



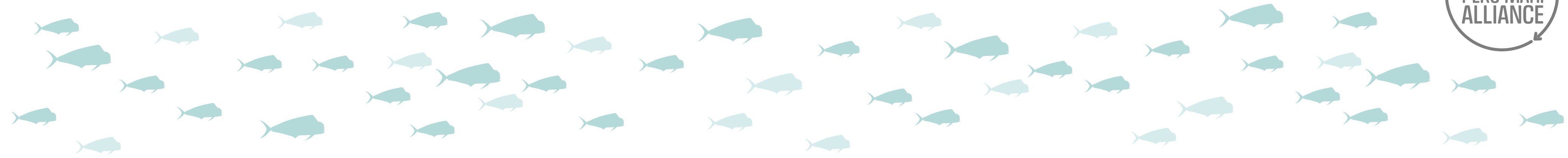
NEWSLETTER

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT FROM JULY 2021 TO FEBRUARY 2022

N.º 4



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MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS
FROM FEBRUARY TO
JULY 2021



FEATURED



PROGRESS OF THE
ANNUAL WORK
PLAN JULY 2020 -
JUNE 2021



NEXT STEPS



BALANCE
SHEET

EDITORIAL

This last semester has been key for the **Mahi Fisheries Improvement Project (FIP)** since thanks to the support of the Peru Mahi Alliance (PMA), the FIP has gone from having **46% of activities executed to 56%. This makes the mahi fishery closer to MSC certification.** It has also **raised its rating from “B” to “A” on the Fishery Progress Platform** for all the work that has been developed.

This would not have been possible without the implementation and continuity of key projects that companies have been implementing, such as the collection of biological mahi samples - an important input for the principle of sustainable stock - and training in good practices of handling and release of sea turtles, necessary to reduce the mortality of these endangered and / or threatened species and reduce the impact on the environment. In that sense, we highlight those companies that have shown their leadership and collaboration with respect to these points such as **Coinfrefri, Fish Olg, Produpesca, Oceáno, Spring Valley Seafood, Maishi Group and Peruvian Seafood, and we urge the rest of the members to continue working with the same commitment since only together we will achieve sustainability.**

In this line, 2022 is presented as a year of great opportunities for the fishery, hand in hand with the new **Annual Work Plan 2021-2022 of the PMA** that was approved in September 2021 by all its members and is currently in implementation since it will promote the implementation of the ROP mahi, the application of good fishing practices, the strengthening of research, the traceability of the resource and the importance of binational management of the fishery.

One of the fundamental steps that the members of the Peru Mahi Alliance (PMA) have decided to take is to formalize their alliance in Public Registries in order to consolidate their leadership in the FIP of mahi, strengthen its internal governance and establish strategic alliances with the different actors of the sector to articulate efforts that allow achieving the sustainability of this fishery. An event is also being prepared for the **official launch of the Peru Mahi Alliance (PMA) at the Seafood Expo North America 2022 to be held in Boston**, which will be aimed at international buyers of the Peruvian mahi mahi.

Therefore, 2022 appears before us as the year of consolidation of Peru Mahi Alliance and we hope to continue counting on your important support to continue reaping successes as a team.



Evelyn Luna Victoria
Senior Oceans Manager at WWF-Peru





Alliance of processing and exporting companies of mahi mahi that was born in 2019 with the aim of **achieving its sustainability and obtaining MSC certification for the fishery**. Through articulated work with all the actors of the productive chain, it promotes and implements initiatives that help the conservation of this important resource.

MEMBERS



PARTNERS



MISSION

Contribute to the **conservation and sustainable development of the mahi mahi fishery** in a legal manner, promoting and articulating strategic projects among all the actors in its value chain.

VISION

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

NEW BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Approved on February 23, 2022

President:

Michael Mc Gregor - CEO of Oceano Group

Vice President:

Francisco Takahashi - CEO of COINREFRI

Treasurer:

Héctor Olaya - Sales Manager at Fish Olg

Secretary:

Francisco Vía - New Business Manager at SEAFROST

SPECIAL NOTES

Status of mahi mahi FIPs worldwide:

A comparison that makes us reflect that we still need to continue improving

By Renato Gozzer Wuest and Teddy Escarabay
from Sustainable Fishery Partnership (SFP)

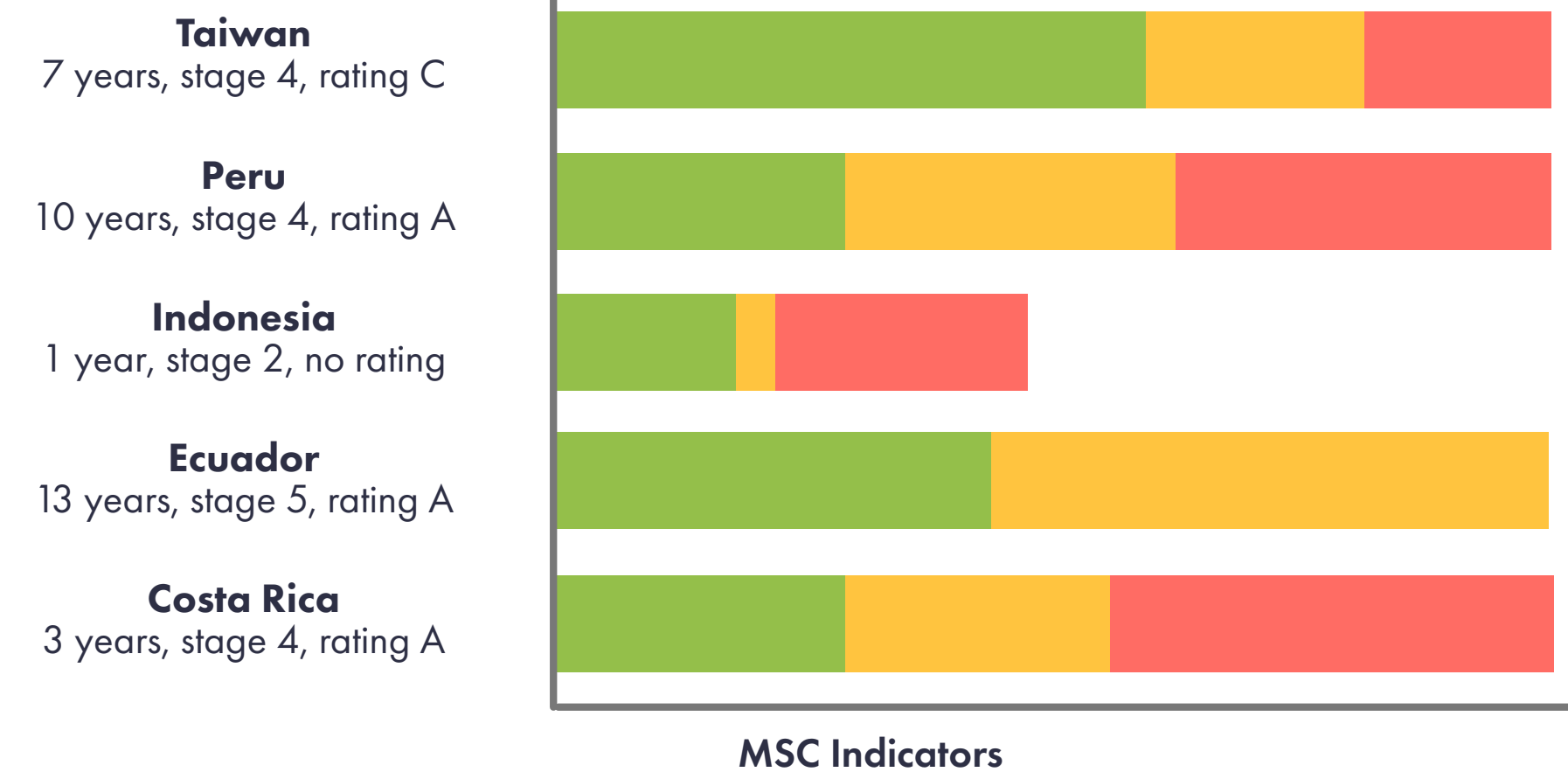
According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), eighty countries were responsible for the **95 thousand tons** registered in the mahi landings of the year 2019. Of these, only five represented more than 80%, highlighting **Peru as the world's largest producer (37% of the total world volume)**, followed by Indonesia (16%), Taiwan (11%), Iran (9%) and Ecuador (9%). In addition, the **United States is the main importer** of this resource. In 2017 it bought perico for **245 million dollars**, with **Peru being its main supplier (31% of the volume)**, followed by Ecuador (31%), Taiwan (18%), Panama (5%) and Costa Rica (3%).

