ANEXO 7 - DEFINICIONES.

Civil Society Organizations	The multitude of associations around which society voluntarily organizes itself and which represent a wide range of interests and ties. These can include community-based organisations, indigenous peoples' organisations and non-government organisations (OECD, 2006).	Organizaciones de la sociedad civil	La multitud de asociaciones alrededor de las cuales la sociedad se organiza voluntariamente y que representan una amplia gama de intereses y vínculos. Estas pueden incluir organizaciones comunitarias, organizaciones de pueblos indígenas y organizaciones no gubernamentales (OECD, 2006)
Combined delivery report (CDR)	A mandatory official report which reflects the incurred and agreed expenses and funds utilized on a project.	Informe combinado (CDR)	Un informe oficial obligatorio que refleja los gastos y fondos incurridos y acordados que han sido utilizados en un proyecto.
Conservation targets	Conservation targets are specific species or ecological systems/habitats that are chosen to represent and encompass the full suite of biodiversity in the project area for place - based conservation or the focus of a thematic program. They are the basis for setting goals, carrying out conservation actions, and measuring conservation effectiveness (CMP, 2013)	Objetos de conservación	Los objetos de conservación son especies o sistemas / hábitats ecológicos específicos que se eligen para representar y abarcar el conjunto de la biodiversidad en el área del proyecto para conservación in situ o el enfoque de un programa temático. Son la base para establecer objetivos, llevar a cabo acciones de conservación y medir la efectividad de la conservación (CMP, 2013).
Direct beneficiaries	Direct beneficiaries are those who will receive goods or services from the project.	Beneficiarios directos	Beneficiarios directos son aquellos que recibirán bienes o servicios del proyecto.
Direct project costs (DPC)	These are costs that are incurred by UNDP that are execution-driven and are incurred for, and can be traced in full to, the delivery of project inputs. DPCs normally relate to operational and administrative support activities carried out by UNDP offices on behalf of Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) or country office support to National Implementation Modality (NIM) projects, such as: (a) human resources activities, including recruitment of project personnel, issuance of project personnel contracts, (b) costs incurred in the process of undertaking procurement activities of project goods and services, and (c) finance transactions that are performed on behalf of an implementing partner. The UNDP Cost Recovery Policy states that the costs of any DPC incurred by UNDP need to be recovered on the basis of estimated actual costs expected to be incurred, or on a per-transaction basis using the Universal Price List (UPL) or the	Costos directos de proyecto (DPC)	Estos son los costos en los que incurre el PNUD que son requeridos para la ejecución y se incurren para, y se pueden rastrear en su totalidad, la entrega de los insumos del proyecto. Los DPC normalmente se relacionan con actividades de apoyo operacional y administrativo realizadas por las oficinas del PNUD como parte de la modalidad de implementación directa (DIM) o el apoyo de la oficina de país a proyectos de modalidad de implementación nacional (NIM), tales como: a) actividades de recursos humanos, incluida la contratación de personal del proyecto, emisión de contratos de personal del proyecto, (b) costos incurridos en el proceso de adquisición de bienes y servicios del proyecto, y (c) transacciones financieras que se realizan a nombre de un socio implementador. La política de recuperación de costos del PNUD establece que los costos de cualquier DPC incurridos por el PNUD deben recuperarse sobre la base de los costos reales

	Local Price List and should be charged directly to the project budget.		estimados que se espera incurrir, o por transacción utilizando la lista universal de precios (UPL) o la lista de precios local, y debe cargarse directamente al presupuesto del proyecto.
Direct project services (DPS)	These are operational or administrative support activities that are carried out by UNDP offices to facilitate the execution of a project. These services are requested by the implementing partner and agreed through a letter of agreement (LOA). The amount of these services is called direct project costs (DPC).	Servicios directos de proyecto (DPS)	Son actividades de apoyo operacional o administrativo que son realizadas por las oficinas de PNUD para facilitar la ejecución de un proyecto. Estos servicios son solicitados por el socio implementador y acordados mediante una carta de acuerdo (LOA). El importe de estos servicios se denomina costos directos de proyecto (DPC).
Economic displacement	Displacement that occurs when individuals or communities are restricted, partially or fully, in their access to land or resources that are important to their means of livelihood or economic well-being and, as a result, more limited in their ability to reside or work in a given location (UNDP, 2016a).	Desplazamiento económico	Desplazamiento que ocurre cuando a personas o comunidades se les restringe, parcial o totalmente, su acceso a tierras o recursos que son importantes para sus medios de subsistencia o bienestar económico y, como resultado, tienen una menor capacidad de residir o trabajar en un lugar determinado (UNDP, 2016a).
Ecosystem approach	The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. Thus, the application of the ecosystem approach will help to reach a balance of the three objectives of the Convention: conservation, sustainable use, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources (Decision V/6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity)	Enfoque ecosistémico	El enfoque ecosistémico es una estrategia para el manejo integrado de la tierra, el agua y los recursos vivos que promueve la conservación y el uso sostenible de manera equitativa. Por lo tanto, la aplicación del enfoque ecosistémico ayudará a alcanzar un equilibrio entre los tres objetivos de la Convención: la conservación, el uso sostenible, y la distribución justa y equitativa de los beneficios derivados de la utilización de los recursos genéticos (Decisión V/6 del Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica)
Ecosystem approach to fisheries	An approach to fisheries management and development that strives to balance diverse societal objectives, by taking into account the knowledge and uncertainties about biotic, abiotic and human components of ecosystems and their interactions and applying an integrated approach to fisheries within ecologically meaningful boundaries. The purpose of EAF is to plan, develop and manage fisheries in a manner that addresses the multiple needs and desires of societies, without jeopardizing the options for future generations to	Enfoque de ecosistemas en la pesca	Un enfoque de gestión y desarrollo pesquero que se esfuerza por equilibrar los diversos objetivos de la sociedad, teniendo en cuenta los conocimientos e incertidumbres relativos a los componentes bióticos, abióticos y humanos de los ecosistemas y de sus interacciones, y aplica un enfoque integrado a la pesca dentro de límites ecológicos fidedignos. El objetivo del enfoque de ecosistemas en la pesca es planificar, desarrollar y ordenar la pesca a fin de abordar las múltiples necesidades y aspiraciones de las sociedades, sin poner en riesgo la posibilidad de que las generaciones futuras se beneficien de la amplia gama de bienes y servicios

	benefit from the full range of goods and services provided by marine ecosystems (FAO, 2003).		que pueden obtenerse de los ecosistemas marinos (FAO, 2003).
Ecosystem based adaptation	Ecosystem-based adaptation is the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services as part of an overall adaptation strategy to help people to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change.	Adaptación basada en ecosistemas	La adaptación basada en ecosistemas es definida como la utilización de la biodiversidad y los servicios de los ecosistemas, como parte de una estrategia más amplia de adaptación, para ayudar a las personas a adaptarse a los efectos adversos del cambio climático.
Execution entity	The entity responsible for implementing the national activities of the project.	Organismo ejecutor	Es la entidad responsable de implementar las actividades nacionales del proyecto.
Fish laundering	Legalising illegal catches.	Blanqueo de pesca	La legalización de capturas ilegales.
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	This is an annual report that GEF agencies must submit to the GEF Secretariat by June 30 of a set fiscal year. The report must include, at the minimum: basic data, project status, rating project performance, and risk rating. A fiscal year at the GEF starts on 1 July and ends on 30 June of the following calendar year.	Informe de ejecución de proyecto GEF (PIR)	Este es un informe anual que agencias del GEF deben presentar a la Secretaría del GEF antes del 30 de junio de un año fiscal determinado. El informe debe incluir, como mínimo: datos básicos, estado del proyecto, desempeño del proyecto de calificación y calificación de riesgo. Un año fiscal en el GEF comienza el 1 de julio y finaliza el 30 de junio del siguiente año calendario.
Gender equality	Refers to the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys. Equality does not mean that women and men will become the same but that women's and men's rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born male or female. Gender equality implies that the interests, needs and priorities of both women and men are taken into consideration—recognizing the diversity of different groups of women and men. Gender equality is not a 'women's issue' but should concern and fully engage men as well as women. Equality between women and men is seen both as a human rights issue and as a precondition for, and indicator of, sustainable people-centred development (PNUD, 2014b).	Igualdad de género	Se refiere a la igualdad de derechos, responsabilidades y oportunidades de las mujeres y los hombres y las niñas y los niños. la igualdad no significa que las mujeres y los hombres se conviertan en lo mismo, sino que los derechos, las responsabilidades y las oportunidades de las mujeres y los hombres no dependerán del sexo con que nacieron. la igualdad de género supone que se tendrán en cuenta los intereses, las necesidades y las prioridades tanto de las mujeres como de los hombres, reconociéndose la diversidad de los diferentes grupos de mujeres y de hombres. la igualdad de género no es un "problema de la mujer" sino que debería preocupar tanto a hombres como a mujeres y atraer su participación plena. la igualdad entre las mujeres y los hombres se considera una cuestión tanto de derechos humanos como una condición previa para el desarrollo sostenible centrado en las personas y un indicador de éste (PNUD, 2014b).
Gender marker	The UNDP Gender Marker is a tool that rates gender mainstreaming and equality at the activity level on a scale	Indicador de género	El indicador de género del PNUD es una herramienta que califica la transversalización de género y la igualdad al nivel

	from zero to three. Projects must rate all project activities in terms of how they contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment. Each activity must be allocated a gender rating of 0, 1, 2 or 3, as follows: ▪ Activities that have gender equality as a principal objective should be rated 3; ▪ Activities that have gender equality as a significant objective should be rated 2; ▪ Activities that will contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly, should be rated 1; and ▪ Activities that are not expected to contribute noticeably to gender equality should be rated 0.		de actividades, en una escala de cero a tres. Los proyectos deben calificar todas las actividades del proyecto en términos de cómo contribuyen a la igualdad de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres. A cada actividad se le debe asignar una calificación de género de 0, 1, 2 o 3, de la siguiente manera: ▪ Las actividades que tienen la igualdad de género como objetivo principal deben tener una calificación de 3; ▪ Las actividades que tienen la igualdad de género como un objetivo importante deben tener una calificación de 2; ▪ Las actividades que contribuirán de alguna manera a la igualdad de género, pero no de manera significativa, deben tener una calificación de 1; y ▪ Las actividades que no se espera que contribuyan notablemente a la igualdad de género deben tener una calificación de 0.
Human development	A process of enlarging people's choices. The most critical of these wide-ranging choices are to live a long and healthy life, to be educated and to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living. Additional choices include political freedom, guaranteed human rights and personal self-respect (UNDP, 1990).	Desarrollo humano	Es un proceso mediante el cual se amplían las oportunidades de los individuos, las más importantes de las cuales son una vida prolongada y saludable, acceso a la educación y el disfrute de un nivel de vida decente. Otras oportunidades incluyen la libertad política, la garantía de los derechos humanos y el respeto a sí mismo (UNDP, 1990).
Implementing partner	The entity responsible and accountable for managing a project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of GEF resources. A single Implementing Partner is designated to manage each project.	Socio implementador	La entidad responsable y que rinde cuentas por la administración del proyecto, incluyendo el monitoreo y evaluación de las intervenciones del proyecto, el logro de los resultados, y el efectivo uso de los recursos del GEF. Sólo un socio implementador se designa para cada proyecto.
Key stakeholders	Key stakeholders are those with whom the project's outputs will be directly worked.	Actores clave	Actores clave son aquellos con los que directamente se trabajarán los productos del proyecto.
Large marine ecosystem	Large marine ecosystems are vast regions of coastal ocean space of 200,000 km2 or more, extending from river basins	Gran ecosistema marino	Los grandes ecosistemas marinos son vastas regiones de espacio oceánico costero de 200,000 km2 o más, que se

