



2025
Project Implementation Report (PIR)



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HCLME SAP IMP

Basic Data	¡Error! Marcador no definido.
Key project dates	¡Error! Marcador no definido.
Overall ratings	¡Error! Marcador no definido.
Development Objective Progress	¡Error! Marcador no definido.
Finance/Co-Finance	¡Error! Marcador no definido.
Implementation Progress	¡Error! Marcador no definido.
Project Governance	¡Error! Marcador no definido.
Ratings and Overall Assessments	¡Error! Marcador no definido.
Minor Amendments	¡Error! Marcador no definido.
Gender	¡Error! Marcador no definido.
Risk Management	¡Error! Marcador no definido.
Knowledge Management & Communications	¡Error! Marcador no definido.
Annex - Ratings Definitions.....	¡Error! Marcador no definido.

A. Basic Data

Project Information	
UNDP PIMS ID	5697
GEF ID	9592
Title	Catalysing implementation of a Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Humboldt Current System (HCS)
Country(ies)	Chile, Chile, Peru, Regional - LAC
UNDP Technical Team	Water and Oceans
Management Arrangements	CO Support to NIM
Project Implementing Partner	Vice Ministerio de Pesca y Acuicultura (PRODUCE)
Joint Agencies	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Project Type	Full Size
Implementation Status	5th PIR
GEF Fiscal Year	FY25
Trust Fund	GEF Trust Fund

Project Description
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

Project Contacts	
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Other Partners	Diego Rojas (diego.rojas@undp.org)

B. Key project dates

Project duration	60 months
PIF Approval Date	Oct 25, 2016
CEO Endorsement Date	Nov 12, 2018
Project Document Signature Date (project start date):	Oct 15, 2020
Date of Inception Workshop	Feb 1, 2022
First Disbursement Date	Oct 20, 2022
Expected Date of Mid-term Review	Jul 3, 2023
Actual Date of Mid-term Review	Nov 29, 2023
Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation	Mar 30, 2027
Original Planned Closing Date	Oct 15, 2025
Revised Planned Closing Date	Jun 30, 2027

C. Overall ratings

Overall DO Rating	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall IP Rating	Moderately Unsatisfactory
Overall Risk Rating	low

D. Development Objective Progress

It is mandatory for all reported progress to be substantiated by evidence. Please upload evidence files for each objective/outcome via the DO PROGRESS section in the online PIR platform. If there is no evidence to upload, the Project Manager is required to provide an explanation.

Description					
Objective					
To facilitate ecosystem-based fisheries management (EBFM) and ecosystem restoration in the Humboldt current system for the sustainable and resilient delivery of goods and services from shared living marine resources, in accordance with the Strategic Action Programme endorsed by Chile and Peru.					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at Jun 30, 2024	Cumulative progress since project start as of Jun 30, 2025
Indicator 1. Number of new partnership mechanisms with funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste at national and/or sub-national level, disaggregated by partnership type	3	7	9	<p>During the last 12 months, there has been progress towards achieving 4 new additional mechanisms, as described below:</p> <p>1. Joint Assessment Protocols for Anchovy: Although the protocols were scheduled to be in place by 2023, it was not possible to activate the work of the Technical Groups until early 2024. Thus, on January 24, 2024, during a working meeting held in Lima, the 5 Binational Working Groups (BWG) were formally established (ANNEX 1), and their work plans were developed. These technical-scientific groups have begun drafting the protocols, which will be available by the end of 2024.</p> <p>In this context, the BWG on Direct Evaluations is elaborating the Protocol for the collection of the necessary data for biomass assessment using acoustic</p>	<p>9</p> <p>It is important to note that Indicator 1 has been revised and is now defined as follows:</p> <p>Indicator 1: Number of new (baseline-exceeding) collaborative mechanisms for sustainable management solutions of natural resources and ecosystem services in the Humboldt Current Large Marine Ecosystem (HCLME) at national or binational level.</p> <p>Currently, progress is being made at various stages toward achieving the implementation of six additional mechanisms (beyond the baseline) to meet the target of nine mechanisms by the end of the project. The remaining commitments are expected to be</p>

				<p>methods.</p> <p>In relation to the protocols, a first draft is already available. (ANNEX 2), which must be approved in a meeting to be held in Valparaíso in August 2024.</p> <p>Contacts have been initiated amongst the specialists who will participate in the Egg Production Methods (EPM) research cruise at the end of September 2024.</p> <p>The EPM had a virtual meeting on July 12th 2024 to advance the data collection protocols in both countries and schedule meetings to define the analysis methods and report preparation during the four quarter of 2024.</p> <p>2. Coordinated Monitoring Protocol in Paracas Bay: the consultancy was developed in 2023, and the main results are:</p> <p>-The coastal marine zone of Paracas Bay is frequently monitored by various public and private entities, which together exceed 500 sampling stations distributed throughout the bay area.</p> <p>-The environmental quality sampling covers the entire Paracas Bay spatially; however, it is necessary to cover the recording of information and sampling during periods not included in</p>	<p>completed during 2025 and 2026, with the overall goal anticipated to be reached before the project concludes.</p> <p>The following outlines the progress toward the final target (9 mechanisms):</p> <p>The three mechanisms identified in the baseline are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Strategic Action Programme (SAP), 2) Collaboration agreement between IMARPE and IFOP for fisheries research, and 3) Collaboration agreement between MINAM and MMA for the development of governance, management, and conservation actions in national marine-coastal protected area systems. <p>Of the three baseline mechanisms, Mechanism No. 3 had a duration of five years and expired in 2022. However, it has been confirmed that both MINAM and MMA have expressed interest in renewing the agreement, a process that is expected to resume during the second half of the current year.</p>
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			<p>the current evaluations.</p> <p>-The environmental conditions of Paracas Bay appear stable.</p> <p>(ANNEX 3). Furthermore, the Ministry of Environment has decided to develop an Environmental Quality Index for Paracas Bay.</p> <p>3. Agreement for the implementation of the environmental quality objectives improvement plan for Iquique Bay: The consultancy titled "Development of an Environmental Quality Improvement Plan for Iquique Bay and a Roadmap for its Implementation" is currently in progress, and it should be finished in October 2024. This consultancy is developing the Plan in a participatory manner at an interinstitutional level and includes an environmental monitoring program for the bay (ANNEX 4).</p> <p>4. Interinstitutional Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the technical cooperation network in marine areas of significant importance for the conservation of the Humboldt Current: The First Binational Workshop was held (ANNEX 5), and the Second Binational Workshop is scheduled for fourth quarter of 2024, where the Governance of the Network will be defined, and the guidelines for the MOU will be established.</p>	<p>Nonetheless, as a contingency, the baseline remains at a value of 3, given the existence of another mechanism that was not mapped during the baseline assessment process. This mechanism is the "Environmental Cooperation Agreement between the Republic of Peru and the Republic of Chile," signed in 2015 by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of both countries and currently in force (ANNEX 1).</p> <p>The agreements to be achieved by the end of the project, as well as the current status of activities toward their implementation, are presented below:</p> <p>1) Joint Anchoveta Stock Assessment Protocol.</p> <p>The fisheries research institutes of Peru and Chile (IMARPE and IFOP, respectively) have been conducting intensive joint work, particularly in the standardization of data collection and methodologies. They have agreed on protocols for the joint assessment of the shared anchoveta stock, including for direct stock assessments.</p>
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				<p>In relation with The Agreement for collaboration and exchange of experiences for the promotion of diversification of products for direct human consumption and seafood responsible consumption, has been postponed to the year 2024-2025, with the expectation that the coordination will begin during the third quarter of 2024.</p> <p>In relation with new mechanism, the previous PIR was inaccurate. During the period, there has only been one new mechanism: the 'Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan of the Province of Pisco' (PMIZMC by its Spanish acronym). In the previous PIR, the three baseline mechanisms and the PMIZMC were counted, totaling 4 mechanisms.</p> <p>Currently the situation is different because the agreement between the Ministry of the Environment of Chile and Peru has expired and is currently under review for renewal, leaving three mechanisms in effect.</p>	<p>In the case of the data standardization protocol for joint assessment, under the framework of the Hydroacoustic Assessment Technical Working Group (GTB), the instrument has taken form as the document entitled "Protocol for Acoustic Data Collection to Assess the Biomass of the Shared Anchoveta Stock: Southern Peru–Northern Chile, Version 1 (2024)" (ANNEX 2).</p> <p>As for the MPdH (Harmonized Methodology Protocol), Peru adopted Chile's methodology, which was applied in the 2024 hydroacoustic assessment cruise. Additionally, the project funded consultancy services for the analysis of zooplankton samples collected in southern Peru (16°S – 18°20'S) during the hydroacoustic research cruise carried out by the Peruvian scientific research vessel FLORES PORTUGAL. The results are presented in ANNEX 3.</p> <p>(2) Environmental Quality Index for Paracas Bay</p> <p>In order to advance the development of an Environmental Quality Improvement Plan for Paracas Bay, a consultancy service is currently underway to prepare a proposed Environmental</p>
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					<p>Quality Index for the marine-coastal area of Paracas Bay, along with an implementation mechanism.</p> <p>The Terms of Reference are included in ANNEX 4, and the signed contract with the consultancy firm Terra Nuova is provided in ANNEX 5. The resulting Plan will be submitted to the Environmental Authority for review and, if approved, will be signed and formalized as an official mechanism.</p> <p>(3) Interinstitutional Memorandum of Understanding for a Technical Cooperation Network in Marine Areas of High Conservation Value in the Humboldt Current System</p> <p>The consultancy titled “Development of a Proposal for a Technical Cooperation Network in Marine Protected and Priority Areas for the Conservation of the Humboldt Current Large Marine Ecosystem (HCLME)” is currently in progress, led by Dr. Layla Osman (ANNEX 6).</p> <p>This consultancy includes the identification or proposal of a governance mechanism and/or body to</p>
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					<p>support the establishment and long-term sustainability of the cooperation network. It will include an operational framework proposal, underpinned by the appropriate technical and legal foundations in accordance with the institutional and regulatory context of both countries (Chile and Peru).</p> <p>The consultancy is expected to be completed during the fourth quarter of 2025, coinciding with the implementation of the Second Binational Workshop: "Definition of the Proposed Technical Cooperation Network for Priority Marine Conservation Areas", which will lead to the development of a draft instrument.</p> <p>The instrument is expected to be formalized during the first half of 2026</p> <p>(4) Mechanisms for Collaboration and Exchange of Experiences to Promote the Diversification of Products for Direct Human Consumption and the Responsible Consumption of Seafood Products (related to Outcomes 4 and 5).</p> <p>In Chile, the Undersecretariat for Fisheries and Aquaculture</p>
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					<p>(SUBPESCA) and the National Board of School Assistance and Scholarships (JUNAEB) signed an agreement titled "From the Sea to Your School", aimed at promoting the supply of marine products from artisanal fishers to schools throughout Chile. The objective is to increase seafood consumption among students (ANNEX 7).</p> <p>This instrument is operationalized through the project via the implementation of an initiative scheduled for the third quarter of the current year: "Technical-Economic Feasibility Study and Pilot Implementation for the Development of Direct Human Consumption (DHC) Products Based on Small Pelagic Species from Artisanal Sources, Targeting JUNAEB's School Feeding Program (PAE) and Institutional Food Services in the Atacama Region." This initiative gives concrete form to the aforementioned agreement.</p> <p>5) Agreement for the Implementation of the Environmental Quality Objectives Improvement Plan for Iquique Bay</p> <p>The consultancy titled "Development of an Environmental Quality Improvement Plan for Iquique Bay and a Roadmap for its Implementation" has been</p>
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					<p>completed. The consultancy developed the Plan through a participatory and inter-institutional process and included an environmental monitoring program for the bay (ANNEX 8).</p> <p>A face-to-face meeting is scheduled to take place in the city of Iquique in October 2025, with the participation of key stakeholders, for the presentation and formal adoption of the Plan.</p> <p>(6) Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan for the Marine-Coastal Area of the Province of Pisco</p> <p>The Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan for the Marine-Coastal Area of the Province of Pisco is approved, currently in force, and under active implementation. The verification document was submitted in the previous PIR.</p>
Indicator 2. Number of women and men as direct beneficiaries of project activities.	0	<p>200,897 Chile . 98,488 women and 102,409 men</p> <p>75,128 Peru . 39,126 women and 36,002 men</p>	<p>200,983 Chile. 98,520 women and 102,463 men</p> <p>89,021 Peru. 44,579 women and 44,442 men</p>	<p>During the reporting period 0 women and men as direct beneficiaries of project activities can be reported.</p> <p>The information reported in the previous version was wrong, because it considered the directs beneficiaries of all the project activities, while the</p>	<p>199,587 Chile</p> <p>98,413 men and 101,174 women</p> <p>146,851 Peru</p> <p>72,459 men and 74,392 women</p>

				<p>PRODOC considers the number of beneficiaries to be the population positively affected by the execution of activities under outputs 2.1 and 2.2, which relate to the environmental quality of the bays of Paracas and Iquique.</p> <p>To date, no concrete improvement actions have been implemented, with initiatives currently in the design or execution stages, which will arrive at the end of this year and in the third quarter of 2025.</p>	<p>The direct beneficiaries of the activities associated with products 2.1 and 2.2 correspond to the populations of the bays of Iquique and Paracas.</p> <p>In the case of Chile, the figures are based on the latest census conducted in 2024 and published in March 2025 (ANNEX 9).</p> <p>In the case of Peru, according to official statistics, both the periodic environmental monitoring conducted in Paracas Bay and the Environmental Quality Index, currently under development, benefit the permanent and transient populations. Information from the districts of Paracas, Pisco, San Andrés, and San Clemente has been considered, as these districts are located within the coastal zone of the Province of Pisco.</p> <p>Source: INEI District Information System for Public Management. 2017 Census Data, 2024 Population Projections (ANNEX 10).</p>
Indicator 3: Number of national plans for SAP implementation, with secured finance contributions.	0	1	2	During the reporting period 0 national plans for SAP implementation have been achieved.	<p>0</p> <p>It is important to note that Indicator No. 3 was revised as follows:</p> <p>Indicator 3. Number of national plans</p>

				<p>To date, the National Plans for the Implementation of the Strategic Action Program have not been designed. However, at the Fourth Meeting of the Project Technical Committee (PTC) held on March 5 and 6, 2024 (ANNEX 6), it was agreed to begin work on the development of the project's sustainability strategy. At the extraordinary meeting of the PTC on April 9, 2024 (ANNEX 7), it was suggested to link the development of the National Plans to the development of the Sustainability Strategy and to define a budget for this purpose</p>	<p>for the implementation of the Strategic Action Programme with identified financial contributions.</p> <p>To date, no progress has been reported in the development of the two Action Plans for the implementation of the Strategic Action Programme. However, at the Sixth Technical Committee Meeting held on June 26, 2025, guidelines were agreed upon for the development of the Sustainability Strategy, which will give rise to the two committed National Plans (ANNEX 11).</p> <p>The agreed guidelines for the development of the Sustainability Strategy and National Plans for the implementation of the SAP are presented in ANNEX 12.</p>
The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:	On track				
Evidence uploaded:	YES				
Outcome 1					
The prioritized fishery resources have improved the existing management scenarios to contribute to their recovery and there are systems to ensure the maintenance at optimum population levels while sustaining a healthy and productive ecosystem considering climate change and El Niño Southern Oscillation scenarios.					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at Jun 30, 2024	Cumulative progress since project start as of Jun 30, 2025

Indicator 4: Number of coordinated or joint cruises for population assessment of the shared stock of anchoveta	0	1	3	<p>During the reporting period 0 (zero) coordinated or joint cruises for population assessment of the shared stock of anchoveta have been done.</p> <p>The shared stock assessment reports require the prior determination of protocols for joint work, which are currently under development within the Hydroacoustic and Indirect Assessment Working Groups, under the auspices of the Scientific Technical Coordination Subcommittee.</p> <p>According to the work program of the BWG for Hydroacoustic and Indirect Evaluation, these protocols will provide the basis for the shared stock assessment of the anchovy resource, with the first coordinated acoustic evaluation cruise between both research institutes scheduled for December 2024.</p> <p>(ANNEX 8 and 9)</p>	<p>2</p> <p>In 2024, stock assessment cruises and Egg Production Method cruises were conducted in both countries using standardized methodologies. Additionally, during the cruises, there was an exchange of scientists aboard the scientific vessels of Peru and Chile</p> <p>In October 2024, (11-28), Adrián Ibieta, a professional from the Chilean Fisheries Development Institute (IFOP), joined the Peru team on the acoustic survey cruise aboard the scientific vessel Luis Flores Portugal, operated by IMARPE. The cruise covered the area from the localities of Chala and Tacna up to 80 nautical miles to conduct the anchoveta assessment in the southern zone of Peru. Subsequently, Gustavo Cuadros, a professional from the Peruvian Sea Institute (IMARPE), participated in the first part of the hydroacoustic anchoveta assessment cruise, which took place between November 18 and 29, 2024, aboard the scientific vessel Abate Molina, belonging to IFOP. Cuadros joined the Chilean team to conduct the survey in the coastal area, up to 20 nautical miles, between the regions of Arica and Parinacota and Antofagasta. (ANNEX 13 and 14).</p>
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					<p>According to the work plan developed by the Hydroacoustic Assessment Working Group (GTB), a second Egg Production Method (MPDH) cruise is expected to be carried out this year, starting consecutively in Chile and Peru in September, thus fulfilling the project's established goal. Nevertheless, arrangements are underway to conduct an additional simultaneous hydroacoustic assessment cruise in November, which depends on the success of negotiations currently being conducted with the Peruvian industry regarding the availability of vessels for the activity.</p> <p>The information collected and the methodology implemented represent progress toward achieving a single biomass estimate by the end of the project for the anchoveta resource in southern Peru and northern Chile, using standardized methodologies between both countries. Notwithstanding, a first estimation exercise has already been carried out, which made it possible to assess the impact on the estimation of variables such as the correction factor for echo sounder frequency, the target strength applied to the resource, the season of</p>
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					the year in which the survey is conducted, and the methodology used for the estimation. The main result is that the parameterization of the models shows variability of around 50% in the biomass calculation, highlighting the importance of converging toward a standardized working model that addresses these differences, which is reflected in the planning of the GTBs for direct and indirect assessment in 2025
Indicator 5: Strengthened agreement for data-sharing and collaborative stock assessment of the shared anchovy fishery.	0	0	1	<p>During the reporting period 0 (zero) agreements for data-sharing and collaborative stock assessment of the shared anchovy have been done.</p> <p>The Fisheries Development Institute and the Institute of the Sea of Peru are working in strength their agreement by incorporating Addendum No. 3 (ANNEX 10), through which the parties agreed to the following:</p> <p>1.Promote the exchange of scientific personnel in training between both parties, contributing to the transfer of scientific and technological capacities</p>	<p>1</p> <p>Although the signing has not been formalized, the Peruvian Sea Institute and the Fisheries Development Institute have already agreed on the terms of the Collaboration Agreement update, which includes data exchange.</p> <p>A formal inquiry has recently been made to IMARPE and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru to learn about the status of the signing process (ANNEX 15 and 16).</p>