Currently, most of the world's major producers are implementing **fisheries improvement projects with a view to achieving certification from the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)**. This is a third-party certification, aligned with the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, which assesses the level of sustainability of fisheries based on 28 indicators divided into three guiding principles: **P1**) health of the fish stock, **P2**) impacts on the ecosystem and **P3**) governance system.

Fisheries improvement projects or, as they are known, FIP projects, show different states of progress. The FIPs of Costa Rica, Ecuador and **Peru have the rating "A"**, that is, of advanced progress; whereas, Taiwan is rated "C", which means that the fishery has only made some progress in recent times. Indonesia's FIP, being relatively new, is not yet qualified.

As can be seen, Peru and the rest of the countries still must go through a path of improvements in fisheries management before achieving MSC certification. In the Latin American region, this should not necessarily mean competition between producing countries, on the other hand, an incentive to strengthen cooperation. Many of the great challenges in fisheries sustainability of the mahi have a supranational character.

Status of the mahi mahi FIPs up to February 2022



Status of the different FIPs. Green: indicators that score greater than 80 points, yellow: indicators that score between 60 and 80 points, red color: indicators that score less than 60 points.

[1] The standard uses a score range of 0 to 100 points, under a traffic light scheme to make visible the progress or improvement in each of the 28 indicators. For a fishery to obtain certification, each performance indicator must score at least 60 points, otherwise the fishery automatically fails (indicators in red). Likewise, a fishery can be certified with some indicators between 60 and 80, but assuming improvement commitments to achieve a score greater than 80 points within a set period after obtaining certification (indicators in amber). In addition, indicators that score greater than 80 points would comply with the sustainability standard, so they do not require establishing any certification conditions (indicators in green).

PMA'S MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS FROM JULY TO JANUARY 2022

RESEARCH AND INNOVATION



8 MAHI MAHI FISHING TRIPS HAVE BEEN MONITORED WITH REMOTE ELECTRONIC MONITORING CAMERAS AND ON-BOARD OBSERVERS THANKS TO THE PNIPA PROJECT.

In August 2021, trips began to test remote electronic monitoring (REM) cameras in Paita, San Jose and Matarani. It should be noted that the videos taken by REM cameras will be analyzed for the recording of bycatch data, sizes and sex ratio, according to the objectives of the project. At the same time, the data collected by the on-board observers will be processed for subsequent comparative analysis with cameras according to the methodology already approved by IMARPE to evaluate whether they are equally efficient.

So far this season, it has been possible to monitor 05 trips of vessels that sailed from Paita during the months of October, November and December and 03 trips of vessels that sailed from Matarani in the months of January and February.

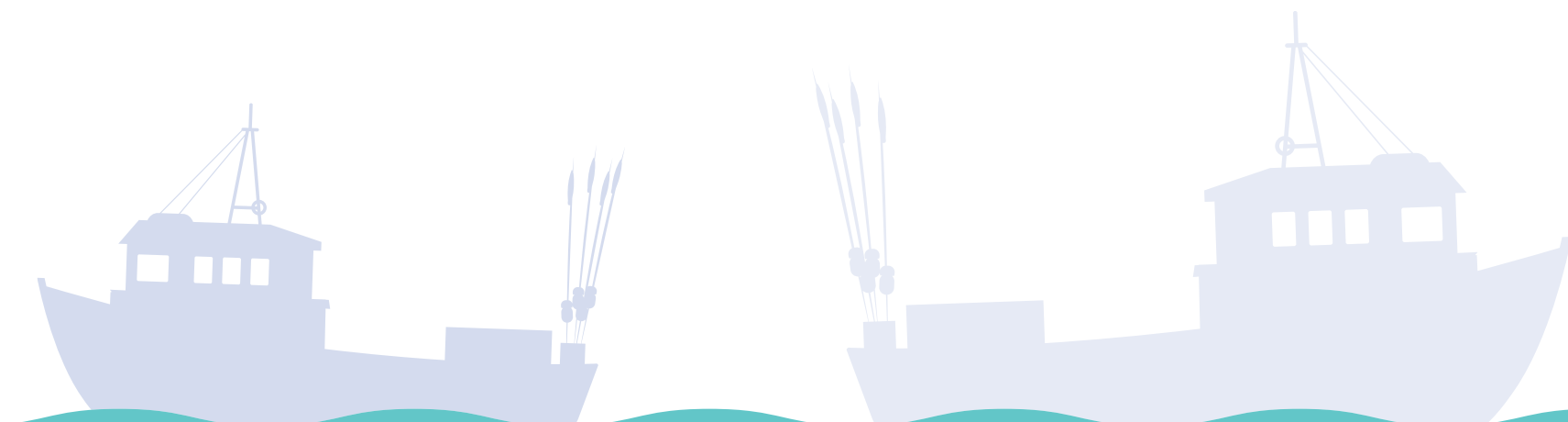


120 MAHI MAHI SAMPLES HAVE BEEN DELIVERED TO IMARPE SO FAR THIS SEASON TO IMPROVE BIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE RESOURCE

Since the mahi mahi season began in October 2021, it has been possible to collect 120 specimens of mahi mahi from 6 companies in PMA that will help improve the biological studies of IMARPE and the indicators of this fishery. This has happened despite the bad weather conditions this season. It should be noted that this is the second time that PMA has joined IMARPE in this initiative, as the first time was in the October 2020 - April 2021 season. These great efforts have been reflected in the social networks of IMARPE where the scientific entity appreciates the collaboration of PMA as it strengthens research in the mahi mahi fishery.

