



## Masyarakat dan Perikanan Indonesia (MDPI) SALT Small Grant - Co-design Workshop on Emerging Traceability Technology in Indonesia's Tuna Supply Chain

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### Background:

SALT has four main objectives:

1. Expand accessible, interoperable, and electronic catch documentation and traceability (eCDT) systems 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 eCDT can support human and labor rights for all seafood workers, food security, livelihoods, and well-being.

In the first two years of the project, SALT stakeholders identified focus areas requiring collaboration that would make progress toward digitizing seafood traceability worldwide.

- Incentivizing eCDT: What hinders or helps groups to elect a system of traceability that uses electronic data, starts at harvest, and benefits multiple groups (such as fisheries managers or human rights groups).
- Comprehensive eCDT Principles: When designing a system of electronic traceability that is inclusive of multiple stakeholders, what are the guidelines and best practices to follow?

### Small Grants Program:

SALT completed an open and competitive selection for small grants awards. SALT is a collaboration and learning project therefore the small grant projects are intended to advance learning for the eCDT field overall.

### MDPI:

Indonesia is one of the largest seafood-producing countries globally, with high value exports to the United States and European Union, as well as a large domestic trade. Recently, Indonesia was recognized as the world's largest producer of tuna.

MDPI is an Indonesian nongovernmental organization (NGO) focused on achieving responsible and sustainable fisheries activities across Indonesia. MDPI works primarily with small-scale artisanal fisheries by empowering fishing communities. They also work with industry and government to implement technology that will improve traceability in tuna supply chains. In June of 2019, MDPI convened a co-design workshop that reviewed the technologies available in Indonesia.

Over the course of their small grant project MDPI shall conduct a collaboration and learning event for 40 seafood industry and government stakeholders in Jakarta, Indonesia to build on the momentum and outcomes of their previous workshop. The workshop attendees will review and co-design emerging eCDT technologies, with the aim to refine and identify cost savings so industry and government will adopt these technologies sooner. The feedback from the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries will be vital, particularly if they are the end user for new systems or tools. Through this activity, fishers, government officials, and MDPI will better understand each other's data needs, and determine what information is required for sustainable fisheries management.