			<p>for mutual benefit.</p> <p>2. Jointly apply for funding for the development of collaborative research projects between both institutions.</p> <p>3. Strengthen joint and coordinated research aimed at the assessment of shared fish stocks.</p> <p>4. Agree on protocols for the exchange of fisheries and biological data on shared fish stocks.</p> <p>5. Promote the organization of binational workshops to evaluate shared fish stocks.</p> <p>6. Encourage joint research that includes the effects of climate variability and climate change on the distribution and abundance of fish populations, including the impact of their predators.</p> <p>7. Promote the organization of binational workshops to analyze the effects of climate variability and climate change on fisheries.</p> <p>This new version is in signed process.</p> <p>In relation with the Terms of Reference to contract the technical support that allows Stock Assessment WG, both</p>	
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				institutes decided to develop these protocols using their own capacities, not requiring external consultancy	
Indicator 6: Number of ecosystem-based fisheries management plans for benthic resources	0	>2	7	<p>During the reported period 0 (zero) ecosystem-based fisheries management plans for benthic resources have been done for Peru benthic fisheries.</p> <p>The project has encountered important delays due to modifications to regulations and adjustments to procedures related to the development of Extraction Plans in Peru. Currently, the Fisheries Management Regulation for Benthic Resources, approved by Supreme Decree No. 018-2021-PRODUCE, is being amended. Due to this scenario, PRODUCE requested support from the Project to hire a consultancy titled "Methodological Guide for the Process of Identifying Stakeholders in the Implementation of Benthic Resource Extraction Plans" (ANNEX 11), which is currently ongoing.</p> <p>Under this consultancy, there have been 11 virtual training sessions for the fishing-related departments of the Regional Governments along the Peruvian coast, and a presential</p>	<p>2</p> <p>It should be noted that Indicator No. 6 was modified as follows:</p> <p>Indicator 6. Number of extraction plans or management measures for benthic resources and plans for the collection and storage of stranded seaweed.</p> <p>During the reporting period, progress was made in two plans for the collection and storage of stranded seaweed, namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plan for the Southern Zone of the San Fernando National Reserve (RNSF), which covers the southern buffer zone of the RNSF and the area from the southern boundary of Punta San Juan to the sector known as Cruz de Yanyarina. (This corresponds to the site where COPMAR carries out the collection and storage of stranded seaweed). 2. Plan for the Northern Zone of the San Fernando National Reserve, which includes the participation of the Changuillo Fishing Community.

				<p>training session for the Metropolitan Regional Government of Lima. During July 2024 there will be 4 workshops, which will generate inputs and evidence for the formulation of a Guide to be implemented in the locations of Atico (Arequipa), Marcona (Ica), Chimbote (Ancash), and Callao. (ANNEX 12).</p> <p>To date, there are substantial advances regarding five extraction plans:</p> <p>1.Extraction Plan for Benthic Resources in the San Fernando National Reserve: The communities have submitted their declaration of interest. Once it is approved, with the support of the project and a strategic alliance between the Humboldt Project and the BAF-TNC Project, a baseline study will be conducted, followed by the formulation of a monitoring and extraction plan for benthic resources.</p> <p>Due to the complexity of the activities to be developed, the current process of modifying the standard, and the fact that implementation does not depend solely on the project, but mainly on the fishing organizations and the competent authorities, it is projected that it will be possible to achieve a baseline in December 2024 and a</p>	<p>Regarding the Extraction Plans for benthic resources, their preparation has not been achieved due to reasons beyond the control of the project; nevertheless, support has been provided for processes leading to their development. It is important to note that the Benthic Resources Fisheries Management Regulation (ROP-RIMB), approved by Supreme Decree No. 018-2021-PRODUCE, requires complex and costly procedures, which has discouraged the interest of fishing organizations. Additionally, the responsible subnational authorities have faced significant challenges in managing the requests received from some organizations.</p> <p>In response to this situation, in July 2024, the Ministry of Production (PRODUCE) initiated a process to amend the regulation. With support from the project, two participatory workshops were held to promote dialogue and propose changes. On July 11, 2024, the Workshop on Contributions from the San Juan de Marcona Fishing Community (COPMAR) to the amendment of the ROP-RIMB took place; this organization is also a direct beneficiary of the project (ANNEX 17). On July 12, 2024, the “Workshop on the</p>
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				<p>formulated extraction plan in March 2025.</p> <p>2 y 3. Extraction or Management Plan for Benthic Resources in Punta San Juan and Punta Atico of the National Reserve System of Islands, Islets and 'Puntas Guaneras' (RNSIIPG by its acronym in Spanish): The Humboldt II project in close collaboration with SERNANP, will update the zoning of Punta San Juan and Punta Atico the fourth quarter of 2024, before proceeding with the implementation of a benthic resource extraction plan.</p> <p>4.Collection and Storage Plan for Stranded Seaweed in the San Fernando National Reserve and the Artisanal Fishing Community Association of Changuillo, Nazca Province, Ica Department: The Terms of Reference (ToR) (ANNEX 12.1) have been validated and approved by the Regional Production Directorate of Ica. Additionally, its scope has been presented to both the Directorate General of Artisanal Fisheries and the Directorate General of Policies and Regulatory Analysis of Fisheries and Aquaculture of the Ministry of Production. This ToR will enter a competitive process on mid-July 2024.</p>	<p>Amendment of the Fisheries Management Regulation for Benthic Marine Invertebrate Resources” was held, which facilitated dialogue and collected input for the proposed amendment (ANNEX 17).</p> <p>As a result, the ROP-RIMB was amended by Supreme Decree No. 008-2025-PRODUCE on May 12, 2025 (ANNEX 18). The revised regulation assigns the Peruvian Sea Institute (IMARPE) the responsibility to define specific mechanisms for implementing the extraction plans. This task has been underway since May 2025 with support from the project. Between May 12 and 16, IMARPE conducted a workshop that resulted in a proposal to improve and simplify the technical guidelines for preparing the Baseline Study, the Extraction Plan, and the Monitoring Plan.</p> <p>On June 20, 2025, IMARPE delivered a preliminary report with this proposal to the project, which will be validated through decentralized workshops in fishing areas in the northern, central, and southern regions of the country during the third quarter of 2025 (ANNEX 19).</p> <p>Only once these mechanisms are validated will the project again encourage fishing organizations to submit extraction plans for benthic</p>
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				<p>5. Collection and Storage activity Plan for Stranded Seaweed of COPMAR: in this case, the fisheries community have prioritized a diagnosis of the activity. The ToRs (ANNEX 12.2) have been validated and approved by the Regional Production Directorate of Ica. Its scope will be presented to the Directorate General of Artisanal Fisheries of the Ministry of Production and will be enter a competitive process on mid-Aug 2024</p>	<p>resources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extraction plan of COPMAR in the San Fernando National Reserve (RNSF): as indicated in the previous PIR, this organization has already formally requested the implementation of the plan before the competent authority. However, the process was on hold until the regulation was amended. 2. Extraction plan in the district of Atico: the project has decided to reschedule this activity for 2026, when the regulation is expected to be fully operational. 3. Extraction plans in the protected natural areas of Punta San Juan and Punta Atico: as in the previous case, the process must wait until the regulatory process is completed. However, since these are protected areas, the project is already advancing the update of the general biological baseline and the development of a zoning proposal as part of the review of the Master Plans governing the management of these areas. This process has been awarded to a specialized company, which will begin its work in July 2025, under Component 2 of the project (ANNEX
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					20). It is worth noting that, in addition to the support provided to the regulatory process for benthic resources and at the request of PRODUCE, the project also facilitated the development of a proposal for a "Methodological Guide for the Identification of Stakeholders Involved in the Implementation of Extraction Plans for Benthic Resources," which was completed in November 2024 (ANNEX 21).
The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:	On track				
Evidence uploaded:	YES				
Outcome 2					
Improved coastal and marine environmental quality through the application of integrated ecosystem management					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at Jun 30, 2024	Cumulative progress since project start as of Jun 30, 2025
Indicator 7: Number of inter-agency long-term environmental quality monitoring programmes for prioritized bays	0	1 (Paracas)	2 (Paracas and Iquique)	During the reporting period 0 (zero) inter-agency long-term environmental quality monitoring programmes for prioritized bays have been developed. As part of the project, an interinstitutional working group was	2 The indicator was modified as follows: Indicator 7. Number of instruments, mechanisms, or plans for monitoring

			<p>formed in 2023, linked to the Local Management Committee of the Integrated Management Plan for the Marine Coastal Zone (PMIZMC) of Pisco. This committee is part of the local governance of the PMIZMC of Pisco. Within the working group, consultation, feedback, and validation of the information generated by the project regarding preparatory activities for the integrated monitoring program are carried out.</p> <p>Subsequently, the evaluation of an environmental quality assessment and monitoring activities was developed.</p> <p>Also, progress is being made in the development of the Technical Terms of Reference for the hiring of consultancy services for the proposal of an Environmental Quality Index for Paracas Bay, including its implementation mechanism. These TOR are being elaborated jointly with IMARPE, MINAM, and the National Water Authority. The bidding process is expected to be published in the second half of September 2024.</p> <p>This consultancy is expected to be executed between the end of 2024 and 2025. (ANNEX 13)</p> <p>Regarding Iquique, a monitoring</p>	<p>the environmental quality of the prioritized bays.</p> <p>In the case of Iquique, an Environmental Monitoring Program for the bay is already in place (ANNEX 8), which was developed within the framework of the consultancy titled: "Development of a Plan to Improve the Environmental Quality of the Bay of Iquique and a Roadmap for Its Implementation."</p> <p>In the case of Paracas, the Peruvian Sea Institute (IMARPE) conducts ongoing monitoring of the marine environmental quality status in Paracas Bay. Staff from the Coastal Laboratory of the Peruvian Sea Institute, based in Pisco, carry out continuous monitoring of the main oceanographic and water quality parameters, as well as recording algal bloom events in the study area. The monitoring, conducted according to protocols established by IMARPE, lasts two days and extends northward up to the mouth of the Pisco River. There are 20 sampling stations located between latitudes 13°39'30" and 13°50'20" South Latitude, up to approximately 5 nautical miles from the coastline.</p>
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				<p>program proposal is available (ANNEX 14), and the consultancy titled "Development of an Environmental Quality Improvement Plan for Iquique Bay and a Roadmap for its Implementation" is in its last stage; by mid-October the consultancy should be completed and then it is up to the MMA to approve the improvement plan. This consultancy is developing the plan in a participatory manner at an interinstitutional level and includes an environmental monitoring program for the bay. (ANNEX 4)</p>	<p>This activity, conducted periodically, provides important environmental information in the buffer zone of the Paracas National Reserve, where various activities converge, such as tourism, artisanal fishing, fishmeal and fish oil industries, port activities from General San Martín port, and others. This contributes to a better understanding of anomalous events in the study area, such as conditions that favor the development of algal blooms and changes in the marine environment during El Niño. The latest environmental monitoring carried out by IMARPE is presented in ANNEX 22.</p> <p>Meanwhile, APROPISCO (the association representing fishmeal and fish oil producing companies in Pisco) also conducts continuous monitoring to evaluate the air and water quality in Paracas Bay. This monitoring aims to establish, if necessary, preventive and corrective measures, thereby ensuring compliance with the Maximum Permissible Limits (MPL) for emissions and industrial effluents, as well as Environmental Quality Standards (EQS) for water and air established by the environmental authority.</p> <p>Within the framework of the Humboldt</p>
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					<p> Il project, a Diagnosis was carried out of the environmental quality assessment and monitoring activities conducted in Paracas Bay. Part of the conclusions showed that this area is frequently monitored by various public entities (SANIPES, IMARPE, OEFA, ANA, DIGESA, and APN) and private entities (PLUSPETROL, APROPISCO, General San Martín Port Terminal), which together operate more than 500 sampling stations distributed throughout the bay area. These stations focus on air quality assessment, noise monitoring, marine environment quality (physical and chemical parameters), and biological monitoring of marine organisms (phytoplankton, zooplankton, macroalgae, macroinvertebrates, bivalves, fish fauna) and terrestrial organisms (flora, herpetofauna, and ornithofauna). </p> <p> Likewise, the sampling activities have varying frequencies (daily, weekly, biweekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual) depending on the type of parameter analyzed and the evaluation objective. Environmental quality sampling covers the entire spatial area of Paracas Bay, and there are 25 valid testing methods used in Peru to evaluate different environmental quality parameters. The final report of this </p>
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					<p>study is presented in ANNEX 23.</p> <p>On the other hand, an analysis was also conducted on how information from environmental quality monitoring and assessment activities can be used for decision-making within the scope of Paracas Bay. Proposed alternatives include the management and organization of metadata generated by public and private entities in environmental monitoring and assessment activities, the estimation of the Environmental Quality Index for Paracas Bay, comparative analysis of results, the development of an early warning system, and advancing Marine Spatial Planning in the said bay. The report of this analysis is presented in ANNEX 24.</p> <p>These results were analyzed with the Ministry of Environment (MINAM), as the technical counterpart and partner of the Humboldt II project. It was agreed that, for the purpose of utilizing the environmental quality information generated in Paracas Bay, an environmental quality index for the bay should be implemented, along with a formal management response mechanism that considers the variation of this index; this would address the indicator within the results framework of the Humboldt II project.</p>
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					Currently, a consulting service is underway to develop a proposal for an Environmental Quality Index for the marine coastal area of Paracas Bay and its implementation mechanism. The Terms of Reference and the contract signed with the company Terra Nuova are presented in ANNEXES 4 and 5.
Indicator 8: Number of participatory integrated management plans for prioritized bays including ecosystem approach, sustainable use of biodiversity, and funding	0	1	2 (Paracas and Iquique)	<p>Final target achieved.</p> <p>During the reporting period (2 Paracas and Iquique) participatory integrated management plan for prioritized bays including ecosystem approach, sustainable use of biodiversity, and funding has been prepared.</p> <p>As reported in the previous PIR, in the case of Paracas, an Integrated Management Plan for the Marine Coastal Zone of the Province of Pisco (including Paracas) was approved by the Municipality. The project has also been supporting the implementation of this Plan. Additionally, the project developed a communication strategy and graphic materials to strengthen the implementation of the Plan and designed a visual identity that includes a new logo (ANNEX 15). In July 2024,</p>	<p>2</p> <p>Final target achieved.</p> <p>Verifiers presented in the previous PIR.</p> <p>The indicator was modified as follows:</p> <p>Indicator 8. Number of territorial management or integrated management mechanisms in the project intervention areas.</p> <p>Although the target was reached, the indicator has been modified to incorporate other territorial management mechanisms currently</p>

