



# Newsletter

FEBRUARY 2021 – JULY 2021

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# EDITORIAL

The implementation of the First Annual Work Plan (June 2020 – July 2021) of the Peru Mahi Alliance (PMA) has concluded, with 80% of goals achieved (9 out of 12). It is a great satisfaction for all members and allies of the PMA having contributed to the Fishery Improvement Project (FIP), particularly towards this resource sustainability. And also, that relevant fishing actors, such as PRODUCE, IMARPE, artisanal fishermen and other partner NGOs, continue making progress in the FIP implementation.

For this new Fiscal Year (August 2021 – July 2022), based on the FIP Review Workshop, a new work plan has been designed, which comprises a new roadmap that gather the experiences and benefits of prior pilots, with special focus on bolstering fishing data generation, strategic alliances, strengthened traceability of the value chain, and capacity building to spread out good fishing practices.

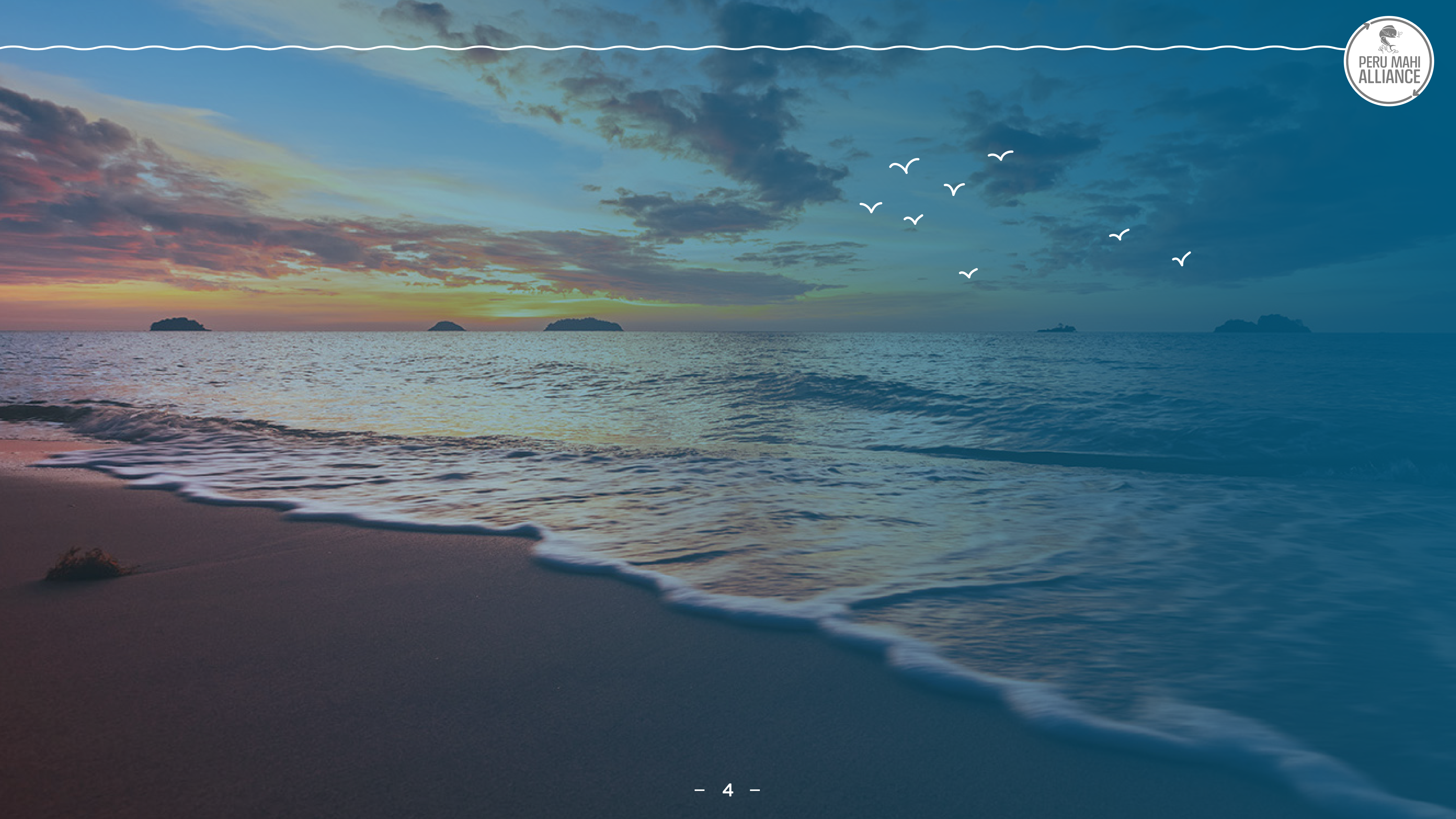
Furthermore, one of the major achievements during this period has been the publication of the Fisheries Management Regulation (ROP) for mahi mahi. This measure is indeed a great opportunity to carry out a more efficient and diligent fishery, particularly regarding ecosystems and sustainability practices.

This regulation is a first step towards this resource sustainability, since it encourages the application of basic, necessary and increasingly widespread practices in management systems, such as maximum catch limits, scientific observation, and measures to both protect and avoid mortality of threatened and vulnerable species. From now on, efforts should aim to the ROP implementation. If we follow this path, we will witness a real and sustained increase of the FIP indicators, allowing this fishery to be close to obtain the MSC certification.

Going forward, we must continue working together with fishermen and authorities, in order to provide them with bold support in terms of design and implementation of initiatives that contribute to achieve ROP objectives, generate biological-fishing information for an effective management strategy, continue with the fleet formalization processes, and create communication channels that foster citizen participation and governance. We hope that the next administration becomes a strong ally in the conservation and sustainable use of this resource, and that facilitates dialogue spaces to advise scientific solutions to the upcoming challenges in terms of protection and securing social rights in fisheries and climate change scenarios.



Diego Solé Saco Vertiz  
Mahi Mahi FIP Coordinator in Peru  
Fisheries Official, WWF Peru





Group of mahi mahi processing and exporting companies committed to the resource and fully aware of their role in the development of a sustainable artisanal fishery in Peru that secures food for next generations and a healthy ecosystem.

