



Trout Aquaculture Dialogue

Creating standards for responsible aquaculture

Aaron McNevin
WWF-US



Goal of the Aquaculture Dialogues

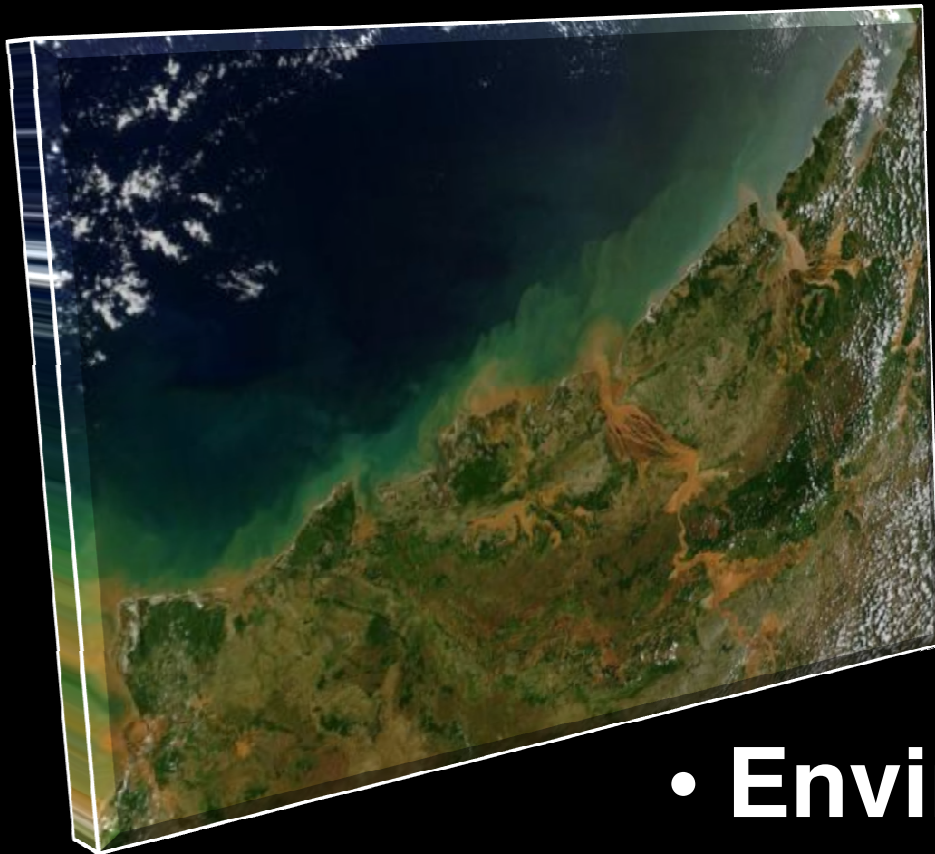
Create standards for
responsible aquaculture





Why create standards?

Minimize aquaculture's impact on:



- **Environment**



- **Society**



Focus on the key impacts

Examples from other ADs

- Loss of habitat
- Transfer of disease
- Water pollution caused by excess chemicals and waste
- Depleted supplies of pelagic fish
- Unsafe working conditions