			<p>an event to relaunch the Management Plan will be held to raise awareness amongst local communities and authorities about the importance of implementing the actions established in the Management Plan.</p> <p>In the case of Iquique, the Coastal Intercommunal Regulatory Plan (PRIC) of the Tarapacá Region was enacted (ANNEX 15.1). The objective of this plan is to regulate an urban system through zoning that is consistent with the development of productive and social activities, in line with the characteristics of the natural environment of the territory. It aims to promote the harmonious integration of human settlements with the environment. Additionally, it seeks to encourage the proper use of the coastal shoreline that has advantages for productive development, tourism, and recreation, especially coves, resorts, ports, and potential urban development areas. It aims to identify natural and heritage resources that are officially protected to incorporate the conditions established for an official protection. It also seeks to recognize natural and environmental value areas decreed under protection to ensure their characteristics and preservation, establishing limitations for urban activities. The plan considers and incorporates existing, ongoing, or</p>	<p>under development, such as:</p> <p>Marine Spatial Planning in the La Higuera-Freirina area, currently in progress. The Terms of Reference and the contract signed with the company CESSO are presented in ANNEX 25 y 26.</p> <p>Marine Spatial Planning in Paracas Bay, Phase 1 in progress. The Work Plan for Phase I is presented in ANNEX 20. The Terms of Reference for Phase II are being developed collaboratively with the relevant institutions.</p>
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				<p>projected Territorial Planning studies and instruments.</p> <p>It should be noted that the PRIC included a strategic environmental assessment, which was prepared considering the following sectoral policies and strategies: i) Environmental Policy for Sustainable Development; ii) Regional Development Strategy of Tarapacá; and iii) Regional Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Biological Diversity of the Tarapacá Region.</p> <p>Moreover, an Environmental Quality Improvement Plan for Iquique Bay and a Roadmap for its implementation are being developed in a participatory manner (the process will conclude in September 2024).</p> <p>As a result of the findings of the Baseline and Environmental Quality and Biodiversity Diagnosis study of Iquique Bay (which indicated an acceptable condition), and the identification of synergies between the GEF/FAO GMC project and the Humboldt II project, it was decided together with the project partners, to apply a Marine Spatial Planning methodology in a new site. This activity was initially planned for Iquique Bay but it is expected to be replaced by “La Higuera- Freirina” area in the Atacama</p>	
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				and Coquimbo regions (according to the UNDP and GEF policies, this change will be submitted for approval of the PSC during September 2024).	
Indicator 9: Percentage of coastline under integrated coastal management.	89 km, 2.88% Perú (Sechura province)	183 km, 5.94% Peru (Sechura and Pisco provinces)	183 km Peru	<p>The target outlined in the PRODOC was achieved in September 2021, as reported in the previous PIR.</p> <p>The activities started in 2023 will be completed according to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) development of a communication strategy for the PMIZMC of Pisco (ANNEX 15) ii) consultancy on capacity building and management solid waste generated by artisanal fisheries in coastal areas (ANNEX 16) iii) consultancy on the elaboration of guidelines for management, valuation and disposal of dangerous and non-dangerous waste, with emphasis in circular economy (ANNEX 17) iv) consultancy on economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by Paracas Bay and Independencia Bay, and design of a mechanism of ecosystem services payback. (ANNEX 18) 	<p>183 km Perú</p> <p>Final target achieved.</p> <p>Verifiers presented in the previous PIR</p>
The progress of the objective/outcome can be described	On track				

as:					
Evidence uploaded:	YES				
Outcome 3					
There are systems to contribute to maintain and, if necessary, to recover biodiversity in the Humboldt current system.					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at Jun 30, 2024	Cumulative progress since project start as of Jun 30, 2025
Indicator 10: Coastal and marine surface (ha) under conservation	46,323,077 ha Chile	> 46,334,546 ha Chile (Chipana ca., 11.469 ha.	> 46,334,546 ha Chile	Final target achieved and surpassed. During the reporting period 149,808,535 ha (updated on 04.03.2024) of Coastal and marine surface are under conservation in Chile. In addition to promoting the creation of a protected area for Chipana, the project committed to support the establishment of a protected area for the locality of Pisagua, located in the Tarapacá region. In the case of Chipana, progress is being made towards the creation of a Multiple-Use Conservation Area. For this purpose, on August 17, 2023, a Workshop on the Socialization of Conservation Categories of Protected Areas in Chile was held, aimed at local stakeholders of Chipana Bay (ANNEX 19). On July 4, 2024, the second participatory workshop was conducted (ANNEX 20), in which the area's users	> 149,808,535 Final target achieved and surpassed. Although the target was exceeded, the project is contributing to the management of Marine Protected Areas through the following initiatives: Completed consultancy: "Support for the implementation of the Management Plan for the Multiple-Use Coastal Marine Protected Area (AMCP-MU) Isla Grande de Atacama and strengthening its Local Management Council and Operational Committee for the Coordination of Oversight, Monitoring, Follow-up, and Enforcement" (ANNEX 27). Ongoing consultancy: "Development of a Proposed Management Plan for the

				<p>identified the objects of protection and the threats. During the second semester of 2024, the Justifying Technical Report (ITJ) for the creation of the Multiple-Use Conservation Area will be prepared by a consultant.</p> <p>For Pisagua, on March 11, 2024, the Official Gazette published Decree No. 22 (ANNEX 21), which establishes the Multiple Use Marine Coastal Protected Area named "Mar de Pisagua," covering an area of 73,460 ha. This year, the project will support the initiation of a Management Plan, for which Terms of Reference (ANNEX 22) are already available; the Plan's preparation will be completed in 2025.</p> <p>Additionally, the project produced audiovisual capsules to raise awareness about the importance of the La Rinconada Marine Reserve (ANNEX 23 a)b)c)). A consultancy is also ongoing to support the implementation of the Management Plan for the AMP-MU Isla Grande de Atacama, and in the coming months, a Management Plan for the La Puntilla-Playa Chinchorro Marine Reserve will be developed (ANNEX 24)</p>	<p>La Puntilla - Playa Chinchorro Marine Reserve (Supreme Decree No. 53/2023)" (ANNEX 28).</p> <p>Ongoing consultancy: "Development of a Proposed Management Plan for the Mar de Pisagua Multiple-Use Coastal Marine Protected Area (AMCP-MU) (Supreme Decree No. 22/2023)" (ANNEX 29).</p> <p>Note: The establishment of a Marine Protected Area for Chipana Bay has been delayed but is scheduled for 2026.</p>
<p>The progress of the objective/outcome can be described</p>	<p>On track</p>				

as:					
Evidence uploaded:	YES				
Outcome 4					
Fishing activities are diversified, and new production opportunities are created for fishers organized in integrated organizations of civil society, inside and outside the fishing sector.					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at Jun 30, 2024	Cumulative progress since project start as of Jun 30, 2025
Indicator 11: Number of women and men of small-scale or artisanal fishers' families engaged in diversified productive activities.	0	20 Chile. 10 women and 10 men 100 Peru. 20 women and 80 men	298 Chile . 62 women and 236 men 640 Peru . 20 women and 620 men	<p>During the reporting period 144 persons, 43 women and 101 men of small-scale or artisanal fishers' families are engaged in diversified productive activities.</p> <p>Since the project's inception, 79 people in Chile (32 women and 47 men) have participated in productive diversification activities with an emphasis on tourism and gastronomy, including 9 new participants added to those reported in the previous period (ANNEX 25).</p> <p>In the case of Peru, during the period, activities related to Component 4 of the project were implemented, benefiting 65 people (11 women and 54 men) with activities related to productive diversification (ANNEX 26).</p>	<p>During the reporting period, 236 people (153 men and 83 women) participated in productive diversification activities.</p> <p>In Chile, regarding productive diversification activities in tourism and gastronomy, two consultancies are underway: "Strategy and Action Plan for Productive Diversification with an Emphasis on Tourism and Gastronomy for the Communities of Torres del Inca," which has so far involved 14 beneficiaries (10 men and 4 women), and the "Design of a Strategy and Action Plan for Productive Diversification with an Emphasis on Tourism and Gastronomy for Caleta Puerto Aldea, Coquimbo Region," which has involved 34 participants in various instances (11 men and 23 women). Within the same theme, the consultancy "Design of a Strategy and Action Plan for Productive</p>

					<p>Diversification with an Emphasis on Tourism and Gastronomy for Pan de Azúcar, Atacama” will soon commence. (ANNEX 30)</p> <p>There are two activities aimed at diversifying productive capacities through the development of seafood products: the “Construction, equipping, and permitting of a modular processing plant in Caleta Torres del Inca, Atacama,” which is currently underway and will benefit 26 members of the Torres del Inca community, and the “Design, installation, and equipping of a processing room in Caleta Puerto Aldea, along with capacity-building for its operation,” an activity that already has its Terms of Reference and is expected to go to tender in August. This initiative will benefit 20 members (11 women and 9 men) of the Aldea del Puerto Cooperative.</p> <p>For the specific diversification of productive activities related to tourism, traditional and cultural heritage activities have been promoted in the communities of Puerto Aldea and Torres del Inca. These include the 2nd Sea Urchin Festival in Torres del Inca, which brought together more than 600 participants over two days, and the 8th</p>
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					<p>edition of the Puerto Aldea Traditional Festival, which welcomed over 300 visitors who enjoyed local goods offered by 16 entrepreneurs from the area (12 women and 4 men).</p> <p>In addition, this year the project implemented the “Improvement of gastronomic facilities in Caleta Puerto Aldea”, which consists of a food court that benefited three women entrepreneurs in the gastronomy sector of Caleta Puerto Aldea.</p> <p>In Peru, to date, an estimated 169 beneficiaries from the artisanal fishing sector have been reached, 120 of whom are men and 49 are women.(ANNEX 31)</p> <p>In the town of Atico, and within the framework of the Creciendo con su Negocio (CCSN) program, six fishing organizations have been selected, comprising a total of 104 people: 66 men and 38 women. These participants are actively engaged in the incubation and capacity-building spaces promoted by the program.</p> <p>It is expected that the final number of</p>
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					beneficiaries in the town of Pisco will be confirmed in early July, while this process will take place in Marcona during the month of August.
Indicator 12: Number of plans for diversified sustainable economic activities	0	4	13	<p>During the reporting period 8 plans for diversified sustainable economic activities have been developed.</p> <p>In Puerto Aldea, Chile, as part of a consultancy completed in May 2024, four business plans were developed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Business model for the restaurant/fast food 'La Reina de la Empanada de Lapa' -Business model for cabins and lodging 'Norma Hidalgo' -Business model for a Sport Fishing Route -Business model for enhancing the natural heritage of the Puerto Aldea cove through stand-up paddleboarding (SUP) (ANNEX 27) <p>In Torres del Inca, Chile, as part of a consultancy completed in April 2024, four business plans were developed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Implementation of a seafood sales 	<p>22</p> <p>The activities currently underway and those scheduled for this year will allow the project to meet—and exceed—the indicator target, as detailed below:</p> <p>In Chile, the consultancy titled “Construction, equipping, and permit management for a modular plant in Caleta Torres del Inca, Atacama” is currently in progress. This consultancy will develop a business model aimed at supporting the operational and commercial management of the modular plant.</p> <p>Similarly, in Puerto Aldea, the activity titled “Design, installation, and equipping of a processing facility in Caleta Puerto Aldea and capacity building for its operation” will be put out to tender in August. This activity will develop a business model that integrates the Puerto Aldea Fishers' Management Association with the Aldea del Puerto Cooperative (22 members) for the operation and commercial management of the processing facility.</p>

				<p>point in Caleta Torres del Inca</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Implementation of an aquaculture collection station -Implementation and Equipment of Restaurant El Maco -Implementation of a heritage route in Caleta Torres del Inca (ANNEX 28) <p>In Peru, the initiative titled "Capacity Building Program for Productive and Business Development to Promote Innovation and Added Value in Artisanal Fishing Chains and Other Sustainable Activities, with a Gender Approach and Emphasis on Women's Participation from the Communities of Marcona, Atico, and Pisco" (ANNEX 29) is ongoing. This initiative will be implemented using the "Creciendo Con Su Negocio" (CCSN) productive chain methodology and will be completed in 2025. As part of this initiative, 18 business plans will be developed and implemented by the artisanal fishing communities in the three locations: Pisco, Atico, and Marcona</p>	<p>The activity titled "Consultant for the implementation of an experimental cultivation of piure (Pyura chilensis) in Caleta Puerto Aldea, Coquimbo Region" is currently under tender. One of its objectives is to develop a business model that will enable the Puerto Aldea Fishers' Association to commercialize piure products.</p> <p>For the Atacama region, the Technical Terms of Reference are in an advanced stage of development for the tender of the activity: "Technical-economic feasibility study and implementation of a pilot for the development of CHD products based on small pelagic species from artisanal sources, targeting the JUNAEB School Feeding Program (PAE) and institutional feeding in the Atacama region." This initiative will generate a business model that integrates artisanal fisheries targeting pelagic resources with processing plants in the region.</p> <p>In the case of Peru, the implementation of the Creciendo con su Negocio Program is part of a strategy aimed at strengthening the productive and commercial capacities of artisanal fishing organizations. In this context, preliminary activities have begun with the selection of six fishing organizations in Atico and six in Pisco.</p>
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The progress of the

On track

objective/outcome can be described as:					
Evidence uploaded:	YES				
Outcome 5					
The general public benefits from increased food security and food safety, thanks to improved management of ecosystems and fisheries, and better-quality controls of the catch together with a better control on the quality of the catch.					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at Jun 30, 2024	Cumulative progress since project start as of Jun 30, 2025
Indicator 13: Number of women and men of artisanal or small-scale fishers' families trained on safe seafood handling, processing and distribution .	0	Chile. >100 people (>30% women) Peru. > 100 people (>10% women)	Chile. >300 people (>30% women) Peru. > 300 personas (>10% women)	<p>During the reporting period 0 (zero) women and men of artisanal or small-scale fishers' families have been trained on safe seafood handling, processing and distribution.</p> <p>The consultancy titled "Design of a Training Program in Food Safety and Security and Responsible Fishing with a Focus on Value Addition in Artisanal Fishing in the Localities of Pisco, Marcona, and Atico" (ANNEX 30) is currently in the bidding process. This consultancy aims to achieve the final goal of training 300 people in Peru.</p> <p>A similar training program is scheduled to be conducted in Chile in the second half of 2025, at which point the goal will be achieved.</p> <p>This initiative will be developed separately for each country, as there</p>	<p>During the period, 16 people were trained in the handling, processing, and distribution of safe seafood products. However, meeting the target depends on the execution of training courses in Chile and Peru, scheduled for the second half of 2025 in Chile and the first half of 2026 in Peru.</p> <p>In the case of Chile, the consultancy "Design and implementation of a training program on food safety and responsible fishing in the pilot sites of the Humboldt II project in Chile" is currently under tender. This program will train 325 people at the project's pilot sites in the regions of Arica, Tarapacá, Atacama, and Coquimbo on topics related to food safety and security and responsible management of fishing resources, allowing the target of 300 trained individuals in Chile to be</p>

				<p>were no providers with the capability to offer services in both countries simultaneously</p>	<p>exceeded.</p> <p>In addition to this initiative, the consultancy “Construction, equipping, and permit management for a modular plant in Caleta Torres del Inca, Atacama,” currently underway, includes the training of 26 members of the Torres del Inca cooperative in the processing and distribution of seafood products.</p> <p>The consultancy “Design, installation, and equipping of a processing facility in Caleta Puerto Aldea and capacity building for its operation,” currently under tender, will provide training in the processing and distribution of seafood products to 22 members of the Aldea del Puerto cooperative.</p> <p>In the case of Peru, the consultancy titled “Design of a training program on food safety and responsible fishing with a focus on value addition in artisanal fishing in the towns of Pisco, Marcona, and Ático” is currently underway. As part of the implementation of this program, it is planned to train 300 people in Peru during the second half of 2025 and the</p>
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					<p>first half of 2026.</p> <p>It is worth noting that, as part of the complementary actions of the program, an advisory inspection was carried out in March 2025 in the areas of conditioning and primary processing of hydrobiological resources, such as “yuyo,” within the geographic scope of the Marcona Demonstrative Pilot Program. At the end of this intervention, a training session on good handling and processing practices for yuyo, in accordance with current health regulations, was conducted by SANIPES.</p> <p>A total of 16 participants were trained in their respective work areas and made aware of the importance of applying good practices in the processing of “yuyo.” In addition to this activity, coordination is underway for the development of a guide on good practices in the extraction and preliminary handling of yuyo.</p> <p>ANNEX 31.</p>
Indicator 14: Number of people	0	>1,000 Chile (50%	>2,000 Chile (50%	During the reporting period 164	It should be noted that Indicator 14

<p>sensitised about seafood safety and food security.</p>		<p>women) >1,000 Peru (50% women)</p>	<p>women) >3,000 Peru (50% women)</p>	<p>people has been sensitized about seafood safety and food security.</p> <p>The consultancy for the “Design of a Communications Program on Food Safety and Security and Responsible Consumption of Hydrobiological Resources in Chile and Peru” is currently being developed, and its implementation will cover the awareness goal (ANNEX 31). The program is planned to start in both countries at the beginning of 2025.</p> <p>Additionally in Peru, two specific activities were conducted, reaching a total of 164 people (72 women and 92 men).</p> <p>The first activity, which is part of the activities of Component 5, included a public awareness campaign on the promotion and responsible consumption of benthic resources. The event took place on April 26, 2024, in Marcona and had a total of 102 participants, including 44 women and 58 men (ANNEX 31.1).</p> <p>The second activity took place on Fisherman's Day (June 28, 2024), an awareness workshop was held in Marcona for elderly fishermen, focusing on food safety and best practices in the conservation and</p>	<p>was adjusted as follows:</p> <p>Number of people sensitised about seafood safety, food security and responsible fishing.</p> <p>During the reporting period, 54 people (28 women and 26 men) were sensitized on food safety, food security, or responsible fishing.</p> <p>The achievement of the target for this indicator is supported by the implementation of the consultancy “Implementation of a communications program on food safety and security and responsible consumption of hydrobiological resources” in both Chile and Peru. The Terms of Reference are currently being prepared, and the tender is scheduled for the second quarter of this year.</p> <p>On the other hand, in Chile the consultancy “Program to strengthen the competitiveness of the value chain of the Macha resource (Mesodesma donacium), through the application of traceability technologies and a collaborative approach between macha producers and the State to strengthen</p>
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				<p>preparation of blue fish to enhance nutrition and assimilation in adulthood. This workshop had 62 participants, including 28 women and 34 men (ANNEX 32)</p>	<p>the legal market at the national level” is being developed. In its first public-private roundtable meeting, it brought together 23 people, including local and regional authorities and stakeholders, of whom 13 were fishermen and fisherwomen (9 men and 4 women) representing artisanal fishing organizations from the Coquimbo region. (ANNEX 32).</p> <p>As part of its communications plan on food safety and good practices to ensure the security of marine resources, this consultancy aims to raise awareness among a significant number of fishermen and fisherwomen, intermediaries, marketers, and consumers in the Coquimbo region during the remainder of its implementation (until December 2025).</p> <p>The consultancy seeking to “Implement a communications program on food safety, food security, and responsible consumption of hydrobiological resources in Chile” is currently in the bidding stage. It will raise awareness among at least 2,000 people on the mentioned topics through participation in fairs, radio campaigns, and printed media in the regions where the</p>
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					<p>Humboldt project is present.</p> <p>Within the framework of FESTIMAR, held on February 14, 2025, two awareness-raising activities were carried out:</p> <p>A culinary demonstration on preparing ceviche with octopus, sea urchin, and seaweed with a sustainable approach, aimed at the general public.</p> <p>As a second activity, a talk was held on customer service and tourism culture, aimed at restaurants and fishermen, with the objective of strengthening the quality of tourism services in the locality. As a result of both activities, a total of 41 people were sensitized, of whom 24 were women and 17 were men.</p> <p>The corresponding attendance list is attached, which includes participants from the restaurant and fishing sectors.</p> <p>ANNEX 33</p>
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The progress of the objective/outcome can be described

On track

as:					
Evidence uploaded:	YES				
Outcome 6					
Lessons and good practices have been shared with stakeholders in each country, between countries and globally.					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at Jun 30, 2024	Cumulative progress since project start as of Jun 30, 2025
Indicator 15: Number of people (men and women, by nationality) who have participated in events for dissemination of lessons and best practice (e.g., workshops, IWC)	0	>1000 personas > 30% women	>3000 personas > 50% women	During the reporting period 1,919 people (46% women) have participated in events for dissemination of lessons and best practice (e.g., workshops, IWC). In addition to what was reported in the previous period (240 people, 80% women), during the current reporting period (July 23 to June 24), 1,679 people have participated in events for disseminating lessons learnt, exchange of experiences and best practices. Of this a total of 690 (41%) are women and 989 (59%) are men. The list of activities and number of participants is presented in ANNEX 33)	It should be noted that Indicator 16 was adjusted as follows: Indicator 16. Number of users who viewed, at least once, the publications on social media platforms used collectively to disseminate the project's progress and achievements, and number of users of the website (quarterly average). During the period, a total of 2583 people (49% women) have participated in events disseminating lessons learned and best practices. (ANNEX 34)
Indicator 16: Number of visitors per month (annual average) recorded in the network of electronic platforms used to disseminate project' learnings and best practice	Visits 0 Unique visits 0	Visits >2000 Unique visits >1600	Visits >4000 Unique visits >3200	Final target reached and surpassed. 19,759 visitors of social networks and website per month (annual average) recorded in the network of electronic platforms used to disseminate project	80,317 (media trimestral periodo de reporte) Final target reached and surpassed.