The results of these studies are published in the reports on the indicators of the mahi mahi fishery, updated until November 2021. These reports are displayed on the IMARPE platform.

INDICATORS	N° OF MAHI MAHI SAMPLES COLLECTED	N° OF VESSELS INVOLVED
FISHOLG	45	5
PRODUPECA	44	4
SPRING VALLEY FRUIT	8	1
COINREFRI	11	3
OCEANO SEAFOOD	5	1
MAI SHI GROUP	7	2
TOTAL	120	16



120 mahi mahi samples have been submitted to IMARPE so far this season to improve biological research on the resource.

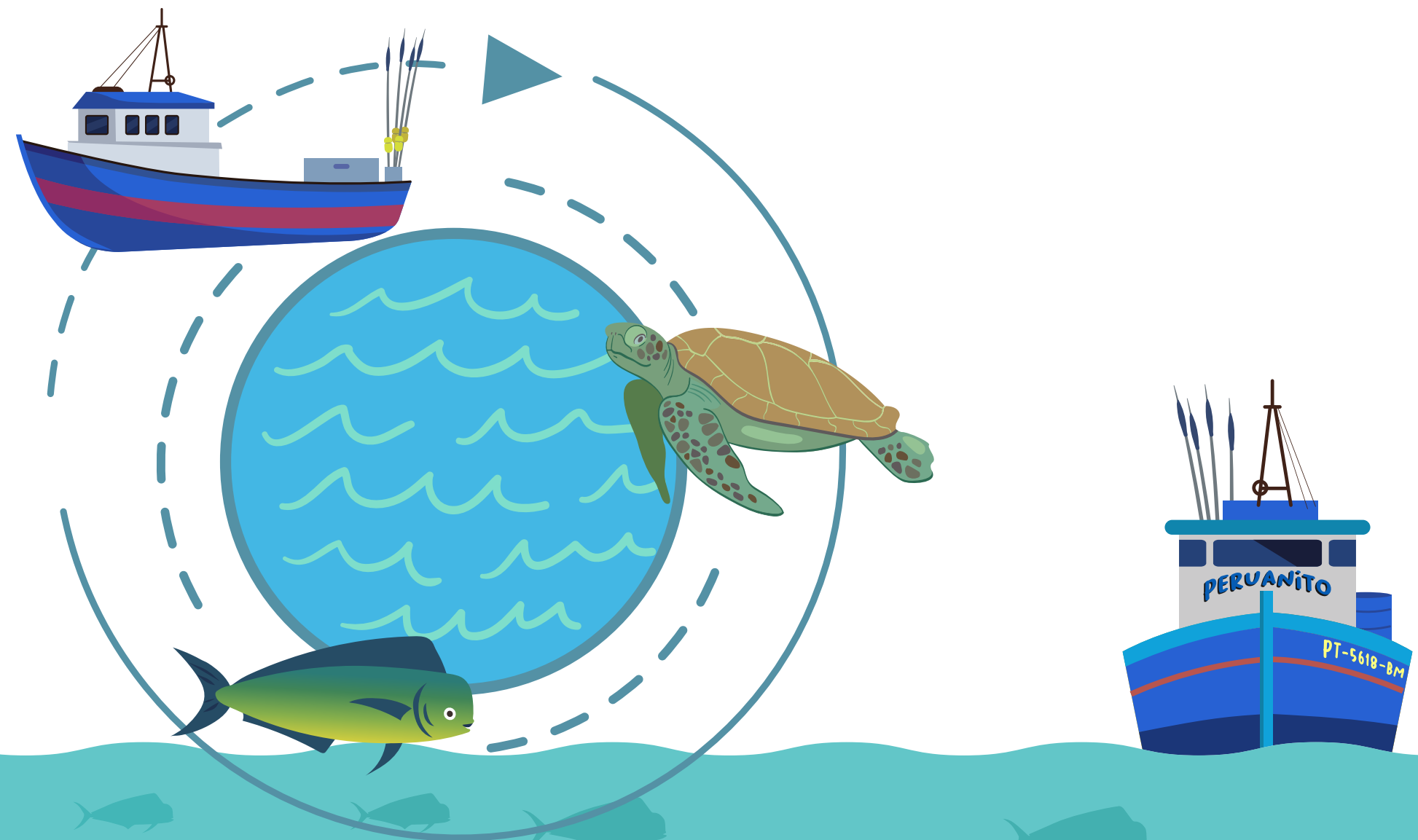


ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENT



PMA HAS BEEN TRAINING 141 ARTISANAL FISHERMEN IN GOOD PRACTISES FOR HANDLING AND RELEASE OF SEA TURTLES SO FAR THIS SEASON