	and estuaries seaward to the continental shelf break or slope or to the outward margins of major current systems. Unique defining ecological criteria of LMEs include bottom depth contours, currents and water mass structure, marine productivity, and food webs (Source: OneSharedOcean). A geographic area of an ocean that has distinct bathymetry, hydrography, productivity, and trophically dependent populations (NOAA, 2006).		extienden desde las cuencas fluviales y estuarios hacia el mar hasta la plataforma continental, la pendiente o los márgenes hacia afuera de los principales sistemas de corrientes. Los criterios ecológicos únicos que definen los LME incluyen los contornos de la profundidad del fondo, las corrientes y la estructura de la masa de agua, la productividad marina y las redes tróficas (Fuente: OneSharedOcean). Un área geográfica de un océano que tiene distinta batimetría, hidrografía, productividad y poblaciones trópicamente dependientes (NOAA, 2006).
National implementation modality (NIM)	National authorities undertake the functions and activities of the project. The implementation of the projects requires that the national institution act as "implementing partner".	Modalidad de implementación nacional (NIM)	Las autoridades nacionales llevan a cabo las funciones y actividades del proyecto. La implementación de los proyectos requiere que la institución nacional actúe como "socio implementador".
Project partner	An entity that directly contributes to the execution of the project.	Socio del proyecto	Es una entidad que contribuye directamente a la ejecución del proyecto.
Seafood fraud	The intentional practice of improperly labelling or modifying seafood to increase profit. This includes species substitution, inadequate labelling, hiding the origin of the product, or improperly increasing the actual weight of the product (Errecaborde et al., 2015; Warner et al., 2016).	Fraude con los productos pesqueros	La práctica intencional de etiquetar inapropiadamente o modificar los productos del mar para incrementar la ganancia. Esto incluye sustitución de especies, etiquetado inadecuado, ocultar el origen del producto, o incrementar inapropiadamente el peso real del producto (Errecaborde et al., 2015; Warner et al., 2016).
Social inclusion	Social inclusion is defined as the process of improving the terms of participation in society, particularly for people who are disadvantaged, through enhancing opportunities, access to resources, voice and respect for rights (UND, 2016).	Inclusión social	La inclusión social se define como el proceso para mejorar los términos de la participación en la sociedad, especialmente para las personas desfavorecidas, mediante la mejora de las oportunidades, el acceso a los recursos, la voz y el respeto de los derechos (UN, 2016).
Standard letter of agreement between UNDP and the government for the provision of support services, abbreviated (LOA)	This Letter is used when a government ministry/institution or an international governmental organization cooperates with UNDP to carry out activities when UNDP provides support services to a NIM project.	Carta de acuerdo estándar entre el PNUD y el gobierno para la prestación de servicios de apoyo (LOA)	Esta carta se utiliza cuando un ministerio / institución del gobierno o una organización gubernamental internacional coopera con el PNUD para llevar a cabo actividades cuando el PNUD presta servicios de apoyo a un proyecto NIM.
Support services to national implementation	This is where the implementing partner and UNDP have agreed that UNDP will provide support services to the	Servicios de apoyo a la implementación nacional	Aquí es cuando el socio implementador y el PNUD han acordado que el PNUD brindará servicios de apoyo al

	project on the basis of an agreement with the government on the provision of services by UNDP (standard letter of agreement between UNDP and the government for the provision of support services, abbreviated LOA).		proyecto sobre la base de un acuerdo con el gobierno para la prestación de servicios por parte del PNUD (carta de acuerdo estándar entre el PNUD y el gobierno para la prestación de servicios de apoyo, abreviada LOA).
Sustainable event	A sustainable event is one designed, organised and implemented in a way that minimises potential negative impacts and leaves a beneficial legacy for the host community and all involved (UNEP, 2012).	Evento sostenible	Un evento sostenible es aquel diseñado, organizado e implementado de una manera que minimice los posibles impactos negativos y deje un legado beneficioso para la comunidad de acogida y todos los involucrados (UNEP, 2012).
Sustainable human development	The expansion of the substantive freedoms of people today while making reasonable efforts to avoid seriously compromising those of future generations (UNDP, 2011).	Desarrollo humano sostenible	La expansión de las libertades sustantivas de las personas hoy en día, mientras se hacen esfuerzos razonables para evitar comprometer seriamente a las generaciones futuras (UNDP, 2011).
Unique visitors	A count of how many different people access a Web site. It refers to the number of distinct individuals requesting pages from the website during a given period, regardless of how often they visit.	Visitas únicas	Un recuento de cuántas personas diferentes acceden a un sitio web. Se refiere a la cantidad de personas distintas que solicitan páginas del sitio web durante un período determinado, independientemente de la frecuencia con la que las visitan.
Visit	A visit is one individual visitor who arrives at a web site and proceeds to browse. A visit counts all visitors, no matter how many times the same visitor may have been on the site.	Visita	Una visita es un visitante individual que llega a un sitio web y procede a navegar. Una visita cuenta a todos los visitantes, sin importar cuántas veces el mismo visitante haya estado en el sitio.
Women's empowerment	Women's empowerment has five components: Women's sense of self-worth; their right to have and to determine choices; their right to have access to opportunities and resources; their right to have the power to control their own lives, both within and outside the home; and their ability to influence the direction of social change to create a more just social and economic order, nationally and internationally. The concept of empowerment is related to gender equality but distinct from it. The core of empowerment lies in the ability of a woman to control her own destiny. This implies that to be empowered women must not only have equal capabilities (such as education and health) and equal access to resources and opportunities (such as land and employment), they must also have the agency to use those	Empoderamiento de las mujeres	El empoderamiento de las mujeres tiene cinco componentes: el sentido de autoestima de la mujer; su derecho a ejercer y determinar opciones; su derecho a tener acceso a oportunidades y recursos; su derecho al poder para controlar su propia vida, tanto dentro del hogar como fuera de éste; y su capacidad para determinar la orientación del cambio social para crear un orden económico y social más justo a nivel nacional e internacional. El concepto de empoderamiento guarda relación con la igualdad de género, pero se distingue de éste. el fundamento del empoderamiento reside en la capacidad de una mujer de controlar su propio destino. esto supone que, para estar empoderadas, las mujeres no sólo deben tener las mismas capacidades (como la educación y la salud) y el mismo acceso

	rights, capabilities, resources and opportunities to make strategic choices and decisions (such as are provided through leadership opportunities and participation in political institutions. And to exercise agency, women must live without the fear of coercion and violence (Grown et al., 2005; PNUD, 2014b).		a los recursos y oportunidades (como la tierra y el empleo), sino que también deben tener los medios para utilizar esos derechos, capacidades, recursos y oportunidades a fin de ejercer opciones y tomar decisiones estratégicas (como las que brindan las oportunidades de liderazgo y la participación en las instituciones políticas) para valerse de esos medios, las mujeres deben vivir sin miedo a la coacción y a la violencia (Grown et al., 2005; PNUD, 2014b).

ANEXO 8 - BIBLIOGRAFÍA

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ANEXO 9

CARTA DE ACUERDO

ENTRE EL PROGRAMA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA EL DESARROLLO (PNUD) Y EL GOBIERNO PARA LA PRESTACIÓN DE SERVICIOS DE APOYO

Estimada señora
María del Carmen Abregú
Viceministra de Pesca y Acuicultura,
Ministerio de la Producción
Award 00107511 – Project ID 00107797
Presente.-

Se hace referencia a las consultas entre funcionarios del Gobierno peruano (en adelante, "el Gobierno") y funcionarios del PNUD respecto de la prestación de servicios de apoyo por parte de la oficina del PNUD en el país para los programas y proyectos gestionados a nivel nacional. Mediante el presente acuerdo, el PNUD y el Gobierno acuerdan que la oficina del PNUD en el país puede prestar tales servicios de apoyo, a solicitud del Gobierno, Ministerio de la Producción (en adelante PRODUCE), conforme se menciona en el Documento de Proyecto **""Catalizando la Implementación de un Programa de Acción Estratégico para la Gestión Sostenible de los Recursos Marinos Vivos Compartidos en el Sistema de la Corriente de Humboldt".**

1. La oficina del PNUD en el país puede prestar servicios de apoyo para ayudar en las necesidades de información y pago directo. Al prestar dichos servicios de apoyo, la oficina del PNUD en el país verificará que la capacidad de PRODUCE sea reforzada para que pueda llevar a cabo dichas actividades de forma directa. Los costos en que incurra la oficina de PNUD en el país en la prestación de dichos servicios de apoyo serán recuperados del presupuesto del Proyecto.

2. La oficina del PNUD en el país podrá prestar, a solicitud de PRODUCE, los siguientes servicios de apoyo para las actividades del proyecto:

    a. Asistencia técnica, incluyendo equipo técnico y equipo operativo de apoyo del PNUD.
    b. Selección y/o contratación de consultores/as y equipo de gestión del Proyecto.
    c. Selección y/o contratación de procesos de adquisiciones de bienes y servicios.
    d. Gestión de viajes de consultores/as y personal del Proyecto.
    e. Asesoría del equipo de Gestión de Proyectos.
    f. Control de Calidad de las actividades del Proyecto.

3. Los servicios prestados por parte de la oficina del PNUD en el país se realizará de acuerdo con el reglamento, reglamentación, las políticas y los procedimientos del PNUD. Los servicios de apoyo descritos en el párrafo anterior se detallarán en el Anexo 1. Si las necesidades de servicios de apoyo de la oficina del PNUD cambiaran durante la vigencia del proyecto, el Anexo 1 se revisará de común acuerdo entre la Representante Residente del PNUD y PRODUCE.

4. Las disposiciones pertinentes del CPD (Documento Programa País 2017 - 2021, se aplicarán a la prestación de tales servicios de apoyo. PRODUCE conservará la responsabilidad general por el proyecto gestionado. La responsabilidad de la oficina del PNUD en el país por la prestación de los servicios de apoyo aquí descritos se limitará a la prestación de aquellos que se detallen en el Anexo 1.

5. Cualquier reclamación o controversia que surgiera como resultado o en relación con la prestación de servicios de apoyo por parte de la oficina del PNUD en el país, de conformidad con esta Carta de Acuerdo, será gestionada de acuerdo con las disposiciones pertinentes del CPD.

6. La forma y el método en que la oficina del PNUD en el país puede recuperar los gastos incurridos en la prestación de los servicios de apoyo descritos en el numeral 2 de esta Carta de Acuerdo, se encuentran especificados en el CPD y detallados en el Anexo 1.

7. La oficina del PNUD en el país presentará informes sobre la marcha de los servicios de apoyo prestados e informará acerca de los gastos reembolsados en la prestación de dichos servicios, según se requiera.

8. Cualquier modificación a estos acuerdos se efectuará por mutuo acuerdo escrito de las partes contractuales.

9. Si usted está de acuerdo con las disposiciones enunciadas precedentemente, sírvase firmar y devolver a esta Oficina dos ejemplares firmados de esta Carta de Acuerdo. Una vez firmados, esta Carta de Acuerdo constituirá el acuerdo entre PRODUCE y el PNUD en los términos y condiciones establecidos para la prestación de servicios de apoyo por la oficina del PNUD en el país para la ejecución del Proyecto.