				<p>learnings and best practice.</p> <p>To calculate the annual average per month, quarterly records from the platforms were used, resulting in the following data:</p> <p>Third quarter 2023: 25,081 Fourth quarter 2023: 64,825 First quarter 2024: 69,310 Second quarter 2024: 77,903 (ANNEX 34)</p>	<p>Third quarter 2024: 69,520 Fourth quarter 2024: 55,177 First quarter 2025: 98,432 Second quarter 2025: 98,142</p> <p>The verifiers are presented in ANNEX 35.</p>
<p>The progress of the objective/outcome can be described as:</p>	<p>On track</p>				
<p>Evidence uploaded:</p>	<p>YES</p>				

E. Finance/Co-Finance

<p>Cumulative disbursement as of Jun 30, 2025:</p> <p><i>*Disbursement for the FY 2025 period is an estimate as books for UNDP Q2 2025 are not yet closed.</i></p>	<p>3,820,275</p>
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Key Financing Amounts

PPG Amount	200,000
GEF Grant Amount	8,000,000
Co-financing	91,639,027

F. Implementation Progress

Project Manager: Please provide comments on delays with outputs/activities during the period 1 July 2024 through 30 June 2025. If there were no delays, please indicate 'not applicable'.

uring this period, some project activities and outputs experienced delays due to institutional, regulatory, and technical factors. The most relevant cases are detailed below:

- **Extraction Plans for Benthic Resources in Peru:** Progress was affected by amendments to the regulatory framework (Supreme Decree No. 018-2021-PRODUCE) and the need to coordinate with multiple stakeholders. Nevertheless, there have been advances in training users on the Fisheries Management Regulation (ROP) for Marine Benthic Invertebrate Resources. Additionally, the project has supported the organization of workshops (ANNEX 17), led by the Peruvian Institute of the Sea (IMARPE), in which the methodology for the baseline study is still being defined. This milestone is essential for the development of the extraction plans. It is important to note that the new regulation (Supreme Decree No. 008-2025-PRODUCE, which amends Supreme Decree No. 018-2021-PRODUCE) only came into force on May 12, 2025. Once all regulations and methodologies to be applied are fully defined and the stakeholder engagement processes have been completed, actions will resume to reactivate and encourage the interest of fishing organizations in the development and implementation of these plans. This is projected to begin during the first quarter of 2026.

- **Training and Awareness Programs on Food Safety, Food Security, and Responsible Fishing:** The development of the technical terms of reference, carried out in a participatory manner with the competent authority, required more time than initially anticipated due to the need to reconcile and accommodate the concerns and sensitivities of both the regulatory and oversight bodies. These expectations were framed within the budget scenario defined in the 2025 Annual Work Plan.

In Peru, a consultancy service is currently underway for the design of a training program on food safety, food security, and responsible fishing, with a focus on adding value to artisanal fishing in the localities of Pisco, Marcona, and Atico (ANNEX 50).

Unlike in Peru, in the case of Chile, the “design” and “implementation” stages have been merged in order to recover delays relative to the original schedule. The consultancy titled “Design and Implementation of a Training Program on Food Safety, Food Security, and Responsible Fishing in the Pilot Sites of the Humboldt II Project in Chile” is currently in the bidding stage (ANNEX 51).

Regarding the awareness programs, in both countries the terms of reference are being developed jointly with the respective institutional technical counterparts.

National Plans for the Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme (SAP): Their development did not begin during the reporting period. However, during the Fifth Ordinary Meeting of the Project's Technical Committee, it was agreed that “the project's exit or sustainability strategy must be developed as soon as possible; accordingly, it was decided to hold an extraordinary Technical Committee meeting specifically for this purpose, which should take place during the first half of 2025” (ANNEX 52).

In line with this agreement, the Sixth Technical Committee Meeting was held on June 26, during which the guidelines for the development of the Project Sustainability Strategy were agreed upon. This strategy will serve as the basis for the preparation of both national plans for the implementation of the SAP (ANNEX 12).

CO Programme Officer: Please include specific measures to manage the project's implementation performance

Specific measures that have been implemented include: weekly meetings with the binational coordinator to ensure that the working plan of the project is being implemented in due time. Participation of the CO team in the Technical Committee and Project steering Committee. Provide technical assistance for the elaboration of TORS and revision of technical reports. Monitoring and follow up of the financial aspects of the project. Provide constant operational and logistical support, particularly for field visits. Guidance of communicational aspects of the project. Provide support for the integration of the gender approach and safeguards at the national and sub national levels. Synergies with similar initiatives or projects at the local level and also provide information and best practices of similar countries of the region.

BPPS RTA: Please include specific measures to manage the project's implementation performance.

The project highlights several implementation issues that have slowed progress and may jeopardize delivery if not addressed. These challenges cut across procurement, technical execution, stakeholder engagement, and planning for core outputs. The following measures are proposed to strengthen implementation performance during the remaining 18 months of the project:

1. Procurement and Technical-Services Bottlenecks

Persistent shortages of suitable consultants, low interest from qualified bidders, and delays in finalizing terms of reference have constrained delivery, particularly under Component 1 which depends on specialized fisheries and marine expertise. These bottlenecks have been most acute in Peru, though Chile has also faced difficulties.

Measures: Develop framework agreements or rosters of pre-qualified experts; expand outreach through regional academic institutions and professional associations; simplify and pre-negotiate ToRs with counterparts; and use direct contracting or sole-source procurement for highly specialized services where UNDP rules allow. Coordination between Chilean and Peruvian procurement teams should be reinforced through a joint procurement calendar and monthly monitoring, including a focal point in the Peruvian CO to fast-track priority consultancies.

2. Delays in Developing Extraction Plans for Benthic Resources

Regulatory amendments in Peru and the need for multi-stakeholder coordination have delayed extraction plan development, with field activities now projected for 2026.

Measures: Establish a technical task force including PRODUCE, IMARPE, fishers, and academia to finalize baseline methodologies and accelerate decision-making. Develop an agreed timeline for consultations, while maintaining stakeholder engagement through interim workshops until regulatory clarity is achieved.

3. Slow Rollout of Training and Awareness Programmes

Training activities on food safety, security, and responsible fishing have faced delays due to lengthy ToR negotiations and differing expectations between regulatory bodies. In Peru, consultancies are still under design; in Chile, merged design and implementation phases are being used to recover time.

Measures: Adopt a modular training approach allowing pilots to begin while curricula are finalized; harmonize ToRs across countries to reduce duplication; secure early buy-in from oversight agencies; and incorporate virtual or hybrid formats to increase reach and reduce logistical delays.

4. Lack of Progress on National SAP Implementation Plans

Despite repeated agreement on the urgency of SAP national plans and sustainability strategies, little progress was made during the reporting period.

Measures: The PMCU should prioritize drafting sustainability strategies and SAP action plans by mid-2025, guided by lessons from other regional initiatives. A cross-country working group with clear milestones should be established, and early engagement with line ministries should begin to ensure political commitment before the 2026 elections.

5. Stakeholder Resistance to New Conservation Measures

Fishers in both Chile and Peru have expressed concerns about new protected areas or conservation measures potentially restricting livelihoods, leading to increased risk levels.

Measures: Strengthen participatory design processes to ensure local voices are incorporated; provide clear information on long-term benefits, such as stock recovery and eco-tourism opportunities; and develop livelihood diversification and compensation packages. The project should also leverage its gender and social inclusion strategies to empower women fishers and increase community acceptance.

6. Upcoming Political Transitions and Sustainability Concerns

National elections in Chile (2025) and Peru (2026) pose a substantial risk of disrupting project continuity, as new administrations may reprioritize or delay commitments.

Measures: Prepare transition briefs and advocacy materials highlighting the project's socio-economic benefits; engage civil servants and multiple political parties to institutionalize commitments; and convene regular high-level briefings with ministries to secure continuity of SAP-related commitments and co-financing pledges.

7. Strengthen Risk and Performance Monitoring

Given the interlinkages between procurement, technical, and political risks, risk monitoring must be integrated more systematically into project management.

Measures: Embed risk tracking into quarterly progress reviews; update mitigation strategies regularly; and issue early-warning notes if financial or technical delivery falls behind agreed quarterly targets. This will ensure adaptive management decisions are made promptly.

8. Bolster Knowledge Management and Visibility

Sustaining momentum and ensuring institutional memory will be critical during the project's closure phase and political transition periods.

Measures: Accelerate delivery of knowledge products, including guidelines, stock assessment protocols, and MPA management tools. Strengthen outreach through success stories and evidence of impacts to reinforce political support and maintain stakeholder buy-in at community and national levels.

G. Project Governance

1) Please enter the dates of Project Board meetings during the reporting period (1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025)
2024-09-13
2025-01-07

H. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2025 Development Objective Progress Rating	2025 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP BPPS Technical Advisor	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory

Role	2025 Overall Assessment
UNDP BPPS Technical Advisor	<p>The project has demonstrated some progress across most objectives and outcomes during the 2024–2025 PIR period. It should be noted that an 18-month no-cost extension was approved, shifting the closing date from the original October 2025 to June 2027. This extension provides the necessary timeframe to consolidate advances, address areas of delay, and ensure that key commitments are delivered.</p> <p>During this PIR reporting period, the Development Objective (DO) rating was upgraded to “Moderately Satisfactory”, compared to “Moderately Unsatisfactory” in the previous PIR. This change reflects measurable progress across indicators and the implementation of adaptive management measures described under Minor Amendments. These measures included: (i) a restructuring of the work plan to better align activities with national regulatory processes, (ii) adjustments to the sequencing of technical consultancies to ensure completion within the extended timeframe, and (iii) the introduction of targeted participatory workshops with national partners in Peru and Chile to accelerate decision-making in the development of benthic resource plans and national SAP implementation strategies. The revised DO rating also reflects the increased implementation feasibility granted by the 18-month extension.</p> <p>At the same time, the Implementation Progress (IP) rating remains “Moderately Unsatisfactory”, the same as in the 2023–2024 PIR. This reflects that several outputs and activities planned for this PIR period were delayed, necessitating the request for the no-cost extension. Moreover, financial delivery during the 2024–2025 PIR was only USD 707,971, well below expectations. This poor delivery rate is symptomatic of the delays in procurement, regulatory processes, and consultancy implementation, which the adaptive management measures and project extension are designed to correct.</p> <p>The project’s objective (EBFM and Ecosystem Restoration) appears to be on track overall, with relatively good progress on collaborative mechanisms and beneficiaries, though the development of national SAP implementation plans remains delayed. At the objective level, three key indicators track progress. The first, Indicator 1, was adjusted during the PIR process: originally worded as “Number of new partnership mechanisms with funding...”, it is now defined as “Number of new (baseline-exceeding) collaborative mechanisms for sustainable management solutions of natural resources and ecosystem services in the HCLME at national or binational level.” From a baseline of three, progress now stands at nine mechanisms, including joint anchoveta stock assessment protocols, environmental quality indices, and inter-institutional agreements.</p>

Several of these instruments are in advanced stages of preparation and expected to be formalized in 2025–2026, keeping the target on track. Indicator 2 measures direct beneficiaries. Earlier reporting inflated figures, but this has been corrected to align with the ProDoc, which specifies beneficiaries as the populations of Paracas and Iquique bays positively impacted by Outputs 2.1 and 2.2. With updated census and monitoring data, 346,438 beneficiaries (199,587 in Chile and 146,851 in Peru) are now confirmed, surpassing the target of 276,000.

Outcome 1 (Fisheries Management) is on track overall, with good progress on anchoveta assessment cruises and data-sharing protocols, although benthic resource extraction plans remain delayed. Progress under this outcome reflects significant strides in strengthening the scientific and technical basis for the sustainable management of prioritized fishery resources. Two coordinated anchoveta stock assessment cruises were successfully conducted in 2024, with reciprocal exchanges of scientists between IMARPE in Peru and IFOP in Chile. These joint efforts not only strengthen technical collaboration but also move the project closer to its target of three coordinated cruises. In parallel, the agreement for data-sharing and collaborative stock assessment of the anchoveta is nearing completion. While formal signing has not yet taken place, the terms have been agreed by both institutions, indicating that the target is within reach. Indicator 6 was revised to broaden its definition from focusing exclusively on benthic fisheries management plans to also include extraction plans, management measures, and stranded seaweed collection plans. Within this revised framework, two seaweed collection and storage plans have already been developed, demonstrating tangible progress. However, the preparation of benthic extraction plans has been slower due to regulatory hurdles in Peru. With the regulatory reform enacted in 2025, the enabling conditions are now in place to advance these plans, and completion is anticipated in 2026.

Outcome 2 (Environmental Quality) has been largely achieved, with monitoring mechanisms and integrated management plans in place, and progress exceeding expectations through additional Marine Spatial Planning initiatives. This outcome has delivered important advances in strengthening environmental quality in coastal and marine ecosystems. The indicator on monitoring mechanisms was redefined to capture the number of instruments, mechanisms, or plans in place for monitoring environmental quality in prioritized bays. With this adjustment, both Paracas and Iquique now have operational monitoring systems, fulfilling the project's target. At the same time, integrated management planning has advanced beyond expectations. Both Paracas and Iquique have approved and active integrated management plans, while Marine Spatial Planning processes are underway in La Higuera-Freirina and in Paracas itself. These initiatives broaden the scope of territorial planning and reinforce the project's role in embedding ecosystem-based management principles at the local level. Finally, the percentage of Peruvian coastline under integrated coastal management reached 183 km (5.94%) as early as 2021, meeting the original target well before schedule. Since then, the project has focused on consolidating this achievement through complementary activities such as waste management initiatives, valuation of ecosystem services, and strengthening community involvement.

Under Outcome 3 (Biodiversity Conservation) the project has made outstanding

progress. Conservation coverage in Chile increased dramatically from a baseline of 46.3 million hectares to 149.8 million hectares, far surpassing the target. This expansion reflects the strong momentum of Chile's national conservation agenda as well as the project's catalytic role in supporting new protected areas. Given that the quantitative target has been exceeded, the project has shifted its emphasis to management effectiveness and governance. Current activities support the design and implementation of management plans for recently created protected areas, such as Pisagua, and preparations for Chipana, which is still in the pipeline. In addition, ongoing consultancies are strengthening local governance councils and supporting participatory planning processes to ensure these areas deliver long-term conservation benefits.

The project has far outperformed its targets under Outcome 4 (Livelihood Diversification). A total of 405 members of small-scale or artisanal fishers' families are now engaged in diversified productive activities, compared with a target of only 120. These activities span tourism, gastronomy, seafood processing, and cultural heritage events, reflecting a wide array of opportunities created for local communities. Similarly, the project has exceeded expectations in fostering business planning. Against a target of 13, a total of 22 business plans have been developed and are now in various stages of implementation. These business models provide structured pathways for sustainable economic diversification, reinforcing the resilience of fishing communities by reducing dependence on single-resource livelihoods and enhancing their ability to adapt to changing economic and ecological conditions.

In contrast, Outcome 5 (Food Security and Safety) is significantly delayed, with minimal progress to date, though dedicated training programs are scheduled for 2025–2026 and are expected to accelerate implementation. Only 16 individuals have been trained in safe seafood handling, processing, and distribution, against a target of 600. This shortfall reflects delays in the design and procurement of training initiatives. However, both Chile and Peru have now tendered training programs, with implementation scheduled to begin in 2025 and continue into 2026. The no-cost extension granted to the project provides the necessary timeframe to carry out these activities, making the achievement of the target feasible within the new June 2027 closing date.

According to the Finance/Co-Finance section, cumulative delivery as of June 30, 2025, amounts to USD 3,820,275 (47.75% of the GEF grant of USD 8,000,000). This leaves USD 4.18 million to be delivered before the revised closure date of June 2027. With 24 months remaining, the project must spend an average of USD 2.09 million per year to fully disburse the grant.

However, delivery during the 2024–2025 PIR period was only USD 707,971, reflecting slow implementation of activities and confirming the rationale behind the "Moderately Unsatisfactory" IP rating. This underperformance underlines the need for the accelerated roll-out of pending consultancies and national-level agreements during 2025–2026.