### MEMBERS



### NEW MEMBERS



### ALLIES



### MISSION

To legally contribute to the conservation and sustainable development of mahi mahi fishery by fostering and coordinating strategic projects among relevant stakeholders of its value chain.

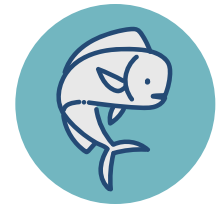
### VISION

To be recognized as a leading association in the fishing sector that actively contributes towards the sustainable development of mahi mahi fishery and strengthening of its value chain.



# MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS FROM FEBRUARY TO JULY 2021

## SUSTAINABLE FISHERY MANAGEMENT



### PUBLICATION OF THE NEW FISHERIES MANAGEMENT REGULATION (ROP) FOR MAHI MAHI

In July 2021, the Fisheries Management Regulation (ROP) for mahi mahi was approved through [Supreme Decree #017-2021-PRODUCE](#). Among its main provisions, this resource was declared as fully exploited, restraining new vessels without a specific permit from accessing to this fishery in order to preserve it over time. Furthermore, the ROP establishes a Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of mahi mahi for each season start and sets out provisions for both conservation and protection of sensitive ecosystem species that engaged with fleets. Among other measures, scientific observation on board is regulated whilst urging the strengthening of this resource traceability. Thus, the ROP addresses major aspects that lead actions towards the mahi mahi sustainability and that also shares with the FIP.

It is worth mentioning that prior to the ROP publication, WWF joined efforts with PRODUCE for the participatory and transparent elaboration of this regulation through virtual workshops and a communication campaign, which final aim was to encourage all stakeholders of the value chain to send their recommendations and be aware of the ROP importance.



### CREATION OF A SECTORAL TASK FORCE FOR THE SECTOR TRACEABILITY

On July 24, the Ministry of Production issued the [Ministerial Resolution #00217-202-PRODUCE](#) in order to create the “Task Force for articulating and interconnecting information systems of the fishing value chain.” This group will contribute towards articulating existing or developing traceability systems, which is an important milestone for both collection and validation of mahi mahi value chain data. If interconnected, these systems will generate more robust and accurate data, which could support assessments that require adequate information to further know the resource status and also to facilitate more in-depth monitoring of fisheries. In other words, this will contribute to make progress on the activities outlined in the FIP, which entails improved monitoring and data collection. WWF worked with PRODUCE for the elaboration of the proposed task force.



### RESULTS OF THE COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH PILOT BETWEEN IMARPE AND FISHING COMPANIES DEDICATED TO THE COLLECTION OF MAHI MAHI SAMPLES

Through the implementation of the pilot during October 202- April 2021, around 32 mahi mahi specimens were collected from 5 companies of the PMA. Such individuals were handed out to IMARPE for biological studies about this species. IMARPE received 19 samples in northern Peru and 13 in the southern area. Results were shared with companies of the PMA via notification of IMPARPE #273-2021-IMARPE-DEC: [Report on mahi mahi biometrics and biologic, January to March 2021](#). In this report, IMARPE recommends to strengthen the partnership with PMA through a specific agreement to increase mahi mahi sample collection and improve data gathering on catch, effort and bycatch. This is a landmark because it recognizes the PMA’s efforts in terms of bolstering this fishery and its research.





Images of delivery of mahi mahi samples to IMARPE and infographics about the ROP for mahi mahi.



### ¿POR QUÉ EL PERICO NECESITA UN ROP\*?

\*REGLAMENTO DE ORDENAMIENTO PESQUERO

EL PERICO ES LA SEGUNDA PESQUERÍA ARTESANAL MÁS IMPORTANTE DEL PERÚ.

MEDIDAS DE MANEJO VIGENTES:  
 1. TALLA MÍNIMA DE CAPTURA DE 70 CM HASTA LA HORQUILLA  
 RM Nº 249-2018-PRODUCE

2. EL PERÍODO DE VEDA: (1 DE MAYO HASTA EL 30 DE SEPTIEMBRE)  
 RM Nº 245-2014-PRODUCE

**SI YA SE CUENTA CON ESTAS MEDIDAS, ¿POR QUÉ SE NECESITA EL ROP?**

PARA ASEGURAR LA SOSTENIBILIDAD DEL PERICO Y LA OBTENCIÓN DE MÁXIMOS BENEFICIOS ECONÓMICOS Y SOCIALES. **¡CHAMBA PARA RATO!**

PARA DETERMINAR MEDIDAS QUE CONTRIBUYAN A LA GESTIÓN DE LA PESQUERÍA, BASADAS EN INFORMACIÓN BIOLÓGICA, ECONÓMICA Y SOCIAL.

DE PUBLICARSE EL ROP DEL PERICO, ESTARIAMOS MÁS PRÓXIMOS A LOGRAR LA CERTIFICACIÓN MSC.

EL ROP AYUDA TAMBIÉN A LA CONSERVACIÓN DE OTRAS ESPECIES, COMO LAS TORTUGAS MARINAS, QUE INTERACTÚAN CON LA PESQUERÍA DEL PERICO.

¡NO DEJEMOS QUE NOS METAN GOL! **¡GRACIAS AMIGOS!**

ADEMÁS, EL ROP VA A CONTRIBUIR A MEJORAR LA IMAGEN INTERNACIONAL DEL PERICO PERUANO FRENTE A NUESTROS PRINCIPALES COMPETIDORES.

### CON EL ROP\* EL PERICO ESTÁ CON EL PESCADOR ARTESANAL

SIN EMBARGO TAMBIÉN CONSIDERA A EMBARCACIONES DE MAYOR ESCALA, YA QUE EXISTEN 7 BARCOS CON PERMISOS DE PESCA VIGENTES

\*REGLAMENTO DE ORDENAMIENTO PESQUERO

¿Y... POR QUÉ?

ESTAS EMBARCACIONES OBTUVIERON SU PERMISO LEGALMENTE HACE VARIOS AÑOS Y NO SE LES PUEDE ANULAR PORQUE ES UN DERECHO OTORGADO.

