






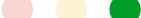






IMPACT DIMENSION	IMPACT INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE	RATIONALE
<b>Life on Planet &amp; Natural Resources</b>			
<b>Climate Change</b>	Product Carbon Footprint (PCF)		<i>Currently being assessed, PCF expected very low</i>
<b>Biodiversity Loss</b>	Loss of biodiversity & biosphere integrity		<i>No loss of biodiversity</i>
<b>Deforestation</b>	Land use change due to deforestation		<i>No deforestation</i>
<b>Freshwater Depletion</b>	Risk for freshwater depletion		<i>No freshwater depletion</i>
<b>Eutrophication</b>	Discharge of nitrogen (N) and phosphorous (P)		<i>No N-P-inputs through feed or fertilizer</i>
<b>Toxic Compounds</b>	Pollution with toxic chemicals and pesticides		<i>No use and discharge of toxic compounds</i>
<b>People &amp; Coastal Communities</b>			
<b>Human Rights</b>	Human rights & decent work conditions		<i>Low risk for human right violation</i>
<b>Workers' Safety</b>	Exposure to health & safety hazards		<i>Low risk of unsafe working conditions</i>
<b>Community Inclusiveness</b>	Fair value chain participation by communities		<i>Family-operated small-scale farms</i>
<b>Animal Welfare</b>			
<b>Living Conditions</b>	Husbandry system & rearing conditions		<i>Rearing in natural environmental conditions</i>
<b>Physical Stress</b>	Stress & injuries during rearing and harvesting		<i>Low stress during rearing, moderate stress during capture</i>
<b>Humane Slaughter</b>	Pain & suffering during slaughter		<i>Crabs transported alive to processor, no stunning</i>



**BLUEYOU OCEAN IMPACT TRACKER**

**METHODOLOGY FOR ASSESSMENT AND SCORING GUIDEPOST**

**FARMED SEAFOOD**

Version 1.0 Oct 2023

Assessment Date:	December 26, 2023
Assessor Name:	Jonas Walker
Unit of Origin Code:	A-MUD-1

Species Name	Mangrove Crab ( <i>Scylla serrata</i> )
Country of Origin	Indonesia
Farming Area	Tarakan, North-Kalimantan
Origin Type	Aquaculture
Farming Method	Extensive Pond Aquaculture, partially mangrove integrated
Operation Type	Small-scale/Community based

