



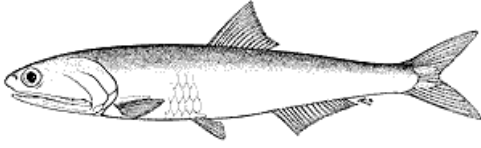


Anchoveta Southern Peru/Northern Chile

 Fishery:  Southern Peru  Peru Southern  Peru  Seine nets

IDENTIFICATION



SCIENTIFIC NAME

Engraulis ringens

SPECIES NAME(S)

Anchoveta

COMMON NAMES

Chilean anchovy region XV-I-II

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, assessed and managed by Peru;
2. the Southern Peru/ Northern Chile stock (this profile), assessed and managed unilaterally by Peru and Chile. In Chile it corresponds to the regions of Arica and Parinacota, Tarapacá and Antofogasta.
3. the [Central-Southern Chile](#) stock, assessed and managed by Chile.



RELATED LINKS:

- [Ministry of Production - Peru \(PRODUCE\)](#)

ASSESSMENT

Strengths

- Peruvian and Chilean scientific institutions conduct regular scientific surveys in order to evaluate the biomass of the stock.
- More precautionary biomass and fishing mortality reference points were adopted in Chile and for 2017, 2018 and 2019 a more precautionary advice was given taking into account the high environmental variability and uncertainty of stock status.
- An increase of recruitment has been observed since 2015.
- New management regulations were put in place for the artisanal component of the Peruvian fishery, including an annual TAC that was set for the first time in history.
- A management plan for the fishery has been approved in Chile, and a Strategic Action Program was developed between Chile and Peru and is expected to increase coordinated measures between both countries for the protection of fish stocks and coastal and marine habitats.
- Use of onboard cameras to identify and quantify bycatch discards has been implemented in Chile.

Weaknesses

- There is high uncertainty with the current stock status and exploitation levels. This is attributed mainly to an increase in growth parameters, which is considered to be an effect of environmental conditions and high fishing mortalities exerted in the past.
- A management plan was approved in Chile and an action program to increase coordination between Chile and Peru, but an integrated management plan for reducing the fishing effort on the stock has not been designed yet.
- Under-reporting and discarding have raised concerns in recent years in Peru.
- The TAC that was defined for the Peruvian artisanal and small scale fleet applies to the entire coast (i.e., is not disaggregated by the two anchoveta stocks); there is also no public evidence that the quota is supported by a clear scientific recommendation.
- In Peru, longnose anchovy (*Anchoa nasus*) is captured and managed along with anchoveta as a target species, but the stock status for this species is unknown.
- In Chile, South American pilchard (*Sardinops sagax*) is captured and managed along with anchoveta as a bycatch species, but the stock status for this species is considered collapsed since year 2000.
- Information of fishery impacts on bycatch, protected species and vulnerable habitats is scarce, but a research plan is underway to increase data on bycatch and discards in Chile.

SCORES

Management Quality:

Management Strategy	Managers Compliance	Fishers Compliance
≥ 6	≥ 8	≥ 8

Stock Health:

Current Health	Future Health
≥ 6	≥ 6

FIPS

No related FIPs

MSC

No related MSC fisheries

RECOMMENDATIONS

RETAILERS & SUPPLY CHAIN

- Support the work of the governments of Peru and Chile to establish coordinated fishery research and management plans in line with the objectives of the agreed Strategic Action Programme between both countries.
- Support the implementation of the recently approved management plan for the Chilean portion of the fishery.
- Work with scientists to increase robustness of stock assessment models, ensuring they take into account environmental variables and the needs of dependent predators.
- Support the work of scientists and managers in both countries to improve reporting of catches and discards, as well as interactions with habitats

and all types of bycatch.

- 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 and Chilean research authorities to assess the status of minor species (e.g. longnose anchovy (*Anchoa nasus*) and South American pilchard (*Sardinops sagax*)) and develop management/rebuilding plans as appropriate.