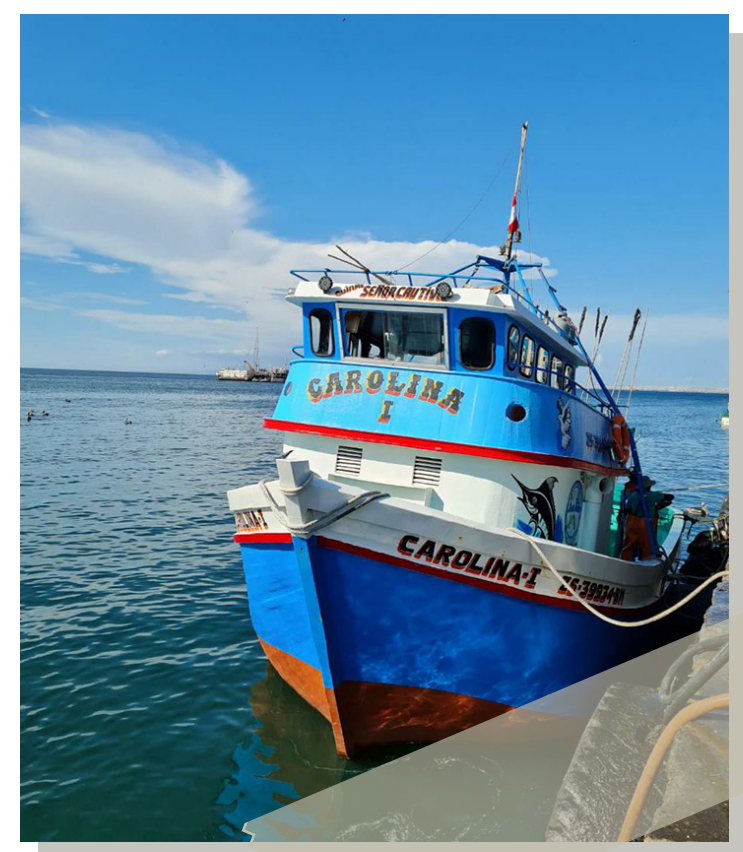
ANULAR ESOS PERMISOS SIN MOTIVO ES ILEGAL.

A VER, UN MOMENTITO POR FAVOR.

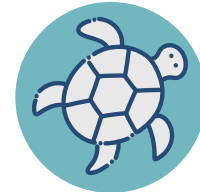
PERO ESTOS NO SON PARA SIEMPRE, EXISTEN MECANISMOS PARA REVISAR SU VIGENCIA SI NO PESCAN.

EL ROP TAMPOCO PERMITE QUE SE INCREMENTE LA FLOTA. SOLO CONSIDERA A ESAS 7 EMBARCACIONES Y NO DARÁ ACCESO A OTRAS MÁS.

**¡EL PERICO ESTÁ PLENAMENTE EXPLOTADO!**  
 EL ROP CONTRIBUIRÁ CON SU SOSTENIBILIDAD Y QUE NO ENTREN MÁS EMBARCACIONES A PESCARLO.