LIFE ON PLANET & NATURAL RESOURCES						Score	Comments and Remarks for Assessment
Impact Dimension	Parameter for Evaluation	Assesment Indicators and Metrics	Scoring Guidepost				
			1 Negative impact / Critical performance	2 Moderate impact / Acceptable performance	3 Positive impact / Good performance		
Climate Change Impact	LCA-based carbon footprint	Carbon Footprint in Kg CO <sub>2</sub> Eq. / kg final product on POS in market	High footprint (> 8.0 kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq./kg product at store)	Moderate footprint [3.0 - 8.0 kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq./kg product at store]	Low footprint (< 3.0 kg CO <sub>2</sub> eq./kg product at store)	0	Currently being assessed. However, extensive polyculture system without any feed or chemical input. The only occasional input during grow-out is probiotics and homemade fertilizer (compost). Completely passive farming system as there is no electricity at the ponds. Water exchange is done using high and low tide of the sea. As feed and electricity are responsible for around 80% of the total carbon footprint of an aquaculture product, origins which do not rely on feed or electricity generally have a very low carbon footprint. The carbon footprint of this origin is currently being assessed and quantitative numbers will be available soon.
Ecosystems & Biodiversity	Biospere integrity and biodiversity loss	Biodiversity loss, ETP impact, wildlife interaction	Critical impact on habitats, wildlife and biodiversity through farming and feed inputs	Moderate impact on biodiversity and habitats through farming and feed inputs	Low impact or nature-positive food system	3	Mangrove crabs are farmed in extensive polyculture systems and are neither stocked nor fed. The farming of mangrove crabs is not considered to be a driver for mangrove deforestation or other practices which negatively impact the environment or biodiversity
Deforestation	Land system change due to deforestation	Deforestation of land for agriculture or aquaculture	Critical deforestation happening / no restoration efforts	Risk for deforestation (feed crops) / no restoration	No deforestation risks / active restoration ongoing	3	The sourcing area of the mangrove crabs is located within the Bulang River delta near Tarakan Island and overlaps with the project area of the Selva Shrimp Indonesia Program of Blueyou. In this program, mangroves are actively restored within the shrimp farming ponds to increase both shrimp and mangrove crab productivity
Freshwater Use	Depletion of freshwater	Use of freshwater and risk of depletion (feed and farming)	High consumption and critical risk for depletion	Moderate consumption / freshwater no depletion risk	No use of freshwater	3	No fresh water is used during the grow-out period. The extensive polyculture ponds are filled at high tide with water from the surrounding estuary system. The salinity inside the pond matches the salinity outside of the pond.
Eutrophication	Discharge of critical nutrients (N,P)	Risk of eutrophication in feed production and aquaculture	High risk (agriculture and aquaculture)	Moderate risk	Low / No Risk	3	No feed is used during grow out. Therefore risk of eutrophication can be deemed low
Toxic Compounds	Pollution with chemicals and pesticides	Use of chemicals, pesticides, antibiotics and toxic compounds	Frequent and continuous use as part of SOP	Moderate and occasional use under GAP	No use as part of SOP	3	The only occasional input during the grow-out cycle is probiotics and homemade fertilizer (usually composted mangrove leaves or shrimp shells). Both compounds are non-toxic and don't pose any threat to the environment. Other chemicals are not used.
PEOPLE & COASTAL COMMUNITIES						Score	Comments and Remarks for Assessment
Human Rights & Work Conditions	Human rights and decent work conditions	Risk for human right abuse and critical work conditions	High risk	Moderate risk	Low risk		
Workers' Safety	Safe working conditons along supply chain	Risk for critical working conditions on farming and processing level	High risk	Moderate risk	Low risk	3	Licensed processing and packing partners for the mangrove crabs are BSCI approved or SMETA / SA 8000 audited companies with labor standards according to local regulations and ILO basic conditions.
Community Inclusiveness	Fair value and participation of communities	Level of involvement of local community in farming and value chain	No / Low	Moderate	High	3	Workers' safety risks on processing and manufacturing levels are part of SOP and workers' safety standards and training by the licensed packers in line with BSCI, SA 8000 or SMETA conditions.
							Mangrove crabs are farmed in family-owned small-scale polyculture ponds and benefits generated through the farming of mangrove crabs are directly received by the farming community.
ANIMAL WELFARE						Score	Comments and Remarks for Assessment
Living Conditions & Quality of Life	Hubandry system which respects natural behaviour	Hubandry systems, intensity level, natural environment	Inappropriate hubandry, High risk for overcrowding and prolonged stress	Species appropriate hubandry, moderate crowding	Natural environment, low densities		
Capture, Harvesting & Handling	Reducing stress during harvesting & handling	Risk of exposure to prolonged stress, pain and multiple injuries	High risk for prolonged stress, pain and multiple injuries	Moderate exposure to stress and improved handling	Optimized handling to reduce stress to minimum	2	The mangrove crabs are caught using crab traps. Whereas the capture of the mangrove crabs is not assumed to induce significant stress to the animal, its live transportation to the processing factory most likely does.
Stunning & Humane Slaughter	Stunning before slaughtering	Vertebrate and Decapod Crustacean are stunned prior to killing	No stunning and prolonged suffering prior to death	No stunning but moderate risk for prolonged suffering	Effective stunning in place within minimal time	1	Mangrove crabs are not stunned before killing and, as this is often the case for crabs in general, are kept alive outside of the water for several hours before being killed prior to the processing.