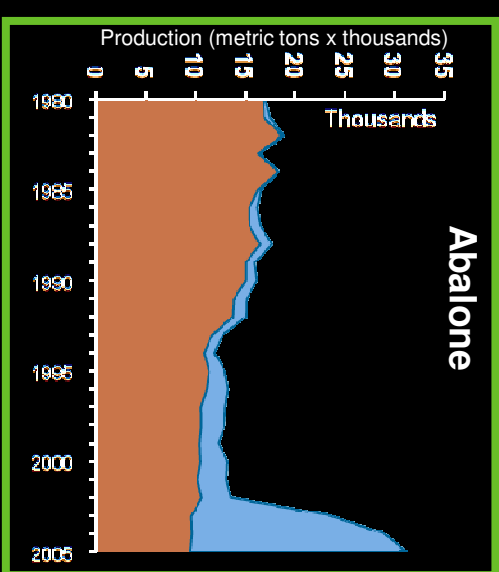
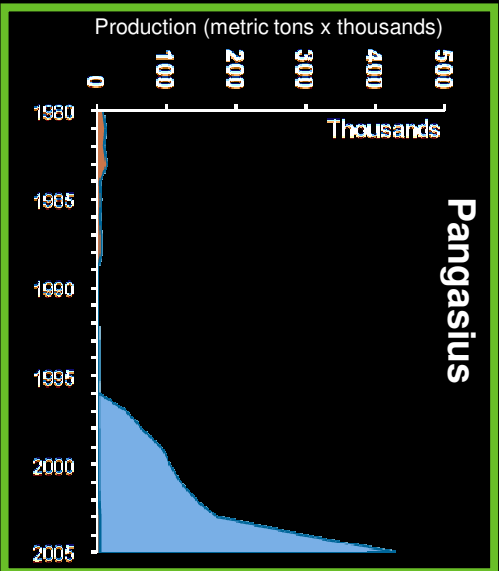
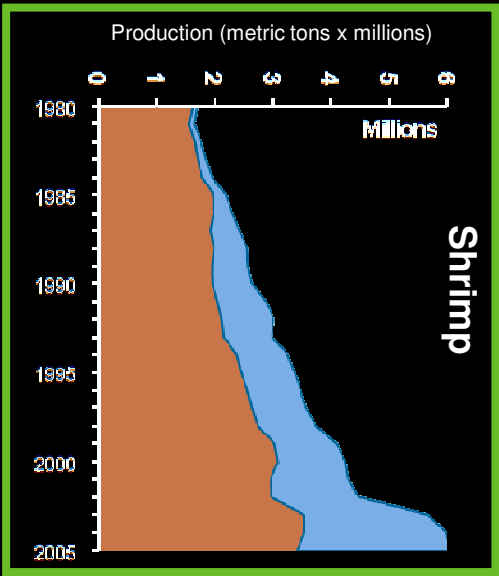
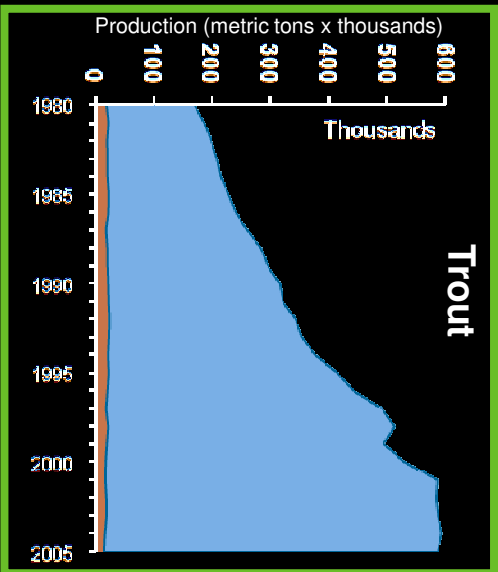
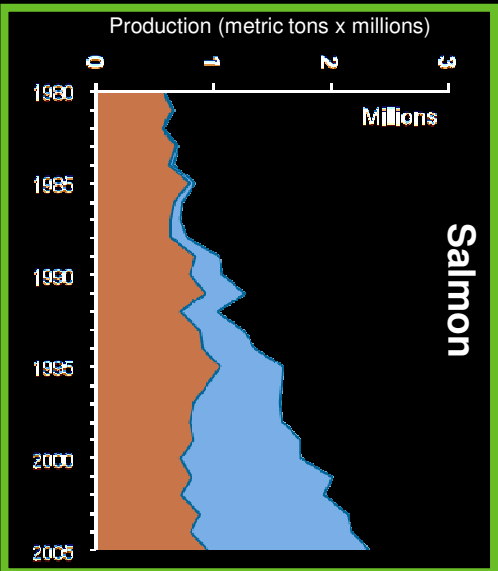
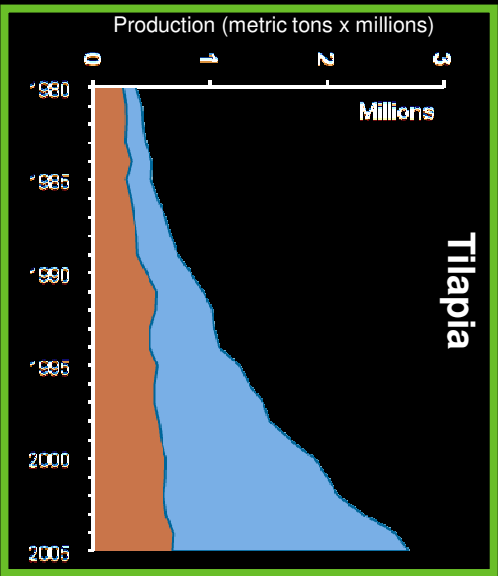
Use standards to transform aquaculture