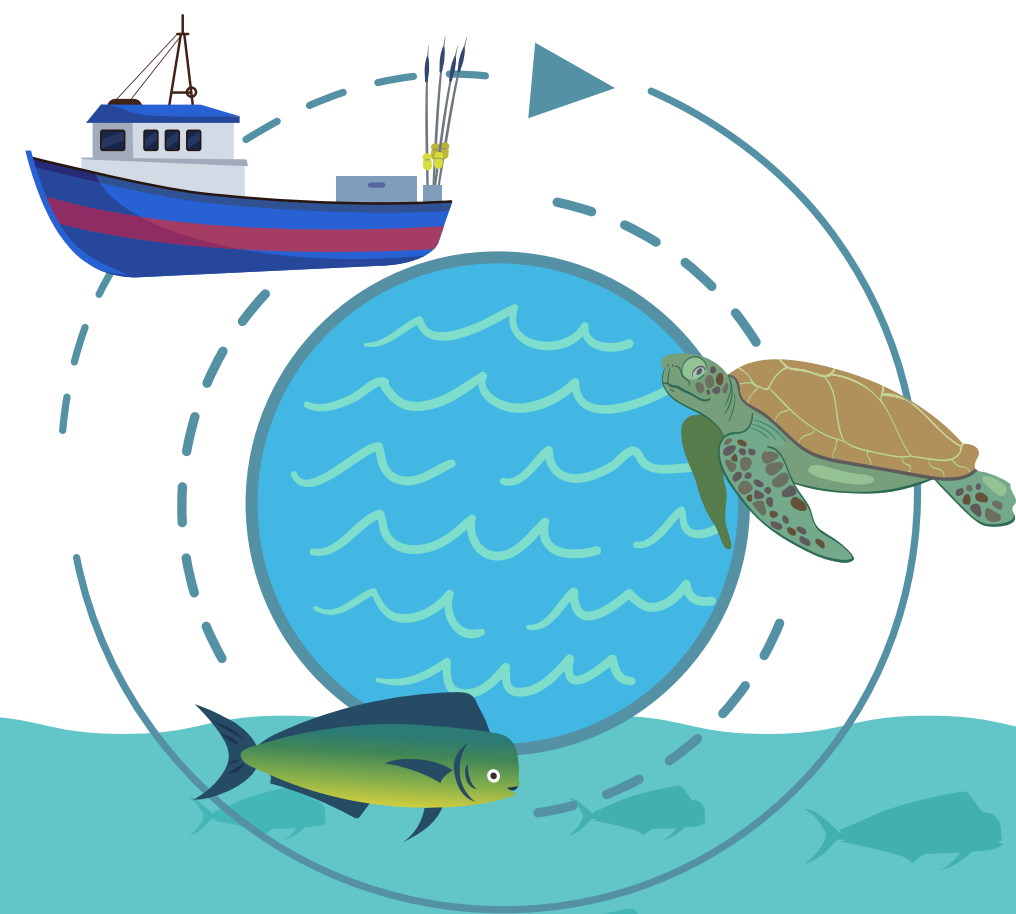




## ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENT

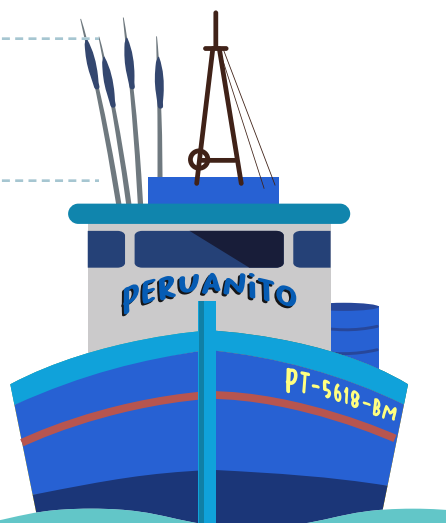


### RESULTS OF THE PILOT ON GOOD HANDLING AND RELEASE PRACTICES OF SEA TURTLES

During the last fishing season (October 2020 – March 2021), around 6 companies of the PMA carried out training modules about the correct handling and release of sea turtles, aimed to its staff and artisanal fishermen. So far, some companies of the PMA have replicated this effort, resulting in a positive impact on ballpark 46 vessels and 212 crewmembers. This endeavor has been complemented by the provision of educational material to reinforce what has been learned about release techniques. Furthermore, between January and March 2021, 44 sea turtle release kits were handed out to 44 vessels. Also, two companies of the PMA gathered evidence of the release and handling of sea turtles.



COMPANIES	Number of kits purchased	Number of trainings by PMA companies	Number of vessels trained	Number of kits delivered to fishermen	Release evidence
COINREFRI	20	12	22	16	
FISHOLG	10	8	10	10	
DEXIM	10	1	-	-	
PRODUPECA	10	1	10	10	
SEAFROST	-	1	-	-	
MAI SHI GROUP	11	1	2	2	
ALTAMAR FOODS	-	-	-	-	
SPRING VALLEY FRUIT	6	1	2	6	
PERUVIAN SEAFOOD	-	-	-	-	
OCEANO SEAFOOD	-	-	-	-	
SERCOSTA	-	-	-	-	





*Training and delivery of tools for the handling and release of sea turtles for fishermen by companies part of PMA.*





OPERATIVA PESQUERA  
Cohova Rey de Reyes

Nº 006-2016-PRODUCE  
Nº 279-2016-PRODUCE

G BAYONA F

USETIL ZEGARRA

COINA

B G-BAYO

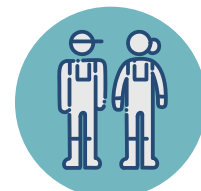
# HIGHLIGHTS



## RECOGNITION OF MAHI MAHI BUYERS IN THE US TO THE PERU MAHI ALLIANCE

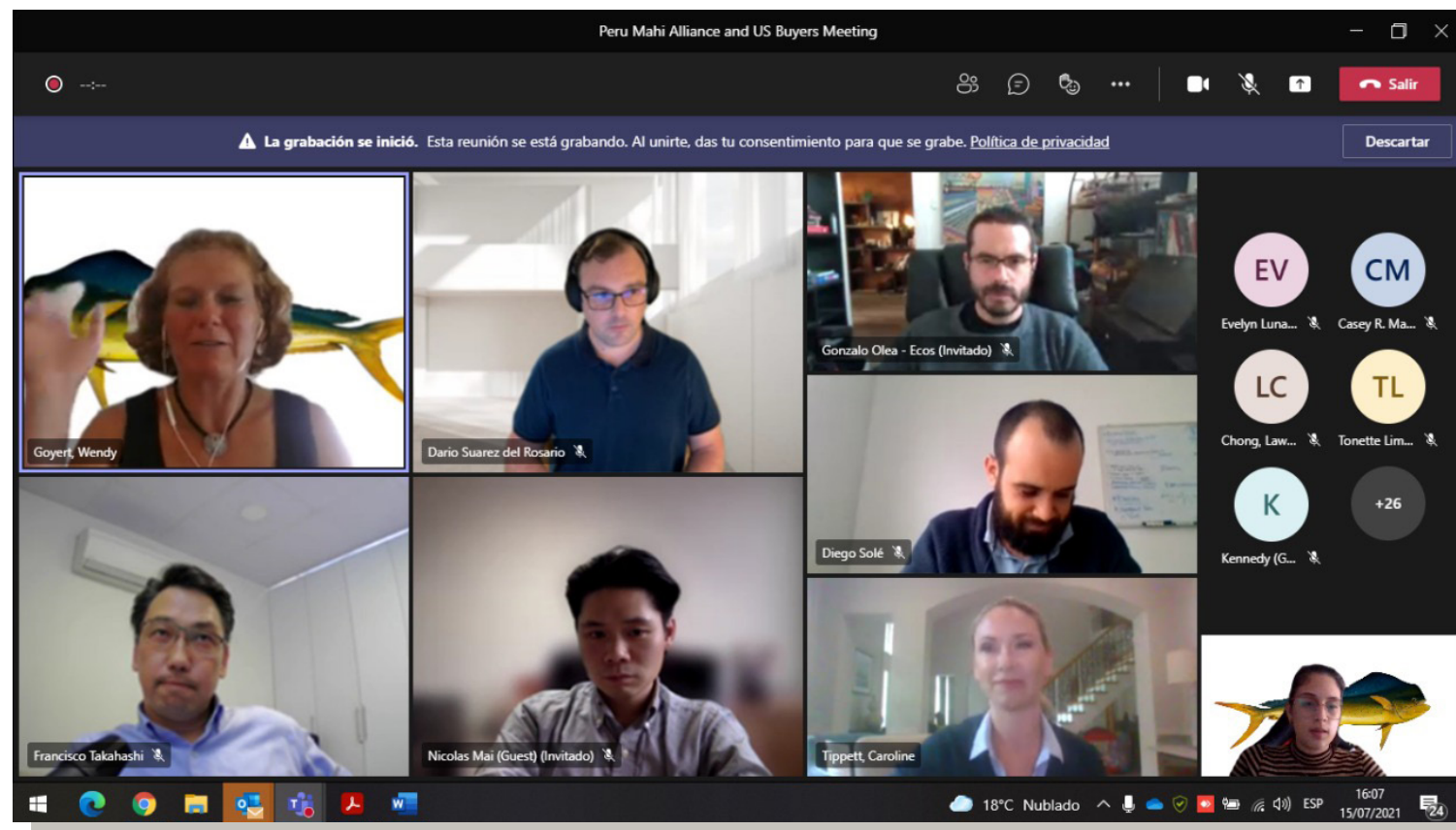
Last July, 11 US mahi mahi import companies sent a letter of congratulations to the PMA for its efforts around conservation and sustainable management of mahi mahi. This letter recognizes the importance of mahi mahi for its country regarding imports, thus they value the participation of Peruvian companies in FIP activities for this resource sustainability. The [public letter](#) was signed for different companies, such as Sysco, Costco, Seattle Fish Co, Pescanova, Sea Delight, among others. The letter concludes by encouraging to keep purchasing Peruvian mahi mahi caught in sustainable and legal way.

