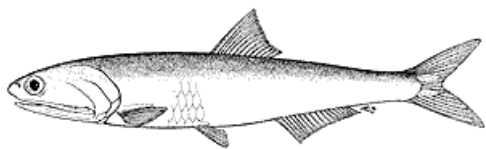


Anchoveta Peruvian Northern-Central

 Fishery:  Ecuador  Ecuador  Purse seines

IDENTIFICATION



SCIENTIFIC NAME

Engraulis ringens

SPECIES NAME(S)

Anchoveta

COMMON NAMES

Peruvian anchovy

STOCK IDENTIFICATION

Anchoveta has a wide geographical distribution in the South Eastern Pacific Ocean, from Zorritos (4°30' S) in Northern Peru to Chiloé (42°30' S) in Southern Chile (Serra *et al.*, 1979). There are three different anchoveta (*Engraulis ringens*) stocks (Cahuin *et al.*, 2015):

1. the Northern-Central Peruvian stock, managed by Peru;
2. the [Southern Peru/ Northern Chile stock](#), managed by both Peru and Chile, and,
3. the [Central-Southern Chile stock](#), managed by Chile.

This profile refers on the Northern-central Peruvian stock.

The stock expands in warmer years up to Gulf of Guayaquil (3°00' S), in Ecuador (Instituto Nacional de Pesca, 2009), where a purse seine fishery operates, but since 2012 anchoveta population has retracted.



RELATED LINKS:

- [Vice Ministry of Aquaculture and Fisheries of Ecuador \(MAGAP\)](#)
- [Marine Institute of Peru \(IMARPE\)](#)

ASSESSMENT

Strengths

- Scientific surveys are regularly conducted.
- Public availability of information about the fishery, stock status and management measures is improving.
- An electronic logbook has been recently implemented to improve anchoveta and bycatch records and reduce incentives to illegal discarding.
- New management regulations were put in place for the artisanal component of the fishery, including an annual TAC.
- Several transitory fishing closures have been established for the protection of juveniles and spawning process, including the closure of the fishery. As well, a permanent spatial closure of 3 nm along the Peruvian coastline for all fleets has been established.
- Two fishery improvement projects, for the industrial and for the artisanal and small-scale fleets are underway, focusing on bycatch and ecosystem improving data.
- Last surveys in summer and autumn 2018 yielded positive indicators of stock status.

Weaknesses

- There is no management plan with an explicit harvest strategy and reference points that take into account the key role of anchoveta in the ecosystem.
- The species is strongly dependent on environmental variables and since 2009 there is an increase in environmental variability amplitude leading to higher uncertainty about stock status.
- Stock assessment models are not used and current fishing mortality or exploitation rate estimates are not publicly available in the last years, even if this was recommended by FAO in 2014.
- The TAC that was defined for the artisanal and small scale fleet applies to the entire coast (i.e., is not fractioned by the northern-central and southern stock); there is also no public evidence that the quota is supported by a clear scientific recommendation.
- Longnose anchovy (*Anchoa nasus*) is captured along with anchoveta as a target species, but stock status is not known.
- Data on protected and non-target species is scarce, and compliance on the percentage bycatch limit is not reported.

SCORES

Management Quality:

Management Strategy	Managers Compliance	Fishers Compliance
≥ 6	≥ 8	10

Stock Health:

Current Health	Future Health
≥ 6	≥ 6

FIPS

No related FIPs

MSC

No related MSC fisheries

RECOMMENDATIONS

RETAILERS & SUPPLY CHAIN

- Request the government of Peru to develop a long-term management plan for the fishery with an explicit harvest strategy and reference points that take into account the key role of anchoveta in the ecosystem.
- Advocate for the development of annual stock assessments that incorporate improved catch data (landings and discards) and consider the effects of environmental variability on the population. Stock assessment results should be peer reviewed and publically reported.
- Encourage the Peruvian authorities to make public the process by which the artisanal sector TAC is determined, and to assign each stock a specific quota based on scientific advice.
- Encourage the Peruvian research authorities to assess the status of minor species (eg. longnose anchovy (*Anchoa nasus*)) and develop management/rebuilding plans as appropriate.
- Work with scientists and managers to improve reporting of catches, discards and all bycatch; analyse the data and publish the results on bycatch quantities and trends.

- Develop and implement bycatch reduction measures for the industrial and artisanal fleets based on increased knowledge from the IMARPE observer programme.
- Work with scientists to define the scale of interactions with benthic habitats.