- Certification schemes
- Benchmark other standards
- Incorporate into government programs
- Create foundation for buyer and investment screens





Standards to be created for 11 species

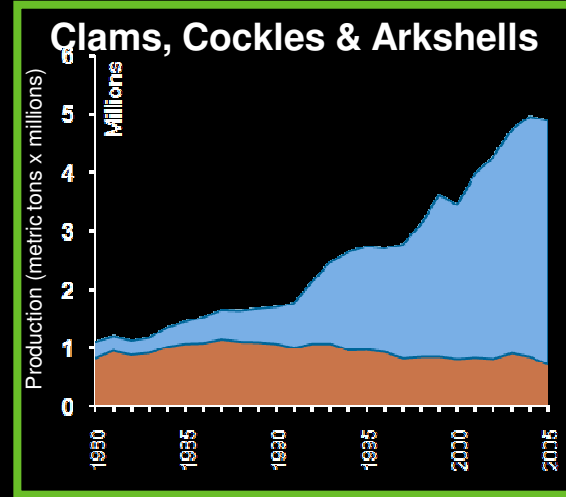
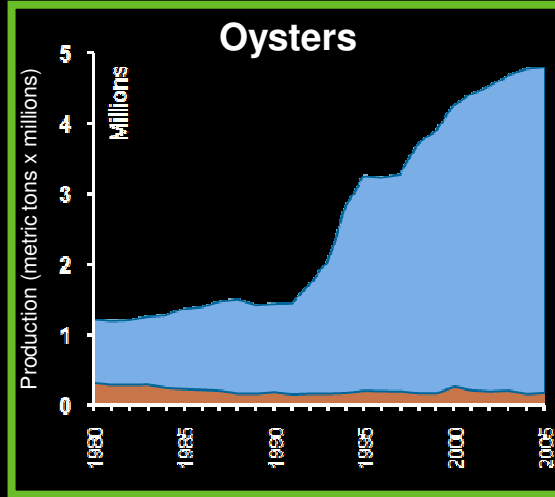
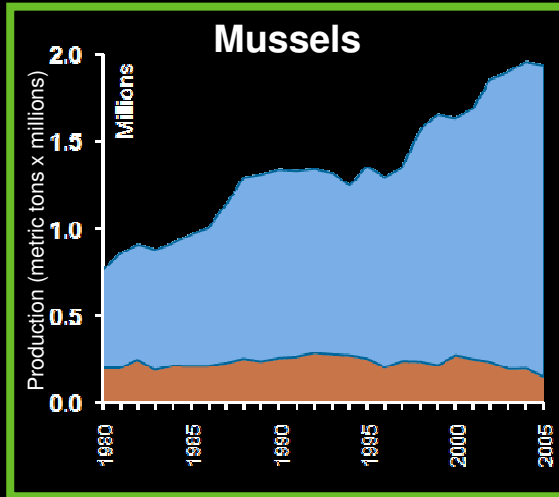


■ Aquaculture ■ Capture

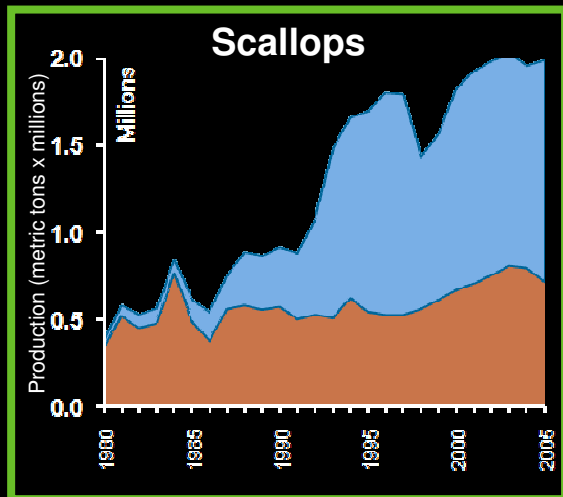
Source: FAO FishStat – Aquaculture Production: Quantities 1980-2005 and Capture Production: 1980-2005