Furthermore, thanks to WWF's support the first virtual meeting was possible between mahi mahi purchasers/US FIP partners and PMA members. This first meeting was held on July 15 and it is a landmark in terms of reviewing the main FIP advances before US partners. During the meeting, ECOS Research Center presented the results of the Peruvian mahi mahi FIP review. Then, Nicolás Mai, Mai Shi Group representative presented the PMA initiatives and progress. Finally, some relevant US mahi mahi purchasers, such as Beaver Street Fisheries, Sea Delight, Iberostar Hotel & Resorts and Costco, gave their insights and expressed their recognition to PMA members for the efforts made towards the environmental and social sustainability of the mahi mahi fishery.



## REVIEW WORKSHOP OF THE FISHERIES IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (FIP)

In June 2021, the FIP review workshop was held along with different stakeholders of the sector (IMARPE, PRODUCE, SNI, fishermen, NGOs). The objective of this meeting was to share and assess both progress and results obtained during the year of work on the mahi mahi FIP, as well as to elaborate and coordinate a new action plan based on the specific needs of this fishery. The new FIP Action Plan is the main input to design the PMA Annual Work Plan.





## CREATION OF THE COMMUNICATION COMMITTEE

In order to reinforce both PMA image and institutionalism, a Communication Committee has been created along with the PMA companies, led by Iana Málaga, PMA Communicator, who has been implementing a communication strategy for Peru Mahi Alliance during 2021.



## ACTIVATION OF THE PMA SOCIAL MEDIA

Our alliance is already having activity on social media ([LinkedIn](#), [Instagram](#) and [Facebook](#)) through posts of relevant information on mahi mahi sustainability. Moreover, a website is being developed along with the PMA Communication Committee. The launch of this website is expected during the next quarter of the year.



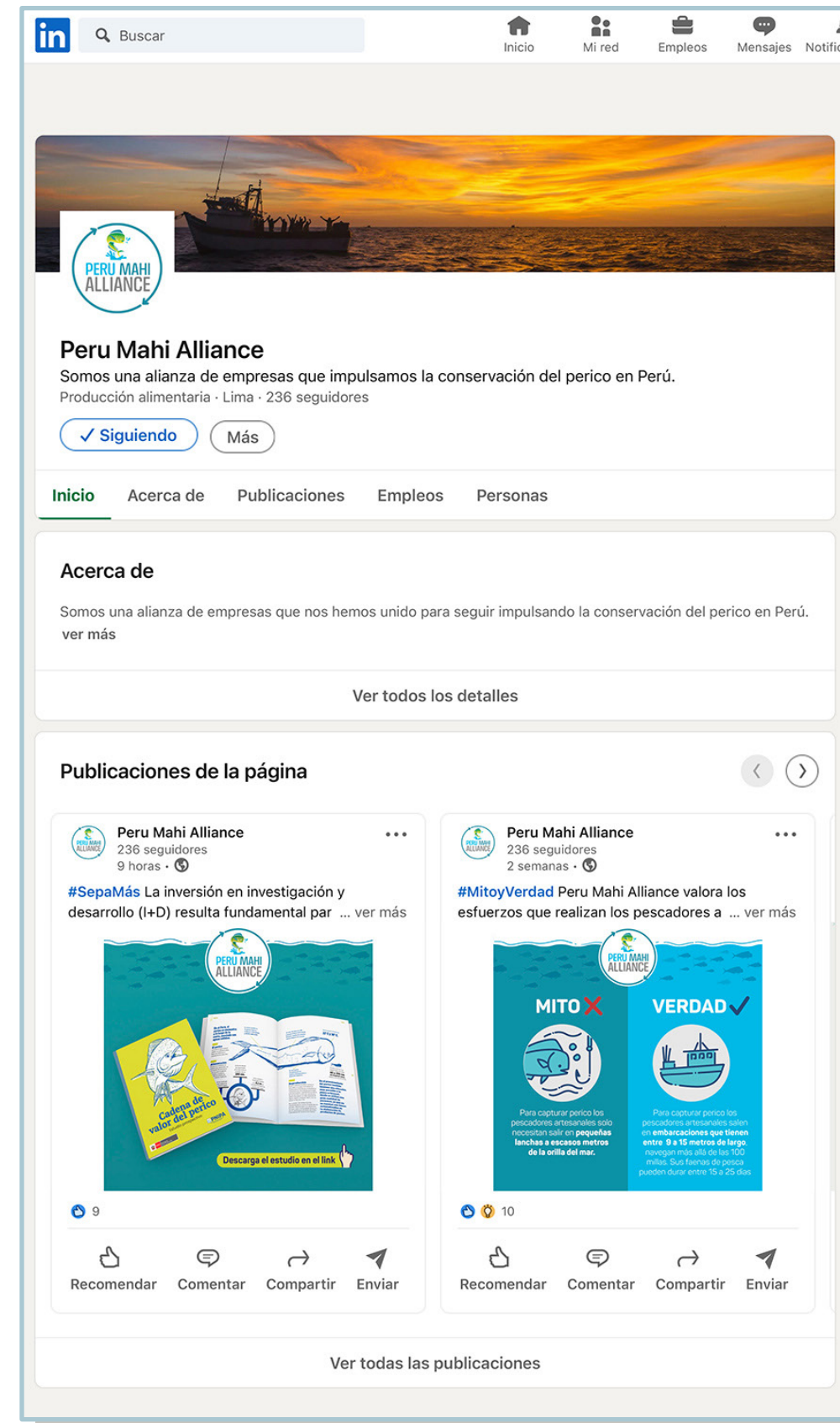
@perumahialliance



/company/peru-mahi-alliance



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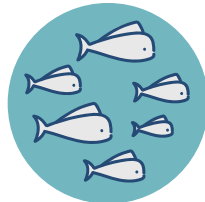




# PROGRESS OF THE ANNUAL WORK PLAN (JULY 2020 – JUNE 2021)




SEighty percent of the goals set out in the PMA Annual Work Plan (July 2020 – June 2021) were met. The rest (20%) is still pending but already under progress for the next mahi mahi season. These are the following: 1) monitoring by companies to vessels that have sea turtle handling and release kits and that apply the correct release procedure, evidenced through video reports; and 2) the traceability pilot with processing companies.