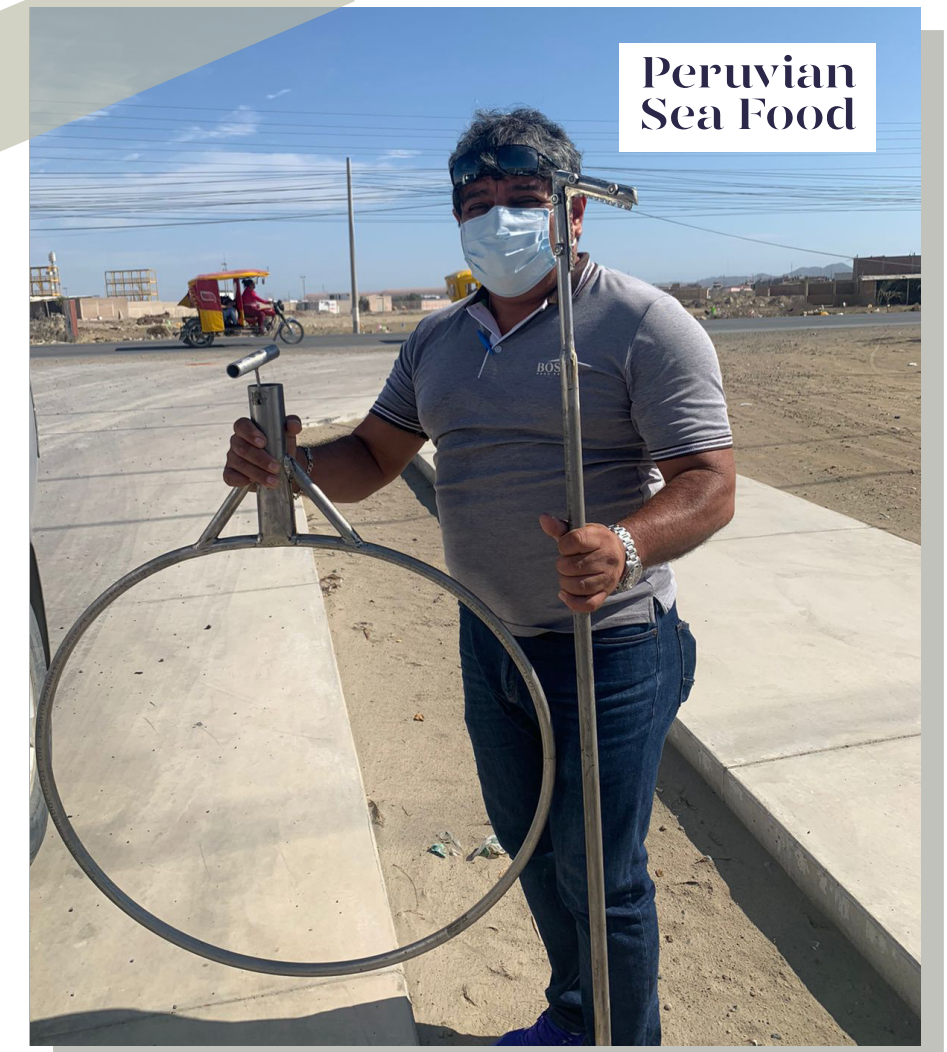
Since the beginning of the mahi mahi season, **6 PMA companies** have conducted training on the correct handling and release of sea turtles aimed at the artisanal fishers who provide them. So far, **141 crew members of 64 vessels** have been trained, through which they have been given educational material, certificates and, including, **57 release tool kits**. This directly contributes to the implementation of the mahi mahi's ROP since it requires that fishers have these release tools. It is a commitment of PMA and all the actors involved to join efforts towards a healthy ecosystem through sustainable fisheries management.



INDICATORS	N° TRAINED VESSELS	N° TRAINED CREW MEMBERS	N° OF KITS DELIVERED TO FISHERS
COINREFRI	25	46	23
PRODUPECA	21	29	10
OCEANO SEAFOOD	9	16	11
SPRING VALLEY FRUIT	4	28	8
MAI SHI GROUP	3	15	3
PERUVIAN SEAFOOD	2	7	2
TOTAL	64	141	57



PMI has been training 141 artisanal fishermen in handling and releasing sea turtles so far this season



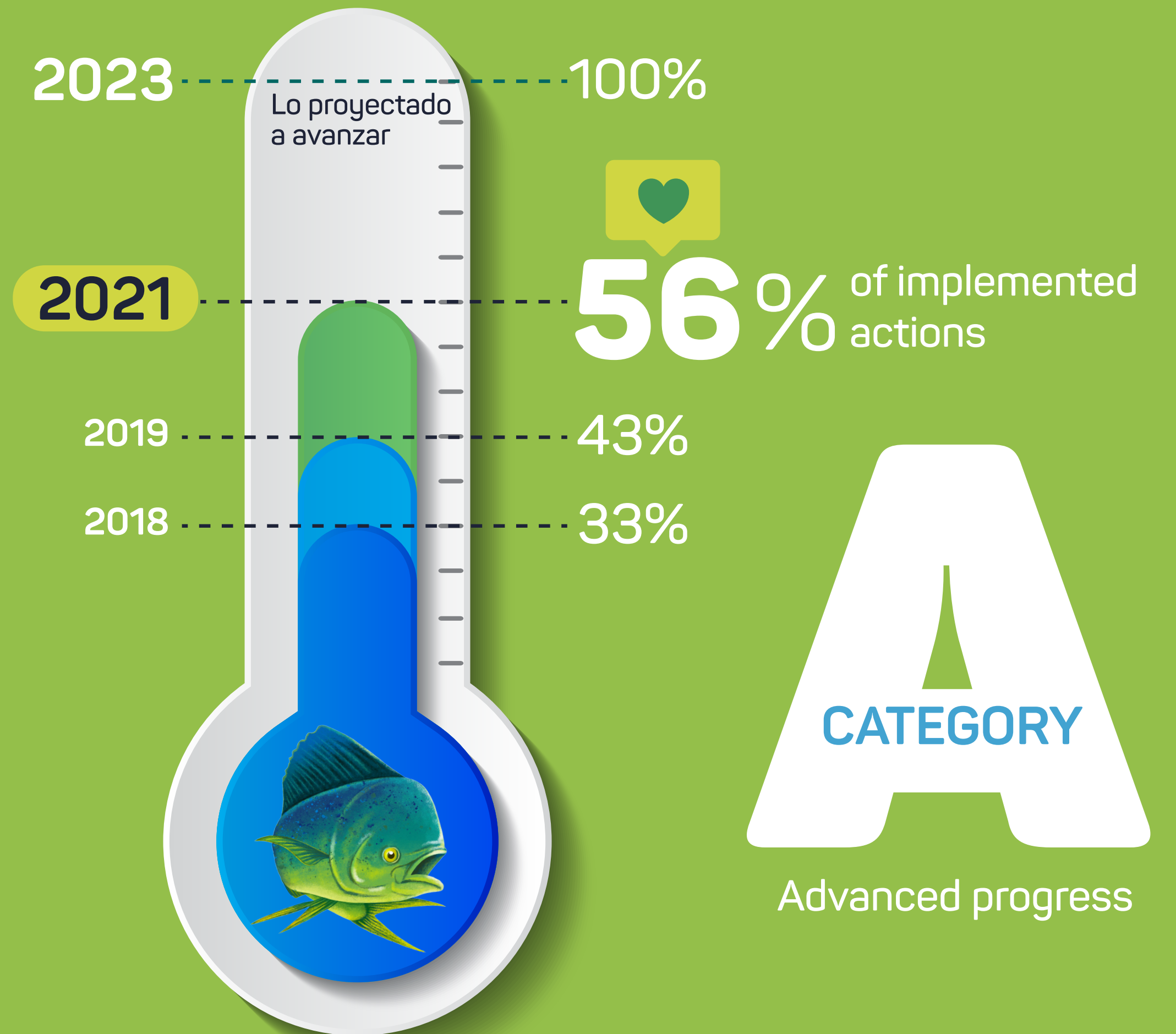
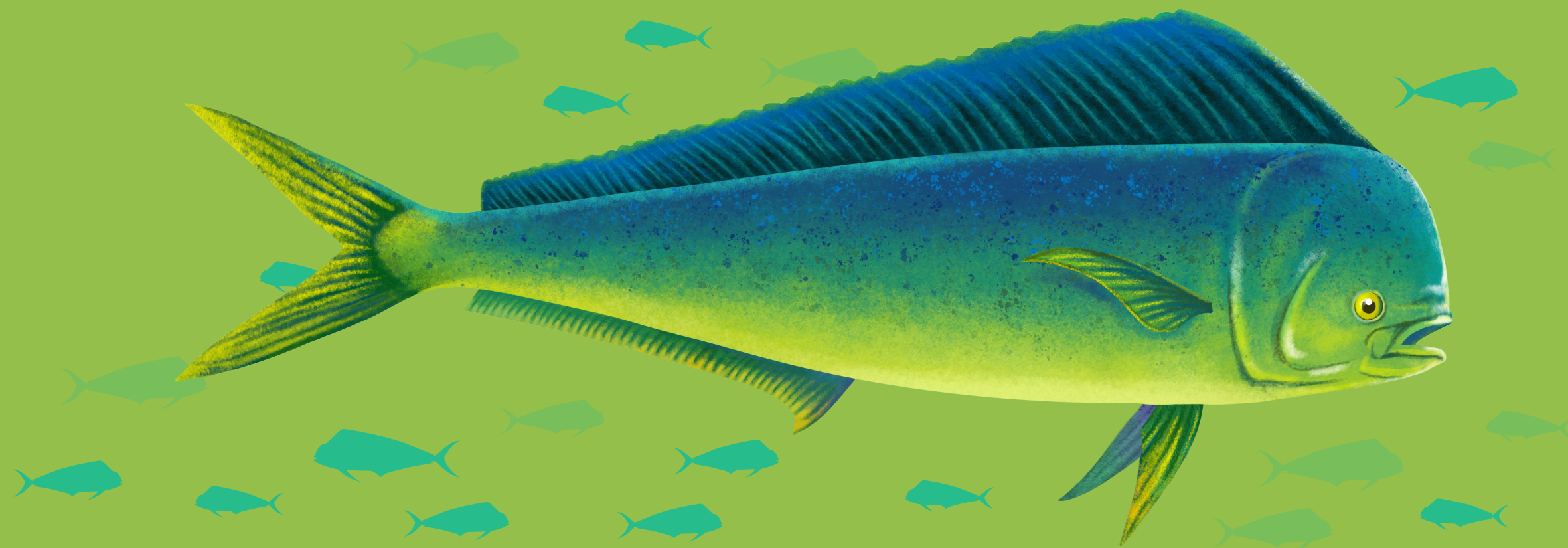
FEATURED