Atentamente,

Por el PNUD
María Del Carmen Sacasa
Representante Residente PNUD

Por el Gobierno
María del Carmen Abregú
Viceministra de Pesca y Acuicultura,
Ministerio de la Producción

Anexo 1

DESCRIPCION DE LOS SERVICIOS DE APOYO DE LA OFICINA DEL PNUD EN EL PAIS

1. Se hace referencia a las consultas entre el PRODUCE institución del Gobierno Peruano, y los funcionarios del PNUD, respecto a la prestación de servicios de apoyo por parte de la oficina del PNUD en el país al Proyecto denominado:

"Catalizando la Implementación de un Programa de Acción Estratégico para la Gestión Sostenible de los Recursos Marinos Vivos Compartidos en el Sistema de la Corriente de Humboldt"".

2. De acuerdo con el Documento de Proyecto y la presente Carta de Acuerdo, la oficina del PNUD en el país prestará los servicios de apoyo al Proyecto que se describen a continuación.

3. Servicios de apoyo que se prestarán:

Servicios de apoyo (descripción)	**Detalles**	**Calendario de la prestación de los servicios de apoyo**	**Monto y método de reembolso del PNUD (cuando proceda)**
1.Transacciones financieras	Todos los procesos de pagos relacionados con las actividades del proyecto	Durante el período de vigencia del proyecto	$11,594
2. Adquisiciones	Licitación de servicios de consultoría, equipos y materiales Procesos de órdenes de compra Contratos con proveedores Transferencia de la propiedad de equipos Desaduanaje de bienes comprados en el extranjero	Durante el período de vigencia del proyecto	$15,459
3.Recursos Humanos	Procesos de selección para personal del proyecto Gestión de contratos y pagos	Durante el período de vigencia del proyecto	$7,729
4.Apoyo en la planificación, gestión, seguimiento y evaluación de proyectos	Diseño y planificación de proyectos Elaboración de TDR para la realización de estudios Procesos de seguimiento y evaluación	Durante el período de vigencia del proyecto	$3,865

5. Descripción de las funciones y responsabilidades de las Partes involucradas:

Los fondos para la ejecución de este Proyecto provienen de un aporte del GEF y del PNUD.

El PNUD, a requerimiento dE PRODUCE, pone a disposición del Proyecto su capacidad de gestión en materia de asistencia técnica, contratación y adquisición de bienes y servicios.

En ese contexto, las funciones y responsabilidades de las partes involucradas en esta Carta de Acuerdo son las siguientes:

PRODUCE:

- Designar un/a Director/a Nacional del Proyecto para las actividades señaladas bajo responsabilidad de PRODUCE en el Plan de Trabajo y su alterno/a.
- Solicitar al PNUD las acciones de constitución del equipo, correspondientes a la implementación de los resultados previstos en el Plan de Trabajo.

PNUD:

- Responsable de los Contratos de servicios de las actividades 1 y 2, de toda la actividad 3 y de Administración de Proyecto (PM), tal cual se indica en el Documento de Proyecto.
- Desarrollar procesos de asistencia técnica, identificación, adquisición y/o contratación de consultores, adquisición de bienes y servicios para la implementación de las actividades del presente Proyecto. Las contrataciones en el marco de la Carta de Acuerdo y el PRODOC, se sujetarán a las normas, políticas y procedimientos del PNUD.
- Brindar apoyo para el seguimiento y monitoreo del Proyecto en su conjunto, para asegurar el logro de los resultados contemplados en el Plan de Trabajo.

ANEXO 10 – ACTORES CLAVE Y BENEFICIARIOS DIRECTOS DEL PROYECTO

Output	Key public stakeholders	Key private stakeholders	Direct beneficiaries Peru	Direct beneficiaries Chile
1.1 to 1.3 Joint assessment of anchoveta shared stock.	Chile Fisheries Development Institute of Chile Undersecretary of Fisheries and Aquaculture of Chile (SUBPESCA) Peru Institute of the Sea of Peru (IMARPE) Ministry of Production (PRODUCE)	Chile National Fishing Society (SONAPESCA) Centre for Applied Research of the Sea (CIAM) National University Arturo Prat (UNAP, Iquique) Pontifical Catholic University of Valparaíso (PUCV) University of Concepción (UdeC) Peru National Fisheries Society (SNP) National University Jorge Basadre (UNJB, Tacna) National University of Moquegua (UNM, Ilo) Humboldt Institute for Aquaculture and Marine Research (IHMA) National University of San Agustín de Arequipa (UNSA) NGOs in both countries Environment Defense Fund (EDF) World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP) OCEANA Walton Family Foundation (WFF)	IMARPE personnel to improve capacities (18 people)	IFOP personnel to improve capacities (18 people)
1.4 Programme to study jibia's biology in Chile	IFOP SUBPESCA	Fisheries Research Institute[126] (INPESCA), Fisheries Cooperative and Trading Company of Guayacán Fisheries Villa Alegre	N/A	IFOP personnel to improve capacities (10 people)
1.5 Fisheries regulation of benthic resources and management plans for Marcona and Atico (Peru)	Marcona Regional Directorate of Production (DIREPRO, Ica) IMARPE laboratory Paracas PRODUCE	Artisanal Fisheries Community of Marcona (COPMAR) Artisanal fishermen and shellfish catchers trade	Marcona: 600 fishermen (10 women) Atico: 1.500 fishermen (0 women)	

[126] Private Institute focused on researches of main fisheries of the central-south zone of Chile.

Output	Key public stakeholders	Key private stakeholders	Direct beneficiaries Peru	Direct beneficiaries Chile
	National Service of Protected Natural Areas by the State of Peru (SERNANP) General Directorate of Captaincy and Coastguards (DICAPI) Municipality of Marcona Atico IMARPE laboratory Camaná PRODUCE SERNANP DICAPI Municipality of Atico	unions of Puerto de Atico and surroundings. Peruvian Society of Environmental Law (SPDA) The Nature Conservancy (TNC)		
1.6 Support in the implementation and strengthening of benthic resources management mechanisms, beached macroalgae harvesting strategy for the Marcona district, and management plan for beached macroalgae for the San Fernando National Reserve	PRODUCE IMARPE laboratory Paracas DIREPRO Ica SERNANP DICAPI	COPMAR Centre for environment sustainability, University Cayetano Heredia, Peru (CSA)	Marcona 600 fishermen (10 women)	
2.1 Integrated and coordinated monitoring program of the environmental quality of the Paracas bay (Peru)	Ica Regional Government (GORE Ica) IMARPE DICAPI SERNANP Environmental Inspection and Evaluation Organism (OEFA) National Water Authority (ANA) General Directorate of Environmental Health (DIGESA) National Sanitary Fisheries Agency of Peru (SANIPES) Ministry of Environment of Peru (MINAM) Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism (MINCETUR)	Fishery Producers Association (APROPISCO) PLUSPETROL University of Ica (UNICA) Coastal Areas and Marine Resources[127] (ACOREMA)	Coastal population in Pisco province[128] (2017): 75.128 people (36.002 men, 39.126 women)	

[127] NGO for marine conservation, focused on Pisco province.

[128] Source: Population projection to 2017. National Statistics and Computing Institute (NEI): www.inei.gob.pe

Output	Key public stakeholders	Key private stakeholders	Direct beneficiaries Peru	Direct beneficiaries Chile
	Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation (DHN) Agro-Rural Productive Development Programme (AGRORURAL) Geological, Mining and Metal Institute (INGEMMET)			
2.2 Plan to improve environmental quality objectives for Iquique bay (Chile)	Ministry of Environment of Chile (MMA) General Directorate of Maritime Territory and Merchant Navy (DIRECTEMAR) IFOP Regional Government of Tarapacá Municipality of Iquique SUBPESCA National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service of Chile (SERNAPESCA)	Research Centres of the Tarapacá Region Private companies Fisheries organizations		Population of Iquique[129] (2017):200.897 people (98.428 women)
2.3 Public investment project for wastewater treatment plant and landfill in the city of Paracas	GORE Ica Municipality of Pisco Municipality of Paracas Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation (MVCS) Ministry of Economy and Finances (MEF) SERNANP MINAM	Municipal Limited Company of Drinking Water and Sewerage of Pisco (EMAPISCO S.A.) Agency for promoting private investment (ProInversión)	Population in the District of Paracas[130] (2017): 7.321 people (3.406 men, 3.915 women)	
2.4 Coastal-marine spatial planning in Iquique bay to improve environmental quality	MMA DIRECTEMAR SERNAPESCA National Tourism Service (SERNATUR) Regional Government of Tarapacá Municipality of Iquique Regional Commission of Shoreline Use (CRUBC)	Sanitary Services Company of Tarapacá Fishermen organizations Port companies (EPI) Fisheries companies		Coastal population in Iquique (2017):200.897 people (98.428 women)
2.5 Integrated marine-coastal zone management plan that includes the economic activities	GORE Ica PRODUCE MINAM SERNANP	APROPISCO PLUSPETROL Paracas Tour Operators Association (AOTUP)	Coastal population of Pisco[131] province (2017): 75,128 people (36,002 men, 39126 women)	

[129] Population projection to 2017. INE. Chile, 2017. Population update 2002-2012 and projections 2013-2020.

[130] Source: National Statistics and Computing Institute (NEI): www.inei.gob.pe

[131] Source: National Statistics and Computing Institute (NEI): www.inei.gob.pe

Output	Key public stakeholders	Key private stakeholders	Direct beneficiaries Peru	Direct beneficiaries Chile
of the coastal area of the province of Pisco (Paracas and Independencia bays).	Ministry of Energy and Mining (MINEM) DICAPI General Directorate of Health (DIGESA) from the Ministry of Health (MINSAL) Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism (MINCETUR) Regional Directorate of Tourism of Ica (DIRECTUR Ica) IMARPE AGRORURAL Forestry and Wild Fauna National authority of Peru (SERFOR) National Port Authority (APN) Municipality of Pisco Paracas Port Terminal (TPP) Geological,Mining and Metal Institute (INGEMMET)	Química del Pacífico (QUIMPAC) Arequipa Steels Paracas Foreign Trade and Tourism Chamber (CAPATUR) Paracas Organization ADESOSPA Hotels in the area.		
3.1 Regional regulations for the management of productive activities in marine-coastal zones in the sector between the San Fernando National Reserve and San Juan de Marcona (including Punta San Juan de Marcona and the Demonstration Pilot Programme) (Peru)	GORE Ica PRODUCE SERNANP DICAPI MINCETUR Municipality of Marcona	Centre for environmental sustainability, University Cayetano Heredia, Peru (CSA) COPMAR MARCOBRE	Population in Marcona[132] district (2017): 12.393 people (6,940 men; 5,453 women)	
3.2 Marine Protected Area in Chipana (Chile)	GORE Tarapacá Regional Secretariat of Ministry of the Environment Zone Directorate of SERNAPESCA Marine Governance Municipality of Iquique	Fishermen Organizations Tour Operators Fisheries Companies OCEANA		179 people (2002 [133]) (estimated 49% women)
3.2 Management plan for AMCP-MU "Punta morro-				

[132] Source: National Statistics and Computing Institute (NEI): www.inei.gob.pe

[133] Estimated population according to CENSUS 2002, information of CENSUS 2017 is not yet available.