Green: Accomplished  
 Yellow: In progress  
 Red: Not progress yet

COMPONENT	OBJECTIVE	GOAL	SECOND SEMESTER PROGRESS (February 2020 – June 2021)
 Healthy Stock	Strengthen monitoring of the fishing effort	By February 2021, WWF has designed a pilot monitoring proposal through on-board cameras and observers along with IMARPE, and the support of fishing groups and the SNI.	Implementation of the pilot project funded by the National Programme for Fisheries and Aquaculture Innovation (PNIPA) and the counterpart of the PMA companies is still in process. It is expected to start in October 2021, during the next fishing season. The project has raised ballpark S/ 465,000, from which around S/ 126,480 comes from PMA funding. This initiative includes artisanal fishermen communities and IMARPE' advice.
		By April 2021, WWF, together with IMARPE, have prepared the design for a fishing survey; also funding sources for its implementation have been identified.	This was not carried out because ECOSMAR's evaluation classified it as a non-priority activity. It was recommended to focus efforts on data collection that relies on the fishery through electronic logs, such as TrazApp.
		By December 2020, WWF has proposed mechanisms for collaborative research between IMARPE and the private sector, in order to rely on biological samples for relevant research.	A collaborative research pilot was developed between IMARPE and PMA companies, which comprised the collection and delivery of biological samples of mahi mahi to the aforementioned institution. In order to increase knowledge about this resource, mahi mahi samples were collected from artisanal vessels that supply PMA companies between January and March 2021, in the ports of Paita and Ilo. As a result, IMARPE wrote a report, recommending to sign a collaboration agreement with PMA.

COMPONENT	OBJECTIVE	GOAL	SECOND SEMESTER PROGRESS (February 2020 – June 2021)
 Healthy ecosystem	Reduce fishing mortality due to sea turtle bycatch	By September 2020, mahi mahi processing companies have organized at least one virtual training workshop on good fishing practices aimed to crewmembers of their supplier vessels, with WWF's support.	Five companies have carried out trainings. 24 workshops were held, whilst 46 vessels and 212 fishermen were trained to reduce sea turtle mortality. During the 2021-2022 season, the goal is to carry out at least one training for each of the 11 companies that currently encompasses the PMA.
		By October 2020, processing companies have provided at least two vessels already trained with equipment for the correct and adequate release of sea turtles.	In April 2021, six companies reported the purchase of release kits. They distributed the equipment to a total of 44 vessels until the fishing season ended. During the next season, it is expected to continue with this along the 11 companies of the PMA.
		By April 2021, mahi mahi processing companies have monitored the two vessels trained and equipped with the correct release techniques for sea turtles, which is documented through videos.	Thus far, two companies have shared audiovisual material from trained vessels carrying out the correct handling and release of sea turtles into the sea. We urge PMA companies to continue this effort, which entails evidence of good practices. During the next fishing season, it is planned to continue providing support and advice to companies through the continuation and reinforcement of the initial pilot design.
 Clear management policies on the activity	Strengthen monitoring, control and surveillance of the mahi mahi fishery through a traceability system that allows the fish to be followed from the sea to the plant	By June 2021, WWF has developed a traceability pilot with mahi mahi processing companies, together with vessels that are already registering its fishing activities through the TrazApp system.	<p>The first phase of a pilot is currently under development to bolster traceability in the mahi mahi value chain, as well as to identify main stakeholders in the fishery and critical information points. It is expected that by October 2021, PMA companies are able to digitally receive all the information generated from the catch to the reception of raw material at the plant, through a user created for the plant in the TrazApp system. Due to the mahi mahi closed season, the initial phase of this pilot is being tested, seizing the giant squid availability. The next mahi mahi season (October 2021 – April 2022) the second phase of the project will be launched with mahi mahi, in order to elaborate the Seafood Import Monitoring Program (SIMP) formats requested by the US government for the export of hydrobiological resources. The first phase includes the participation of 8 PMA members.</p> <p>Furthermore, WWF supports the Ministry of Production for the design and development of the mobile version of the SITRAPESCA web platform. There has been some delay due to change of government. It is also expected the publication of regulations to use SITRAPESCA in order to follow interoperability requirements. Thanks to this, systems developed outside PRODUCE, such as TrazApp, can share information of aspects previously registered.</p>