THE MAHI MAHI FIP OBTAINED THE "A" RATING OF ADVANCED PROGRESS ON THE FISHERY PROGRESS PLATFORM THANKS TO THE ACTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN IMPLEMENTED.

In 2021, an important advance of the actions implemented in the mahi mahi fisheries improvement project was achieved through the report of the Fishery Progress platform. After the last semi-annual update on the platform, there has been an **increase of 43% to 56% of completed shares** of the FIP, generating a **positive update in its rating, going from category "B" - Good Progress - to category "A" or Advanced Progress.**

The FIP of the mahi mahi contemplates a 5-year Action Plan which allows to track and quantify its fulfillment through indicators. **Thanks to the efforts made in the activities proposed in the PMA Annual Work Plan**, significant progress is being made. The next Fishery Progress assessment on March 31, 2022 is expected to yield positive results, bringing us closer to Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification.




PROGRESS OF THE ANNUAL WORK PLAN (JULY 2021 - FEBRUARY 2022)

Approximately 50% of the activities outlined in the Annual Work Plan (August 2021 - July 2022) of PMA are in progress, 25% have already been completed and 25% have not yet started.

Green: Accomplished

Yellow: in Progress


Red: not Progress yet

COMPONENT	OBJECTIVE	GOAL	SECOND SEMESTER PROGRESS (July 2021 - February 2022)
 <p>Healthy stock</p>	<p>Strengthen monitoring of the fishing effort</p>	<p>By February 2022, PMA has give support to Ministry of Production to create SITRAPESCA Móvil and have interconnected with TrazApp for collect information about fishing effort</p>	<p>Since November 2021, we have been working with representatives of the General Office of Information Technologies and Supervision, Control and Sanction of Ministry of Production (PRODUCE) on the construction of SITRAPESCA Móvil that will allow artisanal fishers to provide fishing information through of their mobile devices. To date, there is already a first version of the application, however, it is still pending to carry out tests in the field and incorporate functionalities according to the characteristics of the artisanal fishing activity.</p> <p>On the other hand, regarding the interconnection of the TrazApp with SITRAPESCA, PRODUCE published on February 14 the guidelines for the Interoperability of SITRAPESCA with other systems, for which WWF has sent a letter to General Office of Supervision, Control and Sanction to start this process.</p>
		<p>By season of October 2021 - March 2022, 30 artisanal captains there will be trained to record of fishing effort and bycatch of marine fauna on TrazApp electronic logbook</p>	<p>More than 40 fishers from Paita, San José and Matarani have been trained in the use of the TrazApp electronic logbook, however to date around 10 have been using it constantly. In this sense, in order to generate an incentive for more fishers to use it, WWF has signed a Specific Agreement with Institute of sea of Perú (IMARPE) for the interconnection of TrazApp and the IMARPE database so that through the TrazApp it can comply with what is established on the fishing logbook in the Fishing Management Regulation of mahi mahi and in the SPRFMO for those vessels that fish for giant squid in international waters.</p>
		<p>By season of October 2021 - March 2022, have continued with collaborative IMARPE and PMA, Collect 7 samples of mahi mahi by companies of PMA</p>	<p>Since the fishing season began to date, 84 samples of mahi mahi have been delivered to IMARPE thanks to the support of 6 companies of the 13 that are currently in the Peru Mahi Alliance. We urge the rest of the companies to contribute to the pilot in order to achieve the goal. It should be noted that the company that has provided the most support in the pilot has been Fish Olg, who has delivered 37 samples to date.</p>
		<p>By season of October 2021 - March 2022, have implemented joining IMARPE pilot project of monitoring by REM camaras and on- board observers.</p>	<p>The Fishery Biological Monitoring program is halfway through the implementation phase. It has been possible to monitor 8 mahi mahi trips with remote electronic monitoring cameras and on-board observers on vessels from Paita and Matarani. Bycatch data and sizes of the resource have been recorded.</p>
	<p>Strengthen measure of conservation of mahi mahi considering its shared stock</p>	<p>By December, the companies had sent a letter and had a reunion with the PRODUCE, RREE e IMARPE to talk about the relevance of signing a binational agreement between Peru-Ecuador for sustainability of mahi mahi mahi resource.</p>	<p>To date, the letter has not been sent because it was considered convenient to establish a meeting with the private mahi mahi exporting sector from Peru and Ecuador as a first step to propose a work plan for the management of the resource in both countries.</p>