Output	Key public stakeholders	Key private stakeholders	Direct beneficiaries Peru	Direct beneficiaries Chile
desembocadura rio Copiapó"				
3.3 Technical cooperation network in marine areas for conservation.	Chile MMA SERNAPESCA SUBPESCA DIRECTEMAR Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MINREL) Peru MINAM SERNANP SERFOR Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MINREL)	Chile Fishermen Organizations Tour operators Fisheries companies Peru Inkaterra	Peru Population in coastal districts between Lambayeque and Tacna[134] (2017): 4,491,000 (2,297,039 women and 2,193,961 men) Indirect beneficiaries are considered	Chile Population of coastal sectors between Arica y Parinacota region, and Libertador General Bernardo O'Higgins region (2017[135]): 2,187,991 people, (49.6% women) Indirect beneficiaries are considered.
4.1 Added value fishery products that can be commercialized (based on prioritized resources)	Chile SUBPESCA Programme "From the Sea to the Table" Campaign "Add up a Kilo of Health per Year" Programme "Choose to live healthy", coordinated by the Ministry of Social Development Production Development Corporation (CORFO) Peru PRODUCE Technological Institute of Production (ITP) SERNANP National Innovation Programme for Competitiveness and Productivity (Innóvate Peru) National Innovation Programme on Fisheries and Aquaculture (PNIPA)	Chile Food Nourishment and Technology Institute (INTA, University of Chile) SONAPESCA Industrial Fisheries Association of Coquimbo Trade Unions, organizations, artisanal fishermen associations Corporation of Food Market Observatory (CODEMA) Peru National Fisheries Society (SNP) National Industries Society (SIN) PLUSPETROL APROPISCO Trade Unions, organizations, artisanal fishermen associations Food Technology (TASA) Diamante Fisheries Walton Family Foundation	People involved in diversification processes: Marcona 600 people (10 women) Atico 100 people (10 women)	People involved in diversification processes: Puerto Aldea (benthic resources) 59 people (25 women) Torres del Inca (benthic resources and macroalgae) 27 people (7 women) Chañaral de las Ánimas (macroalgae) 280 people (28 women, estimate) Coquimbo Región (jibia) 100 people (20 women) [136] Iquique Region (anchoveta) 50 people (10 women) [137]
4.2 Programme for the diversification of productive	Chile SUBPESCA	Chile	People involved in the diversification process:	People involved in the diversification process:

[134] Source: National Statistics and Computing Institute (NEI): www.inei.gob.pe

[135] Population projection to 2017. INE,Chile, 2017. Population update2002-2012 and projections 2013-2020.

[136] According to Artisanal Fisheries Record, in Coquimbo Region 1.081 artisanal fishermen are registered in jibia resource. From them 33 are women (revision October, 2017).

[137] According to Artisanal Fisheries Record, in Iquique Region 147 artisanal fishermen are registered in anchoveta and anchoveta blanca resource. There are no women (revision October, 2017).

Output	Key public stakeholders	Key private stakeholders	Direct beneficiaries Peru	Direct beneficiaries Chile
opportunities (with emphasis on tourism and gastronomy)	SERNAPESCA GORE Coquimbo GORE Atacama National Service of Tourism (SERNATUR) Social Investment and Solidarity Fund (FOSIS) Technical Cooperation Service (SERCOTEC) CORFO Municipality of Coquimbo Municipality of Chañaral Peru GORE Ica GORE Arequipa Municipalities of Marcona and Atico Directorate of National Assests MINCETUR DICAPI SERNANP	Puerto Aldea Community (organization de facto) Trade association of Divers and Fishermen Assistants of Puerto Aldea Trade Union of independent workers, Seaweed Collectors, Shellfishermen Divers and similar of Torres del Inca Peru COPMAR Atico fishermen trade union MARCOBRE	Marcona 100 people (10 women) Atico 70 people (10 women)	Puerto Aldea 59 people (25 women) Torres del Inca 27 people (7 women)
4.3 Programme for the diversification of productive opportunities (with emphasis on culture and/or repopulation of benthic resources and macroalgae) (Chile)	Chile SUBPESCA IFOP Peru PRODUCE IMARPE GORE Ica GORE Arequipa Municipality of Marcona Municipality of Atico	Chile Trade association of Divers and Fishermen Assistants of Puerto Aldea. Trade Union of independent workers, Seaweed Collectors, Shellfishermen Divers and similars of Torres del Inca UNAP North Catholic University (UCN) CIAM		People involved in diversification processes: Puerto Aldea 59 people (25 women) Torres del Inca 27 people (7 women)
5.1 Technical proposal to promote the consumption of hydro-biological resources products (concentrates, hydrolysates, etc.) in vulnerable sectors of the population (Peru)	PRODUCE Let's Eat Fish SANIPES National Fisheries Development Fund (FONDEPES) Ministry of Inclusion and Social Development (MIDIS) Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Population (MIMPV) Ministry of Health (MINSAL)	Peru National Fisheries Society (SNP) National Industries Society (SNI) Direct Human Consumption Association (ACHD) Universities and Research Centres related to the subject		

Output	Key public stakeholders	Key private stakeholders	Direct beneficiaries Peru	Direct beneficiaries Chile
	Ministry of Education (MINEDU)			
5.2 Training programme in safety and quality of marine products for direct human consumption in the domestic market of each country (includes: improved value chain for direct human consumption based on prioritized fishery products) [Chile and Peru]	Chile SUBPESCA MINSAL Chilean Agency for Food Harmlessness and Quality (ACHIPIA) Peru SANIPES PRODUCE DIREPRO Ica GEREPRO Arequipa Eat Fish	Organized civil society Peru University San Luis Gonzága, Ica University San Agustín de Arequipa Civil Society (NGO) National Fisheries Society (SNP) National Industries Society (SNI)	People involved in the diversification processes: Marcona 600 people (10 women) Atico 1,500 people (0 women)	People involved in the diversification processes: Puerto Aldea 59 people (25 women) Torres del Inca 27 people (7 women) Coquimbo Region (jibia) 100 people (20 women) Iquique Region (anchoveta) 50 people (10 women)
5.3 Communication programme to consumers about food safety, food security and responsible consumption of prioritized resource products.	Chile SUBPESCA SERNAPESCA MINSAL MINEDUC Programme "Choose to live healthy" ACHIPIA Peru PRODUCE SANIPES Eat Fish Ministry of Education (MINEDU) Ministry of Health (MINSA) DIREPRO Ica GEREPRO Arequipa Both countries FAO	SONAPESCA National Confederation of Artisanal Fishermen (CONAPACH) National Confederation of Artisanal Fishermen Federations of Chile (CONFEPACH) National Council for the defence of Chile's fishing heritage (CONDEPP) National Corporation of Consumers and Users (CONADECUS) National Union Confederation of Fairs Organizations (ASOF C.G.) Supermarkets Association Small and Medium companies Local Fishermen organizations Media Peru Organized civil society Supermarket chains Media National Fisheries Society (SNP) National Industries Society (SNI) Association for Direct Human Consumption	3,000 (1,500 women)	2,000 (1,000 women)

Output	Key public stakeholders	Key private stakeholders	Direct beneficiaries Peru	Direct beneficiaries Chile
		Both countries WWF		
5.4 Traceability system for CHD	Chile SUBPESCA SERNAPESCA Ministry of Health (MINSAL) ACHIPIA Peru PRODUCE DIREPRO GEREPRO SANIPES EAT FISH FONDEPES ITP DICAPI Police Municipalities Prosecution	Chile CONAPACH CONFEPACH Local Fishermen organizations Peru Local Fishermen organizations National Fisheries Society (SNP) National Industries Society (SNI) Both countries TNC – The Future of Fish Walton Family Foundation WWF	People involved in the diversification processes: Marcona 600 people (10 women) Atico 40 people (0 women)	People involved in diversification processes: Puerto Aldea 59 people (25 women) Torres del Inca 27 people (7 women) Coquimbo Region (jibia) 100 people (20 women)
5.5 Technical file for ice plant and cold storage in Paracas.	PRODUCE DIREPRO Ica SANIPES FONDEPES PNIPA	APROPISCO ACHD	150 artisanal ships, 900 fishermen, potential beneficiaries, who would be the beneficiaries with the installation of the plant.	

ANEXO 11 – LISTA DE PROYECTOS RELEVANTES PARA COORDINACIÓN / COLABORACIÓN

GEF Projects

Name	GEF-ID	Implementing agency	Executing agencies	Start date	End date	Project objectives	GEF investment (USD)	Elements for coordination / collaboration with the project
Strengthening of Sustainable Management for RNSF, System of Islands, Islets and Guaneras Points (Peru)	4505	World Bank	PROFONANPE SERNANP			Improve the marine and coastal ecosystems general management of the National Reserve System of Islands, Islets and Guaneras Points of Peru (RNSIIPG), and protect its biodiversity in pilot areas.	8,922,638	This GEF Project will seek to build on the experience of this initiative. This project (colloquially called "GEF Guaneras") will end in 2018 and will complement its outcomes with the PAN III project, sponsored by KfW. The project includes, the Chicha and Ballestas islands which are part of the RNSIIPG as an intervention site. These islands are in the outer area of Paracas bay, where the project will operate. The GEF guaneras will advance on the implementation of the site plan and the environmental monitoring system.
Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector	6955	FAO	SUBPESCA MMA	2016	2019	Increase the ability of adaptation and reduce the vulnerability to climate change in Chile´s fishing and aquaculture sectors.	2,500,000	The current GEF Project will establish direct coordination with this initiative, with which it has several elements of complementarity. For instance, the incorporation of adaptation to climate change in local fisheries management plans, support the development of coastal and marine spatial planning, analyse impact of climate change in the distribution of marine mammals, penguins and sea turtles, adaptation of pilot projects with local fishing communities, promotion of direct human consumption of anchoveta and promotion of production of value-added products from artisanal fisheries. This initiative will develop pilot projects in four fishing coves. One of them is Tongoy (region of Coquimbo), located ca., at 48 km. to the south of Coquimbo and, ca., 5 km to the north of Puerto Aldea. The activities in the coves will start in 2018.

Name	GEF-ID	Implementing agency	Executing agencies	Start date	End date	Project objectives	GEF investment (USD)	Elements for coordination / collaboration with the project
Coastal Fisheries Initiative – Latin America	9060	PNUD	MAP[138] Ecuador MINAM Peru	2018	2021	Demonstrate holistic ecosystem-based management and improved governance in the coastal fisheries of Southeast Pacific.		This a bi-national Ecuador – Peru Project, which is part of the FAO´s Coastal Fisheries Initiative programme. The project focuses on the northern Peru. Focus fisheries do not coincide with the focus of this project. However, the experience that will be developed with mangrove benthic fisheries, and the use of the territorial rights, may be useful for the current project. Likewise, the CFI project will develop: (i) marine and coastal spatial planning of the Sechura Bay (Peru) and the Gulf of Guayaquil (Ecuador) with technical support from NOAA, and (ii) calculation of the ocean health index. The current GEF Project will seek to take advantage of the experience developed by this initiative, especially in the use of methodologies, and exchange of experiences.