COMPONENT	OBJECTIVE	GOAL	SECOND SEMESTER PROGRESS (February 2020 – June 2021)
 <p>Clear management policies on the activity</p>	<p>Strengthen the regulatory framework for the mahi mahi fishery to foster its sustainability</p>	<p>By October 2020, WWF has made its recommendations to PRODUCE for the mahi mahi ROP elaboration.</p>	<p>WWF was invited to participate in the technical meetings of the Institutional Task Force for the mahi mahi ROP, where different departments of PRODUCE, SANIPES, IMARPE and ITP partake in order to provide recommendations for developing a mahi mahi ROP project.</p>
		<p>By July 2020, mahi mahi processing companies have sent a letter to PRODUCE to participate in the ROP elaboration and provide their recommendations.</p>	<p>The SNI wrote a letter and sent it to PRODUCE requesting to be part of the elaboration process of the mahi mahi ROP. In this regard, PRODUCE, with WWF’s support, held five workshops for the review and share of the ROP along with artisanal fishermen from the norther, center and southern Peru, as well as with representatives of production plants, academia, research institutions and civil society.</p>
		<p>By July 2020, mahi mahi processing companies have sent a letter to PRODUCE requesting the promotion of participatory processes (e.g.: ROP elaboration for mahi mahi), as well as the identification of a participatory governance structure.</p>	<p>The SNI wrote a letter and sent it to PRODUCE requesting the promotion of participatory governance mechanisms. Although PRODUCE was able to carry out participatory workshops for the ROP elaboration, there is still no participatory governance system.</p> <p>Moreover, after the ROP pre-publication, WWF, together with a group of PMA companies, raised their observations on the regulations. Furthermore, two more workshops were held in collaboration with PRODUCE with the final aim that stakeholders of this fishery could make their comments and contributions.</p> <p>Finally, in July 2021, the new mahi mahi ROP was approved through <a href="#">Supreme Decree #017-2021-PRODUCE</a>. WWF is currently developing two new workshops to foster the active participation of stakeholders, so they can comment on the published regulations.</p> <p>As an additional effort, a ROP communication campaign was developed to highlight its importance and clarify doubts regarding its application.</p>
	<p>Regulate the fishing effort</p>	<p>By August 2020, mahi mahi processing companies have established and communicated their position to the authorities regarding the formalization process.</p>	<p>The SNI wrote a letter and sent it to PRODUCE requesting to speed up the formalization process of artisanal vessels dating from 2016 (no response to date). Due to authorities turnover in the Ministry, constraints and bottlenecks, there is no specific date for the completion of this process, which is key to the ROP implementation and the certification.</p>
	<p>Strengthen good fishing practices and associativity with the artisanal fishing sector</p>	<p>By May 2021, mahi mahi processing companies have defined and established purchase commitments that include good fishing practices with their mahi mahi suppliers (artisanal shipowners), such as fishing information registration, turtle release, on-board monitoring, etc.</p>	<p>All PMA companies have signed a <a href="#">Responsible Sourcing Policy</a>. This policy contains 7 pillars which aim that companies commit to carry out actions that contribute to a healthy mahi mahi population and its ecosystem.</p> <p>Some of these pillars are integrity and regulatory compliance; traceability and transparency; ecosystem approach and marine conservation; and value chain approach.</p> <p>During alliance sessions, the document was reviewed and shared with representatives of the different PMA companies, in order to gather contributions and suggestions and, finally, be officially approved.</p>





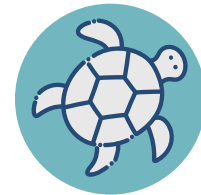
# NEXT STEPS



## REVIEW OF THE PROPOSED NEW WORK PLAN AND ANNUAL BUDGET OF THE PMA

A proposal for the new PMA Annual Work Plan has been drafted, which considers actions that must be reinforced in order to achieve better results in the FIP score. The document is based on the conclusions of the research carried out to the FIP by the Ecos Research Center, lessons learned, inputs from different stakeholders during the last FIP review meeting and gaps that still exist, which hamper mahi mahi fishery to be one step closer to the certification.

The new plan includes lines of action focused on improving both interaction records and data generation of this fishery, reducing mortality of key marine species and strengthening the mahi mahi value chain traceability. Furthermore, required funding and deadlines to measure its compliance are listed herein. The document will be presented and made available to PMA companies during the next meeting scheduled for August for its approval and to evaluate both mechanisms and ways of funding.



## CONTINUITY OF PILOTS ON GOOD PRACTICES FOR HANDLING AND RELEASE OF SEA TURTLES AND COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH MECHANISMS WITH IMARPE

In order to continue building capacities of companies regarding good sustainability practices aligned with the principles of the Marine Stewardship Council, the pilots developed last season will continue. These will be implemented during August 2021 – March 2022 and will be led again by consultants Rosa Vinatea and Andrea Pásara.

In this opportunity, we have considered to add the design of protocols that help companies to develop capacities for the generation of their own trainings in handling and release of sea turtles and in mechanisms for donating mahi mahi samples to IMARPE. There will be guidelines regarding the process that companies must follow for the coordination of workshops, collection and delivery of samples. We expect that these practices will continue over time by PMA companies.



## START OF THE MAHI MAHI MONITORING THROUGH ON-BOARD CAMERAS AND OBSERVERS

During the October 2021 – April 2022 fishing season, the project for remote electronic monitoring of mahi mahi will use on-board cameras in a group of artisanal vessels in northern and southern Peru. This project is carried out in partnership with IMARPE and SNI, with the participation of the San José Limitada Fishing Cooperative and the Union of Artisanal Fishermen and Shellfish Harvesters of Islay Matarani (SPAEMIM).

Currently, the methodology for data collection and analysis has been reviewed by IMARPE and it is in the final validation process. Visits are being made to different artisanal locations to share the benefits of the project and achieve more engagement by the fishing community. Moreover, Shellcatch has been chosen as the technology provider, which works on and stores videos of fishing operations directly into the cloud; they also have experience in other fisheries in Latin America and Southeast Asia.

It is worth mentioning that this project will help to continue improving data collection for future stock assessments of the resource and generate interaction records with protected species, which could prevent the closure of the Peruvian mahi mahi import market to the US. After the monitoring is completed, results will be evaluated to suggest to IMARPE its future scalability and recommend its application as a replacement method for human observation in this fishery.



# ACCOUNTABILITY

This period of time has been quite positive in terms of fundraising to advance on the mahi mahi sustainability. This has not only allowed progress in the actions proposed in the FIP, but also in consolidating the alliance of PMA companies. These funds have allowed us to follow up on the implementation of pilots, support the dissemination and workshops of mahi mahi ROP, provide support in the formalization of cooperatives and start with traceability pilots and electronic monitoring of mahi mahi. Although the budget collected has not yet been executed, it is already allocated to complete ongoing activities.