Green: Accomplished

Yellow: in Progress


Red: not Progress yet

COMPONENT	OBJECTIVE	GOAL	SECOND SEMESTER PROGRESS (July 2021 - February 2022)
 <p>Healthy ecosystem</p>	<p>Reduce fishing mortality due to sea turtle bycatch</p>	<p>By season of October 2021 - March 2022, the companies of PMA have trained and given of tools to release of sea turtle at least 03 vessels (several 21 fishers) with support of WWF and RED SOS Turtle</p>	<p>To date, 6 companies of the alliance have trained 141 crew members of mahi mahi boats in the correct handling and release of sea turtles. They have also provided 57 vessels with release tool kits for this season October 2021 - April 2022, which directly contributes to compliance with fishing management regulations of mahi mahi. It should be noted that the company that has collaborated the most in the pilot is COINREFRI, which has trained 46 crew members of 25 vessels and has provided them with 23 release tool kits.</p>
		<p>By the season of October 2021 - March 2022, each PMA company will have obtained at least 02 videos where the release of sea turtles is reported.</p>	<p>To date, no company has managed to get trained fishers to share audiovisual records of a sea turtle release with them. The season is not over yet, so it is expected that before it ends you can get at least 1 video.</p>
		<p>By June 2022, the bycatch records recorded in 1) the cameras will have been shared with IMARPE electronic monitoring; 2) cell phone videos and 3) TrazApp records in order to prepare a joint report on the level of interaction of the fishery and recommendations for its mitigation.</p>	<p>All information will be shared with IMARPE once the mahi mahi season is over on April 30, 2022. However, it is important to note that WWF and IMARPE have signed a specific agreement so that TrazApp information can be shared with IMARPE. In this sense, since December 2021, the TrazApp programmers and the IMARPE IT Area have been holding meetings to finish it.</p>
		<p>By December 2021, We will follow up with the PRODUCE so that it approves guidelines for handling and release of sea turtles that will serve as the basis for training artisanal fishers.</p>	<p>Last year WWF presented a proposal for guidelines as a practical guide for the correct handling and release of sea turtles bycaught in longlines and gillnets. So that there are guidelines for the development of training for artisanal fishers on the subject in accordance with the establishment of the mahi mahi's ROP. According to conversations with PRODUCE, the proposal is currently being socialized with the different Directorates of PRODUCE and IMARPE in order to obtain their favorable opinion.</p>
		<p>By December 2021, A course on the release of sea turtles for fishers will be developed together with FONDEPES, according to the guidelines established in the Fishing Regulations.</p>	<p>WWF and FONDEPES signed a framework agreement at the end of last year to collaborate in terms of technical assistance and training in the sustainable development of artisanal fishing and environmental conservation. In this sense, it has been agreed that WWF will support FONDEPES in coordination with IMARPE in the organization of a certified training course for FONDEPES instructors in the correct handling and release of sea turtles. So that the instructors can provide the training in accordance with the provisions of the fourth transitory complementary provision of the mahi mahi Fishing Regulations later. Likewise, WWF will provide FONDEPES with all the resources and educational materials created to provide training to fishers (guides, videos, stickers, posters, songs, etc.) and so that FONDEPES can share them in its educational repository. On the other hand, it should be noted that FONDEPES is going to convene this year the creation of a technical table for the planning of the sea turtle release course aimed at fishers.</p>

Green: Accomplished

Yellow: in Progress


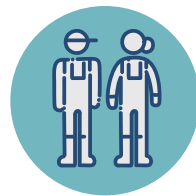
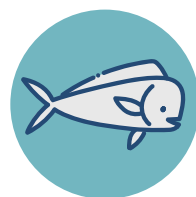
Red: not Progress yet

COMPONENT	OBJECTIVE	GOAL	SECOND SEMESTER PROGRESS (July 2021 - February 2022)
 <p>Clear management policies on the activity</p>	<p>Strengthen the supervision, 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</p>	<p>By season of October 2021 - March 2022, a traceability pilot with the TrazApp will have been implemented with 9 PMA companies so that it can trace the mahi mahi from the sea to the plant.</p>	<p>As a first stage of the pilot, the minimum requirements demanded by the 7 plants participating in the pilot were identified when the plants received a product from the current fishing season. In addition, 28 shipowners and 25 traders were trained in order to introduce them to the traceability system and to record information of interest to the plant. In a second stage, it is hoped that the information generated from the actors in the chain will be obtained and that the processing plants will be able to receive information through the interconnection of the plant information system and TrazApp or through the processing plant platform of TrazApp. Thus, they can later be exported to an international company, aligned with the FIPS issue and the international traceability standard (GDST). So far, reports have already been generated on the use of this shipowner and supplier traceability system for some PMA companies.</p>
	<p>Provide compliance support and application of the regulatory framework mahi mahi fishery to promote its sustainability</p>	<p>By September 2021, PMA has organized 02 workshops together with PRODUCE on the importance of the mahi mahi ROP and explaining its provisions to artisanal fishers. Also, there will be developed a practical guide that explains in a simple way the mahi mahi ROP.</p>	<p>WWF PERU traveled in the months of September and October to Paita Piura, arriving at the cooperatives of La Islilla and La Tortuga, where workshops were held with the objective of explaining the importance and provisions contained in the regulation of the mahi mahi fishery. About 50 fishers from both locations attended. Likewise, the ROP guide for mahi mahi has already been designed, containing the explanation of the articles and provisions of the ROP in a simple way for better understanding by people who do not handle legal and technical terms.</p>
	<p>Strengthen the legal framework for resolution of conflicts</p>	<p>By September 2021, the companies of the PMA have prepared a proposal for the elaboration of the indicators for the follow-up and evaluation of the mahi mahi ROP and its provisions</p>	<p>The companies of the PMA will prepare a proposal for the elaboration of the indicators for the follow-up and evaluation of the ROP of mahi mahi and its provisions.</p>
	<p>Strengthen the legal framework for resolution of conflicts</p>	<p>By January 2022, an analysis and guide will have been prepared on the regulatory framework for the resolution of conflicts in artisanal fisheries, so that it can be applied in the mahi mahi fishery</p>	<p>Natalia Mora, as a consultant, has been contracted to prepare an analysis of the national and/or customary legal framework for conflict resolution applicable to the artisanal fishing sector, the systems and/or tools for conflict prevention and management, as well as the roles, responsibilities, articulation and/or coordination of the institutions and their competent bodies.</p>

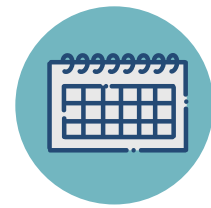
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Yellow: in Progress