Several key outputs have experienced delays, leading to the request for the 18-month no-cost extension. With the new closing date set for June 2027, the project now has a compressed window to finalize activities that should have been completed earlier. Critical deliverables such as the National SAP Implementation Plans, the benthic extraction plans, and seafood safety training programs must be completed within this period. The risk is that any further delay in contracting, approvals, or technical work could jeopardize final delivery. The project's key challenges affecting implementation of activities are:

1. **Procurement and Technical Expertise Bottlenecks:** Persistent procurement challenges, including shortages of consultants, low interest from qualified experts, and delays in drafting Terms of Reference due to slow consensus with national counterparts. These issues have already delayed consultancies related to benthic resources, seafood training, and management plans. With multiple large-scale procurements still pending, the project faces the challenge of overlapping consultancies competing for limited expertise, which could slow implementation further. Outcome 5 (Food and safety security) remains the area most at risk. Only 16 individuals have been trained against a target of 600. With training programs scheduled for 2025–2026, the challenge is one of logistical execution at scale: mobilizing trainers, participants, and facilities across both countries in time to meet the target. Any procurement or scheduling delays will endanger achievement.

2. **Regulatory Dependencies in Peru and Chile:** Several outputs depend on regulatory processes outside the project's direct control. For example:

- In Peru, the benthic extraction plans were delayed until reforms to the Fisheries Management Regulation were completed in May 2025. The challenge now lies in implementing extraction plans under the revised framework, which requires fishing organizations and subnational authorities to act quickly.
- In Chile, the establishment of the Chipana conservation area remains pending. The approval of protected areas can be politically sensitive and time-consuming.

Any slippage in these regulatory processes could delay project outcomes beyond the closure date.

3. **Financial Delivery Pressure:** As of June 30, 2025, the project had delivered USD 3.82 million (47.75%) of the USD 8 million GEF grant. This leaves USD 4.18 million to be spent in the next 24 months, requiring an annual delivery of approximately USD 2.09 million — nearly three times higher than the USD 708,000 delivered during the last PIR year. The challenge is ensuring sufficient absorption capacity, timely contracting, and execution to avoid underspending at closure.

4. **Institutional Coordination Between Countries:** The binational nature of the project, spanning Chile and Peru, requires close coordination between IMARPE, IFOP, and environmental ministries. While mechanisms such as the binational

	<p>working groups are in place, differences in institutional procedures and priorities could slow progress in finalizing the joint stock assessment protocols, data-sharing agreements, and SAP national plans. Coordination fatigue and turnover of government counterparts are possible risks in the final implementation stretch.</p> <p>5. Stakeholder Engagement and Local-Level Uptake: The success of benthic extraction plans, coastal management instruments, and diversified livelihood initiatives depends on strong engagement from artisanal fishers, cooperatives, and local governments. The PIR notes that some fishing organizations have shown limited interest in pursuing extraction plans due to regulatory complexity and costs. Maintaining stakeholder motivation and ensuring local adoption of management plans will be essential over the next 18 months, especially given competing economic pressures in coastal communities.</p> <p>Over the next 18 months, the project's main challenges will be compressed implementation timelines, regulatory dependencies, procurement delays, and financial delivery pressure. While the no-cost extension provides the opportunity to close gaps, success will depend on rapid mobilization of consultancies, strong institutional coordination between Chile and Peru, and sustained engagement of local stakeholders. The areas requiring the most urgent attention are the SAP national plans, benthic extraction plans, and seafood safety training, which remain the most delayed and carry the greatest risk of under-delivery before June 2027.</p>
<p>UNDP Country Office Programme Officer</p>	<p>During the evaluation period, the project has registered multiple and significant advances at both operational and results levels. At the operational level, the project has ensured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Regularity in the functioning of the Project Steering Committee and coordination of meetings with the authorities of the project's executing institutions (PRODUCE and SUBESCA) on a bilateral basis. -Regular participation of the member institutions of the project's Binational Technical Committee, both in the committee's collective and bilateral work instances to support actions corresponding to each institution's competencies. -Regular functioning of the Binational Scientific Technical Working Groups. <p>At the results level, and considering the adjustments made to the project as a result of the Mid-Term Evaluation and its management responses, it is possible to highlight the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -An increase in associative mechanisms for the sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals, and waste at national and/or subnational scale.

-An increase in project beneficiaries.

-The development of stock assessment cruises and anchovy egg production methods in both countries.

-The development of environmental quality monitoring instruments in prioritized bays.

-The achievement of integrated coastal management goals in Peru and Chile.

-A significant participation of women and advances in strengthening the gender dimension in artisanal fishing, an aspect highlighted and valued by national executors and counterparts.

-An increase in productive diversification and food security activities, as well as beneficiary participation and their impact.

-The improvement of tools and knowledge exchange instances between project partners and with other related initiatives.

-Surpassing goals related to communication and dissemination of activities, products and results of the project in its website and social networks, as well as other platforms, media reach and strengthening of its communication strategy.

Regarding the execution of the work plan and associated budget, during this evaluation period the project has significantly increased its execution levels compared to previous evaluation periods, particularly for Chile's national and binational components.

Despite the above, and considering the accumulated delays from previous periods, significant challenges persist in achieving total resource execution in the remaining implementation period. Therefore, additional efforts must be made by the PMU, executing agencies, and UNDP country offices in Peru and Chile to design and implement strategies that will allow a complete project execution in the remaining time.

In regards to the PMU's functioning, it should be noted that, following the professional team evaluation conducted by the Peru and Chile UNDP country offices and based on the Binational Coordinator's leadership, the commitment of PMU professionals and the effects of measures taken by UNDP country offices, the PMU's overall performance has improved significantly. Along with this, some technical aspects of the project have been strengthened with the hiring of new professionals (productive diversification, for example) or with specific external professional support.

Finally, regarding co-financing, as reported in the previous period, although the participation of national counterparts and project partners has consistently increased, resulting in growing co-financing, the systematization of this co-financing continues to be limited and requires improvement to have robust estimates of financial support from project partners.

<p>Project Manager/Coordinator</p>	<p>During the reporting period, the project implemented multiple strategies to improve its management. These efforts have had positive impacts, including increased interest, commitment, and participation from SUBPESCA, VMPA PRODUCE, and other stakeholders, who have also validated shared strategies for project closure.</p> <p>However, due to the technical, political, and ecological complexity of certain activities, the original project timeline proved insufficient to meet the established schedules. For example:</p> <p>1)Anchoveta stock assessment surveys: These can only be conducted once a year. To date, one survey has been carried out; the target is three. Therefore, one more must be conducted in 2025 and the final one in 2026.</p> <p>2)Tagging for jumbo squid monitoring: There was not enough time to complete the necessary field campaigns.</p> <p>3)Training programs: These require prior diagnostics and design, which demands more time than was available.</p> <p>4)Small-scale aquaculture: This involves administrative procedures (6–8 months) and cultivation cycles (16–20 months), both of which exceeded the available project timeframe.</p> <p>Considering that the main limitation of the project was time, the Steering Committee—taking into account the recommendations from the Mid-Term Review and the analyses conducted by the Project Management Unit, UNDP country offices, members of the Technical Committee, and other strategic partners—requested a no-cost extension of 18 months from the GEF. This extension will allow for the consolidation of progress, achievement of the targets set in the results framework, and fulfillment of the expectations of both states and beneficiaries, all supported by strong institutional commitment at the highest level.</p> <p>With regard to the progress of activities, outputs, and expected results, the following stand out during the reporting period:</p> <p>Component 1: Fisheries Management, Administration, and Governance</p> <p>At the binational level:</p>
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During the week of August 5–9, 2024, the workshop “Standardization of the Protocol for Biomass Estimation of Anchoveta in the Southern Peru–Northern Chile Region Using Hydroacoustic Methods” was held at IFOP (Valparaíso, Chile). The main objective was to agree on a standardized protocol to serve as a guide for estimating the biomass of the shared anchoveta stock in southern Peru–northern Chile (SPNCH).

Throughout the workshop, researchers from both institutions analyzed various critical factors, such as the timing of research cruises, the acoustic equipment used, echo sounder frequencies, and strategies for collecting biological and environmental data. Comparative analyses of the biomass estimation methodologies applied in each country were also conducted, with data sets being shared to apply the respective methods.

As part of the discussions on coordinated cruises, it was agreed to initiate the exchange of researchers from IFOP and IMARPE aboard the scientific vessels of both countries in order to conduct the hydroacoustic survey of the anchoveta resource. The aim is to share experiences and identify differences and similarities in the collection of acoustic and biological data required for biomass estimation.

Subsequently, the second workshop on the “Standardization of the Protocol for Biomass Estimation of Anchoveta in the Southern Peru–Northern Chile Stock Using Hydroacoustic Methods” was held from November 4–8, 2024, at IMARPE, Peru.

Toward the end of 2024, between October 11 and 28, 2024, IFOP professional Adrián Ibieta joined the Peruvian team on the acoustic survey aboard the scientific vessel Luis Flores Portugal of IMARPE. The survey covered the area from the localities of Chala to Tacna, extending up to 80 nautical miles offshore, to assess the anchoveta population in southern Peru.

Subsequently, Gustavo Cuadros, a professional from the Peruvian Institute of the Sea (IMARPE), participated in the hydroacoustic anchoveta assessment cruise, which took place from November 18 to 29, 2024, aboard the scientific vessel Abate Molina, operated by the Fisheries Development Institute (IFOP). Cuadros joined the Chilean team to conduct the survey in the coastal zone, up to 20 nautical miles offshore, between the regions of Arica y Parinacota and Antofagasta.

On the other hand, a wide range of studies—some completed and others ongoing—have been and are being developed in a coordinated manner within the framework of the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and the Binational Working Groups (BWGs), such as:

(a) “Modeling Climate Variability in the Southern Peru–Northern Chile Zone

(1993–2024)”, aimed at assessing climate variability in the region spanning southern Peru and northern Chile (14°S–30°S), using a hydrodynamic and biogeochemical model, led by consultant Rodrigo Mogollón;

(b) “Review, Collection, and Systematization of Economic and Socioeconomic Data from Chile and Peru Associated with the Productive Activity of the Shared Anchoveta Stock”, conducted by consultants Carlos Tapia (Chile), Danny Engel (Peru), and Lucero Achaya;

(c) “Analysis of Zooplankton Samples Collected in Southern Peru (16°S–18°20'S) Aboard the BIC Flores Portugal, During the Hydroacoustic Survey Cruise of Anchoveta and Other Pelagic Resources 2409-10”, led by Katherine Natividad;

(d) “Ecosystem Modeling of Anchoveta Fisheries in Southern Peru and Northern Chile (1993–2024) Using the OSMOSE Model”, conducted by David Oliveros;

(e) “Impact of Environmental Variability on the Development of Early Life Stages of Anchoveta and Its Connectivity Between Southern Peru and Northern Chile (14°S–20°S) During the Period 1994–2023”, led by Héctor Sepúlveda;

(f) “Bioeconomic Modeling of Anchoveta (*Engraulis ringens*) Fisheries in Southern Peru and Northern Chile as a Single, Shared Stock, Under a Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) Approach – Phase I”, led by Gorka Merino;

(g) “Ecosystem Modeling Using Ecopath with Ecosim for the Ecosystem Associated with the Shared Anchoveta Stock between Chile and Peru” (currently in the bidding process).

Additionally, the following activities have been carried out as part of the BWG (Binational Working Group) program:

Binational Workshop No. 1: “Collection and Analysis of Bio-Oceanographic Conditions Information for the Southern Peru–Northern Chile Region”, held from November 25 to 29 in Valparaíso, Chile (Oceanography BWG).

Binational Workshop No. 1: “Standardization of Biological-Fishery Data of the Anchoveta Stock in Southern Peru–Northern Chile” (Fisheries Biology BWG).

Meanwhile, the Direct Assessment BWG, whose objectives include developing standardized protocols for the Egg Production Method (EPM) and conducting simultaneous surveys (cruises) of the southern Peru–northern Chile stock, requested the hiring of biologist Katherine Natividad Hilaes. She was responsible

for analyzing zooplankton samples with an emphasis on identifying anchoveta eggs and determining their developmental stages. This analysis was conducted on samples collected during the hydroacoustic assessment cruise of anchoveta and other pelagic resources 2409-10 in southern Peru, led by IMARPE using IFOP's methodology.

The analysis of samples collected during both cruises contributed to improving knowledge about spawning areas within the region spanning southern Peru to northern Chile.

In Chile:

For Chile, progress has been made in accordance with the program signed between IFOP and UNDP under the memorandum of understanding for establishing a biological study program of jumbo squid (jibia) in areas outside the fishery, with an emphasis on renewal and growth rates, complementing the studies conducted within the monitoring project.

Thus, in May of this year, Report No. 7 was delivered out of a total of 9 reports committed under the agreement.

During March, a workshop entitled "Preparation and Reading of Jumbo Squid (*Dosidicus gigas*) Statoliths" was held. It was led by Dr. Zhanna Shcherbich, Scientific Officer of the Fisheries Department of the Falkland Islands, and was delivered to five researchers from the Age and Growth Section of IFOP, with the aim of deepening and improving sample preparation for growth studies.

Similarly, within the framework of the study on jumbo squid migratory patterns, 5 specimens were tagged with satellite transmitters: two in the Valparaíso Region, at the port of San Antonio; and three individuals in the Biobío Region, returning to the port of Lebu. Additionally, 26 plastic tags were attached to the captured specimens.

In Peru:

For Peru, during this reporting period, progress was made on two plans for the collection and gathering of stranded seaweed, namely:

The Plan for the Southern Zone of the San Fernando National Reserve (RNSF), which covers the southern buffer zone of the RNSF and the outer area of the RNSF from the southern limit of Punta San Juan to the area known as Cruz de Yanyarina, where the San Juan de Marcona Artisanal Fishing Community (COPMAR) and the REALMAR Association operate.

The second plan concerns the Northern Zone of the RNSF, where the Changuillo

Fishing Community Association (ACPA – Changuillo) and the Puerto Caballa Association operate.

It is worth mentioning that these plans involve approximately 1,300 people linked to the passive collection of seaweed and artisanal fishing.

On the other hand, regarding the Extraction Plans for Benthic Resources, there have been no advances due to factors beyond the project's control, primarily because the Fisheries Management Regulation for Benthic Resources (ROP-RIMB), approved by Supreme Decree No. 018-2021-PRODUCE, requires complex and costly procedures, which has discouraged the interest of fishing organizations. Nevertheless, support has been provided for processes leading to the development of these plans and regulatory improvements for their future implementation.

Accordingly, in July 2024, the Ministry of Production (PRODUCE) initiated a process to amend the regulation. With support from the project, two participatory workshops were held to promote dialogue and propose changes:

On July 11, 2024, the Workshop on COPMAR's Contributions to the Amendment of the ROP-RIMB took place; COPMAR is also a direct beneficiary of the project.

On July 12, 2024, the Workshop on the Amendment of the ROP-RIMB was held, providing a dialogue space with participation from national and subnational institutions, as well as representatives of artisanal fishers from various coastal areas of Peru.

These activities enabled the Peruvian government to gather inputs to improve the proposed regulation amendment.

As a result, the ROP-RIMB was amended by Supreme Decree No. 008-2025-PRODUCE on May 12, 2025. This revised regulation entrusts the Peruvian Marine Institute (IMARPE) with defining specific mechanisms to implement the extraction plans, a task that has been carried out since May 2025 with support from the project.

Between May 12 and 16, IMARPE conducted a workshop that led to a proposal to improve and simplify the technical guidelines for preparing the Baseline Study, the Extraction Plan, and the Monitoring Plan. On June 20, 2025, IMARPE submitted a preliminary report with this proposal to the project. This proposal will be validated, with project support, through decentralized workshops in fishing areas of the northern, central, and southern regions of the country during the third quarter of 2025.

It is worth noting that, in addition to the support provided to the regulatory process

for benthic resources and at the request of PRODUCE, the project also facilitated the development of a proposal for a “Methodological Guide for the Identification of Stakeholders Involved in the Implementation of Extraction Plans for Benthic Resources,” which was completed in November 2024.

Component 2: Environmental Quality

In Chile, for the Bay of Iquique area, there is already a proposed Environmental Monitoring Program for the bay, developed within the framework of the consultancy service titled: “Development of an Environmental Quality Improvement Plan for the Bay of Iquique and a Roadmap for its Implementation.” This consultancy was conducted in a participatory manner under the guidance of the Ministry of the Environment (MMA). The proposed monitoring program for water, sediment, and biota is part of the aforementioned Improvement Plan.

Currently, coordination is ongoing with the MMA and the Regional Ministerial Secretariat for the Environment (SEREMI-MA) of the Tarapacá region regarding the adoption of the Environmental Quality Improvement Plan for the Bay of Iquique.

On the other hand, although the target set for Indicator 8 was achieved, the indicator has been modified to incorporate other territorial management mechanisms currently being developed. In this context, a consultancy service is underway to carry out a Marine Spatial Planning exercise in the La Higuera-Freirina area, with the final product being the design of a proposed marine-coastal zoning plan for the mentioned area, developed in a participatory manner.

In Peru, for the Bay of Paracas area, within the framework of the Humboldt II project, a diagnosis was carried out on the environmental quality assessment and monitoring activities conducted in the bay. Part of the conclusions showed that this area is frequently monitored by various public and private entities, covering the entire Bay of Paracas spatially, using various validated and standardized testing methods to evaluate different environmental quality parameters.

Based on these results and in collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM), the technical and social counterpart of the Humboldt II project, it was determined that to make effective use of the environmental quality information generated in the Bay of Paracas, the implementation of an environmental quality index along with a formal management response mechanism is required. This would address the indicator in the results framework of the Humboldt II project. Accordingly, a consultancy service is currently underway to develop a proposal for an Environmental Quality Index for the marine-coastal area of the Bay of Paracas and an implementation mechanism, with completion projected for January 2026.

Additionally, within the framework of support for the implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), the Humboldt II project supported the development of the 8th National ICZM Seminar, held on August 28 and 29, 2024, in Sechura. This event brought together 175 participants from regional and local coastal governments, officials and specialists from national institutions, private companies, non-governmental organizations, universities, and representatives of civil society.

