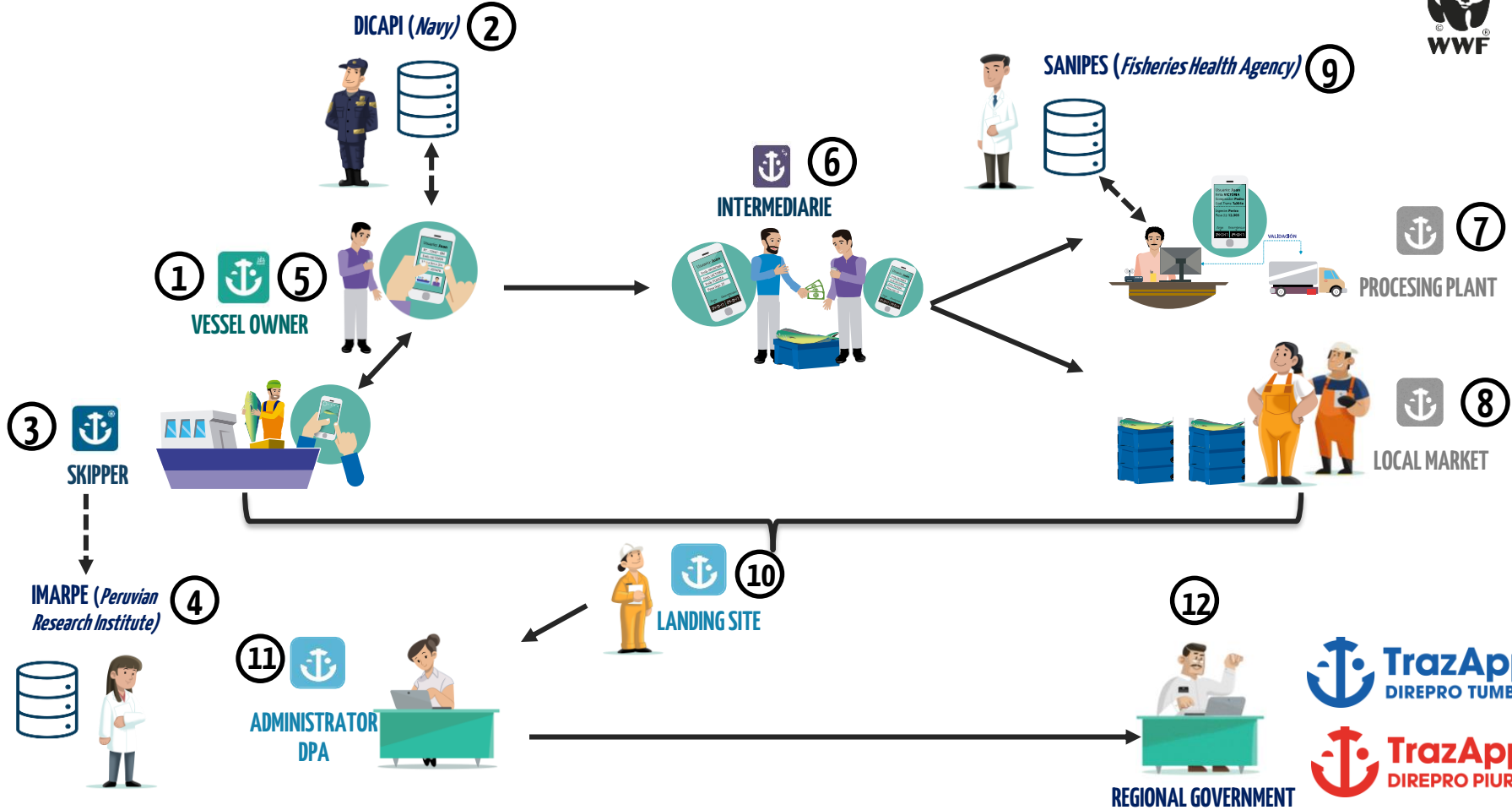
Informals

62%



2 Demands of international markets for sustainable and legal fishing





Barriers to eCDT adoption

1



Although the use of electronic tools and systems in fisheries has expanded exponentially in recent years, **many of the potential benefits have been hampered by a lack of collaboration, communication, and common purpose.**

2



Minimal coordination among fisheries actors has led to **a lack of transparency, misaligned and confusing standards,** and uncoordinated and isolated data collection and reporting.

3



Skepticism about the government's intentions or what use of the data would mean to their ability to stay in the fishery.

4



The historical lack of transparency in seafood supply chains has caused a crisis of confidence, with the benefits of increased data rarely reaching those tasked with collecting it.

Why are eCDT systems important?



Reducing illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, as well as opportunities for fraud and corruption throughout the supply chain.



Real-time data to make informed business and management decisions.



Provide evidence of the legality, quality and sustainability of seafood.



Risk reduction and rapid response opportunities for problems that may arise throughout the supply chain.





Why is interoperability important?

- Data sharing reduces duplication of effort and cost when collecting data, and fosters collaboration, accountability, and transparency, while making it easier to verify data through cross-checking and increasing the variety of possible analysis.
- One way to alleviate tracking concerns and ensure clarity of roles and responsibilities is through the use of Information Sharing Agreements (IIAs), formal contracts that clearly document what data is collected and shared and how it can be used, for example, who and for what purposes.

Conclusions and recommendations

Data collectors should have a say in what information is shared, with whom, and under what conditions.

Identify and highlight needs, incentives and benefits for fishers from the beginning.

Using Information Sharing Agreements (IIAs) to define ownership and access alleviates privacy concerns and ensures clarity of roles and responsibilities.

The data collected, the analysis of the same must be shared with the users frequently and regularly.

Agreement on how to "decide how to decide" is necessary, as well as the rules (and the resources to enforce them) around issues such as non-compliance, ambiguities or illegalities.

Policies are needed that commit governments to mandate data collection and provide sufficient resources for its analysis and application, making the information collected open by default, with clear exemptions regarding confidentiality.

For more information visit
<https://www.trazapp.org/>



Download the report here
“The application and evolution of
eCDT systems in seafood supply
chains addressing the issue
of governance”.