Red: not Progress yet

COMPONENT	OBJECTIVE	GOAL	SECOND SEMESTER PROGRESS (July 2021 - February 2022)
 Fishing Fleet	Provide support to complete the formalization process	By January 2022, a commercial agreement will have been signed with the fishing cooperatives in order to support compliance with the requirements in their formalization process	To date, a commercial agreement is being negotiated between the fishing cooperative called Jehovah is my Pastor, Nothing will be missing from La Tortuga (Paita) and a PMA company. It is expected that this agreement will be signed in February. This agreement would support cooperatives in complying with the requirement of registering sales by cooperatives that is required for its formalization and will be the first step so that the benefits of marketing under the cooperative system can be appreciated using traceability systems and good fishing practices.
		By september 2021, the PMA companies together with their allies (SNI and WWF) will have sent a letter and will have met with PRODUCE and DICAPI to speed up the process of formalizing artisanal fishing vessels.	The National Society of Industries in coordination with SFP and representatives of the PMA and CAPECAL have sent letters to both DICAPI and the Regional Governments expressing their concern about the delay in the process of formalizing fishing cooperatives and SIFORPA II.
 Compliance with social aspects of the FIP	Strengthen the capacities of companies regarding rights and responsibilities labor	By December 2021, PMA companies will have signed a code of conduct in accordance with the FIP social policy guidelines.	According to Fishery Progress, there is a deadline until March 2022 to comply with this requirement of signing a code of conduct for the Protection of Human Rights, in accordance with the established guidelines, all FIPs in the world that report at Fishery Progress must sign it.
		By March 2022, at least 03 trainings on labor rights will have been carried out New FIP Social Policy for artisanal fishers and a list of suppliers of PMA companies will have been compiled in order to comply with the FIP social policy.	According to what is established by Fishery Progress, there is a deadline until October 2022 to comply with this requirement. In this sense, it is planned to first develop a study to know the labor rights of artisanal fishers according to national regulations and international agreements, as well as the gaps and main challenges for compliance with these so that from that report training can be provided.
 FIP leadership	Strengthen the internal management of the PMA and its leadership in the mahi mahi FIP	By October 2021, PMA companies will have approved their Internal Regulations.	In December 2021, PMA were approved the document that clearly establishes: i) duties of the members, ii) rights of the members, iii) mechanisms of internal government, iv) access to the alliance, v) representation of the alliance in official acts, and vi) financing of the activities of the action plan. It should be noted that it had previously been sent by mail to the 13 companies that are part of it to receive their contributions and comments.

NEXT STEPS



PERU MAHI ALLIANCE WILL BE OFFICIALLY PRESENTED TO INTERNATIONAL BUYERS AT THE SEAFOOD EXPO NORTH AMERICA 2022 IN BOSTON

From March 13 to 15, 2022, the Seafood Expo North America, also known as the Boston Seafood Show and as one of the largest seafood trade shows in North America, will be held in the United States. Year after year, this exhibition brings more than 1,300 suppliers and more than 600 buyers from various countries, with the aim of providing buyers with a one-stop shop to access a wide portfolio of available products. More than 22,000 professionals attended last year to discover suppliers, products and new trends, while creating lucrative business connections that last far beyond the event.

This March 14, in the 40th edition of the fair, the Peru Mahi Alliance will make its official presentation in an event organized with the support of WWF, PromPerú and SFP. The main buyers of Peruvian mahi are being invited. This event will seek to position the great advances of the alliance and our mahi mahi in the international market with a view to its sustainability and certification under the MSC fisheries standard.



THE PERU MAHI ALLIANCE PREPARES ITS WEB PORTAL

The Peru Mahi Alliance is preparing to launch its **web portal on March 14 at the Official Launch of the PMA at the Seafood Expo North America 2022**, which will have its version in Spanish and English. The long-awaited website has the main purpose to publicize the achievements and advances that are being developed on the sustainability of the mahi mahi. Likewise, the web will show information on the projects that are being promoted by the PMA related to research and good fishing practices.

About the content of the webpage, you can obtain information about the history of the PMA and who makes it up, in addition, you can read the annual work plans, semi-annual reports, meeting reports, among other documents. There will be an exclusive section detailing the progress of the mahi mahi FIP actions and the status of the fishery to obtain certification from the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC). Likewise, important information on the management of the resource and its fishery will be made available; such as, for example, the recently approved Fishing Regulations. Finally, visitors to the website will be able to download educational materials on good practices for handling and release of sea turtles and also visualize, through audiovisual material, the work that is being done with these species to achieve their conservation.

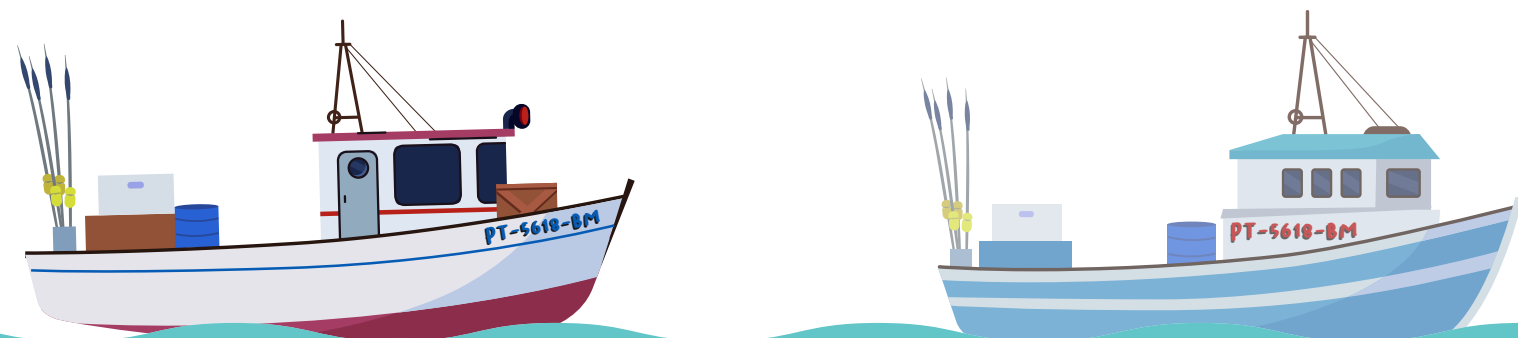


NEXT STEPS FOR THE FORMALIZATION OF THE PERU MAHI ALLIANCE:

One of the first steps that have been taken for the formalization of the PMA has been the definition of the **Board of Directors**. On February 23, at an extraordinary meeting of the PMA, the members of the PMA voted and it was constituted as follows:

- **President:**
Michael Mc Gregor - CEO of Oceano Group
- **Vice president:**
Francisco Takahashi - CEO of COINREFRI
- **Treasurer:**
Hector Olaya - Sales Manager en Fish Olg
- **Secretary:**
Francisco Vía - New Business Manager at SEAFROST

Likewise, the Grijalva & Asociados Law Firm has been contracted to support the constitution and formalization of Peru Mahi Alliance as a non-profit association, empowered to receive funds from its members that may later be used in the implementation of the action plans of the Fisheries Improvement Project. The process will begin with the reservation of the name Peru Mahi Alliance in Public Registries and then, build the founding act and respective statutes, in addition to the preparation of the minutes, the act of the board of directors and the comprehensive advisory service. Finally, the entry to Public Registries and the registration in the National Registry of Legal Entities as well as the issuance of the Single Registry of Taxpayers will correspond.





