



Shrimp - EcuadorGuayas

Aquaculture Management Area:

 Shrimp - Ecuador
 Guayas

Last updated on 23 July 2018

SUMMARY

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IDENTIFICATION

SCIENTIFIC NAME(S)

Penaeus vannamei

SPECIES NAME(S)

Whiteleg shrimp, Camarón blanco

JURISDICTION

Guayas

PREDOMINANT PRODUCTION SYSTEM

Pond

WATER SOURCE

Brackish

JUVENILE SOURCE

hatchery - closed cycle

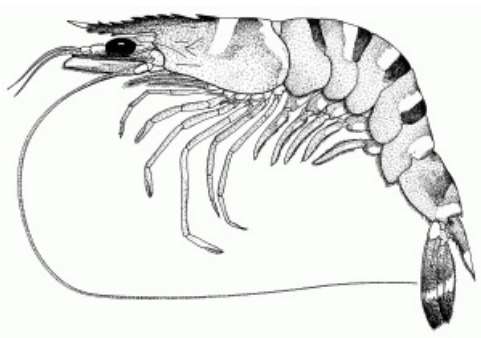


Image: [FAO, 2017](#)

RELATED LINKS:

- [National Fisheries Institute of Ecuador \(INP\)](#)
- [Ministry of Aquaculture and Fisheries, Ecuador](#)
- [Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Ecuador](#)
- [FAO's NASO profile for Ecuador](#)
- [Sustainable Shrimp Partnership](#)

ANALYSIS



Strengths

- There is comprehensive legislation on water quality (although not aquaculture-specific) and health management, including a master plan for the management of animal health emergencies. There is also a national supply-chain Code of Good Practice, known as the National Control Plan (Plan Nacional de Control or PNC). However, this only focuses on food safety, quality, and traceability issues.
- All farms are required to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and produce an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) in order to obtain an environmental license.
- There is an active national research institution—The National Fisheries Institute (Instituto Nacional de Pesca, INP), who provides scientific advice to guide policy development, management strategies, and conducts training.
- There is a national aquaculture organization, the National Chamber of Aquaculture (Cámara Nacional de Acuicultura or CNA), who provides technical assistance, advice, promotional and lobbying activities, and has launched a First Class Shrimp campaign.
- In March 2018, several shrimp producers launched the Sustainable Shrimp Partnership (SSP) under which members are committed to achieving ASC certification, eliminating the use of antibiotics, guaranteeing traceability, and implementing best practices to minimize impacts on water quality.

Weaknesses

- There is no adoption of zonal management approaches to aquaculture siting or management. The status of the shrimp disease alert system (SAEMA) is unknown.
- The national supply-chain CoGP, known as the PNC, is focused on aquatic food safety and quality and traceability. Although it does include on-farm bio-security and veterinary drug use criteria, it does not include multiple aspects of farm management, including farm siting, water quality management, and coordinated disease control.
- There is a lack of publicly available information on which to assess the effectiveness of the management approach and aquaculture legislation. For example, there is no information on the results of mandatory EIA and EMP, waterbody and farm-level water quality, regional aquaculture production, the number of farms, disease outbreaks, disease control measures, and compliance with the PNC.
- The publicly available agriculture information system —Ecuadorian Agro Information System (General del Sistema de Informacion Nacional) does not include any information on aquaculture.
- There is currently no information on member compliance with the goals of the SSP.

Recommendation for improvement

- Publish further details of the EIA procedure, associated environmental licenses, as well as farm compliance with water quality standards set by Decreto N° 3.516.
- Publicly report data on licensing, production, waterbody quality, and disease outbreaks under portals such as General del Sistema de Informacion Nacional and Sistema Unico de Informacion Ambiental (SUIA).
- Expand requirements of the PNC to include the following aspects of farm management: wastewater monitoring, farm planning based on an assessment of the carrying capacity of the water body, and the coordination of disease control and health management practices between farms.
- Encourage feed companies to publicly disclose source fisheries (for example, via annual reports or sustainability reports, regularly updated websites, or initiatives such as the Ocean Disclosure Project). For source fisheries with sustainability concerns, initiate Fishery Improvement Projects (FIPs).
- Encourage the SSP to publish regular updates and progress against their goals via their website or through annual reports.

SCORES

Management Quality:

regulatory framework	best practices	water quality
< 6	< 6	< 6

disease	feed
< 6	< 6

AIPS

No related AIP