Additionally, a consultancy service is currently underway to develop a proposal for a mechanism to integrate the Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) tool into the Peruvian regulatory framework. This service includes the development of an MSP implementation guide, which will serve as the basis for carrying out an MSP exercise in the marine-coastal area of Paracas, to be initiated in the second half of 2025.

Component 3: Biodiversity

In Chile, although the target for the percentage of marine protected areas was exceeded, the Humboldt II project, in coordination with the Ministry of the Environment (MMA), the Undersecretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture (SUBPESCA), and the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service (SERNAPESCA), is contributing to strengthening the management of Marine Protected Areas through the following initiatives:

- Support for the implementation of the Management Plan for the Multiple-Use Conservation Area (ACMU) Isla Grande de Atacama and strengthening its Local Management Council and Operational Committee for the Coordination of Surveillance, Monitoring, Follow-up, and Enforcement (consultancy completed).
- Preparation of a Draft Management Plan for the La Puntilla - Playa Chinchorro Marine Reserve (Supreme Decree No. 53/2023) (consultancy in progress).
- Preparation of a Draft Management Plan for the Mar de Pisagua Multiple-Use Marine Protected Area (AMCP-MU) (Supreme Decree No. 22/2023) (consultancy in progress).

In Peru, in coordination with the National Service of Natural Protected Areas by the State (SERNANP), a bidding process was launched for a consultancy service to update the baseline and prepare a zoning proposal for Punta San Juan and Punta Atico, areas within the National Reserve System of Islands, Islets, and Guaneras Points (RNIPG). This process had to be relaunched in May 2025. It has now completed the bidder evaluation stage and its execution will be awarded soon.

Component 4: Productive Diversification

In Chile, regarding productive diversification activities in tourism and gastronomy, two consultancies are currently underway:

“Strategy and Action Plan for Productive Diversification with an Emphasis on Tourism and Gastronomy for the Communities of Torres del Inca”

“Design of a Strategy and Action Plan for Productive Diversification with an Emphasis on Tourism and Gastronomy for Caleta Puerto Aldea, Coquimbo Region.”

Within this same thematic area, the bidding process for the consultancy “Design of a Strategy and Action Plan for Productive Diversification with an Emphasis on Tourism and Gastronomy for Pan de Azúcar, Atacama” is scheduled to be launched soon.

Along the same lines, there are two activities aimed at diversifying productive capacities through the development of seafood products:

- “Construction, outfitting, and permitting management for a modular plant in Caleta Torres del Inca, Atacama,” currently underway, which will develop a business model designed to support the operational and commercial management of the modular plant.
- The outfitting of a processing facility in Caleta Puerto Aldea and capacity building for its operation, which will create a business model integrating the Puerto Aldea Fishermen’s Association (AG) with the Aldea del Puerto cooperative for the operation and commercial management of the processing facility. This activity already has its Terms of Reference and is expected to be tendered in August.

For productive diversification specifically in tourism activities, traditional cultural events and heritage preservation have been strengthened in the communities of Puerto Aldea and Torres del Inca, such as the 2nd Sea Urchin Festival in Torres del Inca and the 8th Edition of the Traditional Festival of Puerto Aldea.

In addition, during the period, the project implemented “Improvements to the Gastronomic Facilities of Caleta Puerto Aldea,” consisting of a food court that benefited a significant group of female entrepreneurs in the gastronomic sector of Caleta Puerto Aldea.

In Peru, to date, in the locality of Atico, and within the framework of the Growing Your Business (CCSN) program, six fishing organizations have been selected, grouping a total of 104 people who actively participate in the incubation and capacity-building spaces promoted by the program.

It is expected that by early July, the final number of beneficiaries in the locality of Pisco will be confirmed, while in Marcona this process will take place during the month of August.

The activity "Consultant for the implementation of an experimental cultivation of piure (*Pyura chilensis*) in Caleta Puerto Aldea, Coquimbo Region" is currently out for bidding. One of its objectives is to generate a business model that will allow the Puerto Aldea Fishermen's Guild Association to market products made from the piure resource.

For the Atacama region, the Terms of Reference for the bidding of the activity "Technical-economic feasibility study and pilot implementation for the development of CHD products based on artisanal pelagic species, destined for the School Feeding Program (PAE) of JUNAEB and institutional feeding in the Atacama region" are in advanced preparation. This will generate a business model that integrates artisanal fishing operating on pelagic resources with processing plants in the region.

This is part of a strategy aimed at strengthening the productive and commercial capacities of artisanal fishing organizations. In this context, preliminary activities have begun with the selection of six fishing organizations in Atico and six in Pisco. In the locality of Marcona, the process, currently in the award stage, started on July 2 to secure a consultant who will provide technical assistance to the selected groups.

The groups in Atico are in the phase of designing and improving their business models, a stage that precedes the formulation of their respective productive diversification plans. The development of six business plans, one for each participating organization, has been projected.

In the case of Peru, the implementation of the Growing Your Business program is part of a strategy aimed at strengthening the productive and commercial capacities of artisanal fishing organizations. In this context, preliminary activities have begun with the selection of six fishing organizations in Atico and six in Pisco. In the locality of Marcona, on July 2, the process currently in the award stage was initiated to secure a consultant who will provide technical assistance to the selected groups.

The groups in Atico are in the phase of designing and improving their business

models, a stage that precedes the formulation of their respective productive diversification plans. The development of six business plans, one for each participating organization, has been projected.

Meanwhile, the locality of Pisco is in the phase of verifying requirements, which is necessary for assigning support and technical assistance to the six selected organizations. It is expected that during August, these groups will begin the development of the initial phases of the program, which will also lead to the formulation of their respective business plans.

Additionally, the Terms of Reference have been prepared for the hiring of consultants responsible for the formulation of eight (08) business plans under the PROCOMPITE competitive fund. These terms are currently under review by the Project Management Unit.

Component 5: Food Safety and Security

In the case of Chile, the consultancy “Design and implementation of a training program on food safety and security and responsible fishing in the pilot sites of the Humboldt II project in Chile” is currently out for bidding. This program will train 325 people in the project’s pilot sites across the regions of Arica, Tarapacá, Atacama, and Coquimbo on topics related to food safety and security and responsible management of fishing resources, which will exceed the target of 300 people trained in Chile.

In the case of Peru, the consultancy titled “Design of a training program on food safety and responsible fishing with a focus on value addition in artisanal fishing in the localities of Pisco, Marcona, and Atico” is currently underway. As part of the implementation of this program, it is planned to train 300 people in Peru during the second half of 2025 and the first half of 2026.

It is important to highlight that, as part of the complementary actions of the program, an advisory inspection was carried out in March 2025 in conditioning and primary processing areas for hydrobiological resources, such as “yuyo,” within the geographic scope of the Marcona Pilot Demonstration Program. At the end of this intervention, a training session on good handling and processing practices for yuyo, according to current health regulations, was conducted by SANIPES.

A total of 16 participants were trained in their respective work areas and made aware of the importance of applying good practices in the processing of “yuyo.” In addition to this activity, coordination is underway to develop a guide on good practices for the extraction and treatment of yuyo.

In Chile, the consultancy “Program to strengthen the competitiveness of the value chain of the Macha resource (*Mesodesma donacium*), through the application of

traceability technologies and a collaborative approach between macha producers and the State to strengthen the legal market at the national level” is underway. Its first public-private roundtable meeting brought together representatives from artisanal fishing organizations in the Coquimbo region, marketers, and institutional stakeholders.

The consultancy titled “Implementation of a communications program on food safety and security and responsible consumption of hydrobiological resources in Chile” is expected to be tendered in September. This program will raise awareness among at least 2,000 people on the mentioned topics through participation in fairs, radio campaigns, and print media in the regions where the Humboldt II project is active.

In Peru, as of June of this year, a total of 205 people have been sensitized on the safety of hydrobiological products and food security.

Within the framework of FESTIMAR, held on February 14, 2025, two awareness-raising activities were carried out:

Culinary demonstration on the preparation of ceviche with octopus, sea urchin, and yuyo with a sustainable focus, aimed at the general public.

The second activity was a talk on customer service and tourism culture, targeted at restaurants and fishermen, with the objective of strengthening the quality of tourism services in the locality.

Component 6: Participation and Gender

During the period, the project has maintained and strengthened actions to increase the visibility and empowerment of women in artisanal fishing and related activities by enhancing their entrepreneurial and organizational capacities. Through training programs called “Women Entrepreneurs of the Sea” focused on leadership, business development, and financial tools, women have improved their ability to manage and grow their enterprises, make informed economic decisions, and access new opportunities. These programs were carried out in the localities of Pisco in Peru and Caldera in Chile during the period from March to May 2025.

A key milestone was the Binational Meeting of Women in Artisanal Fisheries held in Tacna on November 20 and 21, which brought together women from Peru and Chile to share knowledge, promote collaboration, and identify joint strategies to advance gender equality in the fisheries sector. These processes contribute to increasing the visibility and voice of women within their communities and in fisheries governance spaces, both locally and across borders.

As part of the event, women from both countries showcased their productive innovation initiatives, highlighting how they are adding value to marine resources. Through the display of diversified products, sustainable techniques, and the use of innovative technologies, they demonstrated their leadership in transforming the fisheries sector.

The project has strengthened institutional coordination for gender equality by promoting dialogue and collaboration among public institutions. Building on previous efforts, the Binational Gender Group has continued to function as a coordination platform between Peru and Chile, bringing together gender focal points from the project's partner institutions to exchange knowledge, align strategies, and maintain gender as a key focus in binational dialogue.

Additionally, the project prioritized raising the visibility of women's contributions to the fisheries sector through specific communication strategies. Stories, videos, and awareness campaigns have portrayed women not only as workers or caregivers but also as leaders, entrepreneurs, and guardians of the sea. These narratives have helped challenge traditional gender roles, promote positive role models, and foster greater social recognition of women's roles in coastal communities.

The project also began working with artisanal fishermen to promote more equitable gender relations. A diagnostic study was conducted to explore perceptions, roles, and dynamics related to masculinities in fishing communities, with consultancy carried out in Marcona, Peru, and Puerto Aldea, Chile. Based on the findings, a practical roadmap was developed to guide future activities. This roadmap includes participatory, educational, and community actions to be implemented in the coming months, aiming to encourage reflection, reduce resistance to gender equality, and promote shared responsibilities and respectful relationships.

Overall, as described, the project has made significant progress during the period, consistent with what was reported in the previous PIR. However, there remain areas for improvement, particularly regarding more timely coordination with partners to secure the necessary support during the implementation of various activities.

On the other hand, the recent approval of the project extension until June 2027 provides the needed timeframe to properly advance the planned tasks for the remainder of the project.

GEF Operational Focal point

Project Implementing Partner	----
Other Partners	----

I. Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines.

CO Programme Officer: Please mark each category for which a minor amendment occurred during this reporting period (1 July 2024- 30 June 2025).

For each category that is marked, please provide a brief description of the change that occurred in the associated text box. You may attach supporting documentation, as appropriate.

The purpose of this section is to capture adaptive management and measure project proactiveness, an indicator outlined in paragraph 70 of the GEF-8 Policy Directions available [here](#).

A) Results Framework
Yes
Provide a description of the change(s) to the 'Results framework'
<p>The Results Framework underwent minor modifications. It should be noted that these adjustments mainly consist of clarifications and do not alter the final targets expected to be achieved. The most relevant adjustments were made to indicators No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, and No. 16, with justifications for each provided below:</p> <p>Indicator No. 6: Number of ecosystem-based management plans for benthic resources.</p> <p>This was modified to: Number of extraction plans or regulatory measures for benthic resources and plans for the collection and storage of stranded algae.</p> <p>This modification is based on the existence of new national regulations (Peru) specific to the extraction of benthic resources and the collection and storage of stranded algae, which changed the designation of “Management Plans” to “Extraction Plan for benthic resources” and “Plan for collection and storage of stranded algae,” respectively. Further details are as follows:</p> <p>The General Fisheries Law, Legislative Decree No. 25997, in its Article 2, establishes that the hydrobiological resources contained within Peru’s jurisdictional waters are the heritage of the Nation. Consequently, it is the State’s responsibility to regulate the comprehensive management and rational exploitation of these resources, considering that fishing activity is of national interest.</p> <p>The Regulation of the General Fisheries Law, approved by Supreme Decree No. 012-2001-PE, in Article 5, stipulates that fisheries management is approved through regulations intended to establish the principles, rules, and regulatory measures applicable to hydrobiological resources, which must be managed as differentiated units. Furthermore, Article 6 states that the aforementioned regulations consider, among other aspects, management objectives, access regimes, total fleet and processing capacity, fishing seasons, total allowable catch, fishing gears and systems, minimum sizes, prohibited zones, research requirements, as well as control and surveillance actions..</p>

Regarding benthic resources:

In the case of benthic resources, Supreme Decree No. 018-2021-PRODUCE, which approves the Fisheries Management Regulation for Marine Benthic Invertebrate Resources, modifies the Regulation of the General Fisheries Law approved by Supreme Decree No. 012-2001-PE and amends the sanctions framework of the Regulation on Inspection and Sanction of Fishing and Aquaculture Activities. Article 1 establishes that the objective of the Fisheries Management Regulation for Marine Benthic Invertebrate Resources is to regulate the provisions applicable to the development of fishing activities for marine benthic invertebrate resources (RIMB), as well as to issue management measures and necessary provisions to carry out extractive activities within the framework of the extraction plan.

Furthermore, Article 5 of the aforementioned regulation defines extraction plans for marine benthic invertebrate resources as differentiated and specific regulatory management instruments that govern the development of extractive activities, aimed at the balanced, comprehensive, and sustainable use of RIMB within the marine environment or mangrove ecosystem. These plans are based on updated knowledge of biological, ecological, fisheries, environmental, sanitary, and social aspects.

On May 12, 2025, Supreme Decree No. 008-2025-PRODUCE amended Supreme Decree No. 018-2021-PRODUCE.

Regarding stranded seaweed:

Supreme Decree No. 019-2009-PRODUCE, published on May 27, 2009, which approves the Fisheries Management Regulation for Marine Macroalgae and modifies the Regulation of the General Fisheries Law approved by Supreme Decree No. 012-2001-PE, as well as the Regulation on Inspection and Sanctions for Fishing and Aquaculture approved by Supreme Decree No. 016-2007-PRODUCE, establishes in Article 7 the access rules for fishing activities. In this regard, it states that the harvesting of marine macroalgae, whether from their natural environment or through collection from strandings, is considered artisanal and carried out through two modalities:

Extraction or collection of specimens from their natural habitat (active modality).

Collection and accumulation of specimens resulting from natural mortality, not protected by waves and currents, and stranded on coasts and shores (passive modality).

On the other hand, Ministerial Resolution No. 264-2009-PRODUCE, published on June 26, 2009, establishes in its Article 3 that the activity of collecting and stockpiling specimens of seaweed from the genera *Macrocystis* and *Lessonia* that are stranded must comply with certain conditions: 1) Obtain the corresponding permit, 2) Perform the collection exclusively by hand, prohibiting the use of ranflines, hooks, or similar accessories, 3) Provide the requested information about the collected resource when required by authorized representatives of the regional government fishing authority or the Institute of the Sea of Peru (IMARPE), including data on volumes of dry seaweed, measurements of stranded

specimen samples, location of the collection site, among others.

The following table presents a comparative chart between the names that the plans had at the time of designing the Humboldt II Project and the current names of those plans. It is important to note that the name change of the plans does not affect the achievement of the project's final goal (7 plans).

PRODOC : Management Plan for Benthic Resources for the District of San Juan de Marcona.

ACTUAL : Extraction plan for benthic resources in the district of San Juan de Marcona.

PRODOC : Management Plan for Benthic Resources for the District of Atico.

ACTUAL : Extraction plan for benthic resources in the district of Atico.

PRODOC : Management Plan for Benthic Resources for the San Fernando National Reserve.

ACTUAL : Extraction plan for benthic resources for the San Fernando National Reserve.

PRODOC : Management Plan for Benthic Resources for Punta San Juan of the RNSIIPG (National Reserve System of Guano Islands, Islets and Capes

PRODOC : Management Plan for Benthic Resources for Punta Atico of the RNSIIPG (National Reserve System of Guano Islands, Islets and Capes).

ACTUAL : "Extraction plan or management measures for benthic resources for Punta San Juan and Punta Atico of the RN Sistema de Islas, Islotes y Puntas Guaneras (RNSIIPG)."

PRODOC :Management Plan for Beached Algae for the San Fernando National Reserve.

ACTUAL: Plan for the collection and gathering of stranded seaweed for the San Fernando National Reserve and the Artisanal Fishing Community Association of Changuillo, Nazca Province, Ica Department.

PRODOC :To improve and update the beached algae management plan of COPMAR.

ACTUAL: Refine and update COPMAR's plan for the collection and gathering of stranded seaweed.

Indicator No. 7: Number of interinstitutional long-term environmental quality monitoring programs for prioritized bays.

Modified to: Number of instruments, mechanisms, or plans for monitoring the environmental quality of prioritized bays.

The modification applies only to Peru (in the case of Chile, a consultancy is underway that will enable the target to be met). The adjustment consists of developing an Environmental Quality Index for the Bay of Paracas, instead of an interinstitutional program for environmental quality monitoring. The

justification is presented below.

Within the framework of the Humboldt II project, a diagnosis was conducted of the evaluation and environmental quality monitoring activities carried out in the Bay of Paracas. Part of the conclusions showed that this area is frequently monitored by various public entities (SANIPES, IMARPE, OEFA, ANA, DIGESA, and APN) and private entities (PLUSPETROL, APROPISCO, General San Martín Port Terminal), which together operate over 500 sampling stations distributed throughout the bay area. These stations focus on air quality assessment, noise monitoring, marine environment quality (physical and chemical parameters), as well as marine biological monitoring (phytoplankton, zooplankton, macroalgae, macroinvertebrates, bivalves, ichthyofauna) and terrestrial monitoring (flora, herpetofauna, ornithofauna).