[138] Ministry of Aquaculture and Fisheries of Ecuador

Projects from other agencies

Name	Executing agency(ies)	Start date	End date	Funding source(s)	Project objectives	Investment (USD)	Elements for coordination / collaboration with the project
Adaptation to Climate Change of the Fishing Sector and Marine-Coastal Ecosystem (Peru).	PRODUCE	2014	2017	IDB. Non-refundable technical cooperation project	Contribute to reducing the vulnerability of coastal communities to the impacts of climate change on the marine-coastal ecosystems and the fisheries resources.	USD 3,125,000 ((USD 625,000 local counterpart) Project PE-G1001/PE-T1297	This initiative supports vulnerability studies for the anchoveta, at a national and local level, and integrated management plans of coastal areas in two pilot zones: Huacho-Chancay and Ilo. The experience and the lessons learned will be useful to add adaptation to climate change in the pilot activities of this project. The current GEF project will seek to build on the experience of this initiative.
Adaptation to the impacts of climate change on the coastal marine ecosystem of Peru and its fisheries.	PROFONANPE	2017	2021	Fund for Adaptation	Support the Government of Peru to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities to the impacts of climate change on marine-coastal ecosystems and their fisheries resources.	USD 6,950,239 Total execution costs(TCE) USD 555,750 Total cost of the project management cycle USD 544,489	This initiative will implement national-level actions and practical interventions in two pilot areas: the Máncora-Cabo Blanco sector (in northern Peru), and Isla San Martín – Punta Salinas (in central Peru). The current Project will establish direct coordination with this initiative, with which it has several elements of complementarity, mainly: (i) the experience in adaptation measures with the anchoveta fishery, (ii) the promotion of productive diversification and sustainable value chains, (iii) the production of biofertilizers from process wastes, and (iv) development of a regulatory framework to implement adaptation based on ecosystems and the EAF.
Support the management of marine-coastal areas of Peru – third phase of the Programme for the Protection of Natural Areas (PAN III)	SERNANP	2018	2022	KfW	PAN III will be aimed at financially support the management and conservation of the biodiversity of the RNSIIPG, San Fernando National Reserve, and the Illescas Reserved Zone.	€ 10,000,000	The current Project will establish direct coordination with this initiative, with which it shares intervention sites. PAN III will install infrastructure to support the management of marine and coastal protected areas. Three areas of intervention coincide with the coverage of the present GEF project: (i) Ballestas Islands of the RNSIIPG, (ii) Punta San Juan of the RNSIIPG, and (iii) San Fernando National Reserve.
National Plan for Innovation in Fisheries and Aquaculture Initiatives (PNIPA) (Peru)	PRODUCE	September 2017	September 2022	World Bank	Build a new research and innovation system to support the paradigm shift in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.	USD 120,000,000	This the first part of a 15-year, three-phase programme. The initiative is financed by a World Bank loan. The present GEF project will seek close coordination with the PNIPA, especially by articulating training and the use of competitive funds for the groups that will execute initiatives for the development of new fisheries products and sustainable value chains.

Name	Executing agency(ies)	Start date	End date	Funding source(s)	Project objectives	Investment (USD)	Elements for coordination / collaboration with the project
Budgetary programme 0095 "Strengthening of Artisanal Fisheries" (Peru)	PRODUCE	2012	undetermined	Ministry of Economy and Finances	Increase the productivity of artisanal fishermen	USD 24.5 million annual	The budgetary programme has as specific outcome to increase the productivity of the artisanal fishermen embarked and not embarked of the maritime and continental area, as well as the artisanal shipowners, through products oriented to the development of capacities in the management for the commercialization of the hydrobiological products, technical assistance in good fishing practices (e.g. sanitary quality and harmlessness), to artisanal fishing agents, guaranteeing that hydrobiological resources are regulated for exploitation, conservation and sustainability. The programme finances actions through several entities, such as FONDEPES (training and credit), IMARPE, SANIPES and ITP. The present Project will establish direct coordination with the agencies that execute this initiative, especially in what relates to access to fishing information, training, productive credit and product development for direct human consumption.
National programme "Let's Eat Fish" (Peru)	PRODUCE	2012	2022	Ministry of Economy and Finances	Promote, consolidate and expand internal markets for final consumption of products derived from the hydro-biological resources of the maritime and continental areas of the country.		The programme has three 3 specific goals[139]: to promote the consumption of fishery products, to promote the economy improvement of small-scale artisanal and aquaculture activities, and to promote production chains especially of products for direct human consumption. The programme´s intervention area includes the populations of Atico, San Juan de Marcona and Paracas. In addition, the anchoveta is one of the main resources to promote direct human consumption. The present Project will establish close coordination and collaboration with the "Let's Eat Fish" programme, especially in the implementation of campaigns to

[139] The specific goals are:

1. Contribute to the development of consumption habits of the population that help the permanent inclusion of a greater proportion of resources derived from the national fishing activity in the family basket, promoting availability and access to products and providing information, as a promotional tool, about their excellent food attributes.
2. Promote the economic improvement of small-scale artisanal and aquaculture activities. Articulating these activities with the impulse to demand, and encouraging the initiative for private associativity seeking the development of new varieties of high-quality products.
3. Encourage the opening of business lines, including the consolidation of distribution chains, in the general national fishing sector, with Direct Human Consumption orientation, in order to ensure the availability in time and form of the products with potential commercial success in the final consumption markets.

Name	Executing agency(ies)	Start date	End date	Funding source(s)	Project objectives	Investment (USD)	Elements for coordination / collaboration with the project
							promote the consumption of fishery products, consumer awareness about responsible fishing and harmless fish products, and the promotion of value chains in fishery products for direct human consumption.
Fishery improvement project for the Peruvian anchoveta (north-central stock) for indirect human consumption	CEDEPESCA	2017	2020	Fishing industry	Obtain the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification of the industrial fishery of northern centre stock of Peru.	N/A	The Project is executed jointly with the National Fishery Society, and focuses on meeting the requirements of the MSC standard, to achieve the corresponding certification of the industrial purse-seine fishery. The intervention does not consider the shared stock between Peru and Chile. However, the present project will follow up the process and the outcomes. The experience from this initiative may be useful for the management of the shared stock of anchoveta (southern Peru – northern Chile).
Project for the improvement of the Peruvian anchoveta fishery (north-central stock) for direct human consumption (Peru)	CEDEPESCA	2017	2020	Fishing industry	Obtain the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification of the industrial fishery of the northern centre stock of Peru.	N/A	The Project is executed with companies in the sector and focuses on meeting the requirements of the MSC standard, to achieve the corresponding certification of the fishery of small-scale and artisanal fleets meant for direct human consumption. The intervention does not consider the shared stock between Peru and Chile. However, the present project will follow up the process and the outcomes. The experience from this initiative may be useful for the management of the shared stock of anchoveta (southern Peru – northern Chile).
Ecosystem-based adaptation measures for integrated management of marine-coastal zones (EbAMar) (Peru).	MINAM PRODUCE MINCETUR CEPLAN Regional Governments (to be defined).	First Quarter of 2018	First Quarter of 2023	Federal Ministry of Environment Conservation of Nature, Construction and Nuclear Security (BMUB)	Adaptation measures based on the ecosystems of marine-coastal zones are integrated at all levels in the strategic planning and investment processes.	€ 5,000,000	This Project is managed by GIZ in Peru. Up to November 2017 it was still under preparation and there were still no details on the intervention sites. The actions include the development of capacities and mechanisms to incorporate the ecosystem-based adaptation approach in the management of coastal and marine spaces. The present project will establish direct coordination with this initiative to identify lessons learned that can be transferred to the GEF project.
Market strategies of seafood products	NGOs in Peru and Chile	2016	2020	Walton Family Foundation (WFF)	Fisheries in Mexico, Peru, Chile, Indonesia and USA are sustainable and the fishing industries in these countries are profitable. Sustainability is a requirement to buy and sell	USD 28,615,745 (for Chile and Peru)	This initiative supports, among other things, the internalization of sustainability policies in supply chains, the development of capacities in fishermen, governments and civil society, support public policy reforms to develop positive incentives that promote responsible fishing, and decision making based on scientific information (WWF, 2017). It includes the main

Name	Executing agency(ies)	Start date	End date	Funding source(s)	Project objectives	Investment (USD)	Elements for coordination / collaboration with the project
					seafood products in the USA, Spain and Japan, demonstrating that commercial demand can contribute to sustainability in supplying countries.		fisheries of Peru and Chile, among them, anchoveta. The programme is implemented through NGO´s and public-sector projects financing (e.g., WWF, TNC The present project will establish close coordination and collaboration with the WFF programme.
Platform for the strengthening of human capital in fishing coves of Chile.	National Confederation of Artisanal Fishermen of Chile	2016	Undetermined	Fund for the Promotion of Artisanal Fisheries	Enable the artisanal fishing community to acquire new knowledge, tools and skills, based on a complete offer of continuing education, which will allow it to face the challenges of sustainable development.	N/A	The platform was developed through a project financed by FFPA, executed by the University Andrés Bello between 2016 and 2017. The platform[140] is designed so that the education entities provide training courses. Three types of training are offered: (i) graduates, (ii) specialty modules, and (iii) courses. The graduate courses focus on four profiles: (i) alga management, crop and marketing, (ii) promoter of experiential ecotourism around the coastline, (iii) communicator an resources manager in the artisanal fisheries, and (iv) administration of fishing artisanal coves. Specialty courses are designed around the same lines of training. The courses offer a variety of subjects, such as the elaboration of a marketing plan, legislation and regulations for artisanal fisheries, business project management, financial and basic accounting, and project elaboration. The present project will seek, as much as possible, a close collaboration with this initiative. It would be a matter of articulating the training envisaged in the Project, with the offer avaiable on the platform, especially for training related to the preparation of business plans, preparation of Project proposals and productive diversification.
Design of technological packages and integrated management systems for the added value of fishing resources, jibia, macroalgae and small pelagic fish from the	Undetermined	2018	N/A	Fisheries and Aquaculture Research Fund (FIPA)	Design technological packages and an integrated management system that contains the necessary requirements for the elaboration of added value products of jibia, macroalgae and small pelagic fish from artisanal fisheries.	USD 105,200	Up to November 2017, the offers for the contest were being evaluated . The present project will use the results of this project as an input for the activities of outcome 4.