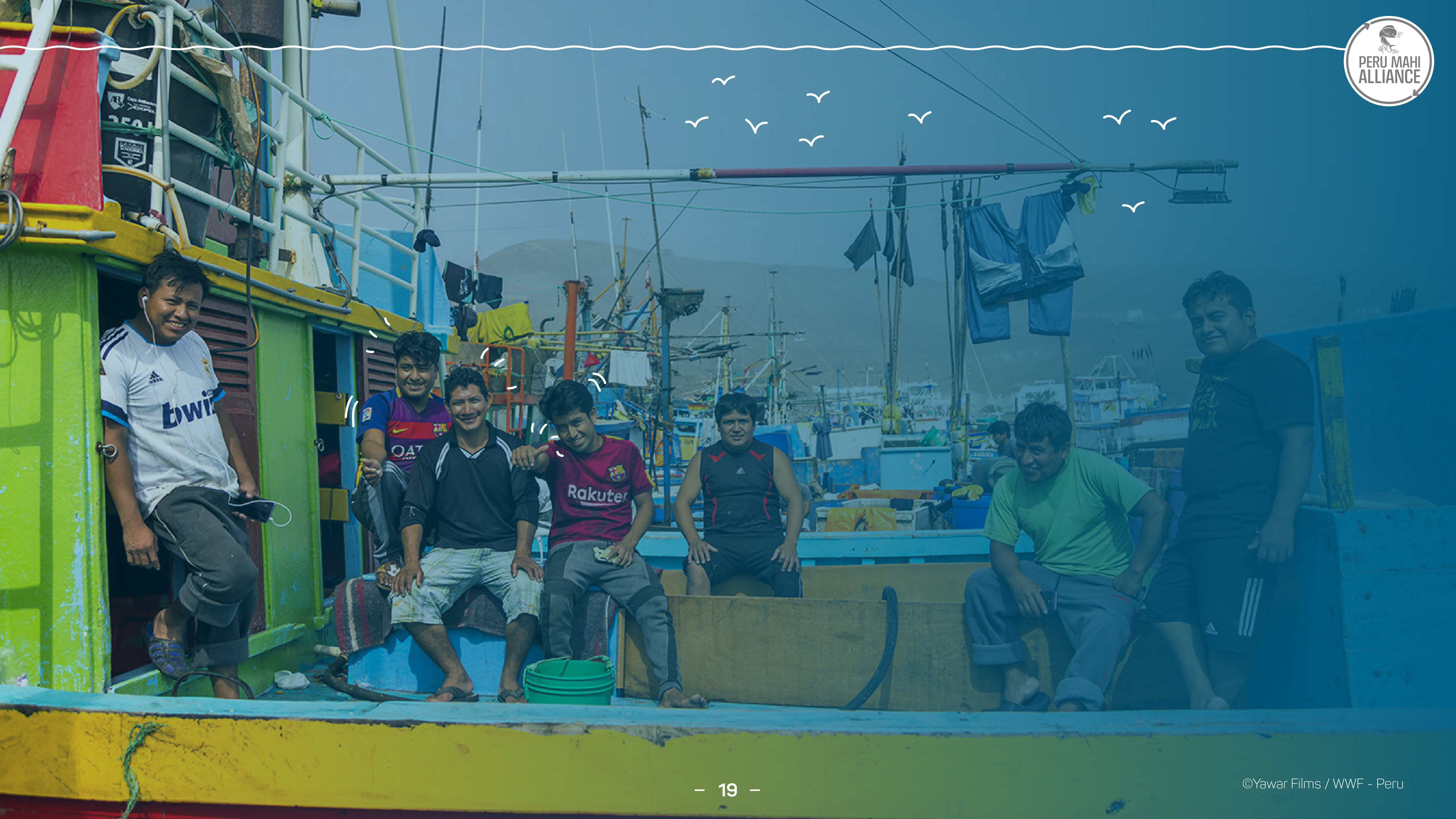
Fundraising pledged for 2020-2021 activities

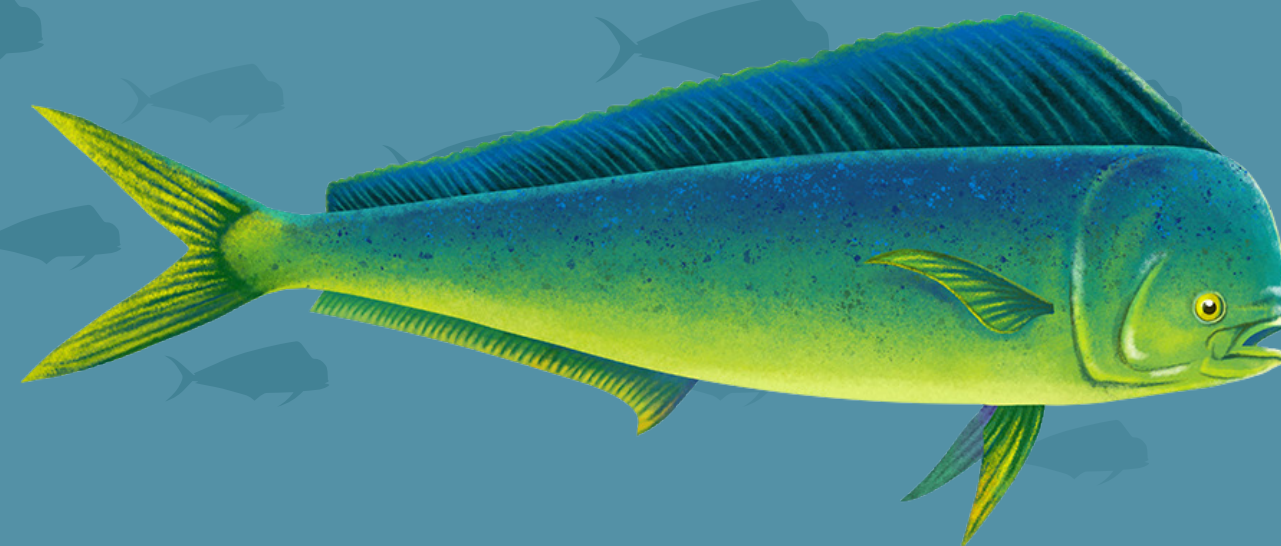
DONOR	AMOUNT	EXECUTED BUDGET	BALANCE	COMMENTS
PNIPA – Monitoring Project	\$116,352	\$33,151.5	\$83,200.5	Funds raised for the Electronic Monitoring Project with cameras for the mahi mahi fleet.
Donations of PMA companies (2019-2020)	\$31,600	\$439	\$31,161	SFunds allocated to the counterpart for the PNIPA Monitoring Project.
Donations of the US FIP Participants Program	\$86,867	\$27,955	\$58,912	Funds that support the coordination of the FIP and strategic activities to advance its certification.
Funds provided by WWF from different projects and donors that contribute to the mahi mahi sustainability	\$ 117,458	\$90,172	\$27,286	Funds raised by different WWF donors to support the mahi mahi sustainability.
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$352,277</b>	<b>\$151,717.5</b>	<b>\$200,559.5</b>	

There is still a long way to go, particularly in terms of monitoring and research that demand a huge investment. Yet, we are confident that as the Peru Mahi Alliance we will pull this off.



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