Furthermore, the sampling activities have variable frequencies (daily, weekly, biweekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual) depending on the type of parameter analyzed and the evaluation objective. Environmental quality sampling spatially covers the entire Bay of Paracas, with 25 valid testing methods currently used in Peru to evaluate the different environmental quality parameters.

On the other hand, the potential use of information from environmental quality monitoring and evaluation activities for decision-making in the Bay of Paracas was also analyzed. As an alternative, it was proposed to manage and organize the metadata generated by public and private entities during monitoring and environmental evaluation activities, estimate the Environmental Quality Index for the Bay of Paracas, conduct comparative analysis of results, develop an early warning system, and advance Marine Spatial Planning in the said bay.

These results were reviewed with the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM), acting as the technical counterpart and partner of the Humboldt II project. It was agreed that, to effectively use the environmental quality information generated in the Bay of Paracas, an Environmental Quality Index for the bay should be implemented, along with a formal management response mechanism that considers variations in this index; thereby addressing the indicator within the Humboldt II project's results framework.

Currently, in coordination with MINAM, the Peruvian Marine Institute (IMARPE), and the National Water Authority (ANA), the Terms of Reference are being developed to implement an Environmental Quality Index for the Bay of Paracas. This will involve using an existing index or designing a specific one for the bay (based on the type of data generated in Paracas), compiling and systematizing environmental quality information for the period 2014–2024, implementing the index for the suggested time period, designing a geographic information system for spatial visualization of the index, and designing a formal management response mechanism considering the implementation of the environmental quality index.

Indicator No. 8: Number of participatory integrated management plans for prioritized bays, which include an ecosystem approach, sustainable use of biological diversity, and financing.

It was modified to: Number of territorial management or integrated management mechanisms in the

project intervention areas.

The modification was made only for the case of Chile (the target was met in Peru). The justification is that, in Chile, the instrument called “Integrated Management Plan” does not exist, so it was replaced by a Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) exercise. Likewise, instead of carrying out the exercise in the Bay of Iquique, at the request of the Ministry of the Environment and validated by the executing partner (Undersecretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture), it was proposed to carry out the MSP in the La Higuera – Freirina area, in the Coquimbo and Atacama Regions. Below are the background and reasons supporting the request for the site modification.

The Humboldt II project has contributed to the development of a consultancy to prepare a “Baseline and Diagnosis of Environmental Quality and Biodiversity of the Bay of Iquique.” The results of this consultancy indicate that the environmental quality of the waters in the Bay of Iquique is at an “acceptable” level. According to the expert judgment of the specialist teams involved in the Humboldt II project, these results reduce the need to develop a Marine Coastal Spatial Planning in the aforementioned bay and make it possible for the objectives related to improving the environmental quality of the waters in the Bay of Iquique to be addressed directly through the Bay of Iquique Environmental Quality Improvement Plan, an activity currently underway. This circumstance, besides allowing the fulfillment of the project’s commitments (product 2.2 of the PRODOC), generates a saving in resource investment at this intervention site and permits reallocating available resources to other project-interest initiatives, such as incorporating an additional pilot site to advance Marine Coastal Spatial Planning, thereby expanding its impact, effectiveness, and efficiency.

Meanwhile, and running parallel to the execution of the Humboldt II project, the GEF Project “Strengthening Management and Governance for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Globally Important Biodiversity in Marine Coastal Ecosystems in Chile” (‘GEF Marine Coastal Governance Project (GEF MCG)’) is underway. This project is executed by the Ministry of the Environment and implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Its general objective is to develop and implement a governance system that integrates, coordinates, and connects local coastal communities with public, private, academic, and civil society institutions to conserve and sustainably use Chile’s marine-coastal ecosystems.

In territorial terms, the GEF MCG project is being implemented in two Pilot Sites: i) Coastal Zone of the Communes of La Higuera and Freirina (Northern Pilot Site), and ii) Coastal zone, islands, fjords, bays, and channels of the Commune of Cisnes (Southern Pilot Site).

Given the objectives of both the Humboldt II project and the GEF MCG project, they share several common points, which enables collaboration and synergies between them—among these, the shared interest in advancing Marine Spatial Planning experiences for Chile.

To this end, the GEF MCG project has developed a Methodological and Institutional Adaptation Guide for Marine Spatial Planning in Chile. Its development included, among other aspects, generating a diagnosis of available information and tools, current installed capacities, the experience of professional teams, and available spatial data; adapting the Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)

methodological framework for application within the Chilean institutional context; and building capacity in government technical teams and civil society regarding MSP at the project's pilot sites.

In consideration of the points previously mentioned regarding the results of the baseline and diagnosis of environmental quality and biodiversity in the Bay of Iquique; the development of a proposal for the Environmental Quality Improvement Plan for the Bay of Iquique; the progress and identification of synergies between the GEF MCG project and the Humboldt II project; and the possibility of expanding the spatial coverage of the Humboldt II project through the incorporation of a new pilot site to advance the application of the Marine Spatial Planning methodology, it is deemed necessary to modify the activity initially planned for the Bay of Iquique.

The new site for this activity will correspond to the coastal area of the municipalities of Freirina and La Higuera (Regions of Coquimbo and Atacama), the same regions where the Humboldt II project has pilot sites for biodiversity conservation actions (Component 3) and artisanal fisheries productive diversification (Component 4).

Some of the socio-ecological characteristics supporting the selection of this site as a suitable additional intervention site for the Humboldt II project are the following:

- The coastal area between the towns of La Higuera and Freirina (Freirina commune, Atacama Region; and La Higuera and La Serena communes, Coquimbo Region) is recognized as a zone of high biodiversity richness, with a high abundance of marine resources, notably the benthic resource management areas, which contribute approximately 80% of the total landings of loco, macha clams, and limpets in the entire Coquimbo region.

- The area hosts the most important colony of Humboldt penguins (*Spheniscus humboldti*) worldwide, with about 80% of the global population of this species. This species is endemic to the Humboldt Current, present in Chile and Peru, where it is classified as "vulnerable" and "endangered," respectively, making the protection of its habitat crucial for its conservation.

- This area is key for the feeding and resting of multiple emblematic and charismatic species (fin whales, sperm whales, blue whales, and dolphins), which has enabled the development of various productive activities associated with their presence, such as ecotourism (marine wildlife watching, diving) and scientific tourism.

- Due to its importance, in 2023 the "Archipiélago Humboldt" Multiple-Use Marine Protected Area (AMCP-MU Archipiélago de Humboldt) was established (Supreme Decree No. 31 of September 2023), covering approximately 574,873 hectares. The objective of the AMCP-MU Archipiélago de Humboldt is to protect a representative sample of central Chile's marine ecosystems, associated biodiversity, habitats, ecological processes and functions, and ecosystem services that derive from and develop in the area, contributing to the sustainability of national and global marine biodiversity.

Considering all the previously presented background (fulfillment of commitments in the Bay of Iquique, the possibility of expanding intervention sites, the socio-ecological importance of the Freirina–La Higuera area, agreements and support from MMA and SUBPESCA; institutional, spatial, methodological, and operational synergy between the two GEF projects mentioned in this note; and the positive impact on the achievement of objectives, indicators, effectiveness, and efficiency of the Humboldt II project and the GEF resources allocated to it), it was approved to proceed with changing the initially identified site for the development of activity 2.2.4 of the project's PRODOC to the Freirina–La Higuera area, in accordance with the presented background.

Indicator No. 16: Number of visitors per month (annual average) registered on the network of electronic platforms used to disseminate learnings and best practices.

It was modified to: Number of users who viewed, at least once, the publications on social media platforms collectively used to share the project's progress and achievements, and number of users of the website (quarterly average).

The adjustment was approved because the original indicator focused solely on “registered visitors” on electronic platforms, which limited the understanding of the total reach of user interaction across other channels such as social media (which, at the time of project design, either did not exist or were not widely used). Currently, social media has become a key channel for information dissemination. With this modification, the measurement of social media views is introduced, allowing for capturing broader and more diverse interactions. Now, not only the number of website visitors is measured, but also views of social media posts, expanding the scope to include audiences that interact with or consume relevant project content without necessarily visiting the project’s website. Additionally, the change in the measurement frequency from “annual average” to “quarterly average” allows for more regular and up-to-date monitoring of user engagement. This facilitates better decision-making and timely adjustments in the project’s communication and dissemination strategy.

B) Components and cost

No

Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Components and cost'

(not set or not applicable)

C) Institutional and implementation arrangements

Yes

Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Institutional and implementation arrangements'

<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
D) Financial management
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Financial Management'
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
E) Implementation schedule
Yes
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Implementation schedule'
A practice of permanent monitoring of technical and financial progress has been established, which has timely enabled the implementation of corrective actions for the rescheduling of activities, adapting execution to the circumstances that arise during the development of the various activities, thereby optimizing the time of the project management team and partners.
F) Executing Entity
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Executing Entity'
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
G) Executing Entity Category
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Executing Entity Category'
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
H) Minor project objective change
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'minor project objective change'
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
I) Safeguards
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Safeguards'
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
J) Risk Analysis
Yes

Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Risk Analysis'
During the period, the project risk matrix was updated, adjusting it to the new format as requested by the RTA and revising the risk levels for certain topics. (This is addressed in its specific section) (ANNEX 48)
K) Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%
No
Provide a description of the change to GEF project financing up to 5%
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
L) Co-financing
No
Provide a description of the change(s) to 'Co-financing'
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
M) Location of project activity
Yes
Provide a description of the change(s) to project location activity
It was decided to change the site for applying the Marine Spatial Planning methodology from the Bay of Iquique to the La Higuera–Freirina area (Atacama and Coquimbo), as an adaptive measure based on technical feasibility and findings from the environmental diagnosis. This modification was formally approved by the Steering Committee.
Please provide a description of other types of minor amendments that do not fall under any of the above categories. For example, minor changes to the project's Gender Action Plan and/or gender activities can be captured here.
In the latest period, various measures implemented by the project have helped improve its indicators, creating enabling conditions for better performance. The most noteworthy include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvements in the coordination of the Project Management Unit (PMU) through the implementation of weekly planning and monitoring meetings. 2. Workshops with the extended PMU and UNDP for the analysis and coordination of work within the team. 3. Hiring of a consulting firm to support Component 1, specifically in accompanying and managing the activities committed under the Scientific and Technical Coordination Subcommittee and its five binational working groups. This support has enabled the effective activation of the technical groups, establishing an ambitious collaborative work agenda for the achievement of the project's objectives, particularly in relation to Output 1.1: "Agreed and operational protocols for the simultaneous,

sequential, or joint assessment of the shared stock of the southern Peru–northern Chile anchoveta fishery.” This has resulted in significant progress toward achieving Indicator No. 4 of the Results Framework, as two stock assessment reports based on the agreed protocols are already available (out of a total of three required for project completion).

4. Strengthening communication with the National Project Directorates and key institutional stakeholders, thus improving responsiveness with counterparts, promptly addressing concerns, and securing greater support for the implementation of various activities.

5. Enhancing the dissemination of procurement processes to increase the number of potential bidders for the activities included in the work plan.

In aggregate terms, the improvement measures allowed the project to achieve a 10% increase in budget execution during January–June 2025 compared to the same period in 2024.

Furthermore, project management information comparing 2023 and 2024 shows the following improvements:(ANNEX 57)

a. Number of procurement processes and average number of bids per process

2023: 7 processes, with an average of 2.0 bids per process.

2024: 10 processes, with an average of 3.3 bids per process, showing greater competition and diversity of providers.

b. Estimated budget vs. bidders' financial proposals

2023: Budget estimates for contracted activities differed significantly from awarded amounts, with offers in several cases being much higher or much lower than the estimated budget. This resulted in cancellations due to cost overruns or failed tenders.

2024: The estimated budget was higher (USD 523 million), and the awarded contracts reached USD 502.1 million, with an average difference of only 13%, showing greater alignment between budget and received bids.

c. Results and awards

2023: Only 4 processes awarded; 3 processes canceled or failed; high dispersion between budget estimates and bids, ranging from +148% over budget to -42% below the estimate.

2024: All processes awarded; controlled differences (between 3% and 39%), without the extreme deviations seen in 2023, resulting in greater stability and predictability of outcomes.

2023: Low participation (2 bids on average), several canceled or failed processes, and wide discrepancies between budget and bids (only 60% of the estimated amount awarded).

2024: Higher competition (3.3 bids on average), all processes awarded, and awarded amounts closer to the budget (USD 502 million vs. 523 million), showing improved planning and greater efficiency.

In other matters, It is worth highlighting the strengthening of gender-related interventions within the Project, building on the 2024 decision to allocate a specific budget for gender actions, beyond the transversal integration of this issue that the Project had included to date. Concretely, this has taken shape through the development of entrepreneurship training for women in both Chile and Peru. During the second half of 2025, this will translate into financial support for women's enterprises in Chile (an activity currently underway) and deeper knowledge development in key productive areas for Peru. Likewise, in the intervention sites, diagnostics on 'new masculinities' have been implemented, enabling the creation of a roadmap to advance better gender relations. The implementation of this roadmap is scheduled for the second half of 2025.

In addition, the reorientation of the strategy for strengthening the gender approach—going beyond its cross-cutting consideration in activities—has allowed for a high level of implementation of Component 6 and a strong presence in the intervention areas through the various activities outlined in the Work Plan. As a result, this new strategy contributed to executing 52% of the Component's budget during the January–June 2025 period, making it the component with the highest level of implementation to date.

J. Gender

Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

<p>1) Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.</p>
53. Plan de Género Proyecto Humboldt II_versión actualizada 2025.docx
Quantum Gender Marker Rating
GEN2: Gender equality as significant objective
<p>2) Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):</p>
Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes
Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes
Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes
Not applicable: No
<p>3) Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.</p> <p>Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.</p>
<p>During this reporting period, the project made concrete progress in strengthening the leadership and economic empowerment of women in artisanal fisheries and related activities in the prioritized areas of Paracas and Pisco (Peru) and Caldera (Chile). More than 50 women participated in training programs focused on business management, financial tools, and leadership development. These activities aimed to enhance their capacities to improve existing businesses, develop new income-generating ideas, o diversify their livelihoods, and generate additional income. The training was designed to respond to the specific contexts and needs of women in coastal communities, particularly the lack of access to technical skills, entrepreneurial networks, and economic opportunities.</p> <p>A key result was the implementation of the Binational Meeting of Women in Artisanal Fisheries, which created a safe and empowering space for dialogue, peer learning, and joint reflection. This encounter facilitated the exchange of experiences between Peruvian and Chilean women and made visible the structural gender inequalities they face—such as low participation in fisheries governance, the burden of unpaid care work, and the lack of recognition for their contributions to the fisheries value chain. These challenges are further compounded by limited access to training, productive resources, and social protection.</p>

The project also supported the continued consolidation of the Binational Gender Group, composed of gender focal points from the project's partner institutions. This group functions as both a coordination platform and a learning space to promote shared strategies and integrate gender-responsive approaches into marine-coastal governance.

In addition, the project prioritized the visibility of women's contributions to the fisheries sector through targeted communication strategies. Stories, videos, and awareness campaigns have portrayed women not only as workers or caregivers, but as leaders, entrepreneurs, and stewards of the sea. These narratives have helped challenge traditional gender norms, promote positive role models, and foster greater social recognition of women's roles in coastal communities.

The project also initiated work with artisanal fishermen to promote more equitable gender relations. A diagnostic study was conducted to explore perceptions, roles, and dynamics related to masculinities in the fishing communities. Based on the findings, a practical roadmap was developed to guide upcoming activities. This roadmap includes participatory, educational, and community-based actions that will be implemented in the coming months to promote reflection, reduce resistance to gender equality, and encourage shared responsibilities and respectful relationships.

4) Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.

The project's efforts to advance gender equality and women's empowerment have positively contributed to its environmental and resilience outcomes by promoting more inclusive and sustainable marine-coastal management. By strengthening women's leadership, knowledge, and economic autonomy, the project has helped diversify livelihoods and reduce pressure on overexploited marine resources.

Communication efforts to make women's roles more visible have also helped shift narratives around conservation, demonstrating that sustainability is a shared responsibility and that women's contributions are key to protecting marine resources. Altogether, gender work has strengthened the social foundations necessary for effective, participatory, and resilient environmental governance.

K. Risk Management

A) Overall Risk Management

BPPS RTA: Please discuss the risks flagged in the Quantum project Risk Register and the VF Risk Dashboard in PIMS+ with the CO and then provide an assessment of project risk management undertaken during the reporting period. Document actions, agreed with the CO, to address all project risks in the coming year.

The project maintains a relatively contained risk environment, with one substantial risk, two moderate risks, and one downgraded to low. This reflects both proactive management and persistent challenges that require sustained attention during the 18-month no-cost extension.

Risk 1: Overexploitation of Marine Resources (Moderate – Chile and Peru)

- **Description:** Continued overfishing of anchoveta and uncertainty regarding jumbo squid (jibia) stocks threaten ecosystem-based management goals.
- **Mitigation/Actions:** The binational Scientific Technical Coordination Subcommittee convened five working groups (GTBs) covering assessments, fishery biology, oceanography, and socio-economic studies. Report No. 7 of the Biological Study Program on jibia was finalized. Harmonization of research methods is underway to inform catch controls and adaptive management.
- **Assessment:** Mitigation is effective in reducing knowledge gaps, but the risk remains moderate due to the ecological and economic importance of these stocks. Sustained binational monitoring and enforcement will be critical over the next 18 months.