[140] http://www.pescadorprofesional.cl/

Name	Executing agency(ies)	Start date	End date	Funding source(s)	Project objectives	Investment (USD)	Elements for coordination / collaboration with the project
artisanal sector. (FIPA 2017-73) (Chile).							
Establishment of Non-Quality costs in the main artisanal fisheries for direct human consumption (FIPA 2017-71) (Chile)	Undetermined	2018	N/A	Fisheries and Aquaculture Research Fund (FIPA)	Determine the costs of "No Quality" in the main artisanal fisheries by macro-zone (XV-IV regions; V-IX regions and X-XII regions) for direct human consumption.	USD 78,528	Up to November 2017, the offers for the contest were being evaluated. The present project will use the results of this project as an input for the activities of outcome 4 and 5.
Proposals for the incorporation of added value for Chilean macroalgae resources (FIPA 2017-15) (Chile)	Undetermined	2018	N/A	Fisheries and Aquaculture Research Fund (FIPA)	Review potential products with higher added value than those currently produced from macroalgae, identifying different marketing niches for each one of them.	USD 62,822	Up to November 2017, the bidding was open. The present project will use the outcomes of this project as inputs for the activities of outcome 4.
Assessment of the situation of brown algae fishery and management proposal in V and VI regions (FIPA 2016-45) (Chile)	Bitecma Ltda.	2016	Not indicated	Fisheries and Aquaculture Research Fund	Assess and define the status of the brown macroalgae fisheries in V and VI regions, in order to propose administrative and management measures to sustain the fishing activity.	USD 125,000	Up to November 2017 this project was under execution. The present GEF project will use the project outcomes for diversification activities, based on the alga crop of outcome 4.
Evaluation of biomass and analysis of the exploitation status of the brown algae (huiro negro, huiro palo and huiro flotador) meadows in the open access areas of XV Region of Arica and Parinacota, I Region of Tarapacá, and II Region of Antofagasta (FIPA 2017-52) (Chile)	Catholic University of the North	2017	Not indicated	Fisheries and Aquaculture Research Fund	Determine the levels of abundance and biomass of the *Lessonia berteroana* (huiro negro), *Lessonia trabeculata* (Huiro palo) and *Macrocystis pyrifera* (Huiro flotador) resources, in the zones of distribution of the species indicated above, located in the freely accessible areas of XV Region of Arica and Parinacota, I Region of Tarapacá, and II Region of Antofagasta.	USD 248,000	Up to November 2017 this Project was under execution. The present GEF project will use the project outcomes for diversification activities, based on the alga crop of outcome 4.
Evaluation of biomass and analysis of the exploitation status of the	Ecos Consultants Ltd.	2017	Not indicated	Fisheries and Aquaculture Research Fund	Determine levels of abundance and biomass of *Lessonia berteroanalL.*	USD 248,000	Until November 2017 this Project was under execution. The present GEF project will use the project outcomes

Name	Executing agency(ies)	Start date	End date	Funding source(s)	Project objectives	Investment (USD)	Elements for coordination / collaboration with the project
natural meadows of brown algae (*L. trabeculata*, *L. berteroana* y *Macrocystis* spp.), located in the free access zones of the III Region of Atacama and the IV Region of Coquimbo (FIPA 2017-53) (Chile)					*spicata* (huiro negro), *Lessonia trabeculata* (Huiro palo) y *Macrocystis* spp. (Huiro flotador) resources in the *distribution* zones located in the free access areas of III and IV Regions.		for diversification activities, based on the alga crop from outcome 4.
National Strategic Programme for Sustainable Fishing (PEPS) (Chile)	Numerous	2016	2025	Production Development Corporation (CORFO)	Develop sustainability factors in the value chain of fishing for human consumption, both for the artisanal as well as the industrial sectors, and in decision making about the management of the resources over which they operate, ensuring access to markets through the generation of enabling conditions that ensure the presence of quality of their products, substituting the volume income for the added value and the sophistication of processes and products (technologies, traceability and conservation of species in danger of overexploitation.).	USD 216.3 million	The programme is part of the initiative "Chile Transforma" [141] carried out by CORFO that focuses on improving the competitiveness of Chle´s key productive sectors The PEPS has four axes of specific strategic action: * Management and resources recovery and impacted zones. * Improvement of the institutionality, management and governance. * Strengthening the productive and commercial management of artisanal fisheries, and * Brand value and international positioning of sustainable fisheries products. The third axis considers motivating productive diversification and strengthening the marketing of artisanal fisheries products. Among other things, the forth axis includes promoting the increase of added value in fishery products, boosting national consumption of seafood products, and the certification of national fisheries. The programme is implemented through competitive funds to finance small and medium-sized companies, natural persons or entities.

[141] http://www.chiletransforma.cl/

Name	Executing agency(ies)	Start date	End date	Funding source(s)	Project objectives	Investment (USD)	Elements for coordination / collaboration with the project
							The present project will establish coordination with CORFO to publicize the calls and motivate the working groups to take advantage of them
Programme "Eat Fish and Add up a Kilo of Health per Year"	SONAPESCA	2017	Not indicated		Foster domestic consumption of seafood products.	N/A	This is a private initiative that boosts traditional and non-traditional product consumption (e.g., anchoveta for direct human consumption, jibia). The programme includes public awareness campaigns, opening of points of sales, and elaboration of cookbooks, among other activities. The present Project will establish close coordination with this programme, especially in the implementation of campaigns for the consumption of new products, responsible fishing, and harmless products (outcomes 4 and 5).
Programme "From the Sea to My Plate" (Chile)	SUBPESCA	2017	2022	Ministry of Economy, Promotion and Tourism	Progressive increase in the consumption of seafood products in Chilean dinner tables.	N/A	The programme was publicly launched in May 2017. The implementation plan would be ready by the end of 2017. Fundación Chile acts as executive secretariat, but the programme is channelled through coordinated actions of multiple public and private entities (e.g., SUBPESCA, MINSAL, MINEDUC, CONAPACH, SONAPESCA). The present Project, through SUBPESCA will establish close coordination with the strategic interventions of the programme, especially in the implementation of campaigns for the consumption of new products, responsible fishing, and harmless products (outcomes 4 and 5).

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ANEXO 12 – ANÁLISIS DE GÉNERO Y PLAN DE ACCIÓN

Catalysing implementation of a Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Humboldt Current System

Gloria Ochoa Sotomayor

08 February 2018

Disclaimer:

The present document is under the sole responsibility of the author and does not represent the official view or belief of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), of the Republic of Chile, of the Republic of Peru, and of their entities and officials.

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XII. ABBREVIATIONS

CBP	Project binational coordinator
COPMAR	Artisanal fisheries community of Marcona
EB	Biodiversity specialist
EDP	Specialist in production diversification
EME	Monitoring and evaluation specialist
EPCG	Participation, communication and gender specialist
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAP	Fisheries management fund
FONDEPES	National Fisheries Development Fund (Peru)
FOSIS	Solidarity and Social Investment Fund (Chile)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GESI	Gender and social inclusion
IFOP	Fisheries Development Institute of Chile
IMARPE	Institute of the Sea of Peru
MINAM	Ministry of Environment of Peru
MMA	Ministry of Environment of Chile
MTR	Mid-term review
ONG	Non-governmental organization
OSC	Civil society organization
PIP	Policy on public involvement in GEF projects
SERCOTEC	Technical Cooperation Service
SERNANP	National Service of Protected Natural Areas by the State of Peru
SERNAPESCA	National Fisheries and Aquaculture Service of Chile
SUBPESCA	Undersecretary of Fisheries and Aquaculture of Chile
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

XIII. PRESENTATION

This document corresponds to the Gender Action Plan designed for the GEF Project Catalysing implementation of a Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Humboldt Current System.

To build this **Gender Action Plan** it was necessary to visit prioritized sites in Chile and Peru, to interview relevant stakeholders (women and men belonging to artisanal fishing organizations, public institutions, private entities, and non-governmental organizations), to review bibliographic resources, and to participate in national workshops in both countries, along with key actors to review and make suggestions on outputs, activities, and involved parties for each of the project estimated results. In addition, documents related to the incorporation of the gender approach in GEF projects and other background on gender and development were reviewed.

In this context, gender is understood as the culturally defined set of features identifying the social behaviour of women and men and the relationship between them. Thus, gender refers to a social construction of sexual differences (feminine and masculine), which are acquired through cultural learning and socialization. In most societies, there are disparities and inequities between women and men in terms of their assigned responsibilities, developed activities, access to and control of resources, and decision-making opportunities.

On another front and given the evident asymmetries and imbalances of opportunities between men and women because of sex, a **gender perspective** emerges as a coherent way of seeing or analysing the impact of gender on opportunities, roles and social interaction of people. That perspective allows the development of a gender analysis and then the mainstreaming of a gender view in a suggested program or policy, or inside an organization (UN Women). This way, the incorporation of a gender perspective in the development efforts is supported by the need of making visible and amending gender disparities and inequities, by showing the role of the public actions in facing mechanisms which cause inequalities. This also implies to offset the reproduction of disparities through what has been called "gender-neutrality or blindness", which refers to the belief that treating everyone the same way ensures non-discrimination, without considering that men and women have different needs and face different life conditions.

Including the gender perspective in the programs and projects of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), seeks for increasing their effectiveness in the search of enhancing environmental benefits at a global scale. For this organization, reducing disparities between men and women is an aim in itself, having implications in all its actions and in the projects it funds. This way, the goal is to install a sustainable development by furthering equal opportunities for women and men, and the empowerment of women (GEF, 2013).

One of the commitments of the GEF 2020 Strategy is to promote gender equity and women's empowerment. So, the policy suggestions of the GEF-6 include the development of a gender plan of action to enhance this focus mainstreaming, including the use of gender sensitive indicators and sex-disaggregated data. As well as guarantying the ownership of the required capacities to develop and implement a gender plan of action (Ibid).

In relation to the international waters initiatives, gender considerations and, specially, the strengthening of the role of women are not only essential for the GEF to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and to implement the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action under the Convention of Biological Diversity, but also to support the results of investments in international waters. In this sense, it says that the number of female-headed households is growing all over the world, but women and girls have less access to land, irrigation, education and other rights and resources compared to men; while women are often the main source of income and take care of children and old and sick people. The inclusion of women in local, national and regional governance structures; the access to credits; and the sure access rights to water, earth, fishing and other resources are essential to achieve long term sustainable development results (GEF, 2014).

Both UNDP and the GEF require a gender responsive approach, that is an approach in which the particular needs, priorities, power structures, status and relationships between men and women are recognized and adequately addressed in the design, implementation and evaluation of activities. The approach seeks to ensure that women and men are given equal opportunities to participate in and benefit from an intervention, and promotes targeted measures to address inequalities and promote the empowerment of women.

XIV. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

General Context

According to projections of the Chilean National Statistics Institute (Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas - INE), in the year 2017 the country had a population of 18,373,917 inhabitants; from which 49.49% were men and 50.51% were women. Coastal population reaches 4,625,903 people according to the projection of the INE for the year 2017, whose percentage of women is 50.02%. In the case of Peru, the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas e Informática - INEI) reported a population of 31,826,018 inhabitants, from which 50.1% are men and 49.9% are women. The coastal inhabitants in 2017 are 4,985,472, according to the projections of the INEI, but they have no gender disaggregated data for that year; but in 2015 there were 49.6% of women in the coastal area[142].

In Chile, the last economic survey (Encuesta de Caracterización Socioeconómica Nacional - CASEN) applied in 2015 shows that the percentage of people living in poverty reaches 11.7%, from which 3.5% are living in extreme poverty. 12.9% of the poor households are female-headed. In Peru, the INEI figures for the year 2016 show that 20.7% of the population lives in poverty; and 15.4% of the poor households are headed by women.

In 2016, Chile reached a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.847, standing in the 38th place. Meanwhile, Peru stands in the 87th position with an HDI of 0.740.

In relation to the Global Gender Gap Index[143] of the World Economic Forum (2017) -- which measures the magnitude of the gap between men and women in terms of health, education, economics and political indicators -- Chile and Peru stand in the 63rd and 48th places, out of 144 countries, having a general index of 0.704 and 0.719 respectively (Table 1). Iceland is the leading country with a general index of 0.878. As seen in Table 1, Chile and Peru have the highest gap in economic participation and opportunities, followed by political participation; so, both countries are challenged to strengthen the participation of women in public affairs and in economic development matters.

Table 1. Global gender gap index and sub-indexes in each country in 2016.