Standards to be created for 11 species



■ Aquaculture ■ Capture



Seriola/cobia
Aquaculture Dialogue –
in development

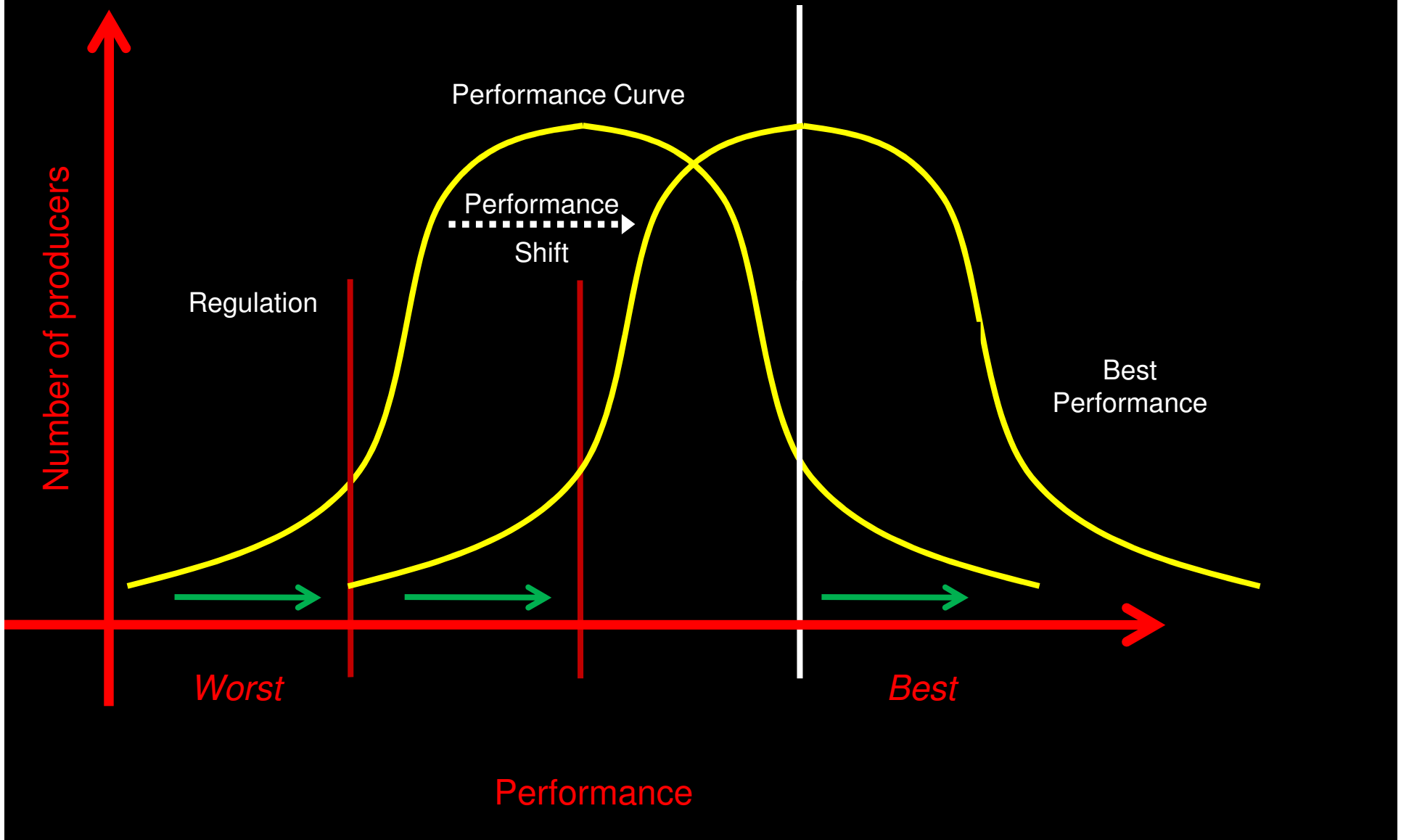


Need 'shared language' to reach agreement

	Definition	Non-aquaculture example	Aquaculture example
<i>Impact</i>	The problem we want to minimize	Overweight	Waste in effluents
<i>Principle</i>	The guiding principle for addressing the impact	Maintain a healthy weight	Conserve water resources
<i>Criteria</i>	The area to focus on to address the impact	Food consumption	Nutrient use and release
<i>Indicator</i>	What to measure in order to determine the extent of the impact	Calories	The amount of phosphorus added and released per metric ton of fish produced
<i>Standard</i>	The number and/or performance level to reach to determine if the impact is being minimized	< 4.5 calories/kilogram of body weight/day	Phosphorus input or utilization in tilapia aquaculture operations will not exceed 30 kg P / mt fish produced and loads of phosphorus released into natural receiving waters will not exceed 22 kg P/mt fish produced



Standards will encourage innovation





Process is tried and true

- Multi-stakeholder
- Consensus oriented
- Transparent
- Based on sound science
- Performance-based
- Measurable standards
- ISEAL compliant

24 - January 2007 - IntraFish

SPECIAL FOCUS: SUSTAINABLE SEAFOOD



IF THE U.S. AND RUSSIANS COULD DO IT: If the United States and the former Soviet Union were able to agree on treaties governing nuclear weapons, as they did in the 1963 photo, how hard can it be for tilapia producers to find common ground with environmentalists on growing standards? PHOTO: BETTMANN/CORBIS

Tilapia dialogues: A matter of trust



Dialogues are open to everybody

- 2-9 meetings/year/species
- 30-100 people at each meeting
- Key stakeholders: NGOs, academics, producers, buyers, government

Non-scientific
advisor(s)

Question of non-
scientific nature

Proposed
solution

Organizes
logistics and
ensures process

Formal
Dialogue

Question of
scientific nature

Dialogue
coordinator

Scientific
advisor(s)

Steering
committee

Validation of
science

Directives given to
Dialogue coordinator

Provide comment on