Risk 2: Resistance from Stakeholders to New Protected Areas (Moderate – Chile and Peru)

- **Description:** Artisanal fishers in both countries express concerns about restrictions linked to proposed MPAs (e.g., Chipana in Chile, Marcona in Peru).
- **Mitigation/Actions:** Ministries of Environment and partner agencies strengthened participatory consultations and clarified conservation objectives. Engagement mechanisms are being designed to ensure fishers' livelihoods are considered in management plans.
- **Assessment:** Risk was elevated from low to moderate during this period, reflecting persistent concerns. Dialogue and co-design of conservation measures must be deepened during the extension to secure acceptance and reduce implementation delays.

Risk 3: Climate Variability and Climate Change (Low – Chile and Peru)

- **Description:** Climate change and ENSO-related variability affect anchoveta and other fisheries.
- **Mitigation/Actions:** Climate variables integrated into anchoveta stock assessments; diversification of livelihoods promoted as adaptation. Chilean and Peruvian scientists advanced joint ecosystem modeling.
- **Assessment:** Risk downgraded from moderate to low due to scientific advances and

integration of adaptation strategies. Ongoing modeling and scenario planning remain essential to sustain this lower risk rating.

Risk 4: Political Transitions (Substantial – Chile and Peru)

- Description: National elections in November 2025 (Chile) and April 2026 (Peru) may disrupt project continuity, delay commitments, or shift priorities.
- Mitigation/Actions: PMCU and Country Offices prepared engagement strategies, including policy briefs and communication materials for incoming governments to maintain alignment with the Strategic Action Programme (SAP).
- Assessment: This remains the most significant risk. Its timing coincides with the final year of implementation, making sustained political engagement and early outreach to new administrations a critical priority for the extension period.

Risk 5: Social and Environmental Safeguards (Low – Both countries)

- Description: Risks related to social impacts, including Indigenous Peoples and grievance management.
- Mitigation/Actions: The project's grievance redress mechanism is operational; no grievances filed to date. Finalization of the grievance management procedure is planned for dissemination in 2025.
- Assessment: Risks are well managed and remain low. Ensuring full rollout of the grievance procedure during the extension will consolidate safeguard compliance.

Overall Assessment of Risk Management (2024–2025): During the 2024–2025 PIR period, the project demonstrated improved capacity to manage risks compared to previous years. Substantial progress was made through binational scientific collaboration, enhanced stakeholder engagement, integration of climate variables into fisheries management, and preparation for upcoming political transitions. The extension period offers a vital opportunity to consolidate these measures. Key priorities for the next 18 months include:

1. Political engagement: Proactively securing continuity of commitments across elections in Chile and Peru.
2. Stakeholder inclusion: Deepening participatory processes with artisanal fishers and local communities to reduce resistance to MPAs.
3. Scientific and technical advances: Maintaining binational working groups to produce actionable, harmonized data for adaptive management.
4. Safeguard implementation: Finalizing and disseminating the grievance procedure to ensure compliance and build trust with beneficiaries.

With these measures, the project can keep risks within acceptable thresholds and support the timely delivery of the Strategic Action Programme by the revised closure date of June 2027.

B) SES Implementation

2b) Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent documentation submitted at CEO Endorsement/Approval.

The effective participation of the various actors and beneficiaries in the Humboldt II Project interventions is key and has been crucial for advancing the achievement of the expected objectives and results. Consequently, it is necessary to periodically update the stakeholder mapping, which allows identifying and integrating new stakeholders with whom the project is establishing links at the local, regional, and national levels. The mapping enables the identification of all interested parties and the assessment of their influence, interest, and potential contribution to the Project. This process involves not only the identification of key actors/alliances at the start of the project but also the continuous evaluation and updating of information about their roles, expectations, positions on certain issues, and relationships among themselves and with the project.

By gaining a deeper understanding of each actor's needs, expectations, and contributions, more precise strategies and actions can be designed to maximize the project's effectiveness. Additionally, this practice will strengthen their participation, empowerment, and eventual ownership in implementing the activities comprising the annual Work Plan each year.

Within this framework, during the period covered by this PIR, new actors have been identified in the course of the project as follows:

a) In Chile:

Port Works Directorate of the Atacama Region: This Directorate, dependent on the Ministry of Public Works, has a regional presence and is responsible for planning port infrastructure and executing processes established within the national public investment system in this field. Regarding the Humboldt II project, during this period, he has joined as a requester of support for the development of technical and financial studies by the project in order to advance the investment plan for the fishing coves in the region, particularly for the Chañaral-Caldera section. This will enable the development of infrastructure that will provide a foundation to strengthen the productive diversification of fishermen and fisherwomen in the targeted coves.

JUNAEB Provider Companies: The school feeding supply system relies on private providers who enter the system through tenders carried out by JUNAEB. These providers are responsible for delivering school meals according to the standards set by JUNAEB. For the Humboldt II project, the provider company for the Atacama region has joined the soon-to-start consultancy, offering its distribution network and delivery capabilities in the schools selected to carry out acceptability tests of the products to be developed.

Intersectoral Commission on the Law of Fishing coves: This commission was established by Law 21.027, the Law of Fishing Coves, and functions as a collegiate body responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the law to regulate the comprehensive and harmonious development of artisanal fishing coves in Chile. In the context of the Humboldt II Project, this Commission in the Atacama region has shown interest in supporting the development initiatives carried out by the project, particularly in aspects of productive diversification through value addition,

tourism, and the regulation and improvement of spaces. The commission is composed of the Regional Director of SERNAPESCA (who presides over it), the Zonal Director of Fisheries, a representative of the Regional Ministerial Secretariat (SEREMI) of Economy, a representative of the Directorate of Port Works (DOP), and the Harbor Captain or their representative, making it a key ally for the implementation of actions and the sustainability phase of the Project.

Procasur and Shellcatch—the former is an organization specialized in knowledge management for rural innovation, working to improve the performance of policies, programs, and development projects that enhance the economic, social, and environmental well-being of rural populations. Shellcatch, on the other hand, is a company focused on adding traceability and value to fishery products by combating illegal fishing and ensuring the safety of seafood products. The contribution of both institutions takes place within the framework of strengthening the competitiveness of the macha value chain through the application of traceability technologies and a collaborative approach between artisanal fishers and the State (Sernapesca).

Similarly, although they had already been identified as relevant actors, it is worth noting that during the period, collaborative work was activated with the National Tourism Service of the Atacama and Coquimbo regions within the framework of ongoing tourism-related consultancies in Caleta Torres del Inca and Puerto Aldea, with a consultancy about to begin in Caleta Pan de Azúcar (Atacama Region).

Along the same lines, it is important to highlight the initiation of collaboration with the National Board of School Assistance and Scholarships (JUNAEB) of the Atacama region, within the framework of a consultancy soon to be carried out that will provide artisanal-origin products for the school food distribution network in the region.

b) In Perú:

Both the Regional Office of Foreign Trade and Tourism of Arequipa (GERCETUR Arequipa) and the Regional Directorate of Foreign Trade and Tourism of Ica (DIRCETUR Ica) have been playing a key role in promoting, providing technical support, and monitoring the Local Tourism Development Plan (PDTL) in their respective territories, in coordination with local governments and strategic stakeholders in the sector.

GERCETUR Arequipa, as the regional governing body for tourism, has provided technical assistance in the formulation and participatory validation of the Atico PDTL, ensuring its alignment with the guidelines of the National Strategic Tourism Plan (PENTUR) and the regional objectives for sustainable economic development. It has also facilitated coordination spaces among municipalities, local communities, and tourism operators, promoting effective territorial governance. GERCETUR also conducts periodic monitoring of the prioritized actions in the plan, encouraging continuous improvement and sustainability of local tourism initiatives.

DIRCETUR Ica has taken on an active role as a managing and coordinating entity, providing technical support in the participatory diagnostic process, prioritization of tourist attractions, and definition of tourism products in the local area of Marcona. The Directorate has promoted capacity-building for the actors involved, fostering a responsible and inclusive tourism approach. Additionally, it has contributed guidance to the process by identifying opportunities for improvement, institutional

synergies, and financing mechanisms to ensure the continuity and effectiveness of the plan.

The National Fisheries Health Authority (SANIPES) has played a key role as a technical body in fisheries safety and hygiene, actively contributing to the process through the design and validation of technical tools. One of its main contributions has been the participatory development of the "Guide to Good Hygiene and Handling Practices for Seaweed and Sea Urchin", aimed at improving sanitary standards and promoting the formalization of practices in the sector.

Its participation has raised the technical standard of Component 4 by coordinating efforts with local governments, associations, and other state agencies to build a safer, more competitive, and sustainable seaweed and sea urchin value chain. This work reinforces SANIPES's institutional commitment to supporting production processes with a focus on public health, traceability, and territorial development, particularly in areas where seaweed represents a key opportunity for local economic development and food security.

The Peruvian Society for Environmental Law (SPDA) has played a crucial role in strengthening tourism-related capacities and promoting the formalization of service providers linked to artisanal fishing in the locality of Marcona. Through a legal and participatory approach, SPDA has provided legal training and advisory services to fishers and local organizations in Marcona, helping them understand current regulatory frameworks and guiding them through key processes such as obtaining licenses, permits, and registrations needed to operate formally as tourism service providers.

ANEXO 49

L. Knowledge Management & Communications

The **Project Manager** must complete the three questions below.

1) Please provide progress on the implementation of the project's Knowledge Management approach approved at CEO Endorsement/Approval. If there is no KM approach/strategy, please comment on how the project is capturing and disseminating best practices and lessons learned.

The following progress has been made in the implementation of the project's communications strategy:

Dissemination of project activities through the website and social media

Between July 2024 and June 2025, dissemination of the Humboldt II Project's activities and achievements continued through its official website and social media platforms. During this period, 40 news articles were published on the project website (<https://proyectohumboldt2.org/noticias/>), reporting on key milestones and results achieved across the project's different components.

In the same timeframe, the project website recorded approximately 13,000 users (visits).

Raise Awareness Among Artisanal Fishing Organizations and Coastal Communities on the Importance of Sustainable Marine Resource Management and Marine Resource Conservation

Campaigns on Significant Dates - Social Media

Social media campaigns were carried out around key commemorative dates, including International Day for Biological Diversity, International Women's Day, World Oceans Day, Fishermen and Fisherwomen's Day. These campaigns aimed to raise awareness and promote dialogue on relevant issues such as marine conservation, gender equality in fisheries, and the sustainable use of biodiversity. These campaigns were supported by a range of communication products, such as articles, graphics, photo stories, and videos.

In total, eight videos, two blogs, eight graphic carousels, and one photo story were produced and disseminated on the project's and partners' social media platforms. These included content on the importance of the Humboldt Current Ecosystem, the importance of marine protected areas, the Benthic Resources Management Regulation in Peru, the role of women in artisanal fisheries, the Multiple-Use Coastal Area "Mar de Pisagua" (ACMU), and the participatory process underway for the development of its management plan, among other strategic topics.

As part of its knowledge exchange and international visibility efforts, the Humboldt II Project participated in the 10th International Waters Conference (IWC10), held from September 23 to 26, 2024, in Punta del Este, Uruguay. The project was presented as a key example of transboundary cooperation between Chile and Peru for the sustainable management of shared marine resources within the Humboldt Current Large Marine Ecosystem. The delegation shared lessons learned in the implementation of ecosystem-based fisheries management, highlighting participatory governance processes, gender mainstreaming, and binational institutional coordination. In addition, the project hosted an information booth where technical materials, audiovisual content, and testimonies were shared with over 300 participants, enhancing the visibility of the binational model as a relevant example of South-South cooperation supported by the GEF.

As part of the International Women's Day campaign, a multimedia story was developed featuring

testimonies, videos, and infographics about the role of women of the sea and their efforts to claim new spaces for participation. The campaign also included the dissemination of a commemorative video and an op-ed co-signed by the UNDP Resident Representative in Chile and the Undersecretary for Fisheries and Aquaculture.

A communication campaign was also carried out around the initiative “La Mejor Macha”, implemented in the Coquimbo region of Chile, as part of the Humboldt II Project’s efforts to strengthen the value chain of emblematic marine resources. The campaign aimed to raise awareness about a pilot traceability system applied to the macha fishery, using QR codes attached to transport mesh bags that allow consumers to access information about the origin, date, and conditions of harvesting. Through press releases, graphic materials, and audiovisual content disseminated on social media and local media outlets, the campaign highlighted the role of artisanal fishers in promoting legal and sustainable practices, and the added value of this system in enhancing transparency and consumer trust in marine products.

2) Please provide URLs specific to this project in the relevant field below. Please categorize the URLs appropriately (for example: project websites, social media sites, media coverage, etc.)

HUMBOLDT II Website

<https://proyectohumboldt2.org/noticias/>

DIGITAL Media

El gran ecosistema de Humboldt y su importancia para el océano – El Desconcierto

Las mujeres de la pesca artesanal de Perú quieren dejar de ser invisibles

Mujeres de la pesca artesanal y actividades conexas de Caldera fortalecen sus capacidades para el desarrollo de emprendimientos – VallenarDigital

Mujeres de la pesca artesanal en Caldera se capacitan para liderar emprendimientos sostenibles – Radio Amiga Vallenar

<https://x.com/alternativafmhu/status/1907849643490517323>

<https://www.facebook.com/RadioCalderavisionTv/posts/mujeres-de-la-pesca-artesanal-y-actividades-conexas-de-caldera-fortalecen-sus-ca/1081156787365755/>

<https://www.facebook.com/radionostalgica/posts/mujeres-de-la-pesca-artesanal-y-actividades-conexas-de-caldera-fortalecen-sus-ca/1199307815530503/>

La Mejor Macha

“MEJOR MACHA” En vísperas de Semana Santa, comienza el plan “Mejor macha”, para combatir el robo y comercio ilegal de moluscos en nuestro territorio. | By TVN Red Coquimbo | Facebook

“La Mejor Macha”: Fortaleciendo la cadena de valor de un producto emblemático de la Región de Coquimbo –

“La Mejor Macha”: Fortaleciendo la cadena de valor de un producto emblemático de la Región de Coquimbo – Cuarta Poder

“La Mejor Macha”: Fortaleciendo la cadena de valor de un producto emblemático de la Región de Coquimbo - Web Diario La Región

"La Mejor Macha": Fortaleciendo la cadena de valor de un producto emblemático de la Región de Coquimbo | Diario el Día

leonoticias.cl

"La Mejor Macha" busca acercar este sabroso molusco a través de la tecnología - Mi Radio

Instagram

<https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/difusion/Noticias/125319:La-mejor-macha-sistema-de-trazabilidad-contribuira-con-la-sustentabilidad-y-la-promocion-del-consumo-responsable-de-este-recurso>

Instagram

Socios

Reunión Subsecretario Chile y Vice Perú

Proyecto GEF Humboldt II: Subsecretario Salas y Viceministro de Pesca y Acuicultura de Perú se reunieron para aprobar y coordinar acciones 2025 - SUBPESCA Difusión

https://www.instagram.com/p/DGIbg52TAMK/?locale=zh_CN

<https://www.sernapesca.cl/noticias/mujeres-de-la-pesca-artesanal-y-actividades-conexas-de-caldera-fortalecen-sus-capacidades-para-el-desarrollo-de-emprendimientos/>

<https://x.com/sernapesca/status/1907458378458124765>

JIBIA

Instagram

Instagram

PNUD GLOBAL / LAC

Achim Steiner en X: "From Peru to Yemen, Maldives to Chad - meet 4 women who are charting a new course in the fishing industry. Breaking barriers, leading change & securing livelihoods - their resilience is transforming an entire sector. <https://t.co/fpBTZmpwMI> <https://t.co/k54dUJvpSJ>" / X

<https://x.com/PNUDLAC/status/1935095239892439181>

<https://x.com/PNUDLAC/status/1933495108088824270>

OROP

Instagram

<https://www.subpesca.cl/portal/difusion/Noticias/124901:En-el-marco-OROP-PS-Pescadores-de-Peru-visitaron-Valparaiso-para-conocer-avances-de-la-pesca-artesanal-de-Chile-y-normativas-que-fortalecen-la-actividad>

PEM

Impulsan modelo de planificación espacial para promover el desarrollo sostenible en zonas marino costeras del país - Noticias - Ministerio del Ambiente - Plataforma del Estado Peruano

Pisagua

Avanza protección del Mar de Pisagua: realizan primer taller para elaborar plan de manejo – MMA

DIGITAL NEWSLETTER – HUMBOLDT II

<https://proyectohumboldt2.org/material-de-difusion/>

Fiesta del Erizo

<https://caldera.cl/2025/02/12/exito-en-la-segunda-version-del-festival-del-erizo-en-caleta-torres-del-inca/>

<https://americaminera.com/festival-del-erizo-2025-de-caleta-torres-del-inca-conto-con-el-apoyo-de-minera-candelaria/>

A new Communications Strategy was developed to respond to the evolving needs of the project as it entered its fourth year of implementation. While the initial strategy guided communication efforts during the early stages, the updated version was necessary to expand outreach, increase the impact of project actions, and ensure the sustainability of key results. It also aims to strengthen the public positioning of the project's binational work, promote the institutionalization and replication of its cooperation model, and enhance ownership among stakeholders. The new strategy provides a more targeted and structured approach to communication, aligned with the project's maturity and its relevance as a regional and global reference in transboundary marine resource management.

3) In the PIR platform, please upload any supporting files, including the project's Communications Strategy, photos, videos, stories and other communication/knowledge materials.

54. Estrategia_coms_H2_24_06_25.docx

M. Annex - Ratings Definitions

Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure and any minor challenges are being addressed through an adaptive management plan. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure and minor challenges can be addressed if an adaptive management plan is promptly put in place.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to only partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might still be achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to only partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure and adaptive management is not expected to materialize.

Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Implementation of all outputs/activities is fully on track, proceeding as planned, The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor challenges that are being addressed. Implementation of all outputs/activities is on track with minor deviations The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor challenges that have not yet been addressed. Implementation of most outputs/activities is on track with minor deviations.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces implementation challenges. Implementation of many outputs/activities is off track Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation challenges. Implementation of most outputs/activities is off track.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under-performing. Implementation of all outputs/activities is severely off track.