Country	General Index		Opportunities and Economic Participation		Education		Health and Livelihood		Political Participation	
	Score	Position	Score	Position	Score	Position	Score	Position	Score	Position
Iceland	1	0.878	14	0.798	57	0.995	114	0.969	1	0.750
Chile	63	0.704	117	0.573	39	0.999	47	0.978	36	0.266
Peru	48	0.719	98	0.632	82	0.988	49	0.978	22	0.277

Source: World Economic Forum, 2016.

According to the ECLAC Statistical Yearbook 2015, the economically active female population in Chile reaches 3,375,624 women which represent 38.86%, compared to men who reach 61.10%. In the case of Peru, during the same year the economically active women were 7,099,495 which correspond to the 44.04% of the total population, and men reached 55.95%. Data applying for Latin America show that the economically active population reaches 41.75% of women and 57.67% of men.

According to the same source, in 2015 the participation rate in the economic activity in Chile is 46.1% for women and 74.5% for men. In the case of Peru, it is 62.2% for women and 80.5% for men. And percentages for Latin America reach 54.6% of women and 79.8% of men.

The INE's report on Gender and Employment (2016b) for the year 2015 shows that over one third of women declared being out of the labour force in Chile due to permanent family conditions, such as taking care of children or other dependant people; while the most frequent reason given by men was being studying. In the case of Peru, INEI's 2016 report on gender gap states that per week women

[142] In 2017, both countries conducted national population and housing censuses. Chile has preliminary non-detailed results; and Peru doesn't have results yet. Then, the projections of the relative statistic institutions were used.

[143] This index analyzes the following areas: i) economic participation and opportunities: wages, participation and highly qualified employees; ii) education: access to basic and higher levels of education; iii) participation in politics: representation in decision-making structures; and iv) health and livelihood: life expectancy and men-women ratio. The World Economic Forum Index is measured in a scale from 0 = disparity to 1 = parity.

dedicate 24 hours more than men to unpaid labour, and 14 hours less than men to paid jobs; given the unequal partition of housekeeping.

Situation of Women and the Management of Marine Resources

According to the High-level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition in the year 2014 (FAO, 2016b), almost half of the 120 million people working in the capture fishing sector and their supply chains are women, who work in different activities: processing of fish, jobs in factories, and (informal) small-scale fish trading. Despite this representation and participation, the associated activities are not appropriately registered; therefore, the number of women could be higher. While statistics show in detail the direct work in aquaculture and fishing production mainly made by men, the tasks performed by women (shell-fishing, diving, post-catch processing and sale) are not recognized or are not properly registered. This causes that policies do not pay enough attention to women and to the gender dimension.

The study developed by FAO (2016) in Chile, Colombia, Paraguay and Peru reached similar conclusions. It highlights that women involved in the fishing and aquaculture sectors perform roles of utmost importance in the value chain; being engaged in gear preparation, catch, reception of products, processing, and trading; thus, they constitute a great portion of the labour force, whose figures and qualitative importance is higher than the one shown by the available information. Likewise, it says that most of women involved in fishing and aquaculture face labour conditions which diverge from the decent work concept. Both activities show high levels of informality, particularly affecting women and female heads of households mainly; which is revealed by temporary work, limited access to social security and protection, low levels of association, and limited access to goods and services for the development of their jobs.

In Chile, the statistical information available in the Under-secretariat for Fisheries and Aquaculture (Subsecretaría de Pesca y Acuicultura - SUBPESCA) shows a steady increase of the participation of women in the sector, in activities traditionally made by men only, but still there are important gaps compared to men. In the year 2016, from the total of people registered as artisanal fishers 26% were women, who declared to be algae collectors mainly, and fisherwomen to a lesser extent. In the same year, a smaller number of artisanal organizations exclusively formed by fisherwomen were registered; compared to the organizations composed of both men and women, and the ones made up of fishermen only. In the year 2011, in relation to the total number people engaged in activities related to or supporting artisanal fishing, such us preparatory tasks, equipment maintenance, bait preparation, filleting, carrying, and shell removal, 23.1% were women and 76.9% were men.

In the case of Peru, the First Artisanal Fishing Census in the Marine Field 2012 (Primer Censo Pesquero Artesanal en el Ámbito Marino - CENPAR), a low percentage of the artisanal fishers in the coastal regions are women. The departments showing a higher presence of fisherwomen are Ica, Lima, Arequipa and Tacna. From the information supplied in the María Galdós work (2000), it can be stated that the activities developed by women in Peru mainly include jobs in local fishing sited in coastal and industrial areas. Although women are not engaged in extraction activities, they do participate in the trading and transformation of the fishing resources. In the artisanal field, they are aimed at trading; and in the production sector, women generally work in the processing plants of fishing products for direct human consumption, being hired during production periods and paid for shifts according to their production.

Situation of Women in the Intervention Areas of the Project

According to the Chile's Artisanal Fishery Registry (Registro Pesquero Artesanal - RPA), in 2016 women were registered in the four categories of artisanal fishers: algae collector, shipowner, diver and fisher. The majority of women were registered as algae collector. In Atacama and Coquimbo regions, women constituted 18.7% and 18.3% of algae collectors.

In 2016, in the area of intervention in Chile, the RPA registered 18 organizations of artisanal fishers in the Tarapacá Region, 46 in the Antofagasta Region, 60 in the Atacama Region, and 84 in the Coquimbo Region. Of these 208 organisations, 63.5% were composed by men and women (mixed organisations), 35.6% only had men members, and 0.9% only had women members (one organisation in the Atacama region and another in Coquimbo region).

In Peru, the available information through CENPAR shows that the departments of intervention of the project have higher presence of women in the sector: Ica (488), Lima (299), Arequipa (224) and Tacna (164), which account for 36.0%, 16.9%, 16.5% and 12.1%, respectively.

According to the same source, something similar occurs in the case of women shipowners which, as well as men, are mostly registered in Piura (507), followed by Ancash (225), northern provinces of Lima (193), Arequipa (180) and Ica (176).

In Chile, one of the intervention sites is Puerto Aldea (Coquimbo Region), a cove having three fishers' organizations which include the participation of women. In addition, it has a de facto social organization called "Comunidad Puerto Aldea" composed of 34 people, out of which 25 are women, who are aimed at the generation of culinary, touristic and promotion activities for Puerto Aldea to be an interest and resting place. The fishers' union has established a Cooperative aimed at the management of productive initiatives for its partners, and the Comunidad Puerto Aldea has worked in the development of a tourism plan, where women are mainly engaged in lodging and gastronomic services. Through this organization, they have organized gastronomic fairs, water sports meetings, as well as the cleaning of the beach and the wetland. This way, they seek for becoming a regional touristic attraction and a culinary reference based on local products. The initiatives of these organizations are also supported by the local neighbourhood council.

In the Chañaral commune (Atacama Region) 13 organizations of divers, shellfish collectors and fishers are registered, some of which are composed of men and women (nine of them have women in their boards) and they are evaluating initiatives to add value to macro-algae, which also consider the participation of women.

In the case of Torres del Inca cove (Atacama Region), people are organized into a union ("Sindicato de Algueros y Ramas Similares Torres del Inca") that has 27 members, seven of which are women (17 families). This group has a portfolio of initiatives to add value and diversify production that consider the inclusion of women and men. Recently, one of its female members was allocated a project to manufacture diving suits, but it couldn't be executed due to illness. It is noteworthy their interest in regulating and organizing the territories of the cove and the possible activities aimed at boosting its charm and its use in a comprehensive manner; from productive activities to the development of tourist initiatives, for example. In 2017 the Regional Secretariat of the Women and Gender Equity Ministry (Secretaría Regional Ministerial de la Mujer y la Equidad de Género) of Atacama was executing a study on women working as algae collectors in the Province of Huasco. But the said study did not cover the Province of Chañaral (where the target areas of this project are located).

In 2016, there were 489 women registred as artisanal fishers in the RPA in the Tarapacá region, most of them were registered as algae collectors (86.7%). Of the 18 artisanal fishers' organisations registered, ten were mixed organisations and eight only had men members. In mixed organisations women are slowly starting to participate in some of their boards, but also facing some barriers due to the traditional male dominance in the sector. It is interesting to highlight the opinion of an interviewed woman who stated that in mixed organizations the contribution and impact attributed to women's involvement in the boards has to do with more fluent meetings and agreements, as well as in their internal organization; this means that women would help dispute resolution or reducing its extent. In the case of the urban coves of Iquique (Cavancha and Riquelme) stands out the presence of women in the sale of fish and culinary products. Besides, there is a seasonal activity related to beach and summer tourism which generates additional incomes in that period.

In Marcona (Department of Ica, Peru), the Artisanal Fisheries Community of Marcona (Comunidad Pesquera Artesanal de Marcona, COPMAR) groups 16 organizations (out of 34 registered in the district), reaching about 600 associates, including some women (10 and at least three women divers belonging to the Arca de Noé Association); although, the organization favours the admission of men and evaluates the inclusion of each woman, since men are considered to be the main source of household income. One of the goals settled by this organization is to include women and families in their activities, but they know that this aim hasn't been fully developed. There is a women´s committee performing primarily social activities which is associated to COPMAR. COPMAR also participates in the Management Subcommittee of Punta San Juan de Marcona and in the Management Committee of the Coastal Marine Area of Marcona.

In Paracas, also in Ica, there are two organizations articulating the tourism and transport operators around the attraction Islas Ballestas, with the participation of men and women. The interviewed women said they had some entry difficulties as a female organization and as women, since men controlled those services, but their contribution in relation to the regulation and improvement of the relationship between the diverse actors has been recognized over time. Its goal is to boost and enhance their service, since they see tourism as an important employment option, and they saw as a threat the rate hike of the entrance to Islas Ballestas. On the other hand, the Colectivo Paracas focuses on lodging, gastronomy, and relates to organizations of handcrafters and neighbours, in which women and men participate. Their

concerns include social affairs such as environmental care and embellishment of Paracas, family violence, and the quality of education, among others, from a comprehensive enhancement approach for Paracas to be a touristic destiny, but also as a residential area. It is important to mention the Management Committee of the National Reserve of Paracas, which has a significant participation of women in different sectors (artisans, algae collectors, and holders of licenses to sell at the beach), who are organized around the protection and surveillance of resources and the care of the reserve area where they work, among other specific tasks of the Committee.

In Atico (Arequipa Department), the Union of Artisanal Fishers and Shellfish Extractors of the Port of Atico is one of the ten fishers' associations of the district. This organisation has a concession of an area for sea urchin restocking. As well as in other associations, women do not participate in this one, but they perform macro-algae collection as a complement to their housework, and it is not necessarily their main activity; in other words, they develop this activity without leaving their domestic duties and childcare. But, there are no exact figures about it. In this place, due to the help of the Italian non-governmental organization ICU, women were involved in adding value experiences, such as manufacturing handicrafts with fish leather, and some of them visited Chile to learn about the processing of the sea urchin. In the case of Anexo Chorrillos (an area near Atico) there was an experience of algae restocking, where women participated in making jam using this resource (with an extract supplied from other place), under the same support. There isn't any systematization of those experiences, but the field trip evidenced that the women's group wasn't active (the processing of sanitary licenses before the relevant authority hadn't finished), and algae restocking had difficulties. Also, in Atico, there is an experience fostered by TASA, called Consorcio Pesquero Atico which in the year 2012 started a process of formalisation and generation of business capacities to enhance the labour, social and economic conditions of fishers; it is composed of four small family companies which engage women in diverse tasks, including management. Finally, women would also participate in the Management Sub-committee of Punta Atico.