CONSULTANCY FOR THE SYSTEMATIZATION OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION MECHANISMS:

Consultant Natalia Mora was hired to carry out a study that describes and analyzes the national legal framework on issues related to conflict resolution in the artisanal fishing sector. It is expected to have the analysis of the systems and/or tools for the prevention and management of conflicts, as well as the identification of roles and those responsible for the competent bodies in dealing with conflicts. In addition, as specific activities, meetings must be coordinated to gather information with PRODUCE, DIREPRO, PCM and people with knowledge and competence in the study area. Its analysis will be delivered on January 31 of this year, in this way it is expected to comply with Milestone 72 of the FIP Action Plan, which details that the existing conflict resolution mechanisms must be reviewed. This action will make it possible to strengthen the FIP in the evaluation of the third principle of effective management and in its governance and policy component.



SIGNING OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS OF FISHERY PROGRESS

According to the new policy of the Fishery Progress platform, all FIPs that report on their platform must share their commitment to reducing human and labor rights abuses within FIPs. In this sense, **all FIPs must express this commitment by signing a Code of Conduct for the Protection of Human Rights** where they commit to improving knowledge and mitigating the risks to human and labor rights that exist within their FIP, as defined in the principles detailed in the Code of Conduct and as applicable to the role they play within the FIP.

The Code of Conduct for the Protection of Human Rights shall be based on international conventions and labor standards, including the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural, the fundamental conventions of the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the Convention on Work in Fishing of the ILO. It is important that the code of conduct highlights compliance with the following principles in the fishery: (1) no abuse or harassment, (2) no human trafficking or forced labor, (3) no child labor, (4) that freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining be respected, (5) that income and benefits be decent, transparent and

stable, (6) that the people dedicated to fishing enjoy adequate rest, (7) that the people dedicated to fishing and fishing observation have adequate living conditions on board the vessels, (8) that the environment of work is safe and has an adequate medical response to injuries in the workplace, (9) that people engaged in fishing have access to effective, fair and confidential grievance mechanisms, (10) that there is no discrimination, etc.

There is a deadline until March 2022 for the mahi mahi FIP to comply with this requirement, the FIP will go to an "inactive" status on the platform.



ACCOUNTABILITY

When the PMA Annual Work Plan was approved in September 2012, it was established that around 77,000 dollars were required to implement it. In this sense, the Peru Mahi Alliance took a big step in October 2021 when it decided on the financing mechanism of the PMA's annual Work Plans, where all members had to provide a base contribution of 4 thousand dollars and a variable contribution of according to the number of kilos of mahi mahi exported in the last fishing season to complete the necessary budget. Likewise, it was agreed that the new members would still contribute according to the established mechanism and that the surplus would serve as a buffer for other activities required by the FIP or the PMA.

It should be noted that although the signing of the agreements has been delayed, and as well as the deposit of the PMA companies, this has not stopped the advances and progress that were established in the work plan because we use the funds raised by other donors.

Fundraising pledged for 2020-2021 activities

DONOR	AMOUNT	EXECUTED BUDGET OR COMMITTED*	BALANCE	COMMENTS
PNIPA - Monitoring Project	\$116,352	\$110,136	\$6,216	Funds raised for the Electronic monitoring Project with cameras for the mahi mahi fleet.
Donations of PMA companies PMA (2019-2020)	\$31,600	\$31,249	\$351	Funds allocated to the counterpart for the PNIPA Monitoring Project.
Donations of PMA companies (2021-2022)	\$88,176	\$9,945	\$75,230	These are the funds that have just been raised in February for the implementation of the PMA Annual Work Plan (2021-2022)
Donations of the US FIP Participants Program	\$127,867	\$127,867	\$0	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	\$120,971	\$120,971	\$0	Funds raised by different WWF donors to support the mahi mahi sustainability.
Total	\$484,966	\$400,168	\$81,797	

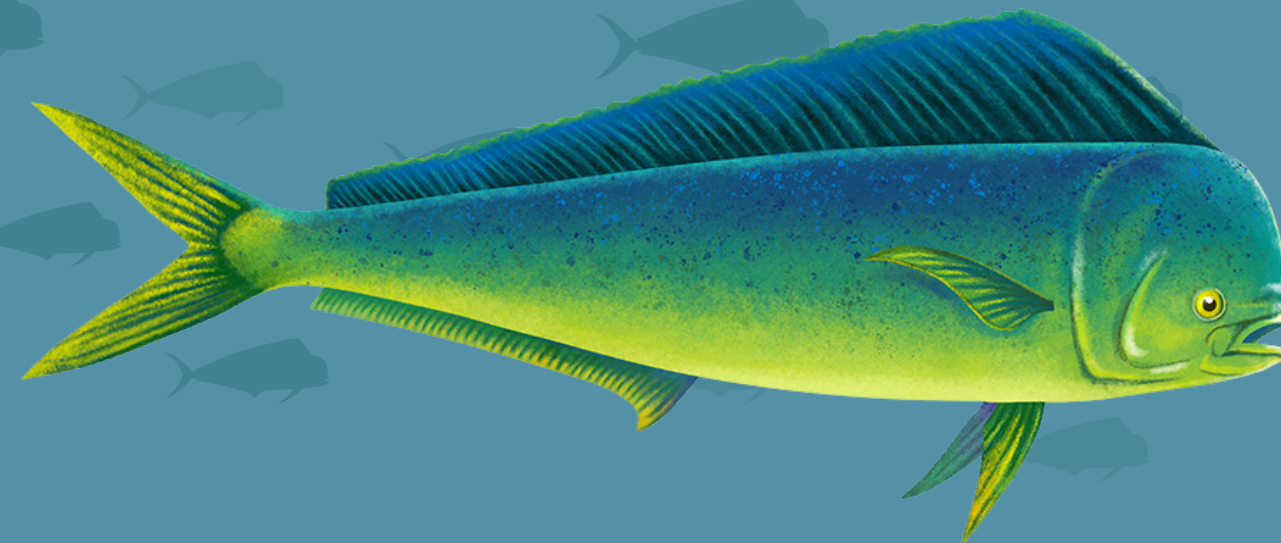
* Committed budget: it is that budget that is committed since contracts have been drawn up with consultants or suppliers, however they have not yet been paid because the final products are awaited.







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