standard and/or process

Vetting of
standards

Public



Participation at many levels

- Attend Dialogue meetings
- Do not attend but provide input
- Join a technical working group
- Join an advisory group
- Coordinate the Dialogue
- Serve as a steering committee member



Steering Committee manages process

- Global
- Make final decisions, by consensus
- Resolve issues

***WWF coordinates but does not manage
the process***



Dialogues are transparent



Aquaculture



Tilapia Dialogue - Additional Resources

February 2008, Boston

- Meeting Summary
- Meeting Agenda
- Presentations
 - Tilapia cages, by Mike Picchiatti
 - Preamble to tilapia cages, by Mick Picchiatti
 - Tilapia raceways, by Carl Baum
 - Tilapia ponds, by Alfonso Delfini
 - Coming to completion, by Dr. Aaron McNevin
 - Standards for responsible tilapia aquaculture, by Dr. Aaron McNevin

August 2007, Malaysia

- Meeting Summary (PDF, 89k)

February 2006, Nevada

- Meeting Agenda (PDF, 31k)
- Meeting Summary (PDF, 63k)
- Structure and Roles (PDF, 90k)
- Draft Goals and Objectives (PDF, 191k)
- Contact Information for Attendees (PDF, 61k)

August 2005, Washington, DC.

- Meeting Summary (PDF, 94k)
- Participants (PDF, 64k)
- Presentations
 - 8th Sea Producer Presentation (PDF, 2.1M)
 - Compound Fish Meal Tilapia (PDF, 443k)
 - Feed and feeding practices of tilapia (PDF, 71k)
 - Invasives (PDF, 1.3M)
 - Market for Sustainable Tilapia (PDF, 1.2M)
 - Predator Control (PDF, 2.8M)

- All meeting documents posted on the web
- Invitations sent to key stakeholders
- Meeting notices in trade publications



Dialogues have a roadmap

- Goals/objectives approved
- 6 – 8 key impacts identified



Dialogues have a roadmap

- Stakeholders propose criteria
- Technical working groups or stakeholders propose indicators and standards
- Two 60-day public comment periods are held
- Steering Committee finalizes full suite



Get involved

- November

- Shrimp in Asia
- Molluscs in Spain
- Salmon in Scotland
- Trout in Denmark

- December

- Pangasius in Vietnam
- Molluscs in British Columbia
- Tilapia in Washington, DC

- February

- Abalone in South Africa



Get involved

www.worldwildlife.org/aquadialogues

aquacultureinfo@wwfus.org