In summary, women's participation in coastal/marine resources management exists and it has been increased. But in general, in the intervention areas there are still some barriers, specially the following:

- In the case of collection or extraction tasks, women's participation is focused on macro-algae, mainly due to cultural barriers of the sector in relation to the role of women in fishing activities and also due to the gender distribution of housework and care, duties which are mostly attributed to women.
- Even though there is a general and growing acknowledgment about the role of women in the sector, it can be noticed that it isn't totally recognized and accepted, because of a gender vision (focused on the role of men) as well as a sight of the sector itself (focused on extraction).
- Women are mainly engaged in tasks associated or supplementary to extraction. But, it is not possible to size their participation, due to the lack of systematized and updated data about these activities in official records, which constitutes a barrier if considering a chain approach, if productive diversification and adding value actions are implemented, and if actions for food safety and harmless are included.
- The participation of women in jobs such as algae collection was a step forward their inclusion and visibility in the fishing sector, but at the same time, it limited their role to that activity, which can also be a barrier to their inclusion in other related occupations.
- Housekeeping and taking care of others are an important part of women's workload and can be a barrier if initiatives to be implemented do not consider that factor.

In the prioritized areas for the project intervention, in Peru as well as in Chile, it can be noticed that women are engaged in different initiatives[144], especially in those related to providing services in coastal areas, whose participation in fisheries is limited to the algae collection mainly. This way, their involvement can be promoted and reinforced in public matters as well as in the economic development from the resources belonging by the intervened communities, and also with the support of specialized and sustained technical advisories. To do so, they must face the following identified barriers:

- Barrier 1: Women are mainly engaged in activities related and supplementary to extraction. However, it is not possible to seize their participation due to the lack of systematized and

[144] Both countries have previous experiences of supporting women in the sector, promoted by both public and private agencies: the Fisheries Development Fund (Fondo Nacional de Desarrollo Pesquero - FONDEPES), A comer pescado ("Let's eat fish"), and Italian cooperation in Peru; and the Under-secretariat for Fisheries and Aquaculture (Subsecretaría de Pesca y Acuicultura - SUBPESCA) in partnership with the Solidarity and Social Investment Fund (Fondo de Solidaridad e Inversión Social - FOSIS) through the Fisheries Management Fund (Fondo de Administración Pesquero - FAP) in the Region of Coquimbo, and the Technical Cooperation Service (Servicio de Cooperación técnica - SERCOTEC) (in the past, since currently the fishing sector is not a priority for that entity, and does not have systematized information of that experience), among other agencies in Chile.

updated information about the women involved in tasks associated and complementary to the extraction of marine resources and other productive activities in coastal areas, as well as their advisory and training requirements, in Chile and Peru. This is because the available records do not include information about all the activities associated to fisheries, and also due to the distinctive variability of initiatives and organizations. Hence, it is necessary to develop an updated and sex-disaggregated record.

- Barrier 2: The role of women in the fishery sector is not widely recognized and accepted because of a gender perspective (focused in the role of men) and a vision of the sector itself (centred in extraction), although there is a growing acknowledgement about it. At the same time, algae collection and the extent this activity has reached in Chile and Peru, has given women a position and a recognition they did not have in the fishing sector; but it can constitute a new gender division if women are not included in other activities of the value chain or possibilities for potential productive diversification in coastal communities.
- Barrier 3: Housework and taking care of others are an important part of the workload of women and can constitute a barrier if the initiatives to be implemented do not consider this factor or do not adapt to it, both for productive initiatives and in initiatives related to coastal management and ecosystem care in general. In this sense, it is important to strengthen the support networks and strategies that women have developed, as well as new ones and others specifically designed for the project.

XV. CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT GENDER TO BE INCLUDED IN THE PROJECT

A Gender Action Plan details the gender responsive elements of a project, breaking down gender related outcomes in the project results framework into concrete outputs and activities to inform the subsequent annual workplans. To do so, specific conditions and gender constructions of the local women and men must be considered, to prevent adverse impacts of a determined action. In this way, social intervention strategies must be oriented to guarantee the project viability through the commitment of the local population with the stated goals, mainly in relation to the ecosystem-based coastal-marine management and the adding value and productive diversification activities, emphasising the participation of women in these sectors.

In this sense, and as seen in the diagnostic prepared as part of this work, the role and function of women in the fishing sector is invisible despite the contribution they make and the different actions they take in the sector. It is noteworthy that the participation reached by women in activities such as algae collection has contributed to redefine their role and, sometimes, to limit it to that task.

To this effect, it is vital:

a. To have a deeper knowledge about the role and functions performed by women, to enhance it, but also to know the existing barriers for women to participate in the specific activities of the project results framework. As well as to identify the women's access over prioritized fishery resources and their possibility to manage them. Likewise, to collect disaggregated data about the needs of women and men in the project intervention sites, to adjust local expectations to the project's proposal.

b. Even if the purpose is to advance the role and empowerment of women through their participation in the project activities, this objective must be appropriate to the communities' vision, so that the actions to be implemented do not cause adverse gender impacts. Thus, the integration of women must be supported by an awareness process among men about the contribution and better impact produced by women's participation.

c. Adding value and productive diversification activities considered in the project have a high level of success on women's inclusion. Since these are new activities, they are not conceived from a previously defined gender concept; then they are not culturally considered as masculine or feminine tasks, as occurs with traditional fishing activities, especially with capturing jobs.

d. To strengthen local organizations, where they exist, is vital to reach the goals suggested by the project. In both Peru and Chile, the prioritized areas have structured and active organizations from which it is possible to implement actions. In some cases, mainly in Chile,

women are included in those groups. But that doesn't happen in Peru; so, it will be necessary to work with related organizations, such as the women's committees, or with women who are not organized, or who are organized in groups performing fishing complementary activities (such as Colectivo Paracas, which congregate women who develop tourism and food services).

e. The project has defined actions aimed at improving the environmental quality and coastal management in which women can also be considered as a contribution, due to the activities they carry out in the coastal areas, and due to their interest in communitarian matters. In this sense, the work they do with the committees associated to the Islas, Islotes y Punta Guaneras National Reserve can be helpful and reinforced.

f. It is also important to recognize and make visible the incorporation and the role of women, not only in those activities linked to the users of the project, but also in those that promote the formation of technical groups, commissions, consultancies, research and provision of services.

g. To accomplish the goal of mainstreaming the gender approach in the entire project, it is important that the implementation team and partners are trained in this perspective, as well as to prepare clear guidelines on this matter, so that all those who will participate in its execution, through different modalities, have incorporated this approach.

h. Even if the formulation of the project's results aimed at adding value and diversifying production refers to fishers and their organizations (result 4), throughout the consultation in the process of elaborating the PRODOC, a common opinion among actors has been that the concept must be extended to fisher families and/or fishing communities, in order to enhance the impact of the project and also to recognize other actors involved in the sector, mainly women.

i. It is important to mention that, because of the incorporation in the Chilean public management system of the so-called management commitments and in particular the inclusion of the gender equity management commitment, it has been possible to identify a higher awareness about this matter. This guideline has allowed to have sex-disaggregated information in the registration system of the relevant authorities, such as SERNAPESCA and SUBPESCA. In relation to the previously mentioned, it is vital to generate strategic alliances and synergic actions with the project partners and with other actors that are working with a gender perspective, such as SERNAPESCA and SUBPESCA in Chile, and SERNANP, A Comer Pescado and FONDEPES in Peru, reciprocally strengthening their own and the project's actions by means of the joint implementation of initiatives and mutual coordination. In the case of Chile, the Solidarity and Social Investment Fund (FOSIS) can be a good partner, since women and most vulnerable homes are part of its target population. For example, in the Coquimbo region, it has an alliance with FAP to support women's initiatives.

j. Although it is an element already mentioned in the documents reviewed for this diagnosis, it is necessary to mention that the conditions must be generated to collect and to systematically analyse information, to better understand the sector, and in particular the situation of women. Although in Chile there are records with sex-disaggregated information, they do not include the fishery-related activities in which women primarily work. In the case of Peru, the availability of systematic and periodic information of the fishing sector and its composition is a barrier which does not allow an approximation to the particular situation of women. In any case, it is still a key element to make visible and to strengthen the role of women in the sector, to promote actions for collecting and processing information, as well as to develop capabilities in policy implementers to include the gender approach in their regular activities.

XVI. GENDER ACTION PLAN

For the present project, the Gender Action Plan details the gender responsive elements of the project, breaking down gender related outcomes in the project results framework into concrete outputs and activities to inform the subsequent annual workplans. For that purpose, the specific conditions of women and men in the intervention areas as well as the gender constructions of the group must be considered, to prevent adverse impacts of a determined action. Therefore, the social intervention strategies of the project will be aimed to guarantee the project feasibility through the commitment of local populations with the project objectives, mainly in relation to the ecosystem-based coastal-marine management and the activities aimed at adding value and diversifying production, stressing the participation of women in those areas.

To that end, it is suggested to reinforce and to make visible the role of women in the fishing sector and related activities, as well as in the activities to add value and the productive diversification in the frame of the execution of the mentioned project. Furthermore, it is suggested to make the involved actors aware of the participation and role of women in fishing and associated jobs, and to guaranty the inclusion of the gender approach in the entire implementation of the project; to promote the participation of women in all of the project's activities along with fishermen organizations according to the local circumstances of each of the areas of intervention; and to develop organizational, productive and commercial management capacities of women in activities related to fishing and complementary and/or associated tasks, such as adding value and diversifying production.

In brief, specific measures are included to face the identified barriers. At the same time, general actions are considered to incorporate women in the implementation of the project such as researchers, and technical and support staff.

General actions:

1. According to the characteristics of each of the prioritized sites, the participation of women in the project activities will be promoted, mainly in decision-making activities related to coastal and marine environmental quality included in outcome 3, activities to add value and diversify production in outcome 4, and those related to food safety and food security in outcome 5.
2. At all time promote a gender responsive approach which seeks to ensure that women and men are given equal opportunities to participate in and benefit from the project's interventions and promote targeted measures to address inequalities and promote the empowerment of women.
3. Working groups, management committees and related meetings and participatory processes will promote and facilitate the inclusion of women and men, mutual respect, and collective decision-making among them, with specific measures to ensure women's priorities and suggestions are included in decision-making processes.
4. The inclusion of women and men will be promoted in the project implementation team. Inclusive language will be used in the pertinent hiring procedures and documents. One member of the team will have experience in the incorporation of the gender approach into development projects.
5. The inclusion of women will be promoted in the technical committees and working groups considered in the different components of the project and throughout its implementation; as well as in the exchange activities.
6. The training courses will be inclusive and sensitive to gender and to the local culture in terms of participation, instructional design and use of language.
7. All project actions will be culturally sensitive and will consider, if necessary, the needs of people with disabilities
8. The diagnosis of the information needs and interests of resource users, as well as the communication strategy of the project, will recognize the concerns and constraints faced by women and men, as well as their perceptions and motivations, to ensure a gender responsive approach.
9. Communication materials, project documents, and publications will use appropriate gender-sensitive, and culturally inclusive language. The process of documenting the project's learning will pay special attention to recording and informing the contribution and role of women in the implemented activities.
10. The participation in meetings, training courses and other activities will be documented using sex-disaggregated data. If pertinente, this will be applied in the collection of information of consultancies and studies.

Actions to address barrier 1: